



making sense of heritage

Winton Court, Andover, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation Fieldwork Report



Ref: 86980.02
April 2013



**Winton Court,
Andover, Hampshire**

Archaeological Evaluation Fieldwork Report

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Cedar Services Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Winton Court, Andover, Hampshire. This work was required to meet a condition imposed by the Hampshire County Archaeologist as inhumation burials have previously been recorded from the immediate vicinity. Four archaeological evaluation trenches were positioned within the proposed construction footprints to establish the presence/absence of undisturbed inhumation burials and to evaluate any archaeological deposits that might be present.

The results of the work have shown that much, if not all the land on the western side of the Site was stripped of overburden during post-medieval development. The evaluation trenches in the east of the plot were apparently positioned across the back gardens of the properties fronting onto Winchester Road, possibly straddling the tenement boundaries themselves. These trenches produced a series of ditches, pits and post holes, all apparently of post-medieval date and indicate the site falls within a late medieval to post-medieval suburb of Andover.

The trenches investigated by the archaeological fieldwork have provided a relatively comprehensive evaluation of the proposed development area, outside the footprint of the former building, which is now likely to be archaeologically sterile. The results suggest the potential for important archaeology across the Site is relatively low and gives reason to be confident that there remains only a slight possibility that additional inhumation burials survive on the Site.



Winton Court, Andover, Hampshire

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Wessex Archaeology wishes to thank the David Brierley, BAQUS Construction Consultancy, on behalf of Cedar Services Ltd, for commissioning the archaeological work.

The archaeological evaluation was directed in the field by Phil Harding, who compiled this report, and who was assisted in the field by Tom Wells. The finds were assessed and described by Lorraine Mephram and the graphics prepared by Rob Goller. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Sue Farr.



Winton Court, Andover, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation Fieldwork Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 This report has been prepared by Wessex Archaeology on behalf of Cedar Services Limited (the Client) following the completion of an archaeological trial trench evaluation at Winton Court, Andover, Hampshire, centred on NGR 436559 145203 hereafter referred to as 'the Site' (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 Planning permission (11/01059/FULLN) was granted by Test Valley Borough Council for the demolition of 4 flats and the erection of 8 fully accessible flats, on condition (Condition 04) that a programme of archaeological work be undertaken before construction work commenced. The County Archaeologist requested that a robust evaluation should be undertaken to determine the archaeological potential of the Site.
- 1.1.3 Excavations at the Former Oil Depot on Old Winton Road (Foundations Archaeology 2002) immediately to the south of the Site identified the partial extent of a medieval cemetery. Twenty seven inhumations together with a number of disarticulated human remains were recorded. Furthermore, excavations to the north of the Site in the mid 1980s (Jennings, 2000) identified a number of inhumation burials of Romano-British date.
- 1.1.4 An archaeological field evaluation, comprising the machine excavation of 4 trenches within the footprint of each of the new buildings, was considered to represent an appropriate response to assess the archaeological potential of the Site.
- 1.1.5 The fieldwork strategy and methodology was documented in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI Ref: 86980.01) submitted by Wessex Archaeology and approved by the County Archaeological Officer at Hampshire County Council (HCC) prior to fieldwork commencing.

1.2 Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 1.2.1 The Site is situated in the centre of Andover, immediately to the south of the town centre. The area of the modern town lies on either side of the River Anton, a tributary stream of the River Test. The Site itself is bounded to the west by Winchester Road, to the north by Eastern Avenue and to the east and south by residential development (**Figure 1**).
- 1.2.2 The northern boundary comprised dense vegetation which screened the Site from traffic noise using the roads and associated roundabout to the north-west.
- 1.2.3 The Site was bisected by a public footpath which remained in operation during the archaeological field work.



- 1.2.4 The underlying geology of the Site comprises Upper Chalk (Geological Survey of Great Britain Sheet 284). The stratigraphic sequence identified during the archaeological investigations to the south confirmed chalk however, significant landscaping and truncation revealed a modern topsoil directly overlying natural chalk.
- 1.2.5 The Site lay on a slight north-facing slope at a height of c. 65m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1.1 Evidence of the medieval town of Andover has been recorded in several archaeological excavations, assessments and watching briefs (HCC, 2004). Much of this work has been focused on the area to the south-west of the church along the northern part of High Street and Chantry Street. There have been fewer investigations within the burgage plots along the southern part of High Street, however archaeological investigations have been undertaken in the immediate vicinity of the Site.
- 2.1.2 The Extensive Urban Survey for Andover (HCC, 2004) places the Site within the historic core of the town, in an area which may present late medieval southward expansion. Most of this suburb was thought to have been developed between 1400 and 1600 (Champion, 1973), although excavations undertaken in the early 1990s discovered evidence of earlier medieval settlement along the eastern side of Winchester Street (TVAT, 1992).
- 2.1.3 To the south of the Site at the former Oil Depot, a medieval cemetery, presumably just outside the medieval town was recorded. Although truncated, 27 complete or partially complete inhumations and a number of disarticulated human remains were recorded. The cemetery predominantly consisted of juvenile and infant burials and appeared to be enclosed by a boundary ditch, which was only visible in the eastern part of the site. The burials were found on the northern edge of the Oil Depot site, adjoining the present Site and it may be that these burials also extend into the property. Some 17th century kilns were also found and probably reflect industrial activity on the edge of the town. A 19th century horse burial was also recorded.
- 2.1.4 In addition a Romano-British cemetery was discovered during excavations to extend and modify the Southern Distributor Road (Jennings, 2000) immediately to the north of the Site. Five burials were excavated during machine stripping along the line of the proposed road. Four more burials were excavated at the edge of the road verge, prior to landscaping works in 1987. Seven of the burials were from single graves and two from the same timber lined mortuary chamber. Grave goods included a 1st or 2nd century flagon and 4th century coins, knives, a bone comb and bracelets. Graves were aligned northwest to southeast with no discernible topographical features to determine the alignment.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

- 3.1.1 The archaeological field evaluation aimed to:
- Clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the Site that may be impacted by development and especially to establish the presence or absence of additional inhumation burials that may extend into the Site.



- Identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character, condition and depth of any surviving remains within the Site.
- 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.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Fieldwork

- 4.1.1 All fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with the methodology set out within the WSI.
- 4.1.2 Before commencing work the existing building on the Site was demolished, the foundations retained *in situ* and all demolition debris removed from the Site.
- 4.1.3 Four machine excavated trial trenches (**Figure 1**) were positioned within the footprints of the proposed buildings, but outside the former building. Two trenches measured 8m long x 1.8m wide and two were 6m long and 1.8m wide.
- 4.1.4 All trenches were located using GPS/TST (**Figure 1**). Minor adjustments to the position of Trench 1 were made, in accordance with a caveat in the WSI, to avoid tree stumps on the west boundary of the Site. All trench locations were tied in to Ordnance Survey coordinates and to the Ordnance Survey datum.
- 4.1.5 The trial trenches were excavated using a tracked 3 tonne excavator equipped with a toothless bucket and under constant supervision by Wessex Archaeology. Machine excavation proceeded to the top of the archaeological levels or to the natural Chalk, whichever was higher.
- 4.1.6 Once the level of archaeological deposits had been established trenches were cleaned by hand to define individual features and all archaeological features were sectioned and sampled.
- 4.1.7 The WSI contained detailed contingency plans for dealing with any complex archaeological deposits; primarily that sample excavation should be more circumspect and minimally intrusive, but sufficient to resolve the principal aims of the evaluation.
- 4.1.8 At the completion of the work and with the approval of the County Archaeological Officer at HCC, the trenches were backfilled, levelled and compacted using the excavated material in the approximate stratigraphic sequence in which they were excavated.

4.2 Recording

- 4.2.1 All exposed archaeological deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system.
- 4.2.2 A complete written and drawn record of excavated archaeological features and deposits was compiled. This included both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales, conventionally 1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels was recorded to allow plans/sections to be calibrated to OD heights.



- 4.2.3 A photographic record was maintained during the evaluation using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 All trenches were machine excavated, cleaned by hand, sampled and recorded.
- 5.1.2 Trenches 1 and 4, which fronted onto the Winchester Road, were both characterised by deposits of post-medieval demolition rubble, approximately 0.60m thick. These layers directly overlay the truncated natural Chalk surface or remnants of shallow post-medieval wall foundations.
- 5.1.3 Trenches 2 and 3 were located towards the east of the Site where the overburden was undisturbed. These deposits comprised a series of grey-brown silty loam soil horizons interleaved by occasional deposits of demolition rubble. The deposits were preserved to a depth of approximately 0.60m in Trench 2 and up to 0.85m at the south end of Trench 3 where soil accumulation was greatest adjoining the adjacent property.

5.2 Trench 1

- 5.2.1 This trench, which measured 6m long and 1.8m wide, was rotated and realigned north to south to avoid a tree bole at the south-west end of its proposed location. The section demonstrated that the topsoil, which was 0.30m thick, directly overlay a deposit of demolition rubble, including decayed mortar or cob. The shallow foundation of a brick wall, which was laid on a bed of flint nodules and aligned east to west, was incorporated within this demolition deposit.
- 5.2.2 No dating evidence was recovered although it seems likely that these deposits represent post-medieval activity, possibly but not certainly residential, fronting onto the Winchester Road.
- 5.2.3 The demolition deposits lay directly on the surface of the Chalk, which seems likely to have been truncated and terraced to accommodate the structures.

5.3 Trench 2

- 5.3.1 Trench 2 measured 8m long, was aligned east to west and positioned at the north-eastern edge of the Site. The excavation results also indicated activity dating from the post-medieval period. This comprised a series of intercutting ditches and pits, from which a tentative stratigraphic relationship could be reconstructed.
- 5.3.2 Sub-rectangular pit **207**, which measured 1.2m long, 0.9m wide and 0.5m deep was probably open for only a short term being filled with clean chalk rubble (**208**) with no evidence of a primary fill (**Figure 2**).
- 5.3.3 This feature was cut by a sub-circular post hole [**209**], which was 0.47m in diameter and 0.5m deep. The central post pipe (**210**) was well defined within the rammed Chalk backfill (**211**) (**Figure 2**).
- 5.3.4 Ditch **212** was aligned south-east to north-west and measured 0.8m wide and 0.48m deep with a wide flat base (**Figure 2**). It was filled by a series of deposits which suggest that following an initial period of relative human inactivity (**215**) the ditch acquired a quantity of domestic refuse (**214**), including animal bone, pottery, ceramic building material (CBM)

and clay pipe, before being sealed by chalk rubble that was probably derived from additional pit or ditch digging (**213**) in the area.

- 5.3.5 This ditch could not be related stratigraphically to either pit **207** or post hole **209**; however deposits in the trench section suggest that it probably pre-dated a shallow ditch [**205**]. This feature, which was aligned north-east to south-west, measured 0.72m wide and 0.10m deep with a flat base, and was cut through the upper part of pit **207**.

5.4 Trench 3

- 5.4.1 This trench also measured 8m long and contained a number of post-medieval features; pits, a ditch and post hole.
- 5.4.2 Pit [**312**] was rectangular in plan and measured 0.73m long, 0.50m wide and was 0.60m deep with a flat base. This feature was filled with dark grey silty clay (**313**) with quantities of chalk rubble and contained small quantities of post-medieval pottery and CBM.
- 5.4.3 This pit was cut by a rectangular pit [**310**], which measured 1.10m long, 0.70m wide and was also 0.60m deep with a flat base. It was apparently deliberately backfilled with tips of clean Chalk rubble (**311**) soon after it was dug.
- 5.4.4 Post hole **308** lay approximately 0.30m south of pit **310** and measured approximately 0.54m square and 0.60m deep. The clearly defined square post pipe (**314**), which was defined by rammed chalk rubble backfill, contained fragments of CBM, which may have fallen into the void when the post was removed.
- 5.4.5 Ditch [**305**] was aligned north-east to south-west and measured 1.1m wide and 0.57m deep with a wide flat base (**Figure 2**). It was filled by a sterile primary deposit of redeposited chalk (**307**) which was overlain by grey-brown, silty loam (**306**) which contained domestic refuse, including 17th or 18th century pottery, glass and animal bone.

5.5 Trench 4

- 5.5.1 This trench measured 6m long and was located in the south-west corner of the Site, on the Winchester Road frontage, and was aligned east to west.
- 5.5.2 The excavation indicated that the natural Chalk surface has been truncated prior to post-medieval development. Fragments of brick built foundations (**404**), aligned approximately parallel to and perpendicular to Winchester Road were preserved below the demolition deposits at the extreme west end of the trench.
- 5.5.3 The foundations were insufficient to establish the function or extent of the structure.

6 FINDS

- 6.1.1 Finds were recovered from three of the four trial trenches excavated (no finds were recovered from Trench 1). The assemblage is dominated by ceramics (pottery, brick and tile); the date range is medieval to post-medieval. Quantities of finds by context are given in **Table 1**.

6.2 Pottery

- 6.2.1 All of the pottery is post-medieval in date, and consists almost entirely of coarse redwares, which cannot generally be dated more closely within the period. The presence of two sherds of an English stoneware straight-sided mug or jug, however, from context **306**,



suggests a late 17th or early 18th date for this group at least (supported by the bottle glass from the same context: see below), while the absence of any factory-produced finewares seems to rule out a date later than the early 18th century for the assemblage as a whole.

6.3 Ceramic Building Material

6.3.1 This category includes roof tile, floor tile and brick. There are certainly medieval examples amongst the roof tile, including one partially glazed, curved piece which could come from a ridge tile. These medieval fragments, however, all occurred as residual pieces in later contexts, and the majority of this group is post-medieval in date.

6.4 Clay Pipe

6.4.1 All of the clay pipe fragments are from stems. Only one is closely datable, from a stamped maker's mark (context **311**). This is the mark of Richard Cutts, working c. 1690-1731, whose pipes are found over a wide area of Hampshire, north-east Wiltshire, Berkshire and London (Atkinson 1965, fig. 2, 75). Wasters bearing his mark have been found at East Woodhay in Berkshire (Cannon 1991, 19, 22).

6.5 Glass

6.5.1 The glass fragments recovered from context **306** derive from at least two green wine bottles, and include two bases which belong to 'onion' forms, dating c. 1680-1730.

6.6 Animal Bone

6.6.1 The animal bone is dominated by cattle (long bones, metacarpals, vertebrae), with some sheep/goat (jaw) and cat (humerus, tibia, pelvis, vertebra from context **206**).

6.7 Other Finds

6.7.1 Other finds comprise a single piece of worked flint (scraper) and an oyster shell.

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

Context	Animal Bone	CBM	Clay Pipe	Glass	Pottery	Other Finds
206	8/218		1/2		2/30	
208		1/45				
210		2/70				1 worked flint
214	22/576	18/3545	2/11		6/385	1 shell
306	14/185	18/1822	1/3	10/663	16/542	
311		9/336	1/6		4/81	
313	1/10	3/76			1/11	
314		5/475				
406		5/374				
TOTAL	45/989	61/6743	5/22	10/663	29/1049	

7 DISCUSSION

7.1.1 Four archaeological evaluation trenches were located across the Site to assess the possibility that undisturbed inhumation burials may be present and to evaluate any previously unrecorded archaeological deposits. The trenches were deliberately positioned to examine areas of the Site that might have remained undisturbed by the most recent building on the Site and fall within the construction footprints.



- 7.1.2 The results of the work suggest that much, if not all of the land that forms the western side of the Site has been affected by post-medieval development. This work necessitated the removal of overburden and the probable truncation of the natural Chalk for building construction.
- 7.1.3 The evaluation trenches in the east of the plot seem likely to have been positioned across the back gardens of the properties fronting onto Winchester Road, possibly straddling the tenement boundaries themselves.
- 7.1.4 The profile of ditch **305** in Trench 3, which ran parallel to the Winchester Road and which may have been the tenement boundary, was similar to ditch **212** in Trench 2, although its alignment was perpetuated in the much shallower ditch **205**.
- 7.1.5 Post holes **308** and **209** were also similar, as were the form and short-term character, as indicated by the backfill, of the pits in Trenches 2 and 3.
- 7.1.6 Early mapping of this area, back to the early 1800s, confirm that this area of Andover was developed by that time although whether for residential, industrial or a combination of both has not been established. Moreover the Extensive Urban Survey for the town suggests that this suburb of Andover developed between 1400 to 1600 and although the evidence collected during the evaluation is largely later than this date, further information on the origins and urban development of the town may exist within the Site.
- 7.1.7 In conclusion, the trenches investigated by the archaeological fieldwork have provided a relatively comprehensive evaluation of the proposed development area, outside the footprint of the former building, which is now likely to be archaeologically sterile. The results suggest the potential for important archaeology across the Site is relatively low and gives reason to be confident that there remains only a slight possibility that additional inhumation burials survive on the Site.

7.2 Archaeological Mitigation

- 7.2.1 The evidence presented above suggests that the nature and date of any buried archaeological features within the Site is likely to relate to the post-medieval suburb of Andover.
- 7.2.2 The Hampshire County Archaeologist has indicated that a suitable archaeological response would be an archaeological watching brief maintained during construction works to further record the scale and layout of former properties within the Site and collect additional material culture. A Written Scheme of Investigation will need to be prepared detailing the methodology proposed and approved by the County Archaeologist prior to groundwork commencing.

8 STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

- 8.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with Hampshire County Museum Service. The museum has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project.

8.2 Archive

- 8.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts and ecofacts, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the



acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Hampshire County Museum Service, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (Walker 1990; SMA 1995; Richards and Robinson 2000; Brown 2007).

8.3 Copyright

8.3.1 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.

8.3.2 The report may be copied for the purposes of education and research, and for informing any development control or future planning applications relating to the Site without recourse to the Copyright owner.

8.4 Security Copy

8.4.1 In line with current best practice, on completion of the project a security copy of the paper records will be prepared, in the form of microfilm. The master jackets and one diazo copy of the microfilm will be submitted to the National Archaeological Record (English Heritage), a second diazo copy will be deposited with the paper records, and a third diazo copy will be retained by Wessex Archaeology. Alternatively, the security copy may be in the form of a pdf file.

9 REFERENCES

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10 APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: TABULATED TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS BY CONTEXT

Trench 1	Dimensions :	6m x 1.8m x 0.65m	
	Land use:	Demolition site	
	Coordinates:	(W) aOD (E) aOD:	
Context	Category	Description	Depth
100	Layer	Topsoil. Dark grey, very dark grey silty clay, fine, heavily rooted. Isolated chalk inclusions 10% c.10mm. Clear contact with 101 below	0-0.30m
101	Layer	Demolition debris, cut by base of shallow wall foundation aligned E-W, comprising flint nodules overlain by one course of bricks. These overlie deposit of chalky, creamy material, probably mortar or cob from earlier building	0.30-0.65+m

Trench 2	Dimensions :	8m x 1.8m x 0.66m	
	Land use:	Demolition site	
	Coordinates:	(W) aOD (E) aOD:	
Context	Category	Description	Depth
200	Layer	Topsoil. Dark brown friable silt loam, occasional CBM and chalk <40mm, rare sub angular flints <70mm	0-0.35m
201	Layer	Colluvium?. Light grey brown silt loam. Very frequent chalk frags c.30mm. Similar to 303	0.35-0.62m
202	Layer	Upcast chalk. Broken chalk rubble <70mm. Apparently cut by ditch 205 . Possibly upcast from adjacent pits/post holes	0.35-0.51m
203	Layer	Light brown grey silt with occasional chalk fragments <20mm. Seals ditch 212	0.49-0.61m
204	Layer	Natural Chalk. Clean tabular Chalk with little evidence of weathering	0.61+m
205	Cut	Shallow ditch aligned NE-SW with concave sides and flat base. 0.72m wide and 0.10 m deep.	
206	Fill	Fill of 205 . Mid grey brown silt loam with occasional chalk. Pot, CBM, animal bone	
207	Cut	Pit 1.2 x 0.9 x 0.5m with straight sides and flat base	
208	Fill	Fill of 207 . Clean, poorly sorted chalk rubble <120mm. Deliberate backfill	
209	Cut	Sub circular post hole, steep sides and flat base. 0.47m diam x 0.5m	
210	Fill	Post pipe of 209 . Mid grey brown silt loam with occasional chalk <30mm. Ave 21mm diam	
211	Fill	Post-hole packing. Clean white chalk rubble < 50mm with c.10% light grey brown silt loam matrix	
212	Cut	Ditch aligned NW-SE 0.8m wide x 0.48m deep with steep sides and flat base	
213	Fill	Upper fill of 212 . Light-mid grey brown silt loam with frequent chalk	
214	Fill	Secondary fill of 212 . Light-mid grey brown silt loam with occasional-common chalk <30mm and rare sub angular flints. CBM, pot and animal bone	
215	Fill	Primary fill of 212 . Moderately poorly sorted broken chalk rubble <40mm	



Trench 3	Dimensions :	8m x 1.8m x 0.85m	
	Land use:	Demolition site	
	Coordinates:	(W) aOD (E) aOD:	
Context	Category	Description	Depth
300	Layer	Top soil. Dark grey brown friable silt loam, occasional rare sub angular flints <50mm. Occasional-common chalk <20mm Occasional 20 th cent CBM, coal. Heavily rooted	0-0.28m
301	Layer	Demolition/Make-up. Mixed deposit, compacted, primarily CBM with garden soil. Chalk common <40mm and occasional flints	
302	Layer	Buried soil. Mid brown silt loam, heavily rooted, rare CBM and chalk <20mm. Only present at S end of trench	
303	Layer	Colluvium. Light-mid grey brown silt loam, common chalk fragments <60mm	
304	Layer	Natural Chalk. Clean tabular Chalk, with little evidence of weathering	
305	Cut	Ditch aligned NNE-SSW with terminal at N end. Convex steep sides with flat base. 1.1m wide and 0.57 m deep	
306	Fill	Upper fill of 305 . Light-mid grey brown silt loam with frequent-abundant chalk <40mm and rare sub angular flints <50mm. Glass, CBM. Pot, animal bone	
307	Fill	Primary fill of 305 . Chalk rubble 90% in light grey-brown silt loam matrix	
308	Cut	Post hole, extends from W section. 0.53m E-W x).54m N-S and 0.60m deep with vertical sides and flat base	
309	Fill	Post hole packing. Compacted white chalk rubble <50mm in silty clay matrix. Single flint 0.15 m packing	
310	Cut	Pit Cuts 312. 1.10m x 0.70m x 0.60m with vertical sides and flat base. Extends from W section	
311	Fill	Fill of 310. Deliberate backfill. Tips of chalk rubble <50mm, 80% with other tips 50-60% trending N-S in white, silty clay matrix. Pot, CBM.	
312	Cut	Pit. Cut by 310. 0.73m x 0.50m x 0.60m with vertical sides and flat base	
313	Fill	Fill of 312 . Undifferentiated dark grey silty loam with poorly sorted chalk rubble <25mm, 30-40%	
314	Fill	Post pipe of 308 . Squared post pipe c.0.26m aligned NE-SW. Uncompacted grey brown silt loam with chalk flecks <5mm. CBM possibly fallen in.	



Trench 4	Dimensions :	6m x 1.8m x 0.84m		
	Land use:	Demolition site		
	Coordinates:	(W) aOD (E) aOD:		
Context	Category	Description	Depth	
400	Layer	Topsoil. Dark grey brown friable silt loam. Slightly mixed appearance, occasional sub angular flints <50mm. Occasional CBM. Rare chalk <30mm. Frequent roots	0-0.43m	
401	Layer	Made ground/demolition rubble. Light grey brown mixed demolition mortar, chalk and CBM. Clear contact with deposits above and below.	0.43-0.63m	
402	Layer	Natural tabular Chalk. Clean unweathered contact, probably truncated surface	0.63+m	
403	Cut	Construction cut of post med wall foundation at W end of trench. Aligned NNW-ESE and NNE-SSW	0.43-0.84+m	
404	Structure	Wall foundation. Brick construction	0.45-0.84+m	
405	Fill	Infill of 403 . Mixed light-mid grey brown topsoil/ natural chalk with common CBM frags	0.43-0.84+m	

APPENDIX 2 : OASIS RECORD FORM

10.1 Winton Court, Andover, Hampshire - Wessex Archaeology

OASIS ID - wessexar1-148986

Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	Sue Farr	s.farr@wessexarch.co.uk	25 April 2013

Completed sections in current version

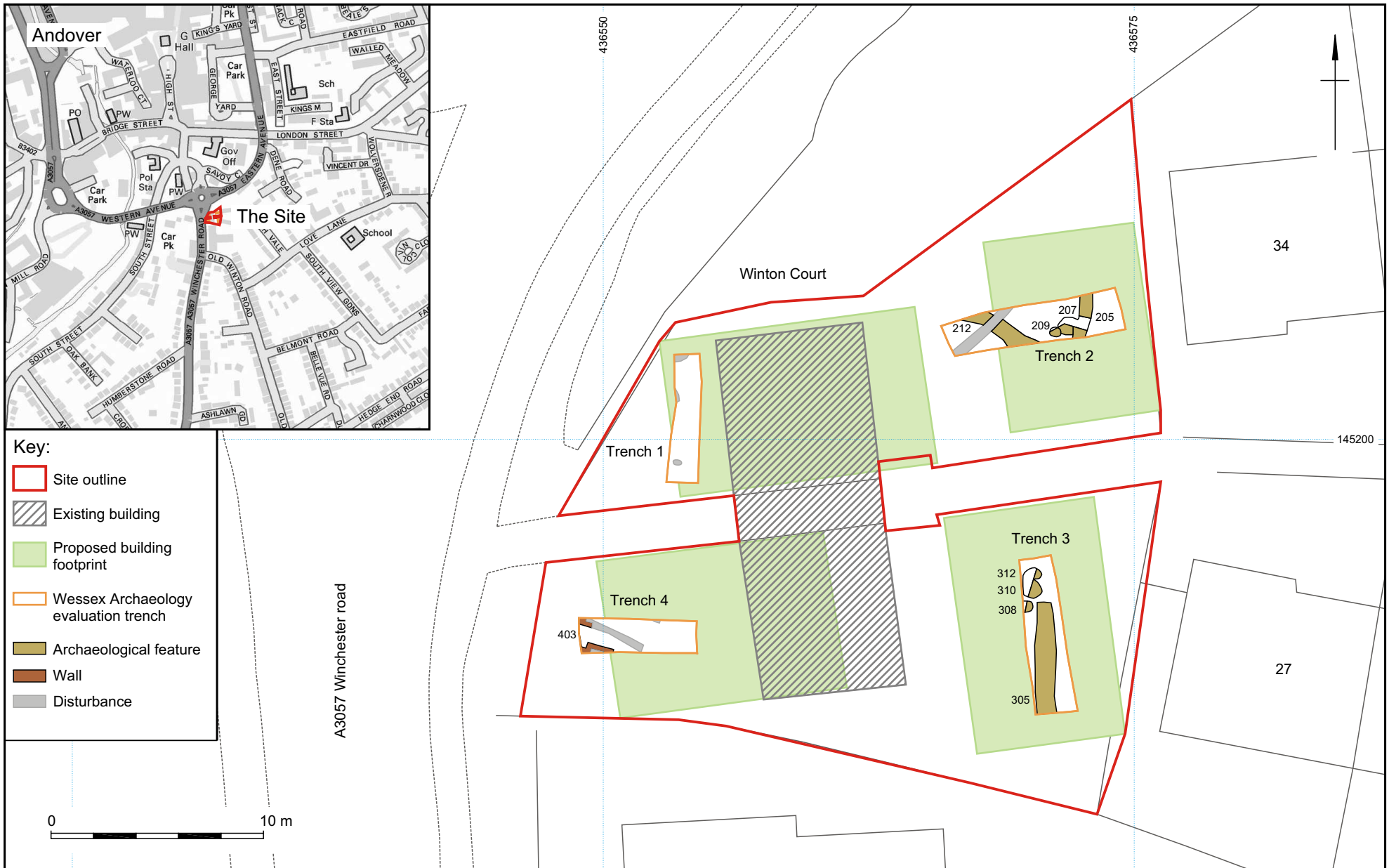
Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1/1

Validated sections in current version

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

File submission and form progress

Grey literature report submitted?	No	Grey literature report filename/s	
Report release delay specified?	Yes	Release delay	Release into ADS library once signed off
Images submitted?	No	Image filename/s	
Boundary file submitted?	No	Boundary filename	
HER signed off?		NMR signed off?	

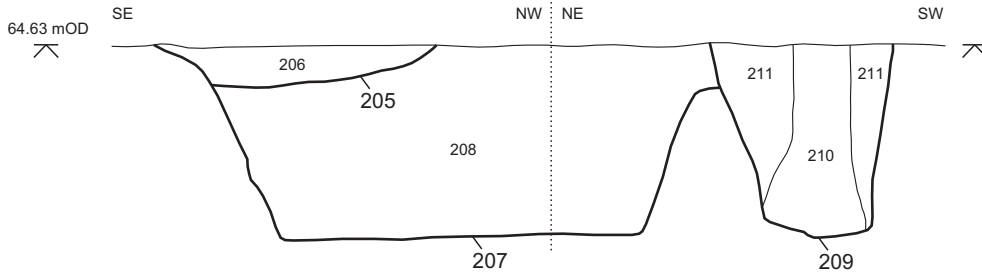


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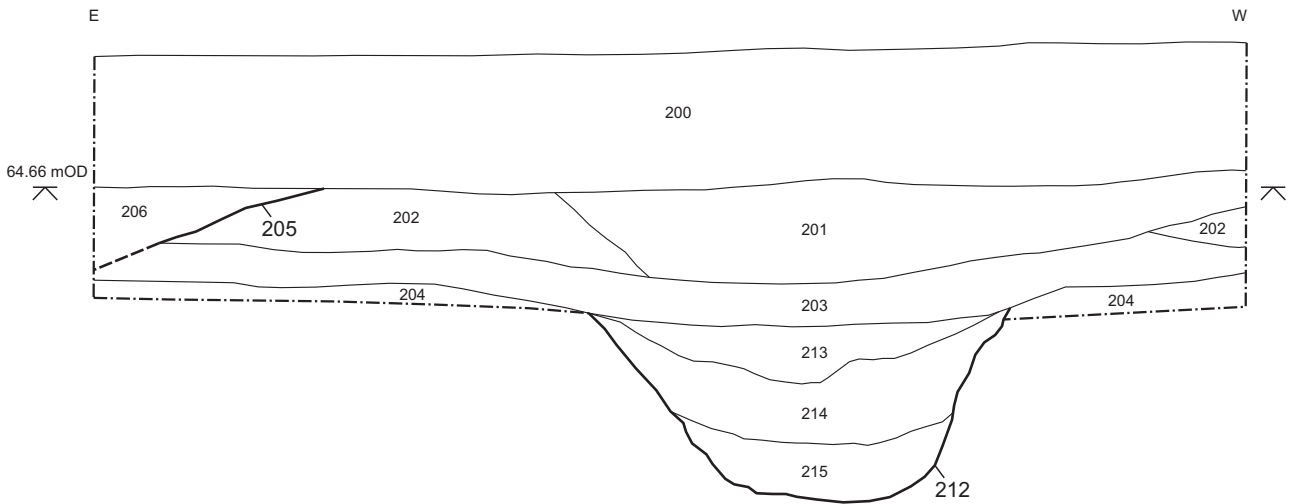
Site and trench location, showing results

Figure 1

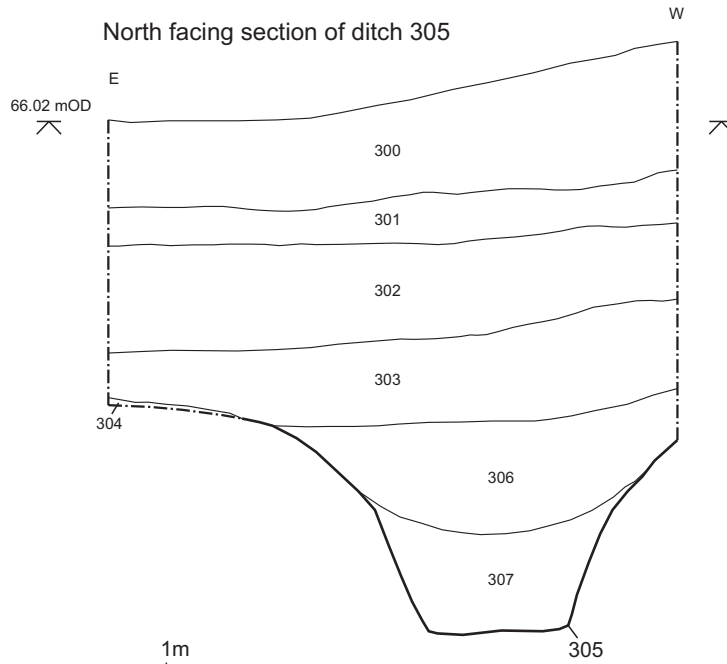
North east facing section of pit 207 and north-west facing section of post hole 209



North facing section of ditch 212



North facing section of ditch 305



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Plate 1: Trench 1, viewed from the south



Plate 2: Trench 1, west facing section


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Plate 3: Trench 2, viewed from the east



Plate 4: Trench 2, north facing section of pit 207 and post hole 209


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Plate 5: Trench 3, viewed from the north



Plate 6: Trench 3, north facing section showing ditch 305



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Plate 7: Trench 4, viewed from the west



Plate 8: Trench 4, north facing section

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