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Long Thatch, 61 Duck Street Abbotts Ann, Hampshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report



Test Valley Borough Council Planning Application:

Ref: 109330.03

July 2015



**Long Thatch, 61 Duck Street
Abbots Ann, Hampshire**

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

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**Test Valley Borough Council Planning Application:
14/02845/FULLN**

July 2015


Report reference: 109330.03



Quality Assurance

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Long Thatch, 61 Duck Street Abbots Ann, Hampshire

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Long Thatch, 61 Duck Street Abbots Ann, Hampshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Mr and Mrs Deacon to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks (centred on NGR 432840 143435) at Long Thatch, 61 Duck Street, Abbots Ann, Hampshire, a Grade II Listed Building. The watching brief was undertaken as a condition of planning permission being granted by Test Valley Borough Council for the proposed development of the site (Planning ref. 14/02854/FULLN). Listed Building Consent was also granted (14/02862/LBWN). The site lies in an area of high archaeological potential. The proposed development, which comprised the erection of a single-storey extension to the rear of the building, involved substantial reductions in ground levels within the rear garden.

The watching brief, undertaken in May–June 2015, identified no significant archaeological remains. Two modern features, a pit and soakaway, were recorded, as was an undated possible post-hole. Representative sections were recorded through the soil sequences, comprising the natural Chalk geology, subsoil, garden soil, made ground and topsoil. A small finds assemblage of domestic refuse was recovered, comprising pottery, glass, animal bone, clay tobacco pipe stem, and a metal door knob, some potentially of post-medieval date (17–18th century) but most of modern date (19th–20th century).



Long Thatch, 61 Duck Street Abbots Ann, Hampshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by Mr and Mrs Deacon, and Wessex Archaeology would like to thank them in this regard. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank David Hopkins of Hampshire County Council, who monitored this project on behalf of Test Valley Borough Council, the local planning authority.

The watching brief was undertaken by Matt Kendall and Rachel Williams. The finds were assessed by Lorraine Mepham. The report was compiled by Matt Kendall and Andrew Powell, and the graphics were prepared by Rob Goller. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Si Cleggett, who also edited this report.



Long Thatch, 61 Duck Street Abbots Ann, Hampshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Mr and Mrs Deacon to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks (centred on NGR 432840 143435) at Long Thatch, 61 Duck Street, Abbots Ann, Hampshire SP11 7BG, a Grade II Listed Building (**Fig. 1**).

1.1.2 In December 2014 a planning application was submitted to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) (Test Valley Borough Council (TVBC), planning reference 14/02854/FULLN). The proposed development comprised the erection of a single-storey rear extension to the building, to provide a new kitchen and office room, involving substantial reductions in ground levels. Listed Building Consent was also granted (14/02862/LBWN).

1.1.3 Given that the site lies within an area of high archaeological potential, an archaeological condition (Condition 4) was attached to the planning approval, stating:

'No development shall take place (including site clearance within the application site/area), until the applicant or their agents or successors in title has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work, in accordance with a written brief and specification for a scheme of investigation and mitigation, which has been submitted by the developer and approved by the Local Planning Authority.'

1.1.4 Following the advice of the County Archaeologist for Hampshire County Council (HCC), acting as advisor to the LPA, it was determined that a watching brief would be the most appropriate mitigation strategy. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared (WA 2015), and submitted to and approved by the County Archaeologist prior to the work commencing.

1.1.5 This report describes the results of the watching brief which was undertaken intermittently between the 13 May and 8 June 2015.

1.2 The site

1.2.1 Long Thatch is situated near the centre of the village of Abbots Ann, approximately 2.2 km south-west of Andover, and west of the A343. The property fronts Duck Street to the east whilst another residential property lies immediately to the south. The proposed development is located in the rear garden, which is bounded by Black Swan House to the north and by the latter's garden plot to the west, beyond which is an open field.

1.2.2 Abbots Ann is located in the Test Valley, an area of outstanding beauty. The settlement lies just above the Pillhill Brook (River Anna/Anne) valley floor. The settlement was originally linear, following the brook, a small tributary of the Anton River which drains into the River Test.



- 1.2.3 The site lies on the south-east side of a dry valley running north-east towards the Pillhill Brook. The terraced garden to the rear (west) of the building rises over 3 m from ground floor level – from approximately 69.5–71.7 m OD. The underlying geology consists of Seaford Chalk Formation, with an exposure of Stockbridge Rock Member (Limestone), and Head deposits in the base of the dry valley (British Geological Survey).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Statutory and other designations

- 2.1.1 The site lies within an area designated as of high archaeological potential (TVBC 2005). The Historic Environment Record lists no sites or findspots within the property, but a number of undated cropmarks and earthworks have been identified in and around the village.

- 2.1.2 The core of Abbots Ann is a designated Conservation Area in recognition of its architectural and historical interest, and Long Thatch is one of many Listed Buildings in the village. In TVBC's list of Listed Buildings (TVBC nd), Long Thatch is described as:

Pair of cottages, now one. Late C18. flint and brick, with a thatched roof. 1 storey and attic, 4 above 5 windows. Roof hipped at the north end, hipped at the south, eaves raised above the upper windows. Walls of horizontal flint panels, with brick quoins, cambered arches, and small rendered section (former outshot) at the south side. Casements, one old leaded window above the entrance. Boarded door beneath a thatched hood on posts.

2.2 The site and the wider landscape

- 2.2.1 Residual flint artefacts dating to the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic suggest that the local riverine environment and its surrounds was attractive to mobile hunter-gatherer groups (WA 2001).
- 2.2.2 Neolithic settlement is indicated by a number of hearths at Bawksbury Camp hillfort. Many long barrows are recorded in the surrounding landscape, particularly around Danebury hillfort.
- 2.2.3 Bronze Age mortuary monuments are prolific throughout the Test Valley landscape, with round barrows recorded within a kilometre either side of the site, and a few kilometres either side of Abbots Ann, particularly around Danebury hillfort, Gratley, and Longstock. More extensive occupation of the Bawksbury Camp hillfort commenced in the Late Bronze Age.
- 2.2.4 Several Iron Age hillforts are known in the region, the closest being Bury Hill, Upper Clatford (1.7 km to the east). Danebury hillfort lies 5.6 km to the south, just outside Nether Wallop, and is one of several in the area built in the mid-6th century BC. Rectilinear field systems such as those at Hazel Down, Longstock, and closer to the site at Dinkirt Barn are likely to be associated with Iron Age activity.
- 2.2.5 Abbots Ann lies a few kilometres from the junction of two Romano-British roads – The Portway and Ickniel Way. The region is noted for its relative abundance of Romano-British villas, and a settlement at Abbots Ann is recorded as commencing around 50 BC (TVBC 2005). The Dinkirt Barn villa (a few hundred metres to the south-west) has been subject to a number of archaeological investigations.



- 2.2.6 Abbots Ann was granted to Hyde Abbey in AD 901 and remained its property until the Dissolution. It was first referred to as the Manor of 'Anna' in early rolls, and later as 'Abbottes-Anne' (Lewis 1848; Page 1911). Medieval remains have been recorded close to the Old Manor. The Earl of Wiltshire, Marquess of Winchester (William Paulet, Lord St. John) was granted the lands of the dissolved Hyde Abbey in 1542. The manor of Abbots Ann was conveyed to various parties in subsequent years, until it was bought by the Best family in 1841.
- 2.2.7 Early edition Ordnance Survey maps depict slight alterations to the land to the rear of the properties fronting Duck Street in the late 19th and early 20th century. A smithy appears in the plot behind the Black Swan on the 1896 map, although the plot appears much reduced in size by 1941. Substantial residential expansion of the village is evident on the maps of the 1960s and 1970s, with development occurring to the south and subsequently to the east of the historic core.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

3.1.1 With due regard to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and guidance: archaeological watching brief* (CIfA 2014a), the generic aims of the archaeological watching brief were:

- to locate, identify, and to investigate and record the presence/absence of archaeological features or deposits;
- where possible, to confirm the extent, date, character, relationship, condition and significance of archaeological features, artefacts and deposits within the area impacted;
- to enable the preservation by record of any archaeological features or deposits uncovered, and
- to prepare a report on the results.

3.2 Fieldwork methodology

3.2.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the methodology set out within the WSI (WA 2015). In format and context it conforms with the current best practise and to the guidance outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, English Heritage 2006). All fieldwork was conducted in accordance with the guidance and standards outlined in the CIfA *Standard and guidance: archaeological watching briefs* (CIfA 2014a)

3.2.2 The groundwork, which involved the excavation of the footprint for the extension, was carried out under constant archaeological supervision, using a 360° tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket 1 m wide. The excavation proceeded in spits to the top of the uppermost archaeological horizon, or solid geological deposits (Chalk), or the construction level, whichever was encountered first. The machine excavated arisings were stored at a central location and were scanned for artefacts at regular intervals from all the deposits encountered.



3.3 Monitoring

3.3.1 During the works, the County Archaeologist for HCC was notified on a regular basis by Wessex Archaeology on the progress of the works and informed of any encountered archaeological features and deposits. Reasonable access was also arranged for the County Archaeologist if they wished to make site inspections, to ensure that the archaeological investigation was progressing satisfactorily.

3.4 Recording

3.4.1 Exposed archaeological deposits were recorded using WA's pro forma recording system. Representative sections, annotated with OD heights, were drawn (at 1:10) through the exposed deposits at two locations, with reference to a site grid tied to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

3.4.2 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 embed appropriate metadata within the image and ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4 RESULTS

4.1.1 No significant archaeological remains were observed during the watching brief. The recorded contexts are summarised in **Table 1**.

Table 1 Summary of recorded contexts

Context	Description	Depth (m)
101	Topsoil	<0.3
102	Made ground	0.3–0.5
103	Chalk natural	-
104	Pit	0.5
105	Fill of pit 104	0.5
106	Garden topsoil	0.5–0.6
107	Subsoil	<0.4
108	Redeposited subsoil	0.4–0.7
109	Rubble bedding layer	-
110	Soakaway	-
111	Fill of soakaway	-
112	Possible post-hole	0.4
113	Fill of possible post-hole 112	0.4
114	Cut	-

4.1.2 The upper surface of the Chalk natural (103) was weathered in places, displaying localised periglacial striations. One possible feature (112), approximately 0.4 m wide at the top and 0.25 m wide at its flat base, and 0.4 m deep, was visible cutting the Chalk in the north-facing section. Its profile suggests it was a post-hole, although it could be of natural origin. It had a single fill of brown chalky soil (113).

4.1.3 Feature 112 was located immediately west of where the Chalk was cut by a steep concave cut (114), of uncertain nature (**Plate 1**). It may be related to garden landscaping to the rear of the house, and its fill appears to consist of redeposited subsoil (108), overlain by a garden topsoil (106). These two layers were recorded in an adjacent section (**Fig. 1, section 2**).



- 4.1.4 Elsewhere the natural was overlain by localised patches of silty clay subsoil (107) up to 0.4 m thick, and by made ground (102) containing modern rubbish, sealed by topsoil (101) (**Fig. 2 section 1**).
- 4.1.5 A modern pit (104) was partly exposed cutting the subsoil and Chalk at the western edge of the excavation. It appeared to be rectangular in shape, at least 1 m wide and 0.5 m deep. When cut through by machine it was observed to contain modern rubbish, including, glass, ceramics and clinker (**Plate 2**).
- 4.1.6 Outside the back door of the house the Chalk was sealed by a modern rubble layer (109) laid down to consolidate the patio. The rubble layer was cut by a modern rectangular soakaway (110) (**Plate 3**), the fill (111) of which was observed to contain pottery and animal bone, but was not excavated as it lay below working level.

5 FINDS

- 5.1.1 A small quantity of finds was recovered from the site, deriving from three contexts (102, 105, 109) (**Table 2**). All datable finds are post-medieval to modern, and most are of 19th or 20th century date. Selected finds have been returned to the landowners, while the remainder have been discarded.

Table 2 All finds by context (number and *weight in grammes*)

Context	Animal bone	Clay pipe	Copper alloy	Glass	Pottery
102	9 338	1 2	1 60	11 1472	3 75
105	-	-	-	1 54	6 222
109	1 45	-	-	-	1 7
Total	10 383	1 2	1 60	12 1526	10 304

5.2 Pottery

- 5.2.1 Wares represented amongst this small group of pottery include Verwood-type earthenware from east Dorset, late white-slipped redware, unglazed redware flowerpot, and refined whiteware. With the exception of the Verwood ware, which has a broad potential range of 17th–20th century, all these can be dated as 19th or 20th century.

5.3 Glass

- 5.3.1 The glass includes a group of complete or near complete bottles and jars of later 19th or 20th century date, most of which were found in the made ground layer (102). Some of these bear proprietary marks indicating the contents: Daddie's Sauce; SCWS [Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Company] Shieldhall Essence of Coffee & Chicory. Two Shippam's paste jars are recognisable from their shape, as are two small ink bottles. There are also two bottle stoppers, both from layer 102.

5.4 Other finds

- 5.4.1 Other finds include a small amount of animal bone (including cattle, horse and sheep), a clay tobacco pipe stem, and a metal door knob.



6 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1.1 The watching brief recorded no significant archaeological remains. The majority of deposits appear to relate to the landscaping and use of the garden. Two modern features, a pit and a soakaway, were identified, and an undated possible post-hole was observed in section, as was a possible landscaping terrace.

7 STORAGE AND CURATION

7.1 Museum

- 7.1.1 It is, as a matter of course, recommended that the finds and archive be deposited with Hampshire County Museum Service (HCMS) on completion of the project; however the museum is currently not accepting archaeological archives and, the Client has chosen to retain the finds. The archive is currently held at WA's Salisbury office under the site code **109330**.

7.2 Archive

- 7.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic record, graphics, artefacts (retained by the Client), ecofacts, and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by HCMS, and in general following nationally recommended guideline (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014b; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 7.2.2 An OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators Forms. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included in the archive). A copy of the OASIS entry has been included in this report (**Appendix 1**).
- 7.2.3 All archive elements will be marked with the site code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises the following;

- 1 file of paper records and A4 graphics

7.3 Discard policy

- 7.3.1 WA follows the guidelines set out in Selection, Retention and Dispersal (SMA 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant further analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.
- 7.3.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995).

7.4 Security copy

- 7.4.1 In line with current best practise (e.g. Brown 2011); on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving



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APPENDIX 1. OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: wessexar1-299074

Project details

Project name	Long Thatch, 61 Duck Street, Abbots Ann, Hampshire
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Mr and Mrs Deacon to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks (centred on NGR 432840 143435) at Long Thatch, 61 Duck Street, Abbots Ann, Hampshire, a Grade II Listed Building. The watching brief was undertaken as a condition of planning permission being granted by Test Valley Borough Council for the proposed development of the site (Planning ref. 14/02854/FULLN). Listed Building Consent was also granted (14/02862/LBWN). The site lies in an area of high archaeological potential. The proposed development, which comprised the erection of a single-storey extension to the rear of the building, involved substantial reductions in ground levels within the rear garden. The watching brief, undertaken in May-June 2015, identified no significant archaeological remains.
Project dates	Start: 13-05-2015 End: 08-06-2015
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	A2015.59 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	109330 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	14/02854/FULLN - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Listed Building
Site status (other)	14/02862/LBWN
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	SOAKAWAY Modern
Monument type	PIT Modern
Monument type	POST HOLE Uncertain
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Listed Building Consent
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE EAST HAMPSHIRE ROPLEY Long Thatch, 61 Duck Street, Abbots Ann, Hampshire
Postcode	SP11 7BG
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	SU 32840 43435 51.188675906361 -1.530036419576 51 11 19 N 001 31 48 W Point

Project creators

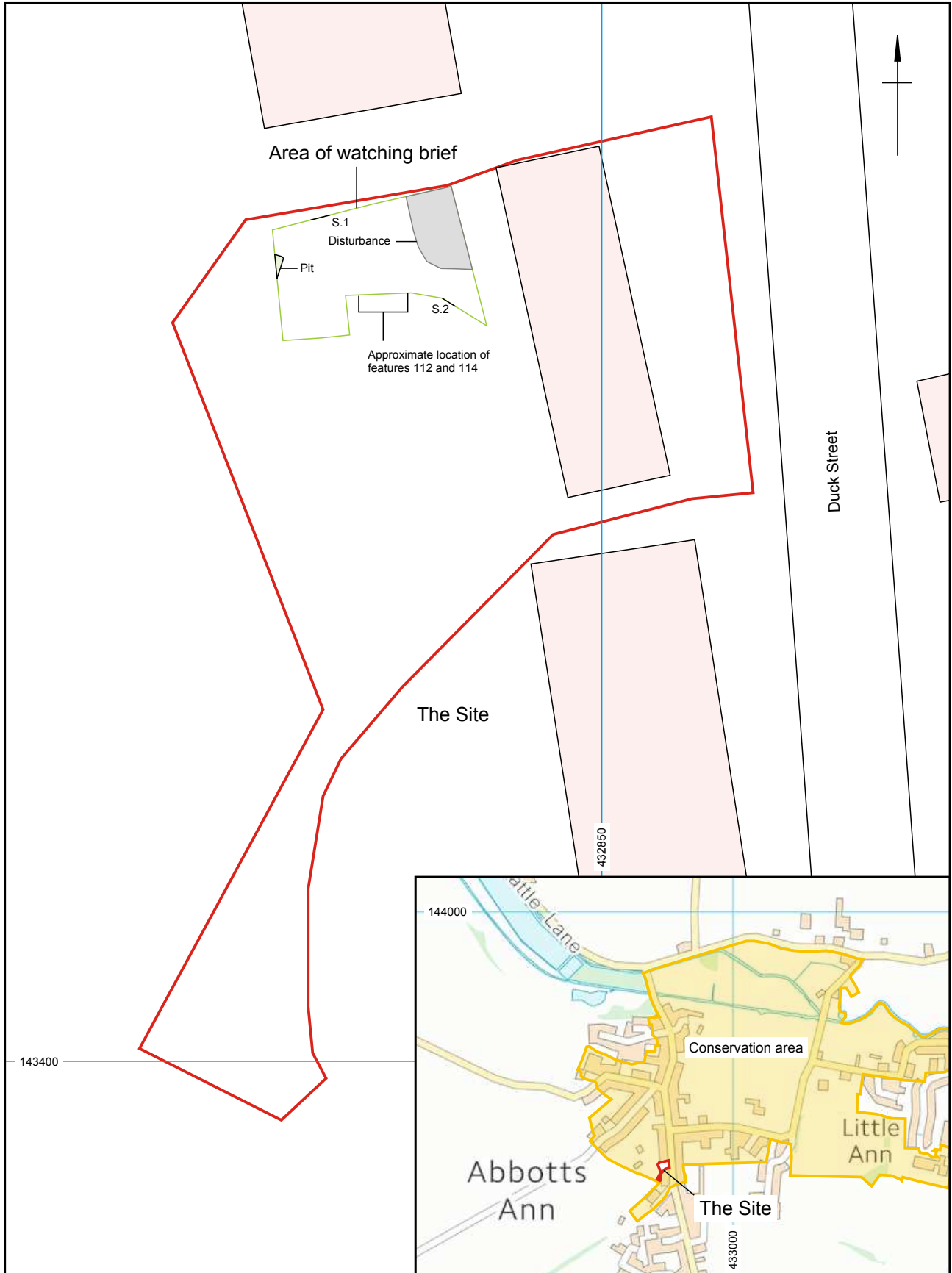
Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Landowner
Project design originator	Mr and Mrs Deacon
Project director/manager	Simon Cleggett
Project supervisor	Matt Kendall
Project supervisor	Rachel Williams

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Digital Archive ID	A2015.59
Digital Contents	"Survey","other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Paper Archive ID	A2015.59
Paper Contents	"Survey","other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Drawing","Photograph","Report","Survey","Unpublished Text"

**Project
bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Long Thatch, 61 Duck Street, Abbots Ann, Hampshire; Archaeological Watching Brief Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Kendall, M. and Powell, A.
Other bibliographic details	109330.03
Date	2015
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Place of issue or publication	Salisbury
Description	Unpublished 21 page client report, includes figures, plates, and tables



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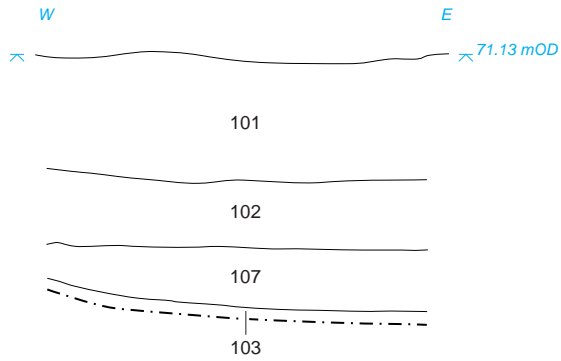


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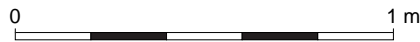
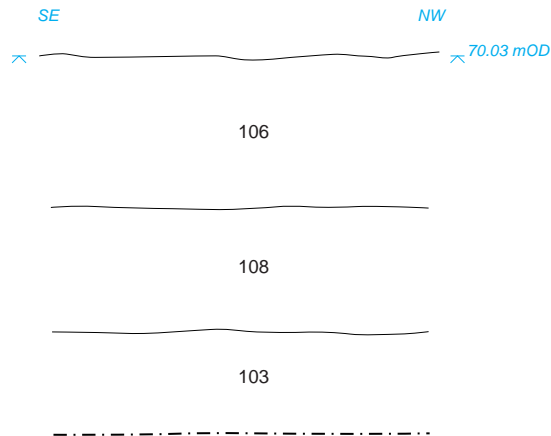
Site location plan

Figure 1

Section 1: south-facing section



Section 2: north-east-facing section



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Plate 1: Features 112 and 114, cutting the Chalk in north-facing section



Plate 2: East-facing section of pit 104, exposed by machine



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Plate 3: Soakaway 110

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