



Hurstbourne Station, Hurstbourne Priors, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Cleanslate Limited, to conduct a trial trench evaluation at the former Hurstbourne Station, Hurstbourne Priors, Hampshire, centred on National Grid Reference 443280 149100. A planning application Ref. 16/02664/FUL was submitted to Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council and granted subjected to conditions including a condition relating to archaeology.

This evaluation was targeted in an area of the Site reported to have contained late prehistoric and Romano-British remains in the 19th century. The evaluation comprising three trial trenches demonstrated widespread truncation with sharp horizons beneath made ground and truncation cuts being recorded. However, a single undated gully containing a small quantity of burnt flint was recorded. The nature of the fill in the gully and redeposited chalk within the truncated areas suggest that the 19th century investigations and the subsequent impact of Victorian and modern development in the area have left minimal potential for archaeological remains to be investigated.

The evaluation was carried out over two days 9th – 10th July 2018.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Cleanslate Limited, for commissioning the archaeological evaluation, in particular James Law. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of David Hopkins, County Archaeologist for Hampshire County Council, who monitored the project for Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council, and to Brian Hurst Ltd and RW Langley for their cooperation and help on site.

The fieldwork was directed by Rachel Williams, with the assistance of Robin Whitman. This report was written by Rachel Williams and edited by Damian De Rosa. The project was managed by Damian De Rosa on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



Hurstbourne Station, Hurstbourne Priors Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Cleanslate Limited, to undertake an archaeological evaluation within a part of a 2.4 ha parcel of land located at Former Hurstbourne Station, Hurstbourne Priors, Whitchurch, Hampshire, RG28 7RT centred on NGR 443280 149100 (**Fig. 1**).

1.1.2 The proposed development comprises the following:

- *Mixed residential and commercial development comprising the erection of 44 no. dwellings (15 x 2bed, 18 x 3bed, 11 x 4bed) and 6 no. commercial units, with associated parking and landscaping.*

1.1.3 A planning application (16/02664/FUL) submitted to Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council, was granted 09 November 2017, subject to conditions. The following condition relates to archaeology:

Condition 11 Prior to the commencement of development, an archaeological investigation shall be carried out in accordance with a specification submitted to and approved by in writing the Local Planning Authority, including a Written Scheme of Investigation and Mitigation Statement. The investigation and mitigation works shall be carried out in accordance with the details so approved, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

REASON: Details are required prior to development due to the potentially sensitive nature of archaeology and in order to allow for the recording of items of archaeological interest in accordance with the advice contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012) and Policy EM11 of the Basingstoke and Deane Local Plan 2011-2029.

1.1.4 A formal consultation response issued by Hampshire County Council's Historic Environment Team (hereafter, the 'HCC HET'), archaeological advisors to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), in response to the aforementioned planning application stated that:

'An archaeological site of late prehistoric or Roman date is recorded at this location, discovered during works associated with the railway station (in 1871). Clearly this archaeological site has been impacted (possibly destroyed) by the existing development on site. There is as yet no clear statement as to the degree of impact or truncation of this site by the development of the railway siding, and it would appear from the contamination report that subsequent development has been placed on the surface of that yard. It remains possible that the archaeological site remains (truncated) under this site. It would require the borehole logs and relative topographical analysis between levels inside and outside the site to make any confident statement in this regard. In the absence of a clear statement within this planning application demonstrating (by reference to made ground or relative levels) the past removal of the archaeological potential I would recommend that an archaeological



condition is attached to any planning permission which might be issued. However, I fully recognise that in the fullness of time the applicant might address archaeological issues by either undertaking some archaeological work or providing greater insight into the past level changes at the site associated with past development.'

- 1.1.5 A subsequent appraisal of borehole logs and a topographical survey of the development site established that there was insufficient evidence to be able to confirm whether truncation and disturbance caused by prior development had eradicated any potential for archaeological remains to survive within this area. Accordingly, further consultation with the HCC HET identified the requirement for, and broad scope of a programme of trial trench evaluation of the development site to target the south west area of the site where the significant late prehistoric or Roman archaeology had been recorded in 1871.
- 1.1.6 On-site constraints, including overhead cables, buried services and standing buildings have imposed restrictions on the number and location of trenches that it was possible to excavate within the development area. The evaluation therefore comprised the excavation, investigation and recording of up to 30 m in linear length of trenching in the locations shown on **Figure 1**. Due to the on-site constraints, the final as dug trench locations and dimensions were subject to review at the time of excavation. Details of the final trench locations are discussed below.
- 1.1.7 All works were undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed in order to undertake the evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2017). The County Archaeologist for Hampshire County Council approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing.
- 1.1.8 The evaluation comprising three trial trenches was undertaken on the 9th and 10th July 2018.

1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed description of the results of the evaluation, to interpret the results within a local, regional or wider archaeological context and assess whether the aims of the evaluation have been met.
- 1.2.2 The presented results will provide further information on the archaeological resource that may be impacted by the proposed development and facilitate an informed decision with regard to the requirement for, and methods of, any further archaeological mitigation.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The evaluation area was located within the western half of the development site, which encompasses a total area of approximately 2.4 hectares. It is located some 2.6 km north of Hurstbourne Priors, 2.9 km west of Whitchurch and 5 km east of Andover.
- 1.3.2 The site was formerly the location of Hurstbourne railway station, and an associated works yard / railway siding, although it has been in use as a mixed metals recycling facility, which has been in operation since 1968. The recycling facility is now being cleared to allow for the redevelopment of the site. The site contains numerous structures, which are in the process of being removed used by the recycling facility, including a weighbridge and office, stores and de-pollution building, along with an electrical sub-station and various containers and tanks. There are also two former residential units and garages within the site. The majority



of the site is under hard surfaces, used for access, parking and storage areas, excepting along its northern and western edges, which are covered by trees and scrub vegetation.

- 1.3.3 The site is surrounded to the north, east and south by agricultural farmland under arable cultivation, with the Bourne Rivulet and Vitacress (cress production) site to the west. The southern edge of the site is bounded by an embanked railway. Two sets of electricity pylons run along and across the northern site boundary, and overhead telegraph cables pass through and connect to buildings within the site. A buried National Grid High Pressure gas pipeline runs adjacent to the sites eastern-most edge in a north-south direction.
- 1.3.4 The site lies on the gentle west facing slope of a spur, overlooking the Bourne Rivulet's flood plain and the Harroway crossing. It ranges in height from approximately 87 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) to 91.5 m aOD.
- 1.3.5 The underlying geology is mapped as Chalk of the Seaford Chalk Formation (British Geological Survey online viewer). No superficial deposits are recorded within the evaluation area.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 As noted in the HCC HET's formal consultation response, the site coincides with the location in which late prehistoric or Romano-British archaeological remains were found during the construction of a yard adjacent to Hurstbourne siding in 1871. Accordingly, the principal archaeological interest in the site relates to the potential for associated buried remains to survive, outside of areas disturbed or truncated by subsequent development.
- 2.1.2 Very little detail regarding the discoveries in 1871 appears to have been recorded, and what information is available is somewhat ambiguous. However, it is understood that nine pits were found at this time, of which seven were excavated. These were identified at the time as 'pit dwellings', although modern interpretations would differ on this point.
- 2.1.3 Other remains encountered at this time include assemblages of Iron Age and Roman pottery, fragments of quern stones, animal bones and a copy of a Greek stater of Phillip II of Macedon. An assemblage of Neolithic worked flint also appears to have been recovered from the site, as recorded by the 1961 edition six-inch Ordnance Survey map. There are also suggestions that part of a Roman wall was found at the south-eastern corner of an enclosure.
- 2.1.4 The precise location within the site as to where the discoveries were made is uncertain. However, early Ordnance Survey maps mark the location of the 'Ancient British Pit Dwellings' in the area now occupied by the house and garage (and former location of Hurstbourne Station) in the south-western part of the site.
- 2.1.5 Although lacking detailed records, the evidence appears to indicate that the remains discovered within the site were predominantly related to Iron Age and Romano-British settlement.
- 2.1.6 A rapid appraisal of historic mapping indicates that the eastern part of the development site, which is now occupied by the metals recycling facility, was in use as a railway siding by 1872. This was presumably used to store/load equipment relating to the construction of the Basingstoke-Salisbury railway line. The first edition 25-inch map of 1872 shows that this area, labelled as Hurstbourne Siding comprised of a main rectangular compound with two



separate enclosures to the north. The site was transected by a track or footpath, and housed a crane, a building and the siding. The aforementioned site of the 'Ancient British Pit Dwellings', demarcated by a group of eight circular features, is shown immediately to the west of the siding.

- 2.1.7 The subsequent 1896 edition 25-inch map depicts the recently built Hurstbourne Station, occupying the site of the 'pit dwellings'. A second railway siding had been constructed to the east and a building (possibly residential) is now shown in the north-east of the site. The access track is no longer shown.
- 2.1.8 Passenger services to/from Hurstbourne Station are believed to have been withdrawn on 6 July 1931. However, the line continued to be used for freight until 1934 and the station remained open until 1964. From 1968, the site was in use as a metals recycling facility, the establishment of which must have followed the decommissioning and removal of the redundant railway siding.
- 2.1.9 The barns, houses and garages within the western part of the site, including those which coincided with the location of the former station building and 'pit dwellings', first appear on the 1978 edition ordnance survey map.
- 2.1.10 The site, and in particular the area occupied by the metals recycling facility appears to have undergone a number of minor alterations since the 1960s-170s. A ground investigation report carried out by Enviroconsult Pro Ltd in March 2017 identified that:

'in 1990 the entire site was upgraded with concrete hardstanding over a barrier membrane laid in the area designated for active waste management. The Client has stated that surface soil was stripped off and a polythene underlay was placed with a 300mm layer of grit and then surficial pre-cast concrete slabs.'

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General aims

3.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2017) and in compliance with the ClfA's *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a), were:

- To provide information about the archaeological potential of the site; and
- To inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required; or the formation of a mitigation strategy (to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource); or a management strategy.

3.2 General objectives

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the evaluation were:

- To determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified area;
- To establish, within the constraints of the evaluation, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains;



- To place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- To make available information about the archaeological resource within the site by reporting on the results of the evaluation.

3.3 Site-specific objectives

3.3.1 Following consideration of the archaeological potential of the site, site-specific objectives defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2017) were to:

- To establish whether any archaeologically significant remains relating to Iron Age, Romano-British, and possibly Neolithic activity, as evidenced by discoveries in the late 19th century, survive within the site.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2017) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

4.2.1 The trench locations were set out using GPS, in the approximate positions as those proposed in the WSI, though trenches 2 and 3 had to be slightly moved from their original positions because of on-site obstacles such as immovable spoil heaps and located services (**Fig. 1**).

4.2.2 Three trial trenches, two measuring 10 m and one 6 m in length, and 2 m wide, were excavated in level spits using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed.

4.2.3 Where necessary, the base of the trench/surface of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits identified was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the evaluation.

4.2.4 Spoil derived from both machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Where found, artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, although those from features of modern date (19th century or later) were recorded on site and not retained.

4.2.5 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the client and the County Archaeologist for Hampshire County Council were backfilled using excavated materials in the order in which they were excavated, and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

Recording

4.2.6 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete drawn record of excavated features and deposits was made including both plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales

(generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections), and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD: Newlyn) heights of all principal features were calculated, and levels added to plans and section drawings.

- 4.2.7 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.
- 4.2.8 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Artefactual and environmental strategies

- 4.3.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of artefacts and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2017). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b) and *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).

4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 The County Archaeologist for Hampshire County Council, monitored the watching brief on behalf of the LPA, and was provided with regular updates on the progress of the work in correspondence with Wessex Archaeology.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 One of the three excavated trial trenches contained an archaeological feature and deposit, indicating that limited archaeological remains are present on the site. (**Fig. 1**).
- 5.1.2 The uncovered features comprised a single gully which had been truncated by later works on the Site.
- 5.1.3 The following section presents the results of the evaluation with archaeological features and deposits discussed by period.
- 5.1.4 Detailed descriptions of individual contexts are provided in the trench summary tables (**Appendix 1**). **Figure 1** shows all archaeological features recorded within the trenches.

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.2.1 All three trenches showed signs of prior truncation with deposits of made ground including tarmac, type 1 stone and indurated flints and gravels between 0.15 and 0.40 m thick (**Plates 1 and 2**). The natural comprised a hard white blocky chalk with little sign of weathering with rare flint nodule inclusions. Trench 2 showed signs of previous terracing being 0.10 m deep at the eastern end with a sharp line of truncation (**Fig 1**) where the trench becomes 0.60 m deep (**Plate 3**).



5.3 Uncertain date

- 5.3.1 A single gully (203) measuring 0.38 m wide and 0.17 m deep which contained single fill of abundant chalk cobbles in a mid-grey silty clay soil (**Plate 4**). The western end of the gully had been truncated by terracing recorded as 207 and 209.
- 5.3.2 A small pit like hollow was noted at the eastern end of slot 209. The slot was backfilled with the same compacted deposit of abundant chalk cobbles in a brown silty clay soil as the truncated area deposit 210 (**Plate 5**).

6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 A very small quantity of finds was recovered from the Site, consisting of worked flint, burnt (unworked) flint and pottery. These derived from three contexts in Trench 2 (feature fills 204, 208 and 210); details are given in Table 1.
- 6.1.2 Pottery constitutes the most closely datable find type, although as small, abraded body sherds, these two sherds are unlikely to represent primary refuse; their use as firm dating evidence for truncation 209 should therefore be regarded with some caution. One sherd is in a coarsely flint-tempered fabric, and one in a sandy fabric. As undiagnostic sherds, these are dated solely on fabric grounds, and a date range somewhere in the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age is most likely.
- 6.1.3 The two pieces of worked flint are both waste flakes (one broken), and are not chronologically distinctive. The burnt flint is not datable.

Table 1 Finds by material type (number of pieces/weight in grammes)

Context	Worked Flint	Burnt Flint	Pottery
204		2/194	
208	1/2	2/106	
210	1/6	11/715	2/8
TOTALS	2/8	15/1015	2/8

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were encountered, accordingly none were taken.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Summary

- 8.1.1 The evaluation has demonstrated that although it is likely that prehistoric remains did at some point prior to 1870 exist on the Site the 19th and 20th century remodelling and truncation have all but eradicated them. The single undated gully in Trench 2 may represent a small surviving remnant of archaeology pre-dating the remodelling of the site from the 1870s onwards.
- 8.1.2 No evidence for the 19th century excavations were noted during the course of the evaluation. The presence of Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age pottery along with burnt and



struck flint indicates prehistoric presence and may corroborate that the previous works were undertaken within the vicinity of Trench 2 in the south east corner of the site as indicated on the OS mapping. However, all these finds were residual and the deposits and were deliberate backfill of truncated areas likely to be associated with post 1870 development of the site.

9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

9.1.1 The archive resulting from the evaluation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. The Hampshire Cultural Trust has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the accession code **A2017.111**. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

9.2 Preparation of the archive

9.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Hampshire Cultural Trust, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

9.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the **site/accession code**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 1 cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type;
- 1 files/document cases of paper records and A3/A4 graphics;

9.3 Selection policy

9.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4). In accordance with these, and any specific guidance prepared by the museum, a process of selection and retention will be followed so that only those artefacts or ecofacts that are considered to have potential for future study will be retained. The selection policy will be agreed with the museum, and is fully documented in the project archive.

9.4 Security copy

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

9.5 OASIS

9.5.1 An OASIS online record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated, with key fields and a .pdf version of the final report submitted. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.



10 COPYRIGHT

10.1 Archive and report copyright

- 10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.
- 10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

10.2 Third party data copyright

- 10.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.



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Wessex Archaeology 2017 *Hurstbourne Station, Hurstbourne Priors, Whitchurch, Hampshire. Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation* Unpublished client report ref 200360.01



APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Trench summaries

NGR coordinates and OD heights taken at centre of each trench; depth bgl = below ground level

Trench 1	9.1 m x 2 m		NGR 443311 149116	90.45 m OD
Context	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth bgl (m)
101	Made ground		Indurated layers of flint, clinker, gravels and coal dust. Mainly very dark grey brown. Sharp horizon with 102.	0.00–0.40
102	Natural		Firm white chalk with rare flint nodules, some scaring	0.23–0.30
The scaring noted within the trench is more likely to be associated with previous truncation using a mechanical excavator with a toothed bucket than from ploughing but this cannot be ruled out. Unlikely to be periglacial scaring.				

Trench 2	10.3 m x 2 m		NGR 443287 149108	89.5 m OD
Context	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth bgl (m)
201	Made ground		Indurated layers of flint, clinker, gravels and coal dust. Mainly very dark grey brown. Sharp horizon with 202.	0.00–0.10 (0.60 at the south-western end of the trench)
202	Natural		Firm white chalk with rare flint nodules, some scaring	0.10 +
203	Gully		Cut of east – west aligned gully 0.38 m wide x 0.17 m deep, with steep, concave sides and a concave base. Contained a single fill.	0.10 – 0.27
204	Secondary fill	203	Mid orange brown clay loam with very common fine sub - angular chalk cobbles, moderately loose with a distinct horizon.	0.10 – 0.27
205	Gully		Cut of east – west aligned gully 0.37 m wide x 0.13 m deep, with steep, concave sides and a concave base. Contained a single fill.	0.10 – 0.23
206	Secondary fill	205	Mid orange brown clay loam with very common fine sub - angular chalk cobbles and rare medium flints, moderately loose with a distinct horizon. Cut by truncation cut 207.	0.10 – 0.23
207	Truncation		Cut of north – south aligned truncation. Partially excavated to ascertain relationship with gully 205.	0.10 – 0.25 +
208	Deliberate backfill	207	Dark brown clay loam with abundant chalk cobbles. Moderately compacted with a distinct horizon with 202. Not fully excavated.	0.10 – 0.25 +
209	Truncation		North- south aligned cut with steep – vertical sides and an undulating base. Previous truncation or terracing level.	0.10 – 0.64
210	Deliberate backfill	209	Mid brown silty clay with abundant chalk cobbles and rare flint boulders. Very compact with a distinct undulating horizon with 202.	0.10 – 0.64
Trench contained a single gully which was truncated along its western edge.				

Trench 3	6 m x 2 m		NGR 443258 149097	88.2 m OD
Context	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth bgl (m)
301	Made ground		Thin layer of tarmac overlying type 1 bedding stone	0.00–0.15
302	Natural		Firm white chalk.	0.15 – 0.17 +
Trench was cut by a modern ceramic drain 0.15 m below the ground surface.				



Appendix 2 OASIS form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-322797

Project details

Project name	Hurstbourne Station, Hurstbourne Priors, Hampshire Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Cleanslate Limited, to conduct a trial trench evaluation at the former Hurstbourne Station, Hurstbourne Priors, Hampshire. A planning application Ref. 16/02664/FUL was submitted to Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council and granted subjected to conditions including a condition relating to archaeology. This evaluation was targeted in an area of the Site reported to have contained late prehistoric and Romano-British remains in the 19th century. The evaluation comprising three trial trenches demonstrated widespread truncation with sharp horizons beneath made ground and truncation cuts being recorded. However, a single undated gully containing a small quantity of burnt flint was recorded. The nature of the fill in the gully and redeposited chalk within the truncated areas suggest that the 19th century investigations and the subsequent impact of Victorian and modern development in the area have left minimal potential for archaeological remains to be investigated. The evaluation was carried out over two days 9th - 10th July 2018
Project dates	Start: 09-07-2018 End: 10-07-2018
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	A2017.111 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	200360 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	GULLY Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Iron Age
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE BASINGSTOKE AND DEANE HURSTBOURNE PRIORS Hurstbourne Station, Hurstbourne Priors, Hampshire
Postcode	RG28 7RT
Study area	2.4 Hectares
Site coordinates	443280 149100 443280 00 00 N 149100 00 00 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 88.03m Max: 90.15m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
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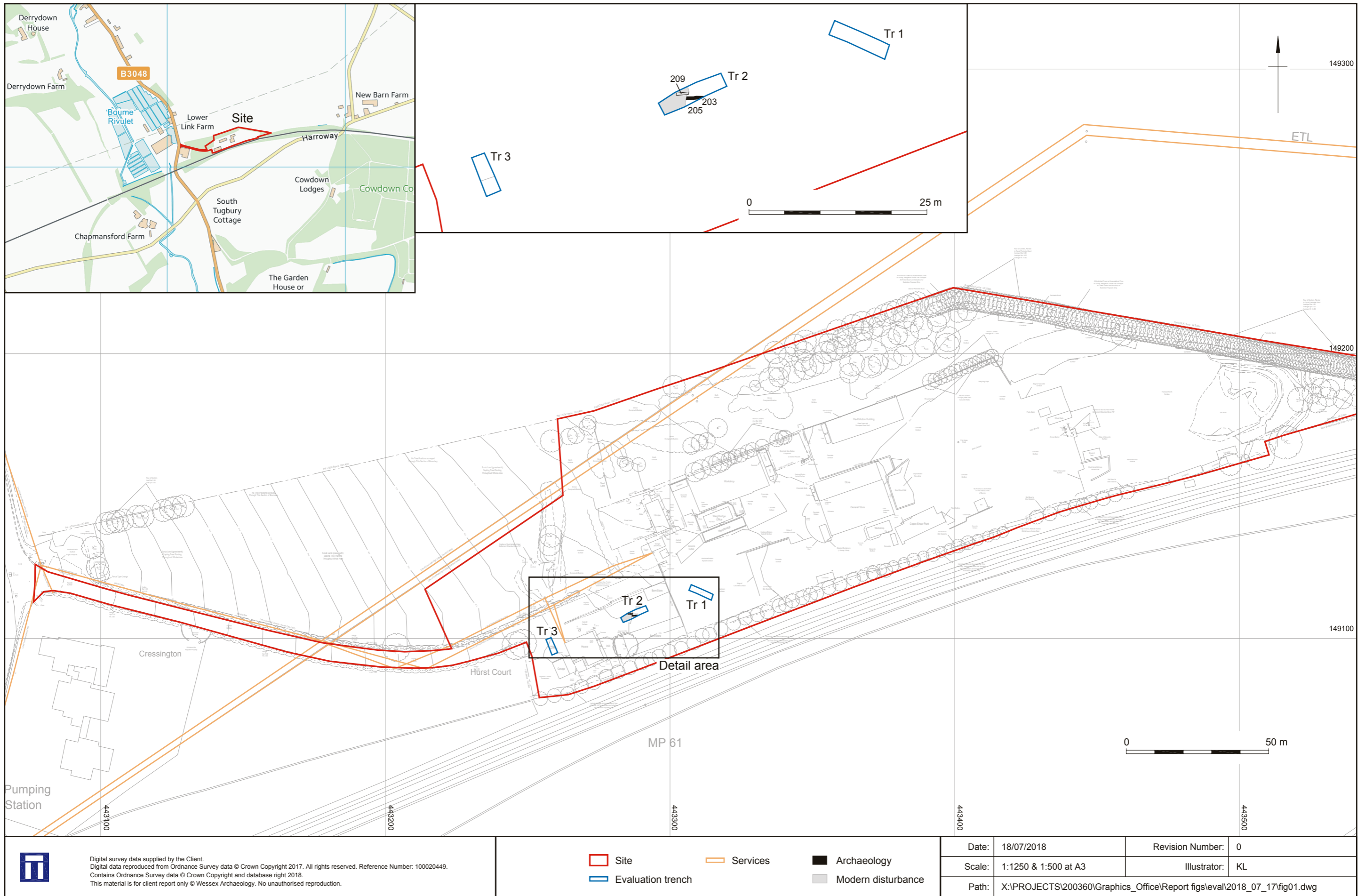
Project brief originator	Hampshire County Council
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Damian De Rosa
Project supervisor	Rachel Williams
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Cleanslate Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Digital Media available	"GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Database", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Paper Contents	"Ceramics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Plan", "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Hurstbourne Station, Hurstbourne Priors, Hampshire Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Williams, R.
Other bibliographic details	200360.03
Other bibliographic details	A2017.111
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Salisbury
Description	Wessex Archaeology standard A4 text format with figures and plates



Site location plan and trench locations

Figure 1



Plate 1: Southwest facing representative section from Trench 1. Scale is 1 m



Plate 2: Northwest facing trench shot, Trench 3. Scales are 1 and 2 m



Plate 3: Northeast facing Trench shot, Trench 2. Scale is 1 m

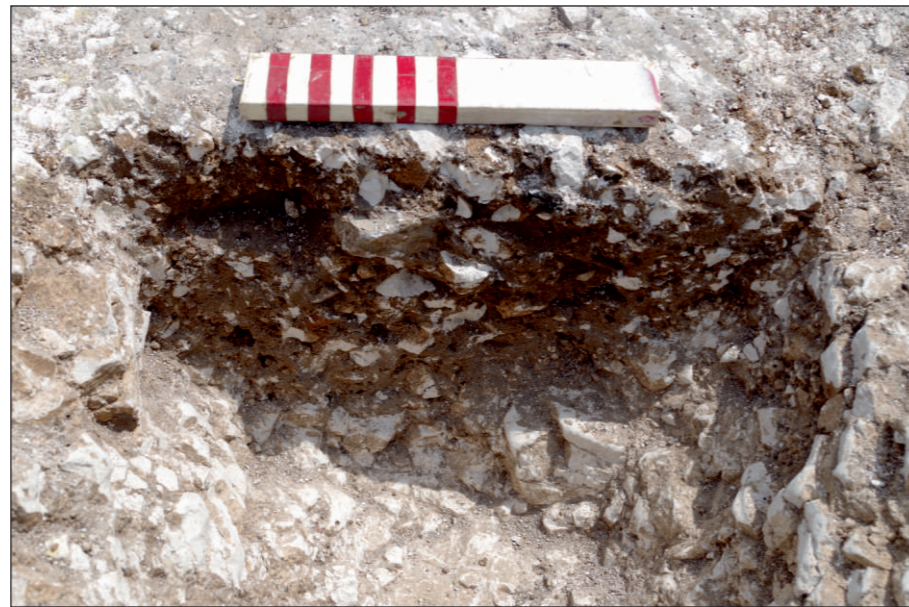


Plate 4: West facing section of Gully 203. Scale is 0.2 m



Plate 5: South facing section through truncation 209. Scale is 1 m



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