



Ardglen Road Whitchurch, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation



Planning Ref: 18/00672/RES
Accession Code: HMCMS: A2020.2
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Plate 1 Trench 1 from the South



- Plate 2** Trench 3 from the South
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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Foreman Homes Limited to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a 1.5 hectare parcel of land located in Ardglen Road, Whitchurch, Hampshire, RG28 7SZ. The evaluation area is centred on NGR 445963 148546.

A planning application (18/00672/RES) submitted to Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council (BDBC), was granted 9th June 2019, subject to conditions. The following conditions relate to archaeology:

Condition 27 No development (with the exception of the works approved under condition 17 of planning permission ref: 13/01522/OUT) shall take place until a programme of archaeological work has been implemented in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The written scheme of investigation shall include a timetable for the analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition. REASON: To ensure the recording of any items of archaeological interest in accordance with Policy EM11 of the Basingstoke and Deane Local Plan 2011-2029 and the advice contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (February 2019).

11 trenches (1 14 x 1.8 m and 10 25 x 1.8 m) representing a 4% sample of the site were excavated. Three of these trenches (1,3 and 6) were reduced in size and moved slightly to avoid on site spoil heaps, the site entrance and the site boundary.

No archaeological features or artefacts were found within the trenches. This was despite the nearby presence of Iron Age and Romano-British settlement. The site exhibited variable natural geology with topsoil straight onto chalk in trench 1. All other trenches had a thick layer of colluvium overlying either river terrace gravels or directly on the chalk. These gravels appear to indicate the presence of a former winterbourne running towards the River Test.

The evaluation was undertaken between 23rd and 25th November 2020

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Foreman Homes Limited, for commissioning the archaeological evaluation. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of the County Archaeologist, who monitored the project for Hampshire County Council.



Ardglen Road, Whitchurch

Archaeological Evaluation

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Foreman Homes Limited ('the client'), to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a 1.5 ha parcel of land located in Ardglen Road, Whitchurch, Hampshire, RG28 7SZ. The evaluation area is centred on NGR 445963 148546 (**Fig. 1**).

1.1.2 The proposed development comprises the construction of 34 new homes with associated access, open space and landscaping and the change of use of adjoining land to provide replacement allotments and new community orchards (with ancillary car parking and storage buildings) and associated landscaping including access.

1.1.3 A planning application (18/00672/RES) submitted to Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council (BDBC), was granted 9th June 2019, subject to conditions. The following conditions relate to archaeology:

Condition 27 No development (with the exception of the works approved under condition 17 of planning permission ref: 13/01522/OUT) shall take place until a programme of archaeological work has been implemented in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The written scheme of investigation shall include a timetable for the analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition. REASON: To ensure the recording of any items of archaeological interest in accordance with Policy EM11 of the Basingstoke and Deane Local Plan 2011-2029 and the advice contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (February 2019).

1.1.4 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 2020). County Archaeologist for Hampshire County Council (County Archaeologist) approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing.

1.1.5 The evaluation comprising eleven trial trenches (1x 50 m by 2 m, 10 x 25 by 2 m) (4 % sample) was undertaken between 23 and 25 November 2020.

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 regarding the requirement for, and methods of, any further archaeological mitigation.



1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The evaluation area is located on an irregular parcel of land on the western edge of Whitchurch, bounded on two sides by industrial units with houses on the western side, fields on the northern side are also earmarked for later development.
- 1.3.2 Existing ground levels slope gently from approximately 85 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the north-western corner and 80 m aOD in the south-eastern half of the Site.
- 1.3.3 The underlying geology is mapped as Seaford Chalk Formation bedrock overlain by superficial head deposits (British Geological Survey online viewer). These rocks typically produce clay-rich rocky soils between 0.3 and 0.5 m thick when exposed at the surface. It is worth noting however, that the site's recent use as allotments may well have altered both these thicknesses and the nature and constituents of the soils. It is worth noting that to the South of the site beneath the Ardglen industrial estate the superficial geology is mapped as river terrace gravels.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background was assessed in a desk-based assessment (DBA:TVAS 2013), which considered the recorded historic environment resource within 750 m of the centre of the proposed development at that time. The proposal is now slightly off centre within this area, but this does not affect the currency of the DBA. A summary of its results is presented below, with relevant entry numbers from the Hampshire Historic Environment Record (HHER) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) included. Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate.

2.2 Archaeological and historical context

- 2.2.1 The Site lies within an area containing archaeological sites from the later Prehistoric periods onwards. There are no known sites from the Palaeolithic or Mesolithic and while some of the apparent round barrows and one elongated mound may relate to the Neolithic or Bronze Age, this is far from certain.
- 2.2.2 Cropmark sites are common. The clusters to the south-west (beyond Blosswood Lane) and north-west (beyond the Caesar's Way estate) are particularly suggestive of later prehistoric settlement activity, while those north of the railway may represent burial mounds and associated remains.
- 2.2.3 Excavations in advance of the Caesar's Way estate (Entwhistle 2019) recovered extensive Late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement, with an associated cemetery (Figure 1). The excavations revealed five phases of activity from the Late Iron Age through to the sub-Roman/Early Saxon periods. These were represented by phases of ditch, pitting and a possible building. The cemetery consisted of at least four burials and possibly as many as six and was from the 2nd century AD. In total, these works recovered approximately 50 kilogrammes of artefacts, including 7.5 kilos of pottery and 40 kilos of Roman CBM. Also present were sixty pieces of worked stone. The bulk of these were building stone in Purbeck, Pennant and Greensand, but several fragments of rotary quern were recovered as were fragments of whetstone (Entwhistle 2019).
- 2.2.4 While the Late Iron Age and Roman material was securely located within primary and secondary fills, the sub-Roman/Early Saxon material was recovered from tertiary fills, suggesting that they are residual within modern cultivation soils.

- 2.2.5 These features lie 100 m west of the Site.
- 2.2.6 In addition, the HHER contains entries relating to the medieval, post-medieval and modern periods. These are listed below.
- Medieval (AD1066-1500)*
- 2.2.7 Manor Farm House is a Grade II listed building (NHLE 1092666) with origins as a 15th/16th century medieval hall house located approximately 300 m south of the Site (HHER 3474). Associated post-medieval buildings include a dovecote (HHER 3475), a cob-built garden store and a Grade II granary to the west of Manor Farm House (NHLE 1092667)
- Post-medieval (AD1500–1800)*
- 2.2.8 Seven pit shaped cropmarks are identified as post-medieval chalk quarries (HHER 60023) located to the south of the Site. A dew pond is located to the west of these pits (HHER 58922).
- 2.2.9 To the south-east of the Site lies the Whitchurch Conservation area, within this are a number of post-medieval and early modern Grade II listed buildings including The Bell Public House (NHLE 1339687), 22 and 24 Bell Street (NHLE 1232031), 37 Newbury Street (NHLE 1178586), 31 Newbury Street (NHLE 1092683), 20 Newbury Street (NHLE 1092684), Belgrave House (NHLE 1092682), 15 Newbury Street (NHLE 1092681), Number 4 (The Vinery), Number 6 (Vinery Cottage and Number 8 (NHLE 1178607), White Hart Inn (NHLE 1339656), 5 and 7 Newbury Street (NHLE 1302369), the Bee Hive (NHLE 1339686), The Limes (NHLE 1092665), and the and Grade II* Town Hall (NHLE 1092680).
- Modern (AD1800–present)*
- 2.2.10 The railway station is locally listed (HHER 57838).
- 2.2.11 A WWII pillbox, located on Newbury Street is also listed locally (HHER 35862). Other monuments relating to WWII include a prisoner of war camp (HHER 62994) a possible airfield (HHER 63439) and a pit (HHER 59830).
- 2.2.12 Thus, the site lies in a landscape that is characterised by relatively intensive human activity over the last 2,000 to 3,000 years at least. Within these very broad dates it is likely that the site will contain elements of modern activity in the form of the disused allotments, and post-medieval and medieval activity in the form of field systems and agricultural activity. There is also high potential for Late Iron Age and Roman activity (possibly including the building or buildings indicated by the CBM assemblage), cemetery remains and Saxon material.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General aims

- 3.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020) and in compliance with the ClfA *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a), were to:
- provide information about the archaeological potential of the site; and
 - 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;
- establish, within the constraints of the evaluation, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains;
- place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- 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 and the regional research framework (Hey and Hind 2014), site-specific objectives defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020) were to:

- Refining any chronology if a well stratified Iron Age site is identified
- Attempt to clarify any possible settlement as enclosed or unenclosed
- Look for changes in settlement function
- Investigate continuity of local traditions if a Late Iron Age/ Early Romano-British settlement is identified
- Address questions relating to any non-villa settlement and nucleated settlement and burial practices.

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 2020) 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 a Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS), in the approximate positions proposed in the WSI, although trenches 1, 3 and 6 had to be slightly moved because of obstacles such as on site spoil heaps, the site entrance and extending beyond the fenced site boundary (**Fig. 1**).

4.2.2 11 trial trenches, ten measuring approximately 25 m in length and 1.80 m wide and one 14 m long and 1.80 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, or it was deemed unsafe to continue excavation due to depth.



- 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 were hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the evaluation.
- 4.2.4 Spoil from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. 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 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 record of excavated features and deposits was made, including 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.
- 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 OSTN15 and OSGM15, 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 16 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 Finds and environmental strategies

- 4.3.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020). 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 monitored the evaluation on behalf of the LPA. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with the client and the County Archaeologist.

5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 None of the 11 excavated trial trenches contained archaeological features or deposits.
- 5.1.2 Detailed descriptions of individual contexts are provided in the trench summary tables (**Appendix 1**). **Figure 1** shows all the trenches excavated on the site.

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.2.1 The soil sequence varied across the site. In all cases, the uppermost deposit was a topsoil of mid greyish brown silty clay loam which varied in thickness between 0.13 m and 0.20 m, with an average thickness of 0.17 m. This topsoil represents the remnants of the allotment soils and was likely thicker when the allotments were in use as topsoil had been partly removed across the whole site by the client's contractor to remove waste that had been fly tipped on site after its use as allotments had ceased.
- 5.2.2 In trench 1, the topsoil directly overlay the natural chalk (**PI. 1**). This trench clearly exhibits the periglacial scarring running from northwest—southeast heading down slope. This trench is at the top of the slope on site towards the top of the nearby hill which suggests why there is no superficial geology overlying the natural chalk as any superficial geology that formed either drifted downslope or was removed and replaced by topsoil when they created the allotments. This trench was the closest to the late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement identified by previous works (Entwhistle 2019), but no evidence for the continuance of this site was uncovered.
- 5.2.3 All the remain trenches had a sequence of topsoil overlying a reddish brown slightly gravelly clay colluvium. This colluvium varied in depth between 0.43 m and 1.12 m with an average thickness of 0.88 m. The varying depth of colluvium is likely due to the positioning of the trenches across the slope of the site with the greatest thickness of colluvium generally being found in the trenches at the bottom of the slope on site.
- 5.2.4 In trenches 2, 3, and 5 the colluvium directly overlies the natural chalk (**PI. 2**). Trenches 2 and 3 are further up the western slope of site and trench 5 is further to the east where the ground starts to rise again.
- 5.2.5 In trenches 6, 7, 8, 9 and 11 the chalk bedrock was not reached. In these trenches, the colluvium directly overlies a deposit of river terrace gravels within a reddish clay matrix. The gravel is approximately 80% angular to sub-angular flint ranging in size from fine to coarse with rare cobbles (**PI. 3**).
- 5.2.6 In trenches 4 and 10, the chalk natural was present at one end of the trench, but as the trenches ran down slope and deepened, the colluvium thickened and then the river terrace gravels started to appear sitting on top of the chalk (**PI. 4**).
- 5.2.7 The presence of these river terrace gravels was not anticipated, but given the shape of the slopes on site, and the presence of river terrace gravels to the south of the site (BGS online viewer 2020) it is probable that the site contains the remains of a winterbourne, rising in the downland to the north and draining to the River Test.

6 FINDS EVIDENCE

- 6.1.1 No archaeological artefacts were retrieved during this evaluation bar modern nails relating to the former use of the site as allotments. These nails were not recovered from site and were not retained.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

- 7.1.1 No deposits deemed suitable for environmental sampling were encountered during this evaluation.



8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Summary

8.1.1 This archaeological evaluation found no archaeological features or artefacts. This is slightly surprising given the nearby evidence for Iron Age and Romano-British settlement but reflects the topography of the site. The topography suggests that at some point in the past this site had a watercourse running through it leading to the accumulation of river terrace gravels on top of the chalk.

8.1.2 On site constraints of spoil heaps and hazardous materials caused three of the trenches to be shortened. Of these, the most significant was the reduction in size of trench 1 from 50 m in length to 14 m. This was due to several unavoidable factors: the positioning of the site boundaries and entrance and the presence of a large topsoil heap being 'mucked away'. Although this trench had the highest archaeological potential given it being in closest proximity to the known Iron Age and Romano-British settlement (**Fig. 1**), no archaeological material was recovered. This may be a result of landscaping relating to the use of site as allotments or it may reflect the absence of archaeology as the natural geology in trench 1 showed no evidence of disturbance.

8.2 Discussion

8.2.1 The results of this evaluation suggest that this site appears to have little in the way of archaeological potential. It certainly does not contain evidence pertaining to the Roman and Iron Age activity to the west. As such, while it amply addresses the general objectives (3.2 above), it did not answer any of the site-specific objectives (3.3) except in the negative. Secondly, although the site contains substantial deposits of colluvium – deposits which ordinarily have potential for preserving early prehistoric activity – the colluvium did not show any evidence of stabilisation or phasing, nor did it contain any artefactual evidence.

8.2.2 In summary, the archaeological potential identified in the WSI has not been demonstrated by the investigations and the works suggest that development of the site would have no deleterious archaeological impact.

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. Hampshire Cultural Trust has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the accession code HMCMS A2020.2. 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:



- 0 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 (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.

9.5 OASIS

9.5.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated, with key fields completed (Appendix 2). A .pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by the County Archaeologist on behalf of the LPA. 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 (ADS) 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 (e.g., 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



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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Trench summaries

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

Trench No 1		Length 14 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.40 m
Easting 445908.22		Northing 148605.76		m OD 88.30
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
101		Topsoil	Loose, Mid greyish brown silty clay loam with sparse rooting. Allotment garden soil, with a level and well-defined horizon but irregular horizon onto the underlying chalk natural.. Inc's comprise of sparse 3% sub-angular and rounded flints <= 40 mm in size. occasional fragments of modern CBM, brick.	0 - 0.20 / 0.30
102		Natural	Bedrock geology, degraded chalk, light yellowish brown, occ' periglacial striping running downslope in an NW to SE direction.	0.20 - 0.40 +
Trench significantly shortened due to original position extending beyond fenced site boundary and across site entrance. The presence of a large topsoil heap across the southern part of the area of the trench further curtailed it.				

Trench No 2		Length 24 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 1.35 m
Easting 445959.36		Northing 148605.00		m OD 83.69
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
201		Topsoil	Loose, Mid greyish brown silty clay loam with sparse rooting. Allotment garden soil, with a level and well-defined horizon onto the underlying colluvium. Inc's comprise of sparse 3% sub-angular and rounded flints <= 40 mm in size.	0 - 0.20
202		Colluvium	Moderately compact, mid reddish brown clay colluvium with moderate 20% inc's of sub-angular and angular flint <= 60 mm in size. With a less clear but visible difference onto underlying clay-with-flints (?).	0.20 - 0.75



203		Colluvium	Compact, mid reddish brown clay colluvium (?) with moderate 20% inc's of sub-angular and angular flint <= 60 mm in size. Very similar in make-up to above fill, but much more reddish brown. Possibly clay-with-flints (?). Clear horizon onto the underlying chalk	0.75 - 1.15
204		Natural	Bedrock geology, degraded chalk, light yellowish brown, with periglacial striping running downslope in from NW to SE direction.	1.15 +

Trench No 3		Length 17.80 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.85 m
Easting 445959.60		Northing 148594.86		m OD 83.13
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
301		Topsoil	Loose, Mid greyish brown silty clay loam with sparse rooting. Allotment garden soil, with a level and well-defined horizon onto the underlying colluvium. Inc's comprise of sparse 3% sub-angular and rounded flints <= 40 mm in size. occasional Inc's of modern CMM / fragments of broken red plant pots.	0 - 0.18
302		Colluvium	Moderately compact, mid reddish brown clay colluvium with moderate 15% inc's of sub-angular and angular flint <= 60 mm in size. With a less clear but visible interface onto the underlying natural chalk and periglacial material.	0.18 - 0.85
303		Natural	Largely periglacial material and degraded bedrock chalk, light yellowish brown, with periglacial striping running downslope from the NW to the SE direction at the south end.	0.85+
Trench moved slightly to north and shortened due to presence of large spoil heap where southern end of trench should have been.				



Trench No 4		Length 23 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 1.30 m
Easting 445975.13		Northing 148579.01		m OD 80.65
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
401		Topsoil	Loose, Mid greyish brown silty clay loam with sparse rooting. Allotment garden soil, with a level and well-defined horizon onto the underlying colluvium. Inc's comprise of sparse 3% sub-angular and rounded flints <= 40 mm in size.	0 - 0.15
402		Colluvium	Moderately compact, mid reddish brown clay colluvium with moderate 20% inc's of sub-angular and angular flint <= 70 mm in size. With a less clear but visible difference onto the underlying natural river terrace gravels.	0.15 - 0.98
403		Natural	River terrace gravels. frequent 80% sub-angular flint, from large angular nodules approximately 200 mm in size to smaller flinty gravels, with mid reddish brown clay comprising the rest of the matrix.	0.98 - 1.30 +
404		Natural	Upper of bedrock geology, small patches of degraded chalk, light yellowish brown, with large irregular patches of colluvium or possibly clay-with-flints. Is slightly more reddish brown than the above colluvium (?). Just on the interface with the chalk.	1.30 +

Trench No 5		Length 22 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 1.25 m
Easting 446016.82		Northing 148592.65		m OD 80.12
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
501		Topsoil	Loose, Mid greyish brown silty clay loam with sparse rooting. Allotment garden soil, with a level and well-defined horizon onto the underlying colluvium. Inc's comprise of sparse 2% sub-angular and rounded flints <= 40 mm in size.	0 - 0.16
502		Colluvium	Moderately compact, mid reddish brown clay colluvium with moderate 10% inc's of sub-angular and angular flint <= 70 mm in size. With a less clear but visible difference onto the underlying chalk natural.	0.16 - 1.25



503		Natural	Bedrock geology, degraded chalk, light yellowish brown, with frequent irregular patches of colluvium or possibly clay-with-flints. Is slightly more reddish brown than the above colluvium (?).	1.25 +
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Trench No 6		Length 14.50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 1.30 m
Easting 445977.15		Northing 148561.03		m OD 79.79
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
601		Topsoil	Loose, Mid greyish brown silty clay loam with sparse rooting. Allotment garden soil, with a level and well-defined horizon onto the underlying colluvium. Inc's comprise of sparse 3% sub-angular and rounded flints <= 50 mm in size.	0 - 0.20
602		Colluvium	Moderately compact, mid reddish brown clay colluvium with moderate 20% inc's of sub-angular and angular flint <= 70 mm in size. With a less clear but visible difference onto the underlying natural river terrace gravels.	0.20 - 1.30
603		Natural	River terrace gravels. frequent 80% sub-angular flint, from large angular nodules approximately 200 mm in size to smaller flinty gravels, with mid reddish brown clay comprising the rest of the matrix. 1 x small patch of natural bedrock chalk appearing in the SW corner of the trench at 1.15 m bgl.	1.30 +

Trench shortened at Southwestern end due to presence of large spoil heap.

Trench No 7		Length 23.30 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 1.20 m
Easting 445987.03		Northing 148570.21		m OD 79.75
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
701		Topsoil	Loose, Mid greyish brown silty clay loam with sparse rooting. Allotment garden soil, with a level and well-defined horizon onto the underlying colluvium. Inc's comprise of sparse 3% sub-angular and rounded flints <= 40 mm in size.	0 -0.20



702		Colluvium	Moderately compact, mid reddish brown clay colluvium with moderate 20% inc's of sub-angular and angular flint <= 70 mm in size. With a less clear but visible difference onto the underlying natural river terrace gravels.	0.20 - 0.90
703		Natural	River terrace gravels. frequent 80% sub-angular flint, from large angular nodules approximately 200 mm in size to smaller flinty gravels, with mid reddish brown clay comprising the rest of the matrix. Small patches of natural bedrock chalk appearing in the SW corner of the trench at 1.20 m bgl.	0.90 -1.20 +

Trench No 8		Length 23 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 1.10 m
Easting 445953.08		Northing 148516.75		m OD 79.42
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
801		Topsoil	Loose, Mid greyish brown silty clay loam with sparse rooting. Allotment garden soil, with a level and well-defined horizon onto the underlying colluvium. Inc's comprise of sparse 3% sub-angular and rounded flints <= 40 mm in size.	0 - 0.18
802		Colluvium	Moderately compact, mid reddish brown clay colluvium with moderate 20% inc's of sub-angular and angular flint <= 70 mm in size. With a less clear but visible difference onto the underlying natural river terrace gravels.	0.18- 1.10
803		Natural	Patchy river terrace gravels. frequent 80% sub-angular flint, from large angular nodules approximately 250 mm in size to smaller flinty gravels, with mid reddish brown clay comprising the rest of the matrix. Patches of natural bedrock chalk also appear along the trench with periglacial striping running downslope from NW to SE.	1.10 +



Trench No 9		Length 22.80 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 1.40 m
Easting 445971.23		Northing 148528.56		m OD 79.01
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
901		Topsoil	Loose, Mid greyish brown silty clay loam with sparse rooting. Allotment garden soil, with a level and well-defined horizon onto the underlying colluvium. Inc's comprise of rare 2% sub-angular and rounded flints <= 50 mm in size.	0 - 0.14
902		Colluvium	Moderately compact, mid reddish brown clay colluvium with moderate 20% inc's of sub-angular and angular flint <= 100 mm in sizes. With a less clear but visible difference onto the underlying natural river terrace gravels.	0.14 - 1.15
903		Natural	River terrace gravels. frequent 80% sub-angular flint, from large angular nodules approximately 200 mm in size to smaller flinty gravels, with mid reddish brown clay comprising the rest of the matrix.	1.15+

Trench No 10		Length 24.50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 1.10 m
Easting 446007.82		Northing 148519.28		m OD 79.53
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1001		Topsoil	Loose, Mid greyish brown silty clay loam with sparse rooting. Allotment garden soil, with a level and well-defined horizon onto the underlying colluvium. Inc's comprise of rare 1% sub-angular and rounded flints <= 50 km in size.	0 - 0.17
1002		Colluvium	Moderately compact, mid reddish brown clay colluvium with moderate 10% inc's of sub-angular and angular flint <= 100 km in sizes. With a less clear but visible difference onto the underlying natural river terrace gravels.	0.17 - 0.60
1003		Natural	River terrace gravels. frequent 80% sub-angular flint, from large angular nodules approximately 200 mm in size to smaller flinty gravels, with mid reddish brown clay comprising the rest of the matrix.	1.10 +



1004		Natural	Bedrock geology, degraded chalk, light yellowish brown, with periglacial striping running downslope in an east to west direction.	0.60 - 0.90 +
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Trench No 11		Length 22.80 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 1.40 m
Easting 445961.11		Northing 148506.49		m OD 78.76
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1101		Topsoil	Loose, Mid greyish brown silty clay loam with sparse rooting. Allotment garden soil, with a level and well-defined horizon onto the underlying colluvium. Inc's comprise of rare 1% sub-angular and rounded flints <= 50 mm in size.	0 - 0.13
1102		Colluvium	Moderately compact, mid reddish brown clay colluvium with moderate 15% inc's of sub-angular and angular flint <= 100 mm in sizes. With a less clear but visible difference onto the underlying natural river terrace gravels.	0.13 - 1.15
1103		Natural	Freq 80% sub-angular flint, from large angular nodules approximately 200 mm in size to smaller flinty gravels, with mid reddish brown clay comprising the rest of the matrix	1.15 +



Appendix 2 OASIS record

Project details

Project name	Ardglen Road, Whitchurch, Hampshire
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a 1.5 hectare parcel of land located in Ardglen Road, Whitchurch, Hampshire, RG28 7SZ. The evaluation area is centred on NGR 445963 148546. A planning application (18/00672/RES) submitted to Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council (BDBC), was granted 9th June 2019, subject to conditions. 11 trenches (1 14 x 1.8 m and 10 25 x 1.8 m) representing a 4% sample of the site were excavated. Three of these trenches (1,3 and 6) were reduced in size and moved slightly to avoid on site spoil heaps, the site entrance and the site boundary. No archaeological features or artefacts were found within the trenches. This was despite the nearby presence of Iron Age and Romano-British settlement. The site exhibited variable natural geology with topsoil straight onto chalk in trench 1. All other trenches had a thick layer of colluvium overlying either river terrace gravels or directly on the chalk. These gravels appear to indicate the presence of a former winterbourne running towards the River Test.
Project dates	Start: 23-11-2020 End: 25-11-2020
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	228830 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	HMCMS: A2020.2 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Development type	Amenity area (e.g. public open space)
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 WHITCHURCH Ardglen Road, Whitchurch, Hampshire
Postcode	RG28 7SZ
Study area	1.5 Hectares



Site coordinates SU 45963 48546 51.233730720161 -1.341593284033 51 14 01 N 001 20 29
W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator Foreman Homes Limited
Project design originator Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager Bill Moffat
Project supervisor Benjamin Cullen

Project archives

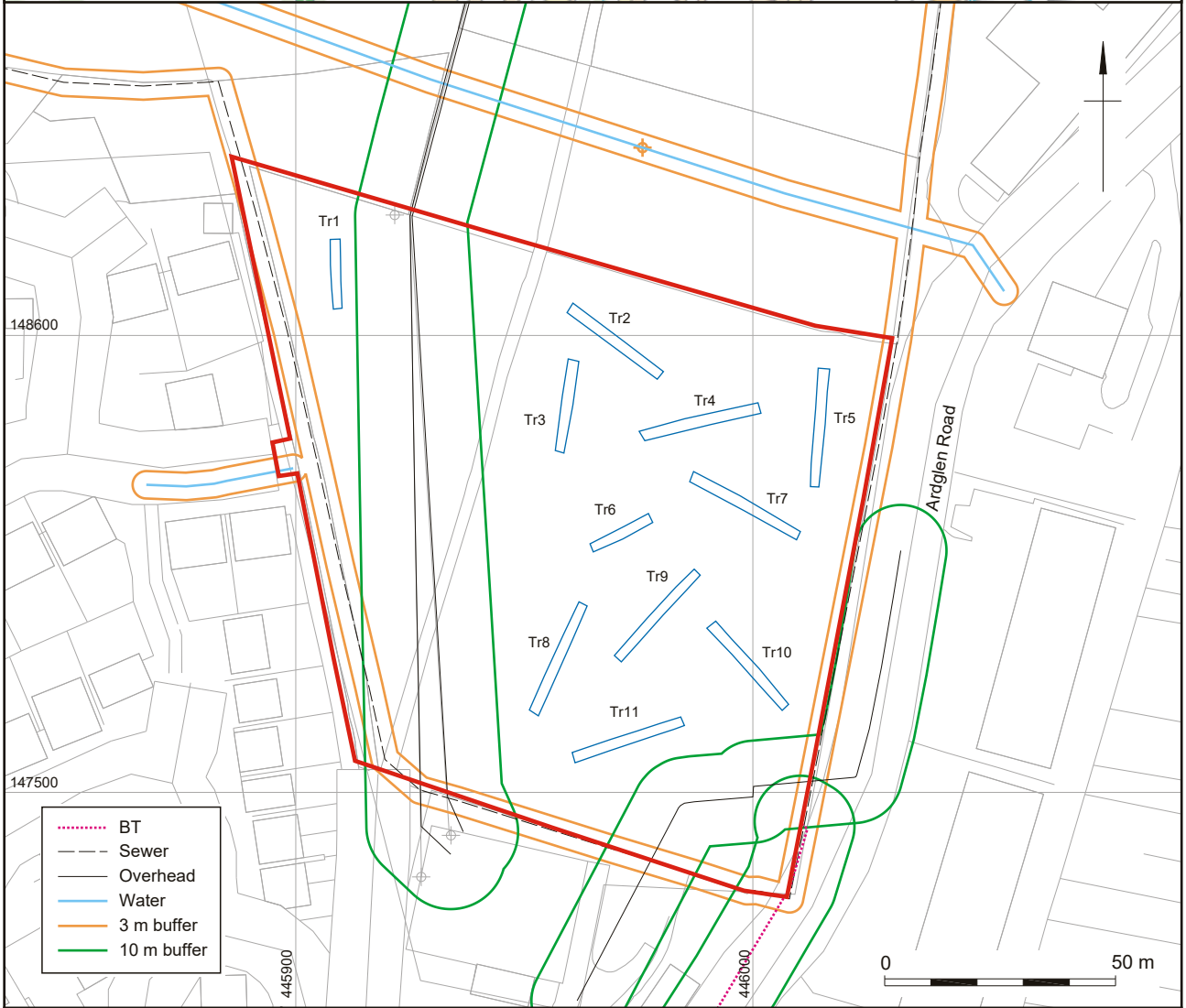
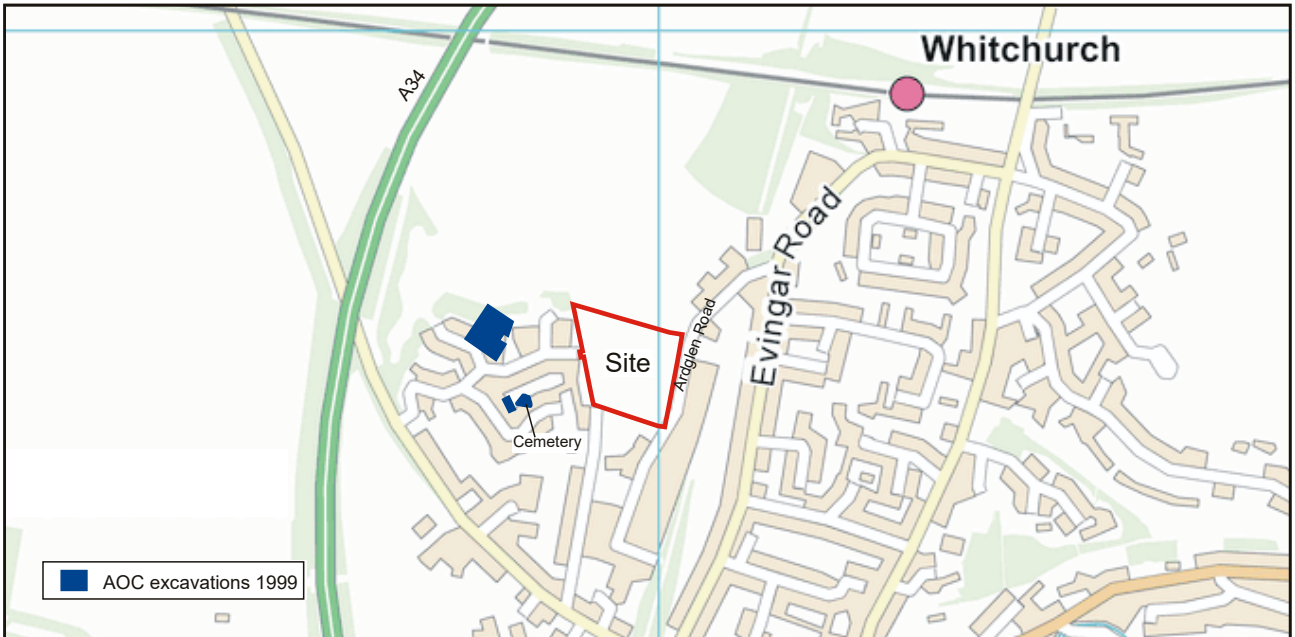
Physical Archive Exists? No
Digital Archive recipient Hampshire Cultural Trust
Digital Archive ID HMCMS:A2020.2
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient Hampshire Cultural Trust
Paper Archive ID HMCMS:A2020.2
Paper Media available "Miscellaneous Material", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Ardglen Road, Whitchurch, Hampshire
Author(s)/Editor(s) Cullen, B
Other bibliographic details Unpublished client report ref. 228830.03
Date 2021
Issuer or publisher Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication Salisbury
Description A4 bound booklet

Entered by Eleanor Legg (e.legg@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on 19 January 2021





Site Evaluation trench 	Coordinate system: OSGB36 Digital data reproduced from Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright 2020. All rights reserved. Reference Number: 100022432. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2020. This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.	
	Date: 11/01/2021	Revision Number: 0
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Path: X:\PROJECTS\228830\Graphics_Office\Report_figs\level\2021_01_11		

Site location and trench location plan

Figure 1



Plate 1: Trench 1 from the south



Plate 2: Trench 3 from the south



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Plate 3: Trench 9 from the south-south-west



Plate 4: Trench 10 from the south-east

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