



Plot 73, Walworth Business Park Andover, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report



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**Plot 73, Walworth Business Park
Andover, Hampshire**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by Crossways Development Solutions Ltd on behalf of Kier Property to carry out an archaeological evaluation of land at Plot 73, Walworth Business Park, Andover Hampshire, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 438209, 146051. The evaluation was intended to inform a planning application for the development of the vacant plot, to be submitted to Test Valley Borough Council.

The fieldwork consisted of the excavation of nine trenches (5 no 30m by 2m, 1 no 35m x 2m; 1 no 10m by 2m and 2 no 5m by 2m) followed by the hand excavation of archaeological features revealed. These were located to test the results of a geophysical survey and previous excavation work undertaken at the site. The geophysical survey suggested the presence of two linear features and several other anomalies. A previously undertaken excavation at the Site in 1987 had dated one of these ditches to the post-medieval period and the second to the Bronze Age. These ditches also correspond to field boundaries shown on historic mapping.

Three of the trenches contained no archaeological features.

Trenches 2, 3 and 8 identified a NE-SW aligned ditch, which is likely to be post medieval in date, and confirmed the results of the 1987 excavation.

Trench 4, 7, 8 and 9 recorded a more substantial up to 1.40m wide NNW-SSE aligned ditch and corresponded to the results of the geophysical survey and the 1987 excavation. The ditch had been truncated by modern levelling or ground reduction within trench 9 where the ditch only survived to a depth of 0.06m but was up to 0.60m deep to the north in trenches 4 and 7.

A Bronze Age date for the establishment of the ditch as recorded during the 1987 excavation could not be clearly corroborated although a single sherd of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age pottery and prehistoric worked flint flakes were recovered from the section of the ditch excavated in trench 7. The only Roman pottery recovered was a residual sherd from the ditch recorded in trench 2. A more recent date for the ditch is indicated by the finds from Trench 9, which date to the post medieval and modern period. Given the known prehistoric and Roman activity within the wider area it is more likely that these finds are residual and have been deposited in the ditches as a result of more recent agricultural activities.

Both ditches recorded on Site produced material dating to the post medieval period and it is therefore likely taken in conjunction with the historic mapping that these features date to this period and provide evidence of the establishment of the post medieval landscape within this part of Andover.



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Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by Crossways Development Solutions Ltd on behalf of Kier Property and Wessex Archaeology are grateful to Howard Morris (Director Crossways Development Solutions Ltd) in this regard. The assistance and advice of David Hopkins (Archaeological Officer, Hampshire County Council) was gratefully received.

The fieldwork was directed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Benjamin Cullen and Tom Blencowe and was undertaken by Benjamin Cullen, Elisenda Gimeno, Dylan Duane-Roche and Alin Fuior. This report was compiled by Benjamin Cullen and Alastair Zochowski and edited by Damian De Rosa. The illustrations were prepared by Nancy Dixon. The finds were assessed by Rachael Seager Smith and Lorraine Mepham. The environmental samples were processed by Tony Scothern. The flots were sorted by Nicki Mulhall and assessed by Inés López-Dóriga. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Damian De Rosa.



Plot 73, Walworth Business Park Andover, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) were commissioned by Crossways Development Solutions Ltd on behalf of Kier Property ('the Client'), to carry out an archaeological evaluation of land at Plot 73, Walworth Business Park, Andover Hampshire, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 438209, 146051 (hereafter the 'Site') (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 This fieldwork will help to inform a planning application for the development of the vacant plot, to be submitted to Test Valley Borough Council.
- 1.1.3 In association with the proposed development, a heritage statement was prepared, which had established the likelihood of the presence of buried archaeological remains within the Site, in particular Bronze Age and post-medieval periods (WA 2016a). An area of the site was found to have been excavated in 1987 as part of wider archaeological investigations carried out across the industrial estate. This located a Bronze Age ditch which may be associated with an adjacent barrow cemetery to the south of the site and a post-medieval field boundary (King 2015). The course of a Roman road is also projected adjacent to the western edge of the site.
- 1.1.4 Following this a geophysical survey was carried out in order to further inform the archaeological potential for the Site (WA 2016b). This identified two linear features of possible archaeological, one of which can be seen to correspond to an east – west orientated boundary visible on an 18th century enclosure map. The second is likely to be the Bronze Age ditch recorded in the 1987 excavation, and which could also correspond to a north - south aligned boundary shown on the enclosure map. A curvilinear anomaly of possible archaeological interest was also noted in the northern most corner of the Site. At least one service was identified crossing the Site on a north – south alignment.
- 1.1.5 Due to the archaeological potential of the Site the County Archaeologist at Hampshire County Council (HCC), who acts as an archaeological advisor to the local planning authority, recommended an archaeological trial trench evaluation be undertaken to fully characterise and locate the archaeology within the Site.
- 1.1.6 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (WA 2016c) was submitted to, and approved by, the County Archaeologist at Hampshire County Council (HCC), prior to the commencement of groundworks.
- 1.1.7 The fieldwork was undertaken between 30th November and 2nd December 2016. A further phase of works was undertaken on the 19th of January 2017 on the advice of the County Archaeologist at HCC to further clarify the initial investigation.



1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site comprises an irregular parcel of land of approximately 1.4 hectares (ha) located within the Walworth Business Park on the eastern edge of Andover, around 1.5 km from the town centre. The Site is bounded to the south-west by Churchill Way (A3093), to the south-east by Columbus Way, to the north-east by Doughty Way and to the north-west by Magellan Close and adjacent industrial units (**Figure 1**).
- 1.2.2 The Site is currently a vacant plot of land covered in rough grass and situated at an elevation of approximately 86 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.2.3 The underlying bedrock geology throughout the Site is mapped as the Newhaven Chalk Formation with no superficial deposits recorded (British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain Viewer).
- 1.2.4 Previous work within the Site and immediate areas identified a buried soil horizon and colluvial deposits thought to relate to Romano-British agricultural activity (King 2015).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background was assessed in detail within the archaeological heritage statement (Wessex Archaeology 2016) which considered the recorded historic environment resource within a 1 km study area around the Site in order to place the site within its historical and archaeological context. A summary of this assessment and relevant Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record (HAHBR), the National Record of the Historic Environment (accessible via Pastscape) and National Heritage List for England (NHLE; designated assets) is included below.

2.2 Previous investigations

- 2.2.1 Parts of the Site were excavated in 1987 as part of wider archaeological investigations carried out across the industrial estate (King 2015). This located a north – south aligned ditch within the Site (HAHBR 29027). Pottery from the lower primary fill dated to the Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age whereas the upper fill contained pottery from the Late Bronze Age to the Romano-British period suggesting a long-lived boundary feature. The course of this ditch was confirmed within three further trenches and excavation area to the south-east and is visible as a cropmark on earlier aerial photographs.
- 2.2.2 A second ditch was also identified within the Site. This was east – west aligned and is thought to correlate with a post-medieval field boundary visible on a 1785 enclosure map (HRO Q23/2/4).
- 2.2.3 A watching brief in 1995 is marked within the Site in the HAHBR, which also identified the post-medieval field boundary (HAHBR 35700), which included residual prehistoric flint as well as Iron Age and medieval pottery.

2.3 Prehistoric (900,000–AD 43)

- 2.3.1 No early prehistoric activity is known from the immediate area of the Site, though three Palaeolithic hand axes (PastScape 1088982, 1088978) are recorded as being found in gravels associated with the course of the River Anton, indicating some early prehistoric activity in the local area. A possible Mesolithic flint tool was recovered during the archaeological investigations immediately to the south of the Site (King 2015, 20).

- 2.3.2 The site of two round barrows was confirmed through archaeological excavation immediately to the south of the Site (HAHBR 21358 and 21359) (King 2015). A north – south aligned, Bronze Age ditch identified during the investigations immediately to the west of the barrows was confirmed as traversing through within the Site (HAHBR 29027). This is likely to correspond to a linear feature visible on aerial photographs (HAHBR 32787).
- 2.3.3 Two further possible ring ditch examples have also been identified just to the north-east based on cropmarks visible on aerial photographs (HAHBR 31689 and 31690). Another possible ring ditch feature located further to the south could not be identified during geophysical survey, though a Late Bronze Age ditch was located and confirmed through evaluation immediately to the south of this (HAHBR 32805) (Wessex Archaeology 2011).
- 2.3.4 A second probable barrow cemetery has been located at the south-eastern edge of the Study Area with five ring ditches likely to relate to former round barrows (Wessex Archaeology 2014). Work in this area also identified a series of prehistoric boundary features (Wessex Archaeology 2011; Ellis and Chaffey 2014) along with other prehistoric features (Wessex Archaeology 2014).
- 2.3.5 Iron Age activity is also noted within the local area with an Early Iron Age settlement site located to the north-west of the Site during road works in 1964 (HAHBR 23070) and Iron Age pottery being recovered within the industrial estate (HAHBR 23128).
- 2.3.6 Just to the north of the Site ditches are documented as being observed in the adjacent plot during investigations (HAHBR 29174). These are recorded as probably of Iron Age date based on the previous 1987 excavations, although later assessment of this excavation (King 2015) suggests that the features found during this earlier work originated in the Bronze Age.
- 2.4 Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)**
- 2.4.1 Immediately adjacent to the western edge of the Site lies the projected course of the Roman road from *Venta Belgarum* (Winchester) to *Cunetio* (Mildenhall). Activity can be seen adjacent to the course of the road with finds of pottery, animal bones, coins, a cremation burial and corn drier recorded in the HAHBR (HAHBR 21311, 23073, 23114, 23129, 29176, 41341 and 41417).
- 2.4.2 Roman pottery was also recorded as being found within the upper fills of features within and adjacent to the Site during the 1987 excavations (King 2015). This was interpreted as being the result of later agricultural activity.
- 2.5 Saxon and medieval (AD 410 – 1500)**
- 2.5.1 Andover is recorded in 1086 Domesday Survey as a very large settlement of 107 households and six mills. There is no Saxon or medieval activity documented within the vicinity of the Site and it is likely at this time that the Site lay within the agricultural hinterland of Andover. A small amount of medieval pottery was found during the investigations within the industrial estate (King 2015).
- 2.6 Post-medieval, 19th century and modern (AD 1500 – present day)**
- 2.6.1 Possible post-medieval agricultural activity has been identified during investigations to the north-east of the Site in 1987 (King 2015) and 2000 (Wessex Archaeology 2000).
- 2.6.2 Within the Site an east – west aligned ditch is likely to correlate to a field boundary visible on an 18th century enclosure map (King 2015). This map also depicts a north-west – south-

east aligned boundary which seems to broadly correspond with the position of the Bronze Age boundary also identified in the earlier excavations (*ibid*).

- 2.6.3 The Site appears to continue in agricultural use throughout much of the 19th and 20th century until the establishment of the industrial estate in the latter part of the 20th century. The road at the western edge of the Site is redeveloped in the 1960's to form part of the new ring road.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

- 3.1.1 With due regard to the ClfA *Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation* (ClfA 2014a), the generic aims of the project were:

- *To locate, identify, investigate and record the presence/absence of archaeological features or deposits;*
- *To confirm, where possible, the extent, date, character, relationship, condition and significance of archaeological features, artefacts and deposits within the proposed development area;*
- *To inform the scope and nature of any requirements for any potential further fieldwork, whether additional watching brief, excavation or post-excavation work;*
- *To enable the preservation by record of any archaeological features or deposits uncovered; and*
- *To place any identified archaeological remains within their historical context.*

- 3.1.2 Specifically, the fieldwork aimed to:

- *Confirm the date and location of the two ditches identified in previous fieldwork;*
- *Identify any activity adjacent to the projected course of the Roman road; and*
- *Test the results of the geophysical survey.*

3.2 Fieldwork methodology

- 3.2.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the methodology set out within the WSI (WA 2016b) and in compliance with the standards outlined in the ClfA's *Standards and guidance for archaeological evaluations* (ClfA 2014a), excepting where they are superseded by statements made below.

- 3.2.2 A total of six machine-excavated trial trenches each measuring 30 m x 2 m were excavated, with the locations shown in **Figure 1**.

- 3.2.3 All trenches were laid out using Global Navigational Satellite System (GNSS) equipment working to an accuracy of 50 mm or below. Minor adjustments to the layout were required to take account of on Site constraints. This affected only trench 6 which has a slightly cruciform shape due to the need to preserve the presence of a water monitoring borehole. The trench locations were tied in to Ordnance Survey British National Grid Coordinates.

- 3.2.4 The trial trenches were excavated using a 360° tracked excavator equipped with a toothless bucket and under constant supervision. Machine excavation was under the instruction of the monitoring archaeologist and proceeded in level spits, c. 50-200 mm at a time until the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed, whichever was encountered first.



- 3.2.5 Once the level of archaeological deposits was exposed by machine, archaeological features were hand cleaned and sample excavated to sufficiently address the aims of the evaluation, and recorded to professionally accepted standards.
- 3.2.6 Spoil derived from both machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological features was visually scanned as appropriate by trained archaeological personnel for the purposes of finds retrieval.
- 3.2.7 The Client provided information regarding the presence of any below/above ground services. Before excavation commenced, the areas of proposed trenching were walked over and inspected to visually identify, where possible, the location of above and below ground services.
- 3.2.8 The geophysical survey had identified the location of a modern service across the central part of the Site. The trenches were located to avoid this known utility.
- 3.2.9 All evaluation trench locations were scanned before and during excavation with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) in order to verify the absence of any live underground services.
- 3.2.10 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the Client and the County Archaeologist were backfilled using the excavated material in the approximate order in which they were excavated, and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

3.3 Monitoring

- 3.3.1 Wessex Archaeology informed the County Archaeologist of the commencement of fieldwork and the progress of the investigations on the Site.
- 3.3.2 Reasonable access to the Site was arranged for the County Archaeologist should they have wished to make Site visits to inspect and monitor the archaeological investigations as they progressed.

3.4 Recording

- 3.4.1 All exposed archaeological deposits were recorded using WA's *pro forma* recording system.
- 3.4.2 A complete drawn record of excavated archaeological features and deposits was compiled. This includes both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections), and tied to the Ordnance Survey British National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels were calculated and plans/sections were annotated with OD heights.
- 3.4.3 A photographic record was maintained during the evaluation using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images were subject to managed quality control and curation processes which embedded appropriate metadata within the image and ensure long term accessibility of the image set. WA field staff took sufficient dated colour photographs of all areas, including access routes, to provide a record of original condition, and condition on completion of all fieldwork.

3.5 Specialist strategies

Artefact

- 3.5.1 Finds were treated in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines *Conservation Guideline No 2* and the Museums and Galleries

Commissions *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (1991), excepting where they are superseded by statements made below.

- 3.5.2 All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, except those from features or deposits of obviously modern date. In such circumstances, sufficient artefacts were retained in order to elucidate the date and/or function of the feature or deposit.
- 3.5.3 Excavated spoil was visually scanned for artefacts.
- 3.5.4 All retained artefacts were, as a minimum, collected, processed, sorted, quantified, recorded, labelled, packed and stored in accordance with the requirements of the agreed repository. The treatment of artefacts and environmental samples was in accordance with the ClfA's *Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials* (ClfA 2014b).

Environmental

- 3.5.5 Environmental sampling was undertaken in accordance with WA's Guidelines for Environmental Sampling along with policies outlined in the ClfA's Standard and Guidance documents and *Environmental Archaeology; A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (second edition) (English Heritage 2011).
- 3.5.6 Bulk environmental soil samples for the recovery of plant macro fossils, wood charcoal, small animal bones and other small artefacts were taken from a range of well-sealed and dateable contexts or features. The samples were of an appropriate size.
- 3.5.7 Bulk environmental soil samples were processed by standard flotation methods and scanned to assess the environmental potential of deposits, but were not fully analysed. The flots were retained on a 0.25/0.5 mm mesh, with residues fractionated into 5.6/4 mm, 2 mm, 1 mm and 0.5 mm and dried as appropriate. Coarse fraction (>5.6/4 mm) was sorted, weighed and discarded, with any finds recovered given to the appropriate specialist. Finer residues were retained until after analysis.
- 3.5.8 Where appropriate samples were taken and sieved to aid in artefact recovery.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 A total of five 30m long by 1.90m wide and one 35m long by 1.9m long (Trench 4) trenches were excavated by a 360 tracked excavator using a toothless grading bucket. The shape of Trench 6 had to be slightly altered due to the presence of a borehole water monitoring station.
- 4.1.2 Trenches 4 and 6 had no surviving topsoil. All the remaining trenches had a stratigraphic sequence of up to 0.17m of topsoil over up to 0.30m of subsoil overlying natural chalk with roughly SE-NW aligned periglacial scarring. (**Plate 1.**) For full stratigraphic descriptions of the trenches see trench tables in **Appendix 1**
- 4.1.3 A further three trial trenches were excavated, these trenches varied in length, with trench 7 measuring 4.85m x 1.45m, trench 8 measuring 10m x 2.50m and trench 9 measuring 5.10m x 1.40m. The location of these additional trenches is also shown on **Figure 1**.

4.2 Results

- 4.2.1 Trenches 1 and 5 contained no archaeological features (**Plates 2 and 7**).
- 4.2.2 Within Trench 6 (**Plate 9**) a tree throw (**604**) (**Plate 8**) with a single fill (**603**) was recorded that produced no dateable material. No evidence of the anomaly indicated by the geophysical survey was found to be present within the trench.
- 4.2.3 Trench 2 and 3 contained a NE-SW aligned ditch that was recorded as two ditches **205** and **208**. (**Plate 3**) in Trench 2 although it is more likely to be a single ditch with a possible recut, and as Ditch **305** (**Plate 4**) in Trench 3. The ditch in both trenches was recorded as up to 1.07m wide and 0.46m deep and contained a single fill. A piece of post-medieval bottle glass, an oyster shell and part of a post-medieval peg-hole roof tile were recovered from ditch **205** indicating a post medieval date for this feature and corroborating evidence recorded during the 1987 investigation (King 2015). The recorded features corresponded to the results of the geophysical survey.
- 4.2.4 Within Trench 4 a geological feature and a cut of obvious modern date were recorded. The latter feature had vertical sides and the teeth marks of an excavation bucket were clearly visible in the base of the feature (**Plate 5**).
- 4.2.5 Within Trench 4 a NNW-SSE ditch (**405**) (**Plate 6**) was recorded that corresponded to the results of the geophysical survey. The ditch (**405**) was more substantial than the ditches recorded in Trenches 2 and 3 and measured 1.75m wide by 0.55m deep. It had regular slightly concave sides giving way on to a concave base. The ditch contained two fills (**403** and **404**) from which no dateable material was recovered. The fill sequence indicated that this was intact material and it matches the description of the fill sequence recorded during the 1987 investigation (King 2015). It would not appear to be disturbed and backfilled material as a result of the previous investigation.
- 4.2.6 Trench 7 contained the continuation of the NNW-SSE ditch previously identified in Trench 4 to the south. Ditch **704** again contained two fills (**705** and **706**) and recovered from fill **705** were a single piece of pottery and two flint flakes. The ditch had a flat base and slightly convex sides and had a maximum depth of 0.60m and was c.2m wide (**Plates 10 & 11**).
- 4.2.7 Trench 8 contained two linear features (**Plate 12**). Ditch **806** is the continuation of the NNW-SSE ditch observed in trenches 4 and 7, here the ditch had similar characteristics in form but only had a maximum depth of 0.40m and a width of 1.10m (**Plate 14**). Ditch **806** contained two fills (**807** and **808**) from which no dateable material was recovered. The other ditch was a post medieval ditch **804** (**Plate 13**) measuring 1.3m wide by 0.40m deep running on NE-SW alignment being a continuation of the previously recorded ditch in Trenches 2 and 3, and contained pottery and CBM dating to the post medieval period. The relationship of these ditches (**804** and **806**) where they intersected with each other was unclear as this relationship had been disturbed and likely previously investigated by the excavations conducted in 1987
- 4.2.8 Trench 9 contained a single linear feature, ditch **904** (**Plate 15**), being part of and on the same NNW-SSE alignment as the ditch recorded in trenches 4, 7 and 8. However, in this part of the site the ditch was very shallow with a maximum depth of only 0.06m and a width of 0.52m indicating modern truncation/ground reduction (likely post 1987) in this part of the Site. Ditch **904** contained a single fill **905** from which was recovered a single piece of 19th/20th century pottery and a fragment of post-medieval CBM.



5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Finds

- 5.1.1 Very small quantities of artefacts were found in three of the investigated features (Table 1). These comprise scraps of fragmented vertebrae from a pig-sized mammal, a piece of post-medieval bottle glass, an oyster shell and part of a post-medieval peg-hole roof tile from ditch **205**. The roof tile and glass indicate that this feature was filled from the 18th or 19th century onwards, although a second abraded fragment of ceramic building material from this ditch could be of Romano-British date.
- 5.1.2 The only find from ditch **305** was a single rib fragment from a sheep-sized mammal, and from ditch **405** the only finds were three pieces of burnt, unworked flint. In an area such as this where flint is naturally abundant, its burning was probably a by-product of some other form of agricultural or domestic burning process. Although intrinsically undatable, this material is commonly interpreted as indicative of prehistoric activity, but it need not be contemporary with the features from which it was recovered.
- 5.1.3 Finds from ditch **704** indicate a prehistoric date for its infilling; these consist of a worked flint waste flake, a sherd of pottery, and a piece of burnt, unworked flint. The pottery sherd is in a sandy fabric sparsely tempered with relatively fine flint inclusions. It is undiagnostic, but on fabric grounds can be fairly confidently dated as Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age. The flint flake is not closely datable, but on morphological and technological grounds (broad flake struck using hard hammer technique) is broadly dated as Neolithic or Bronze Age. The burnt flint, as before, is undatable but could also be prehistoric.
- 5.1.4 Finds from ditches 804, 809 and 904 are medieval to post-medieval; finds recovered from these features are restricted to pottery and ceramic building material (CBM); as for ditch 205, infilling probably took place from the 18th or 19th century onwards. The nine piece of CBM include seven fragments of medieval/post-medieval roof tile. There are also two fragments from post-medieval unfrosted bricks in coarse fabrics, probably no later than 18th century in date. Two sherds of pottery comprise one of glazed redwares (broadly dated as post-medieval) from ditch 804, and one of 19th/20th century refined whiteware from ditch 904.

Table 1: All finds by material type (number of pieces/weight in grammes)

Trench	feature	layer	animal bone	CBM	Worked flint	glass	Pottery	shell	burnt flint
2	Ditch 205	204	2/7	2/217		1/3		1/15	
3	Ditch 305	304	1/2						
4	Ditch 405	403							3/52
7	Ditch 704	705			1/22		1/13		1/27
8	Ditch 804	805		5/585			1/22		
8	Ditch 809	810		3/530					
9	Ditch 904	905		1/3			1/3		
Total:			3/9	11/13 35	1/22	1/3	3/38	1/15	3/52

5.2 Potential

- 5.2.1 No items of intrinsic interest are present in this small assemblage but all survive in moderately good condition. No further analysis is considered appropriate for this material

6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 A bulk sample was taken from a possible Bronze Age ditch **405** in Trench 4 and was processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains, charcoal and other environmental remains. The size of the sample was of 20l

6.2 Methods

Charred plant remains

6.2.1 The bulk sample was processed by standard flotation methods; the flots retained on a 0.5 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6 mm, 2 mm and 1 mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>4 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. The flots were scanned using a stereo incident light microscopy at magnifications of up to x40 using a Leica MS5 microscope for the identification of environmental remains. Different bioturbation indicators were considered, including the percentage of roots, the abundance of modern seeds and the presence of mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia (e.g. Cenococcum geophilum) and animal remains which would not be preserved unless anoxic conditions were detected, such as earthworm eggs and insects.

6.2.2 The preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains, as well as the presence/absence of other environmental remains such as molluscs, animal bone and insects (if anoxic conditions for their preservation are present), is recorded in Table 2. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary and Hopf (2000, Tables 3, page 28 and 5, page 65), for cereals. Abundance of remains is qualitatively quantified (A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5) as an estimation of the minimum number of individuals and not the number of remains per taxa.

6.3 Results

Charred plant remains

6.3.1 The flots were small and there were high numbers of roots and modern seeds that may be indicative of stratigraphic movement and the possibility of contamination by later intrusive elements. Charred material was not abundant and was poorly preserved.

Wood Charcoal

6.3.2 Wood charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in Table 2. Charcoal was also rare in the flots and belonged exclusively to mature wood

Molluscs

6.3.3 Remains of terrestrial molluscs were very abundant (Table 2).

6.4 Discussion and further potential

Charred plant remains

6.4.1 The charred plant assemblages recovered at this stage do not require further analysis as they have little potential due to the rarity of plant remains. They could have potential for being radiocarbon dated to assess the chronology of the feature.

Wood Charcoal

6.4.2 The analysis of the wood charcoal recovered so far has little potential.

Molluscs

- 6.4.3 Despite the high numbers of molluscs preserved, the mollusc assemblage recovered at this stage has little potential.

7 DISCUSSION

- 7.1.1 The archaeological remains recorded in the evaluation were found to broadly correspond with the results of the geophysical survey and the previous excavation undertaken at the site in 1987.
- 7.1.2 Trenches 1 and 5 were found to be devoid of archaeological features. Within Trench 5 there was no evidence of a possible E-W linear feature recorded on the initial geophysical survey greyscale. The geophysical survey report interprets this feature as the remnants of a track, which may explain why it was not present when excavated.
- 7.1.3 Within Trench 6 a tree throw was recorded, but there was no evidence of the geophysical anomaly, which had been interpreted as a possible ring ditch on the initial grey scales. The reason for this appearing in the geophysical survey results is unclear, but it may well represent variations in the natural geology. The final geophysical survey report has not interpreted this feature to be of archaeological origin.
- 7.1.4 Ditches identified within Trenches 2, 3 and 8 match the location indicated for them by the geophysical survey and this also ties into the historic mapping. Dating evidence recovered from these ditches corroborates the evidence recovered during the 1987 investigation in indicating that this ditch is post medieval in date.
- 7.1.5 Trench 4 contained a more substantial ditch and corresponded to the results of the geophysical survey. The ditch was further identified in trenches 7, 8 and 9 although it was clear that the ditch had been heavily truncated by modern levelling or ground reduction within trench 9 where the ditch only survived to a depth of 0.06m.
- 7.1.6 This ditch corresponds to and is the continuation of the ditch identified during the 1987 excavation, and interpreted on the basis of finds recovered as being at its earliest Bronze Age in date. However, this could not be clearly corroborated during the current phase of work although a single sherd of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age pottery and prehistoric worked flint flakes were recovered from the section of the ditch excavated in trench 7. However, these are more likely to be residual finds as no other material of this date or any material dating to the Roman period as also recorded in 1987 were recovered from any of the other excavated slots through the ditch. The only Roman pottery recovered was a residual sherd from the ditch recorded in trench 2. Given the known prehistoric and Roman activity within the wider area it is more likely that these finds are residual and have been deposited in the ditch as a result of more recent agricultural activities.
- 7.1.7 A more recent date for the ditch is indicated by the finds from Trench 9, which date to the post medieval and modern period. The ditch itself in its form with a rounded shallow base is also more indicative of a field boundary/drainage ditch rather than a more significant territorial boundary or land division. Both ditches recorded on Site produced material dating to the post medieval period and it is therefore likely taken in conjunction with the historic mapping that these features date to this period and provide evidence of the establishment of the post medieval landscape within this part of Andover. It has not been possible to establish an earlier date for the establishment of the ditch recorded in Trenches 4, 7, 8 and 9.

- 7.1.8 Trench 4 was lengthened to 35m to test discrepancies between the translocation of the historic mapping, the 1987 excavation areas and slots into the digital mapping data and the geophysical survey results in particular regard of the location of the NNW-SSE ditch. The translocation of this data had suggested the possibility of more than one ditch being present despite the clear indication that visually all the data indicated a single NNW-SSE ditch intersecting with a NE-SW aligned ditch. The evaluation along with the geophysical survey has been able to establish that only a single ditch is present along with its location. Whilst this matches the historic mapping and the 1987 excavation data in establishing the layout of the ditches it indicates that there is a discrepancy in the translocation of the historic mapping and 1987 excavation data. This was further corroborated by the confirmation of the presence and alignment of the ditch recorded in trenches 7, 8 and 9.

8 STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

- 8.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with the Hampshire Cultural Trust. Deposition of any finds with the Trust will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

8.2 Archive

- 8.2.1 On completion of the report a cross-referenced and internally consistent archive was produced. The complete site archive, which includes paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, was prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by the Hampshire Cultural Trust, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; Brown 2011; ADS 2013; ClfA 2014b).
- 8.2.2 All archive elements were marked with the site/accession code, and a full index was prepared.

8.3 Discard policy

- 8.3.1 WA follows the guidelines set out in Selection, Retention and Dispersal (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts is fully documented in the project archive.
- 8.3.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2011).

8.4 Copyright

- 8.4.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the site will be retained by WA under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. 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 shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*.

8.5 Security Copy

- 8.5.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records has been 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.

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10 APPENDICES

10.1 Appendix 1:Trench Tables

TRENCH 1			
Dimensions (m): 28.41 by 1.90		Max. depth (m): 0.32	Ground level (maOD): 80.11
Co-ordinates: 438103.60E 145993.65N			
Context	Description		Depth from ground surface (m)
101	Layer	Topsoil: dark grey brown silty clay loam, rare sub angular flint <0.06m, rare sub rounded chalk <0.04m, very rare tarmac, loose, heavily bioturbated, distinct horizon.	0-0.10
102	Layer	Subsoil: Mid grey brown silty clay, common sub rounded chalk<0.06m, rare sub angular flint <0.06m, friable, distinct horizon.	0.10-0.28
103	Natural	Off-white, near complete sub rounded chalk, rare sub rounded flint <0.30m, compact, distinct horizon.	0.28-

TRENCH 2			
Dimensions (m): 29.78 by 1.90		Max. depth (m): 0.38	Ground level (maOD): 82.95
Co-ordinates: 438156.35E 145993.12N			
Context	Description		Depth from ground surface (m)
201	Layer	Topsoil: dark grey brown silty clay loam, rare sub angular flint <0.04m, very rare sub rounded chalk <0.04m, loose, bioturbated, distinct horizon.	0-0.15
202	Layer	Subsoil: Mid red/grey brown silty clay, sparse, sub angular flint <0.10m, rare sub rounded chalk <0.04m, friable, distinct horizon.	0.15-0.30
203	Natural	Off-white, near complete sub rounded chalk, rare sub rounded flint <0.20m, compact, distinct horizon.	0.30-
204	Fill	Fill of 205. Indistinguishable from 206. Mid-light grey brown silt, sparse sub rounded chalk <0.04m, rare sub angular flint<0.10m. Contained cbm, animal bone, oyster shell, pottery. Very sterile fill, loose, distinct horizon. Deliberate backfill.	0.46
205	Cut	Filled with 204. Same as 208 and 305. SW-NE aligned linear with flat base and straight steeply sloping sides. 0.70m+ long, 1.00m wide, 0.46m deep. Distinct horizon between cut and fill. Ditch: Probably post-medieval, relationship to 208 impossible to determine due to similarity of fills. May be a terminus representing segmented digging of this ditch. Field boundary	0.46
206	Fill	Deliberate Backfill: mid-light grey brown silt, sparse sub rounded chalk <0.04m, rare sub angular flint <0.08m, very loose, sterile, distinct horizon. Impossible to distinguish from 204. Fill of 208.	0.15



207	<i>Fill</i>	Primary fill: light grey silty clay, abundant sub rounded chalk <0.06m, rare sub angular flint <0.07m, fairly compact, distinct horizon. Fill of 208, below 206.	0.13
208	<i>Cut</i>	Ditch: Filled with 206 and 207. NE-SW aligned linear with a flat base and straight steeply sloping sides. 0.36m+ long, 0.86m wide, 0.28m deep. Distinct horizon between cut and fill. Probably post-medieval from association. Relationship to 208 impossible to determine due to similarity of fills. Probably a field boundary.	0.28

TRENCH 3			
Dimensions (m):29.11 by 1.90		Max. depth (m):0.40	Ground level (maOD): 83.53
Co-ordinates: 438173.35E 146010.29N			
Context	Description		Depth from ground surface (m)
301	<i>Layer</i>	Topsoil: Dark grey brown silty clay loam, rare sub angular flint <0.07m, very rare sub rounded chalk <0.04m, bioturbated, loose, distinct horizon.	0-0.17
302	<i>Layer</i>	Subsoil: mid grey brown silty clay, rare sub rounded chalk <0.04m, rare sub angular flint <0.08m, friable, distinct horizon.	0.17-0.32
303	<i>Natural</i>	Off-white, near complete chalk, rare sub rounded flint <0.26m, compact, distinct horizon.	0.32-
304	<i>Fill</i>	Secondary fill: mid grey brown silty clay, abundant sub rounded chalk <0.06m, rare sub angular flint, contained animal bone, friable, well sorted inclusions, distinct horizon. Fill of 305.	0.32
305	<i>Cut</i>	Ditch: filled with 304. NE-SW aligned linear with flat base and moderate to steeply sloping sides. 0.90m+ long, 1.07m wide, 0.32m deep. Distinct horizon between cut and fill. Presumed post-medieval due to earlier work. Probably a field boundary.	0.32

TRENCH 4			
Dimensions (m): 35.10 by 1.87		Max. depth (m): 0.40	Ground level (maOD): 82.50
Co-ordinates: 438215.56E 146078.75N			
Context	Description		Depth from ground surface (m)
401	<i>Layer</i>	Subsoil: Mid grey brown sandy loam, loose, slightly rooted, rare sub angular flint <0.02m.	0-0.30
402	<i>Natural</i>	Pale brown white chalk with periglacial scarring.	0.30-
403	<i>Fill</i>	Secondary fill: dark grey brown sandy loam, abundant angular to sub angular flint <0.10m. fill of 405	0.40-0.67
404	<i>Fill</i>	Primary fill: pale grey brown, sandy loam, abundant chalk <0.01m. Fill of 405	0.67-0.95



405	<i>Cut</i>	Ditch: filled with 403 and 404. NNW-SSE aligned linear with a concave base and concave moderately sloping sides. No dating, but presumed Bronze Age due to previous fieldwork. 2m+ long, 1.75m wide, 0.55m deep	0.40-0.95
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TRENCH 5			
Dimensions (m):29.80 by 1.86		Max. depth (m): 0.49	Ground level (maOD): 84.24
Co-ordinates: 138258.10E 146075.06N			
Context	Description		Depth from ground surface (m)
501	<i>Layer</i>	Subsoil: Mid brownish brown with a grey hue sandy loam, very loose, soft, a bit rooty, rare sub rounded flint <0.20m, rare subangular chalk <0.20m, very clear horizon.	0.10-0.40
502	<i>Natural</i>	Light brownish white with a grey hue chalk, rare sub rounded flint >0.10m.	0.40-
503	<i>Layer</i>	Topsoil: light greyish brown sandy clay loam, very loose, soft and rooty, rare sub rounded flint <0.20m, rare sub angular chalk, <0.20m, diffuse horizon with layer below.	0-0.10

TRENCH 6			
Dimensions (m): 30.00 by 1.89		Max. depth (m): 0.32	Ground level (maOD): 84.06
Co-ordinates: 438284.13E 146096.53N			
Context	Description		Depth from ground surface (m)
601	<i>Layer</i>	Subsoil: mid brownish brown with a grey hue sandy loam, rare sub rounded flint <0.20m, clear horizon, very loose, soft, a bit rooty, rare sub angular chalk <0.20m.	0-0.20
602	<i>Natural</i>	Light brownish white with grey hue chalk, very rare sub rounded flint >0.10m.	0.20-
603	<i>Fill</i>	Secondary fill: dark grey brown sandy loam, moderate sub rounded chalk <0.01m, sparse sub rounded flint <0.15m. fill of 604	0.30-0.80
604	<i>Cut</i>	Tree Throw; sub rounded in plan with a concave base and irregular moderately sloping sides. Filled with 603.	0.30-0.80

TRENCH 7			
Dimensions (m): 4.85 by 1.45		Max. depth (m): 0.46	Ground level (maOD): 82.50
Co-ordinates: 438217.63E 146082.53N			
Context	Description		Depth from ground surface (m)
701	<i>Layer</i>	Topsoil: Dark greyish brown sandy clay loam. Very loose, rooty, friable, soft with occasional small flints and chalk. Diffuse horizon with subsoil.	0-0.20



702	<i>Layer</i>	Subsoil: Mid greyish brown clay loam. Loose, friable sparse small flints and chalk nodules. Clear horizon with natural	0.20-0.30
703	<i>Natural</i>	Light brownish white chalk with rare flint nodules	0.30+
704	<i>Cut</i>	Ditch; linear, running on NNW-SSE alignment, filled with 705 and 706. 2m wide x 0.60m deep.	0.30-0.90
705	<i>Fill</i>	Primary fill of ditch 704. Light greyish brown silty clay, 60% chalk fragments, <3% small flints.	0.50-0.90
706	<i>Fill</i>	Secondary fill of ditch 704. Mid brown silty clay. 15% small and medium flints and 5% small chalk fragments.	0.30-0.50

TRENCH 8			
Dimensions (m): 10 by 2.50		Max. depth (m): 0.40	Ground level (maOD): 83.62
Co-ordinates: 438223.55E 146060.78N			
Context	Description		Depth from ground surface (m)
801	<i>Layer</i>	Topsoil: Dark greyish brown sandy clay loam. Very loose, rooty, friable, soft with occasional small flints and chalk. Diffuse horizon with subsoil.	0-0.10
802	<i>Layer</i>	Subsoil: Mid greyish brown clay loam. Loose, friable sparse small flints and chalk nodules. Clear horizon with natural	0.10-0.25
803	<i>Natural</i>	Light brownish white chalk with rare flint nodules	0.25+
804	<i>Cut</i>	Ditch; linear, possible post medieval ditch. Filled by 805. 1.33m wide x 0.40m deep. With steep NW side and more gentle sloped SE side with rounded concave base.	0.25-0.65
805	<i>Fill</i>	Secondary fill of ditch 804. Light greyish brown silty clay, 60% chalk fragments, <3% small flints.	0.25-0.65
806	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of ditch. Filled with 807 and 808 1.1m wide x 0.40m deep. Moderate sloping sides and flat base.	0.25-0.65
807	<i>Fill</i>	Primary fill of ditch 806: Light greyish brown silty clay. 50% small chalk flecks, <3% small flints	0.50-0.65
808	<i>Fill</i>	Secondary fill of ditch 806: Mid brown silty clay. 15% small and medium flints, 5% small chalk fragments	0.25-0.50
809	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of possible ditch. Filled with 810 and 811.	
810	<i>Fill</i>	Backfill, fill of 809	
811	<i>Fill</i>	Backfill, fill of 809	

TRENCH 9			
Dimensions (m): 5.10 by 1.40		Max. depth (m): 0.28	Ground level (maOD): 84.23
Co-ordinates: 438235.53E 146056.75N			
Context	Description		Depth from ground surface (m)
901	<i>Layer</i>	Topsoil: Dark greyish brown sandy clay loam. Very loose, rooty, friable, soft with occasional small flints and chalk. Diffuse horizon with subsoil.	0-0.09
902	<i>Layer</i>	Subsoil: Mid greyish brown clay loam. Loose, friable sparse small flints and chalk nodules. Clear horizon with natural	0.09-0.20



903	<i>Natural</i>	Light brownish white chalk with rare flint nodules	0.20+
904	<i>Cut</i>	Ditch; linear, possible post medieval ditch. Filled by 905. 0.52m wide x 0.06m deep. Straight shallow sides with undulating base.	0.20-0.26
905	<i>Fill</i>	Secondary fill of ditch 904. Mid yellowish brown with grey hue, silty clay loam. Moderate chalk and sparse flints.	0.20-0.26



10.2 Appendix 2: Environmental Data

Table 2: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot (ml)	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Charcoal	Other
405	403	1	20	160	50%, B, E	C	-	Triticeae grain fragment	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell fragments	<1ml	Mature	Moll-t (A ^{***})

Key: A^{***} = exceptional, A^{**} = 100+, A^{*} = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5; Bioturbation proxies: Roots (%), Uncharred seeds (scale of abundance), F = mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia, E = earthworm eggs, I = insects; Sab/f = small animal/fish bones/charred faecal pellets, Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs, Moll-f = aquatic molluscs; Analysis: C = charcoal, P = plant, M = molluscs, C14 = radiocarbon



10.3 Appendix 3: OASIS form

11 OASIS ID: wessexar1-271863

Project details

Project name Plot 73, Walworth Business Park Andover, Hampshire

Short description of the project Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by Crossways Development Solutions Ltd on behalf of Kier Property to carry out an archaeological evaluation to inform a planning application for the development of the vacant plot, to be submitted to Test Valley Borough Council.

The fieldwork consisted of the excavation of nine trenches (5 no 30m by 2m, 1 no 35m x 2m; 1 no 10m by 2m and 2 no 5m by 2m) followed by the hand excavation of archaeological features revealed. These were located to test the results of a geophysical survey and previous excavation work undertaken at the site. The geophysical survey suggested the presence of two linear features and several other anomalies. A previously undertaken excavation at the Site in 1987 had dated one of these ditches to the post-medieval period and the second to the Bronze Age. These ditches also correspond to field boundaries shown on historic mapping.

Three of the trenches contained no archaeological features.

Trenches 2, 3 and 8 identified a NE-SW aligned ditch, which is likely to be post medieval in date, and confirmed the results of the 1987 excavation.

Trench 4 7, 8 and 9 recorded a more substantial up to 1.40m wide NNW-SSE aligned ditch and corresponded to the results of the geophysical survey and the 1987 excavation. The ditch had been truncated by modern levelling or ground reduction within trench 9 where the ditch only survived to a depth of 0.06m but was up to 0.60m deep to the north in trenches 4 and 7.

A Bronze Age date for the establishment of the ditch as recorded during the 1987 excavation could not be clearly corroborated although a single sherd of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age pottery and prehistoric worked flint flakes were recovered from the section of the ditch excavated in trench 7. The only Roman pottery recovered was a residual sherd from the ditch recorded in trench 2. A more recent date for the ditch is indicated by the finds from Trench 9, which date to the post medieval and modern period. Given the known prehistoric and Roman activity within the wider area it is more likely that these finds are residual and have been deposited in the ditches as a result of more recent agricultural activities.

Both ditches recorded on Site produced material dating to the post medieval period and it is therefore likely taken in conjunction with the historic mapping that these features date to this period and provide evidence of the establishment of the post medieval landscape within this part of Andover

Project dates Start: 30-11-2016 End: 19-01-2017

Previous/future work Yes / Not known

Any associated project reference codes	A2016.111 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	115050 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	DITCH Bronze Age
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FLINT Uncertain
Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE TEST VALLEY ANDOVER Plot 73, Walworth Business Park Andover, Hampshire
Postcode	SP10 5NP
Study area	1.4 Hectares
Site coordinates	438209 146051 438209 00 00 N 146051 00 00 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 79.83m Max: 83.84m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Hampshire County Council
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Damian De Rosa
Project supervisor	Ben Cullen
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Kier Property

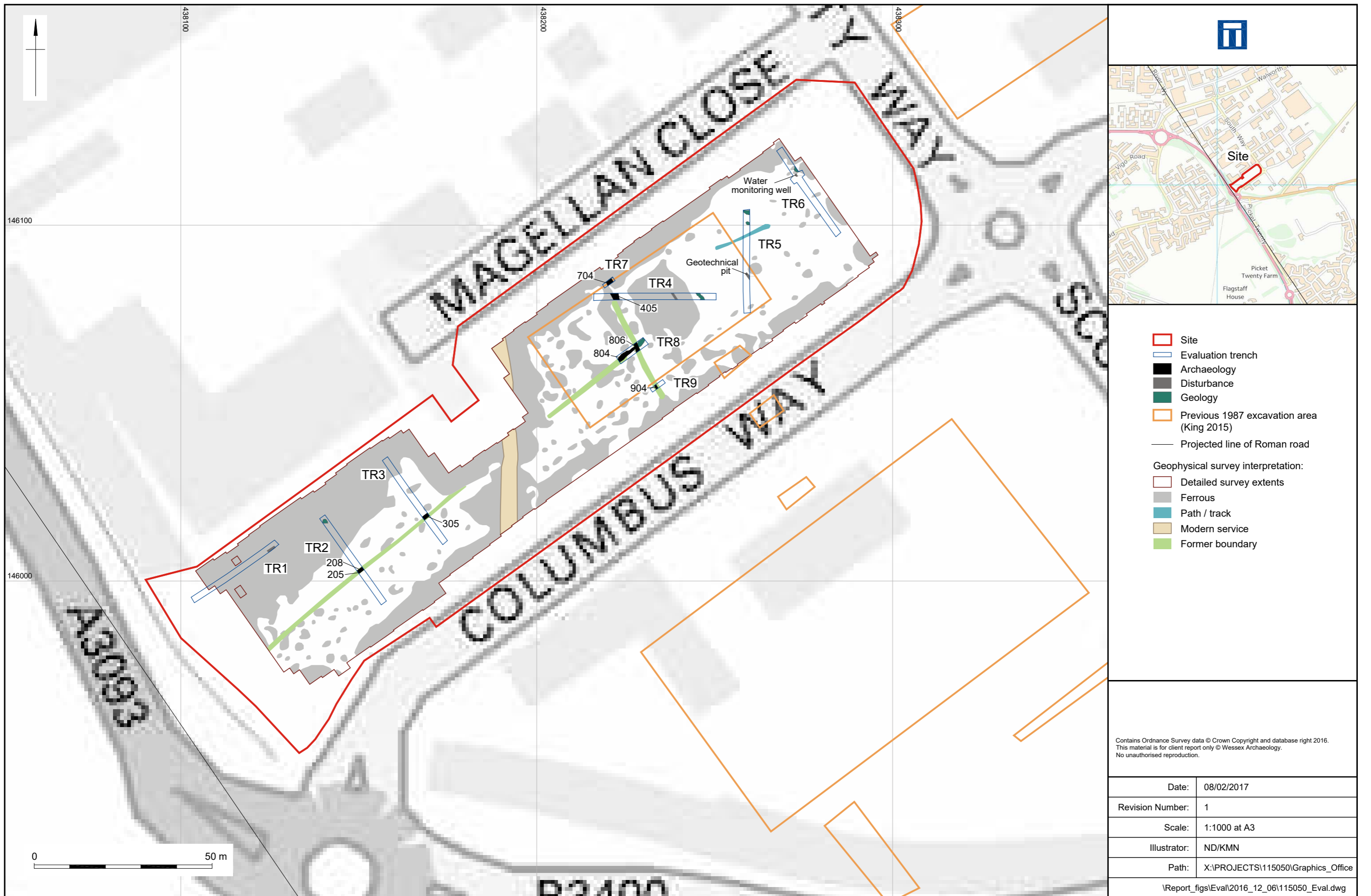
Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","other"
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Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section"



**Project
bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Plot 73, Walworth Business Park Andover, Hampshire. Evaluation Report
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Other bibliographic details	115050.04
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Salisbury
Description	A4 text format with illustrations and plates



Location of Site and evaluation trenches

Figure 1



A. 1785 Andover enclosure map



B. 1850 Andover tithe map

 Site
 Trench



Reproduced from the 1785 Andover enclosure map (HRO Q23/2/4) and the 1850 Andover tithe map (HRO Z1M65/F7/6/2).
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Plate 1: South-east facing section of Trench 1



Plate 2: Trench 1 viewed from the south-west


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Plate 3: North-east facing section of ditches 205 and 208



Plate 4: South-west facing section of ditch 305


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Plate 5: Modern feature in trench 4



Plate 6: North-north-west facing section of ditch 405


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Plate 7: View of trench 5 from north



Plate 8: South-west facing representative section of trench 6 and tree throw 604


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Plate 9: View of Trench 6 from the North-west



Plate 10: Trench 7 viewed from the North East


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Plate 11: West facing section of Ditch 704



Plate 12: Trench 8 viewed from the North East


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Plate 13: South-west facing section of ditch 804

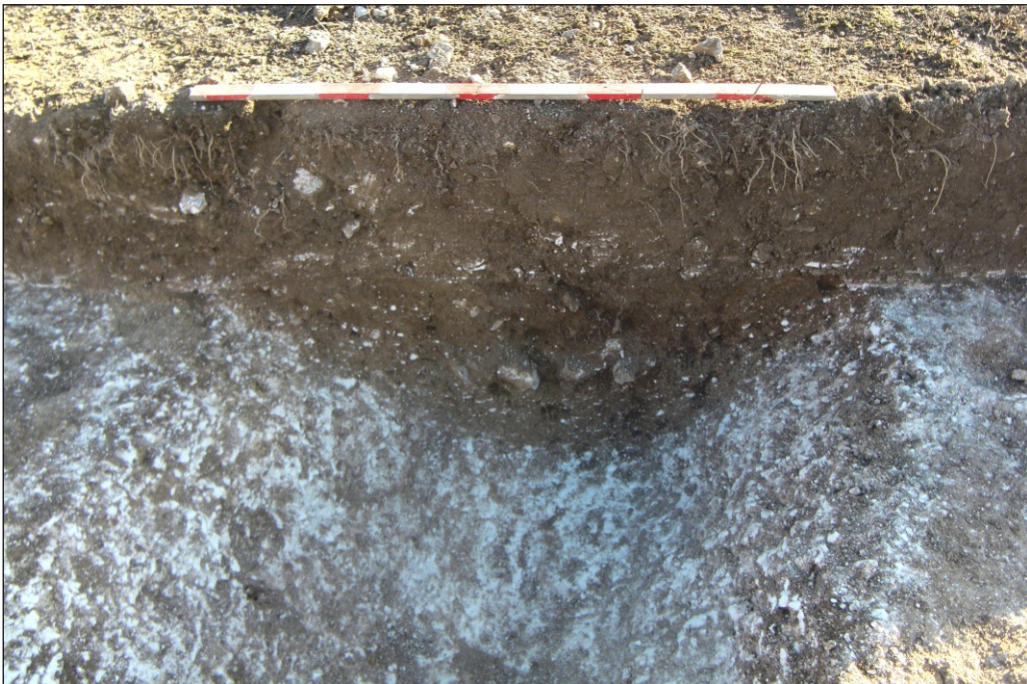


Plate 14: North-west facing section of ditch 806



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Plate 15: Trench 9 viewed from the North-east

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