# LAND AT PICKET TWENTY, ANDOVER, HAMPSHIRE

## Archaeological Evaluation (Areas J, K, L and M) and Post-excavation Assessment (Areas A and B)

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### DISCLAIMER



### QUALITY ASSURANCE

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*** I= Internal Draft E= External Draft F= Final**

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## Archaeological Evaluation (Areas J, K, L and M) and Post-excavation Assessment (Areas A and B)

### Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Persimmon Homes (South Coast) Ltd to undertake an a phased programme of supplementary archaeological evaluation and excavation in advance of residential development at land at Picket Twenty, Andover, Hampshire, centred on NGR 439000,145500. The primary objective of the current fieldwork was to provide further clarification of earlier geophysical survey results (Areas J, K, L and M) and excavation of two areas (A and B) which had been previously evaluated.

The fieldwork was undertaken between Monday 6th September to Friday 1st October 2010. The evaluation failed to record any features of note except a single, undated, possible posthole (Area J) and a number of tree throw-holes (Areas J and M), from which burnt flint and fired clay were recovered. Very few datable finds of any period were recorded from the evaluation trenches, but a single sherd of Romano-British pottery was recovered from the spoilheap associated with Trench 18.

Both excavation areas contained ditched features clearly seen in the earlier geophysical survey and some of which were investigated in an earlier evaluation. Area A contained a sequence of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (1100 – 400 BC) to Middle Iron Age (400 – 100 BC) ditches which post-dated two similarly aligned posthole alignments of similar dates. A small assemblage of later prehistoric worked flint, burnt flint and very fragmentary pottery was recovered predominantly from the secondary, silty fills of the larger features. The series of two posthole alignments and ditches with re-cuts and later extensions suggest a developing sequence of landscape boundaries which deliberately contain gaps suggesting that they are not purely functional in aspect. The features became infilled and disused in the Roman-British periods, when occupation and possible field systems of that date were in use alongside the Roman road (Icknield Way) which bounds the west side of the site.

The current fieldwork has recorded a succession of later prehistoric ditched and post-built landscape boundaries (Area B) at the head of access to two river systems (Rivers Anton and Test). The presence of an EBA barrow cemetery on the site (Area E) may be of some significance to the placing of later prehistoric boundaries.

The information from the site is considered to be of local archaeological interest, particularly if considered within the local context of control of access to arable and pastoral resources through landscape divisions, which become increasingly prevalent in the later prehistoric periods of the Wessex chalkland.

No further analysis on finds or environmental material is recommended, although some additional landscape research is recommended to ensure the identified archaeological features are placed into a local archaeological context. It is also

proposed that the results of all the fieldwork from the Picket Twenty site will be published as a short note in the *Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society* journal.

# LAND AT PICKET TWENTY, ANDOVER, HAMPSHIRE

## Archaeological Evaluation (Areas J, K, L and M) and Post-excavation Assessment (Areas A and B)

### Acknowledgements

This programme of fieldwork was commissioned and funded by Persimmon Homes (South Coast) Ltd and Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Peter Dunford and Stuart Benfield for their help during the fieldwork. Wessex Archaeology would also like to acknowledge the assistance, helpful advice, comments and ideas of David Hopkins (Hampshire County Council, County Archaeologist), who monitored the work and acts as advisor to the Local Planning Authority, and Charlotte Malone (Hampshire County Council Assistant Archaeologist), for kindly supplying Historic Environment Record information.

The fieldwork was directed by Chris Ellis and John Martin with the assistance of Victoria Gallagher, Dan Joyce, Jon Martin and Virginia Vargo. This report was compiled by Chris Ellis and Andrew Manning with contributions from Lorraine Mepham and Matt Leivers (Finds) and Chris Stevens and Sarah Wyles (Environmental assessment). The illustrations were prepared by Rob Goller. The fieldwork and post-excavation was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Andrew Manning.

# LAND AT PICKET TWENTY, ANDOVER, HAMPSHIRE

## Archaeological Evaluation (Areas J, K, L and M) and Post-excavation Assessment (Areas A and B)

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Persimmon Homes (South Coast) Ltd (the Client) to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation (Areas J, K, L and M) and excavation (Areas A and B) in advance of residential development on land at Picket Twenty, Andover, Hampshire, centred on NGR 439000,145500 (hereafter referred to as 'the Site') (**Figure 1)**.

1.1.2 The Site has been the subject of an archaeological appraisal (Wessex Archaeology 1997) and a desk-based assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2004a). In addition to this, an initial programme of geophysical survey (GSB 2000 and 2001) was followed by limited trial trench evaluation in 2004 (Wessex Archaeology 2004b).

1.1.3 Based on the results of the geophysical surveys and initial trial trench evaluation and after consultation with the Hampshire County Archaeologist who advises the Local Planning Authority, an archaeological condition was placed on the outline planning consent (Application No. TVN. 09275) granted by the Local Planning Authority in early 2008. This condition required the additional trial trench evaluation of particular land areas and targeted excavation of two additional areas.

1.1.4 A Project Design detailing the areas requiring archaeological fieldwork and the methodology which would be used was prepared and submitted to Hampshire County Council (Wessex Archaeology 2008). The project design for a phased programme of works was approved in advance of the commencement of the initial phase of fieldwork (Area H) in early 2010 (Wessex Archaeology 2010).

1.1.5 This report presents the results of the remainder of the required archaeological evaluation (Areas J, K. L and M) and the two excavation areas (A and B) within the Persimmon Homes South Coast landholding and presents an assessment of the results of these works with proposals for further analyses and publication. The current fieldwork was undertaken over a three week period between the 6th September and 1st October 2010.

## 1.2 The Site, location and geology

1.2.1 The Site comprises an irregular parcel of land on the eastern edge of Andover and covers approximately 110 hectares centred on NGR 439000 145500 (**Figure 1**), being bounded to the north by the B3400 London Road, to the west by Picket Twenty Lane, to the east by The Middleway and to the south by Forest Lane and Harewood Forest.

1.2.2 The Site lies in an area of upland between the Test and Anton river valleys. A dry river valley runs southwest down the centre of the Site before turning to the southeast. To the northeast, southeast and northwest the land slopes down into this dry valley. Another dry valley runs to the southeast across the eastern part of the Site towards the River Test valley.

1.2.3 The underlying solid geology is Upper Chalk, with horizontal veins of tabular and nodular flints. To the southeast (within Harewood Forest), Clay- with-Flints and Tertiary debris overlie the Chalk (Geological Survey of Great Britain, 1981, 1:50,000 Solid and Drift Series, Sheet 283). The soils within the Site are Hornbeam 3 (typical palaeo-argillic brown earths) to the east and Andover 1 (brown rendzinas) to the west (Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1983, Sheet 6).

1.2.4 Land use at the time of the fieldwork comprised small fields under arable cultivation and semi-permanent pasture.

## 1.3 Archaeological Background

1.3.1 Outline planning consent for mixed use development of the Site was granted in January, 2008 by Test Valley Borough Council. As part of the Environmental Statement produced in support of the application, a detailed desk-based review of the known and potential archaeological remains within the Site was undertaken (Wessex Archaeology 1997).

1.3.2 This assessment identified one area of key archaeological significance within the Site, a small group of ring-ditches within the eastern part of the Site. These features are evident as cropmarks on aerial photographs, which almost certainly represents the ploughed-out remains of a Bronze Age barrow cemetery (Geophysics area **E, Figure 2**). This part of the Site was excluded from built development and the archaeological remains will be preserved *in-situ*.

1.3.3 Picket Twenty Lane forms the western boundary of the Site and for much of its length it follows the route of a Roman Road (Icknield Way). Towards the south-western corner of the Site the routes diverge slightly and the projected line of the Roman Road was thought to run through the Site.

1.3.4 Following the desk-based research (Wessex Archaeology 1997), two phases of geophysical survey were undertaken (GSB 2000; 2001). Together these comprised a magnetometer scan of a large proportion (68 hectares) of the Site followed by detailed magnetometer survey of 14 separate areas covering a total of 8 hectares (Geophysical areas **A-M, Figure 2**). The detailed survey was carried out over areas that had been found during scanning to contain geophysical anomalies indicative of the presence of archaeological features.

1.3.5 The geophysical surveys confirmed that the main group of ring-ditches previously identified was indeed present (Geophysical area **E, Figure 2**) and clarified the accuracy of the location, size, shape and nature of these features as suggested by aerial photographic analysis. The geophysical signal generated by these features was strong and distinct.

1.3.6 The geophysical surveys failed to find any trace of the Roman Road in the south-western part of the Site, however, the surveys did identify a number of smaller, weak 'pit-type' and 'linear' responses in several areas within the Site (**Figure 2**).

1.3.7 In order to verify the results of the geophysical survey, an initial evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2004b) which included nine evaluation trenches (Geophysical areas **A, B, C, G, H and I, Trenches 1-5, 7-10**, **Figure 2**) was undertaken in the northwest corner of the Site in early 2004. Definite archaeological features were recorded in five of these trenches although no datable artefacts were recovered.

1.3.8 The features identified in **Trenches 1, 3, 4** and **5** (Geophysical areas **A – C, Figure 2**) almost certainly represented former field boundary ditches. **Trench 10** (Geophysical area **I, Figure 2**) revealed a much more substantial linear feature. This trench had originally been located to evaluate the projected line of the Roman Road (Icknield Way). However, the form and size of this ditch are not in keeping with that of a Roman roadside ditch. This feature is more likely to represent a former boundary ditch associated with the extant hedgerow running parallel to Picket Twenty Lane along the western boundary of the Site.

1.3.9 All other geophysical responses identified within the evaluation trenches were revealed to be generated either by geological anomalies, natural agency (bioturbation) or modern disturbance.

1.3.10 Based on the archaeological investigation undertaken at that stage the Environmental Statement concluded *'that the only significant archaeological remains comprise the ploughed out remnants of a small Bronze Age round barrow cemetery and those remains would be preserved in-situ with no development on or around this area'*.

1.3.11 Following the granting of planning permission a condition requiring archaeological investigation of the Site was attached to the planning consent. Following discussions with the Hampshire County Archaeologist, advisor to the Local Planning Authority, it was agreed that a strategy of further targeted evaluation (Geophysical areas **H, J, K, L** and **M – Figures 2** and **3**) and strip, map and record of two areas (Geophysical areas **A** and **B – Figures 4, 5** and **6**) would form the initial phase of the required archaeological works (Wessex Archaeology 2008).

1.3.12 The first stage of this fieldwork was the evaluation of Geophysical area **H** (**Figure 2**) (Wessex Archaeology 2010). This work comprised the excavation of five evaluation trenches (**Trenches 11 - 15**) with an additional two contingency trenches also being opened (**11a** and **11b**). No archaeological

features, deposits or finds were noted except for two natural periglacial features. No further archaeological mitigation was required in this area.

## 2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1.1 The objectives of the trial trench evaluation (Geophysical areas **J, K, L** and **M**) and the excavation (Geophysical areas **A** and **B**) as set out in the Standards and guidance for an archaeological evaluation and excavation (Institute for Archaeologists 2008) were to;

- Locate, identify and to investigate and record the presence/absence of archaeological features or deposits and where possible, the extent, date, character, relationship, condition and significance of archaeological features, artefacts and deposits, and

- To inform any discussion as the scope, extent and nature of any potential future mitigation.

2.1.2 In particular,

*Evaluation Trenches (Areas J, K, L and M)*

2.1.3 The primary objective of the archaeological evaluation was to provide further clarification of the earlier geophysical survey and evaluation works. During the fieldwork attention was given to remains of all periods (inclusive of evidence of past environments).

*Strip, Map and Record (Areas A and B)*

2.1.4 These two areas were subject to further archaeological investigation where development proposals involved disturbance below the current level of the natural chalk. This was in two areas (**A** and **B**) which from earlier evaluation fieldwork were known to contain undated field boundary ditches thought to be possibly prehistoric in date.

## 3 METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Evaluation Trenches (**Areas J, K, L** and **M**)

3.1.1 A total of 15 evaluation trenches (25m long and 2.2m wide) were excavated in four locations (Geophysical areas **J, K, L** and **M**, **Figure 3)**. The rationale for each location is set out below.

3.1.2 **Area G** was not archaeologically investigated as part of the current fieldwork since the land is not owned by Persimmon Homes South Coast.

### 3.2 Strip, Map and Record (**Areas A** and **B**)

3.2.1 **Area A** - A 25m x 25m evaluation area was opened up to further clarify the nature of possible prehistoric ditches identified during the previous geophysical surveys and evaluations (**Figure 2**).

3.2.2 **Area B** - A 50m x 50m evaluation area to the south of earlier evaluation **Trench 3** (Wessex Archaeology 2004b) was opened up to clarify the nature

of possible prehistoric ditches identified during the previous geophysical surveys and evaluations (**Figure 2**).

### 3.3 General

3.3.1 Within the excavation and evaluation areas, removal of the overburden was undertaken using a 360$^{o}$ mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket which operated under constant archaeological supervision. All overburden was removed to the top of the natural chalk or the top of the archaeological deposits.

3.3.2 All features were cleaned by hand and any archaeological features or deposits were investigated. All the spoilheaps were visually scanned for artefacts prior to backfilling.

3.3.3 All archaeological deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* record sheets with a unique numbering system for individual contexts. Trenches and features were located using a Trimble Real Time Differential GPS survey system. All archaeological features and deposits were planned at a scale of 1:20 with sections drawn at 1:10. All principal strata and features were related to the Ordnance Survey datum.

3.3.4 A full photographic record of the investigations and individual features was maintained, utilising colour transparency, black and white print and digital images. The photographic record illustrated both the detail and general context of the archaeology revealed and the Site as a whole.

3.3.5 At the completion of the work, all trenches and both areas were reinstated using the excavated soil.

## 4 RESULTS

### 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 This section includes all information on the natural deposits encountered and the archaeological features and deposits recorded. A detailed summary of the stratigraphic sequence, deposits and structural remains of each evaluation trench are listed in **Appendix 1**. Overall, the correlation of archaeological features with plotted geophysical anomalies in the earlier survey results was excellent, once a discrepancy in the geophysical survey grid had been corrected.

### 4.2 Natural deposits and soil sequence

***Natural chalk***

4.2.1 The natural Upper Chalk geology was characterised by relatively weathered and fragmentary chalk in the evaluation trench areas (Geophysical areas **J, K, L** and **M**) but was relatively solid, unweathered and of better quality in the lower lying excavation areas (Geophysical areas **A** and **B**) in the northwestern corner of the Site. In all areas the chalk was heavily affected by parallel solifluction channels and hollows, usually oriented directly downslope and being 0.45m or more in depth. These were filled with a pale yellowish-white fine silt or a mid orange-brown silty clay deposit, both the results of periglacial conditions of chalk erosion.

***Subsoil***

4.2.2 This was characterised by a *c*. 0.10m thick deposit of mid orange-brown silty clay loam with moderate small and medium sub-angular and angular flints which was recorded only in the two excavation areas in Geophysical areas **A** and **B**, which both lie at the base of gentle north-facing slopes which have probably contributed to its the accumulation.

***Topsoil***

4.2.3 The topsoil was characterised by a *c*. 0.28m thick deposit of mid greyish-brown silty clay loam with a moderate quantity of small, medium and large angular and sub-angular flint and small, rounded chalk inclusions.

**4.3 Evaluation Trenches** (Geophysical areas **J, K, L** and **M**)

***Introduction***

4.3.1 Subsequent comparison in post-excavation of the original geophysical survey results with the archaeological remains revealed in the excavation areas appears to suggest a likely error in the recorded position of the survey areas, equating to an approximate shift to the northeast of between 10-20m from their true position. However, this is unlikely to have significantly altered the results of the evaluation.

4.3.2 Only a small number of features were recorded from the evaluation trenches which were nearly all tree throw-holes, the result of bioturbation or modern in date (**Figure 3**). The only finds recovered include single pieces of burnt flint (**1704**) and fired clay (**2902**) and a small sherd of Romano-British pottery (samian) from the topsoil of Trench 18 (**1800**).

4.3.3 A single feature, a possible isolated posthole, was recorded at the southwest end of **Trench 18** (**Figure 3**). The possible posthole (**1802**), 0.23m in diameter and 0.12m in depth, had steep 'u'-shaped profile with a concave base (**Figure 3**, insert). The single fill (**1803**) contained no finds. The trench was extended to the west and east to and no further features were uncovered.

**4.4 Excavation** (Geophysical areas **A** and **B**)

***Area A*** (***Figure 4***)

4.4.1 This 25m x 25m area was extended slightly in the northwest and the southwest, to fully expose features that were initially only partially exposed in the preliminary agreed extent of the stripped area and to compensate for the positional error in the original geophysical survey.

4.4.2 A large, curvilinear ditch (**Group 3422**) was recorded running northeast/southwest across the area as predicted from the earlier geophysical survey in the area (**Figure 2, Plate 1**). The ditch was at least 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.90m deep with steep, slightly convex sides terminating in a 0.15 – 0.20m wide and *c*. 0.20m deep, sub-square cut at the base.

4.4.3 A consistent stratigraphic sequence of fills were recorded in all three excavated sections of the ditch, although there was no evidence for slumped

bank deposits indicating which side the bank was present (**Figure 4, Section 1**).

4.4.4 A series of primary silts, and chalk erosion deposits were recorded overlaid by fine secondary silts, and finally filled with a tertiary fill of clay loam. The tertiary silts contained nearly all of the sparse finds assemblage of worked flint (later prehistoric), burnt flint and a few sherds of Romano-British greyware pottery. However, worked flint and two sherds of diagnostic Late Bronze Age pottery were recovered from the primary silt (**3419**) in one of the ditch segments (**3418**).

4.4.5 A number of tree throw-holes and a modern pit were identified and corresponded well with discrete geophysical anomalies plotted in the earlier survey of the area. No finds were recovered from these features except from tree throw-hole (**3403**) in the northwest of the area. Worked flint (later prehistoric), burnt flint and very fragmentary Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age/Middle Iron Age pottery were recovered from the primary and secondary fills (**3404** and **3405**).

***Area B*** (***Figures 5*** *and* ***6***)

4.4.6 This was an initially proposed 50m x 50m excavation area but was extended slightly to ensure that the nature of the revealed features could be clarified. Once corrected, there appeared to be an excellent correlation between the revealed features and features identified in the earlier geophysical survey. A moderate assemblage of worked flint and burnt flint from the topsoil (**3100**) was recovered during the initial machine stripping.

4.4.7 The excavation area revealed a series of northeast/southwest (**Groups 3111, 3130, 3313** and **3168**) and east/west (**Group 3131**) aligned ditches which were evident in the geophysical survey. In addition, in the northwest corner of the area, two posthole alignments were recorded to the northwest (**Group 3103**) and northeast (**Group 3104**) of ditch **Group 3111**.

**Pits**

4.4.8 A single pit was recorded in Area B (**3108**) which was located in the west of the area. The pit was 0.90m diameter and 0.46m deep with steep, convex sides and a shallow, concave base. The primary, chalk-rich fill (**3109**) was sterile but two worked flint flakes were recorded from the upper fill (**3110**).

**Posthole alignments**

4.4.9 Two broad groups of postholes (**Groups 3104** and **3103**) were noted in the vicinity of ditch **Group 3111** (**Figures 5**, **6** and **Plate 2**). Subsequent investigation of the relationship between the postholes and ditch **Groups 3111** and **3168** indicates that the posthole alignment predates the ditches (**Figure 5, Sections 4** and **5**), although the similarity in the orientation of the features may suggest that the posthole alignments and the ditches were near-contemporary in date *i.e.* earlier features were still extant when later features were constructed.

4.4.10 The northwestern alignment (**Group 3103**) comprised 35 postholes of which 21 were excavated (58.3%). The postholes were quite closely and very regularly spaced at *c*.0.75m intervals along the alignment, being a relatively

consistent distance of *c*. 0.4m to the northwest of ditch **3111**. The postholes of this alignment were on average 0.26m in diameter and between 0.12 – 0.44m in depth with near-vertical to vertical sides and flat bases and nearly exclusively single fills of mid orange-brown silty clay loam. A very small assemblage of finds, including worked flint, burnt flint and Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from Group **3103**.

4.4.11 The eastern alignment (**Group 3104**) comprised 38 postholes, of which 28 (71.8%) were excavated. The postholes were of a similar size, spacing and date to those in posthole alignment **Group 3103**, although in the middle of this alignment a small group of postholes were closely clustered suggesting possible timber upright replacement and alignment maintenance.

4.4.12 A large number of the postholes within the two groups contained well-preserved post-pipes. A post-pipe of 0.20m diameter was recorded from posthole **3198** and 0.17m diameter from posthole **3277**. A small number of postholes with dateable finds and/or post-pipes were sampled for possible palaeoenvironmental analyses (**Figure 6** Sections 8-10).

**Ditches**

4.4.13 A number of ditches were recorded in the northwest corner of the area (**Figures 5** and **6**). Ditch **Groups 3111** and **3130** were both aligned northeast/southwest and remained consistently *c*. 3.5m apart, with very similar fills and finds, which comprised of worked and burnt flint and Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery, which suggests the two ditches are contemporary or near-contemporary in date and that they post-dated the postholes (**Plate 2**).

4.4.14 Ditch **3111** was 27.6m long, 1.3 – 1.5m wide and 0.25 – 0.36m deep, with moderate straight sides and a flat base, with cut terminals at its south-western and north-eastern extents (**Plate 2**). Although generally aligned northeast/southwest the ditch had a clear change in direction in the mid-south section, following that in the earlier posthole alignment **3103**, giving the ditch a very slightly curving appearance in plan.

4.4.15 A *c*.0.9m long cut at the southwestern terminal would suggest the ditch had been extended south-westwards, at some stage of its use, though no stratigraphic relationship was evident. The ditch was filled with a slow accumulation of sediments during weathering. The fills contained worked flint, burnt flint and very fragmentary Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age or Middle Iron Age pottery. A few sherds of Romano-British greyware sherds were also recovered from the secondary fills.

4.4.16 Ditch **3130** (**rear cover**) was northeast/southwest, 34m (+) long, 1.7 – 2m wide and *c*.0.4m deep, with moderate, slightly concave sides and a flat base. Fired clay, worked flint and Middle Iron Age pottery were collected from the secondary fills.

4.4.17 The interface between the primary and secondary fills was marked with a concentration of sub-angular and angular flints (<50mm). This was recorded for all large features investigated in Area B.

4.4.18 A re-cut of ditch **3130** was evident along the eastern side of the ditch (*i.e.* **3128, Figure 5, Section 6**), which was 1.7m wide and 0.36m deep with moderate, slightly concave sides and a flat base. This possible re-cut contained a single piece of worked flint.

4.4.19 Ditch **Groups 3168** and **3313** to the north-east are more morphologically similar to each other, though markedly different from flat-bottomed ditches **3111** and **3130** to the southwest, with which they may have been continuations. Within the boundaries of the area, both ditch **Groups 3168** and **3313** had terminals at the southwestern ends which were respectively 0.80m and 4.90m from their possible related ditches to the southwest. Ditch **Group 3313** appears to have been recut.

4.4.20 Ditch **3168**, was a short section (2.6m (+) of northeast/southwest aligned ditch, which correlated exactly with a geophysical anomaly continuing to the northeast. The ditch was 0.80m wide and 0.35m deep with moderate to steep concave/convex sides and a steep, concave base and cut three postholes (**3114**, **3116** and **3134**) of the western posthole alignment (**Group 3103**). The primary silting of mid greyish-brown silty clay loam contained more chalk inclusions than the darker secondary fills though contained no finds. The finds assemblage from the ditch was derived from the secondary fills and included worked and burnt flint and very abraded Early - Middle Iron Age pottery.

4.4.21 Ditch **3313** was a short section of well-defined ditch, which in the geophysical survey was interpreted as a series of anomalies perhaps comprising a pit alignment. The exposed ditch was 5.64m long, though the geophysical survey shows this continuing for at least *c*. 17m (+) to the northeast. The ditch was 0.5 – 0.7m wide and 0.17m deep with moderate, concave sides and a shallow, concave base. The single fill contained no finds.

4.4.22 Ditch **Group 3131** was a large northeast/southwest aligned feature cutting across the north-west of the area possibly correlating with a linear cropmark in the area (Wessex Archaeology 2004a). This ditch was very clearly stratigraphically later than both ditch **Groups 3111** and **3130** (**Figure 5**, **Section 3** and **Figure 6**, **Plate 2**) stratigraphically the latest feature on the area (physically cutting both posthole alignments **3103** and **3104**). The ditch was 44m (+) long although it is clearly shown continuing further to the southwest-northeast in the geophysical survey plot. The ditch was 1.50 – 1.85m wide and *c*. 0.60m deep with steep, slightly convex sides terminating in a flat base in a characteristic 0.25m wide and a *c*. 0.15m deep ('ankle breaker') slot.

4.4.23 The consistent stratigraphic sequence consisted of sterile primary, chalk-rich fills overlaid by orange-brown secondary silty clays (containing burnt flint) from slow infilling of the ditch during its use. Recorded sections suggest deposition of ditch fills predominantly from the north suggesting a possible bank lying in this direction. This is particularly evident because of a chalk lens on the north side of the ditch which is highly discernible in plan along the ditch (**Plate 2**).

4.4.24 Gully **Group 3221** was a very shallow, linear, northeast/southwest aligned feature located *c*. 1.6 – 2m southeast of ditch **Group 3130** (**Figures 5** and **6**). **Group 3221** was not identified in the earlier geophysical survey, probably because of its relatively shallow depth. It was *c*. 32m long, 0.3m wide and 0.09m deep with breaks along its length representing a shallowing off at the machined level rather than being deliberately discontinuous. The gully terminated in a slightly eastern curving section at its northeastern end. It had single fills of pale yellowish-brown slightly clayey silts which contained a single fragment of very degraded animal bone. Although undated, its close alignment to other linear features of the area suggest a similar later prehistoric date, although its function is unclear.

**Tree throw-holes**

4.4.25 Some 70 features were noted, distributed over most of the area, but mostly in the southeast, which were interpreted on morphological and/or fill characteristics to be tree throw-holes or other forms of bioturbation disturbance. A number of these were quite large (3 - 5m in extent) with a characteristic 'kidney' shaped outline which correlated very well with the earlier geophysical survey plot, though a number did not appear on the earlier survey.

4.4.26 A number of these features were investigated, to determine if they contained 'placed deposits', evidence of rudimentary settlement activities or preserved evidence of periods of activity not otherwise present in the landscape because of millennia of agricultural land-use. Only four of the features (**3139, 3144/3160, 3176/3207** and **3179**) (**Figure 5**), some of the largest in the area, contained finds. The small assemblage included worked and burnt flint and very fragmentary Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age or Middle Iron Age pottery nearly all from the relatively fine, secondary fills. The primary, chalk-rich fills of not only the tree throw-holes, but nearly all features on the Site, contained very few finds.

## 5 FINDS

### 5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A small quantity of finds was recovered from the Site, a few from the evaluation trenches (Trenches 16-30, **Areas J, K, L** and **M**) but most from the strip, map and record areas (**A** and **B**), and largely comprising worked and burnt (unworked) flint, some pottery and very small quantities of fired clay, animal bone and ceramic building material. The assemblage is largely prehistoric, with a few later items of Romano-British and Post-medieval date. All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and the results are given in **Appendix 3, Table 1**.

### 5.2 Pottery

5.2.1 Pottery provides the closest dating evidence for the Site, but in many cases confident dating has been hampered by the condition of the material – most sherds are small and abraded (mean sherd weight is 2.5g), and occur in fabric types which have a lengthy currency within the prehistoric period in the region.

5.2.2 Thirteen sherds are in flint-tempered fabrics in varying degrees of coarseness. The coarser variants, with prominent, poorly sorted inclusions (contexts **3146**, **3185**, **3312** and **3419**), are most likely to date to the Late Bronze Age, belonging to the post-Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) ceramic tradition. Five sherds containing finer, better sorted inclusions (contexts **3125**, **3138** and **3405**) could belong to the fineware PDR component, of the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age, or alternatively could be of Middle Iron Age date. One rim sherd from context **3303** can be definitively identified as the rim from a Middle Iron Age 'saucepan' pot, a characteristic vessel form of this period.

5.2.3 Sherds in sandy fabrics, some clearly glauconitic and some containing sparse, fine flint, are most numerous (24 sherds), and are broadly dated as Early-Middle Iron Age (contexts **1377**, **3133**, **3140**, **3159**, **3185**, **3197** and **3218**), although the possibility that some of the sandy wares are Late Iron Age cannot be entirely ruled out. One tiny rim sherd from context **3197** cannot be identified to vessel form. Two sherds containing shell inclusions (context **3149**) are also most likely to be Iron Age, but cannot be more closely assigned.

5.2.4 The latest sherds recorded are Romano-British: one sherd of samian (topsoil - **Trench 18**), and seven coarse greywares (contexts **3138** and **3417**).

### 5.3 Ceramic Building Material (CBM) and Fired Clay

5.3.1 Of the three pieces of CBM recovered, two (joining) are probably Romano-British (**3413**), and one is post-medieval (topsoil – **Area B**). Two very small fragments of fired clay are of uncertain date and function, although could also represent structural material.

### 5.4 Worked and Burnt Flint

5.4.1 A total of 151 pieces was recovered, of which 138 are unretouched debitage; eight are flake cores or fragments of cores; one is a blade; four are pieces with marginal retouch. Most came from topsoil contexts (66 pieces from the topsoil of **Area B**); nearly all have a heavy white patina, damaged edges and surfaces, and rolling and abrasion. The majority of the pieces are large, as is typical of topsoil assemblages. None of the pieces is likely to be *in-situ*. Visible cortex is chalky, and the material is probably local. What technological indicators there are indicate a date in or after the Neolithic period, but the material is likely to be of various ages.

5.4.2 Burnt, unworked flint was also recovered in some quantity. This material type is intrinsically undatable, and does not necessarily result from anthropogenic activity, but is nevertheless often taken as an indicator of prehistoric activity. In this instance the distribution of burnt flint overlaps with, but is not identical to, that of the worked flint. A prehistoric date range seems probable, but is by no means proven.

# 6 PALAEO-ENVIRONMENTAL SUMMARY

## 6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Three bulk samples were taken from possible Late Bronze Age/ Iron Age ditches and a posthole group and were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and charcoal.

## 6.2 Charred Plant Remains and Wood charcoal

6.2.1 Bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6 mm, 2mm and 1mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. Flots were scanned under a x10 – x40 stereo-binocular microscope and the presence of charred remains quantified (**Appendix 3, Table 2**) to record the preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997).

6.2.2 The flots were generally small with varying numbers of roots and modern seeds that is indicative of stratigraphic movement and the possibility of contamination by later intrusive elements. Charred material was poorly preserved.

6.2.3 The only charred material observed in the three samples was low quantities of small wood charcoal fragments.

6.2.4 There is no indication of domestic waste indicative of settlement activities within the samples. Other sites of Late Bronze Age and Iron Age date in the vicinity, such as Balksbury Camp, Andover (Ede 2001) and Lains Farm, Andover (Carruthers 1991) produced significant quantities of charred plant remains, mainly typical assemblages of settlement waste.

## 6.3 Land snails

6.3.1 Land snails were present in high numbers in all the samples and the presence of taxonomic groups was noted. Nomenclature is according to Kerney (1999). The presence of the burrowing snail, *Cecilioides acicula*, a medieval introduction, was noted in all the samples, together with the Introduced Helicellids, Roman or later introductions, in ditch **3137** (**Group 3111**).

6.3.2 The molluscs recovered from ditch **3137**, (**Group 3111**), include the shade-loving species *Helicigona lapicida, Discus rotundatus, Clausilia bidentata, Carychium tridentatum, Oxychilus cellarius, Aegopinella nitidula, Acanthinula aculeata, Vitrea* sp*. and Azeca goodalli*, the intermediate species *Trichia hispida, Pomatias elegans, Cepaea/Arianta* spp*., Cochlicopa* spp*. and Punctum pygmaeum*, and the open country species *Helicella itala, Pupilla muscorum, Vertigo pygmaea, Vallonia spp*. and Introduced Helicellids.

6.3.3 The molluscs recovered from ditch **3418** (**Group 3422**) include the shade-loving species *Helicigona lapicida, Discus rotundatus, Clausilia bidentata, Carychium tridentatum, Oxychilus cellarius, Aegopinella nitidula, Acanthinula aculeata, Vitrea* sp*. and Azeca goodalli*, the intermediate species *Trichia*

*hispida, Pomatias elegans, Cepaea/Arianta* spp*., Cochlicopa* spp*., Nesovitrea hammonis* and *Euconulus fulvus,* and the open country species *Helicella itala, Pupilla muscorum, Vertigo pygmaea, Vallonia spp.* and *Truncatellina cylindrica*.

6.3.4 The molluscs recovered from posthole **3184** (**Group 3103**) include the shade-loving species *Helicigona lapicida, Discus rotundatus, Clausilia bidentata, Carychium tridentatum, Oxychilus cellarius and Aegopinella nitidula*, the intermediate species *Trichia hispida, Pomatias elegans, Cepaea/Arianta* spp*. and Cochlicopa* spp*.* and the open country species *Helicella itala, Pupilla muscorum, Vertigo pygmaea*, and *Vallonia* spp*.*

6.3.5 The mollusc assemblages are indicative of the presence of a mixed environment, such as areas of shade (possibly small amounts of open woodland), longer grass and short grassland and/or arable. The presence of the relative rare species *Azeca goodalli,* which can be found in deciduous woodland or undisturbed scrubby places, and *Truncatellina cylindrica*, an obligatory xerophile which favours short dry grassland, is noteworthy.

## 7 DISCUSSION

### 7.1 Evaluation of Areas J, K, L and M)

7.1.1 As with the previous evaluation in Area H in early 2010 (Wessex Archaeology 2010), the investigation of the geophysical survey areas found very few archaeological features. The only features of any note recorded during this phase included the undated isolated posthole **1802** in **Trench 18** (which may have been a natural in origin) and a tree throw-hole in **Trench 29** that contained fired clay. A sherd of Romano-British (samian) pottery was also recorded from the topsoil of **Trench 18**.

7.1.2 These results have shown that the potential archaeological features (both discrete and linear) identified during the geophysical survey were largely natural in origin and that the archaeological potential was lower than anticipated.

### 7.2 Excavation Areas A and B

7.2.1 The poor correlation between the geophysical survey and the evaluation results was not apparent within the two high areas of high archaeological potential in Areas A and B. Within these two areas, the comparison between the geophysical survey and the revealed archaeological features was remarkably good.

7.2.2 The fieldwork has recorded a significant succession of boundary features, mainly in Area B) commencing with the posthole alignments (**3103** and **3104**) which were closely superseded by paired groups of ditches (**3111**/**3168**, **3130**/**3313** and **3221**) and a large single ditch (**3131**/**3422**) which appears to extended across the northern area of the Picket Twenty development area. Although there is only a small finds assemblage from the recorded features and the spoilheaps, this sequence of features appears to have been constructed, maintained/reinforced and modified within the period running from the Late Bronze Age through to the Middle Iron Age.

7.2.3 The environmental evidence from these features has indicated a mixed ancient environment, such as areas of shade (possibly open woodland), grassland and/or arable land. However, no finds or environmental evidence was found to indicate any settlement activity in the immediate area. This appears to be in broad agreement with the known archaeological sites in the immediate area. The Hampshire Historic Environmental Record records a notable pattern of cropmarks indicating a prehistoric field system and a barrow cemetery (which has been excluded from development) which are mainly concentrated within the eastern half of the Picket Twenty development area.

7.2.4 A number of similar sites of archaeological potential have been recorded in the vicinity of the Site. These include a second Bronze Age barrow group known as the *Walworth Barrows*, possible Neolithic occupation and Iron Age ditches and Romano-British pottery immediately to the north of the Site (in the vicinity of Columbus Way and Livingstone Road) and a prehistoric field system at Harewood Farm, 300m to the northeast of the Site.

7.2.5 The nearest possible Iron Age settlement enclosures and associated field systems have been tentatively identified at Pavey's Grave and Micheldever Road, 300m and 650m to the south and southwest, respectively, from the Site (**Figure 7**).

7.2.6 The later prehistoric periods, to which the features in Area A and B belong, were periods with increasing evidence of land divisions in the landscape, probably derived from significant social pressures to control access to agricultural and pastoral resources for local communities. The features became finally infilled and disused in the Roman-British periods, when occupation and possible field systems of that date were in use alongside Icknield Way, which runs along the western edge of the Site.

7.2.7 The presence of Early Bronze Age cemeteries in the local landscape may be of some significance to the placing of these later prehistoric boundaries on the Site. River valleys or dry valleys and coombes would have been well-used avenues of movement for people and animals in prehistory and these were commonly marked with barrow cemeteries in the Early Bronze Age (Woodward 2000, 74). The Site lies at the head of access to two river systems (Rivers Anton and Test) and the long-lived sequence of boundary features recorded in Areas A and B and extending across the northern extent of the Site does suggest continuing control with access or movement of people through later prehistoric periods, in the increasingly divided and controlled landscape of the area as well as the wider Wessex chalkland.

## 8 STATEMENTS OF POTENTIAL

### 8.1 Structural

8.1.1 The evaluation areas identified no archaeological features or finds of note. The excavation areas A and B have however, been shown to contain a well maintained sequence of prehistoric posthole alignments and ditches of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, to possible Middle Iron Age date which were silted up and out of use by the Romano-British period. Very few features or

finds can be attributed to periods of activity extending beyond the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age to the Roman periods.

8.1.2 The results of the excavation areas have led to greater understanding of the chronology of the various features but the low density of finds overall has not added to the functional importance of the posthole alignments and ditches, aside from reflecting periods of wider patterns of increasing landscape divisions and maintenance in the later prehistoric periods.

8.1.3 Although there is little potential for further structural analysis or an enhancement of the phasing of the recorded features, it would be useful to collate the work from this and previous investigations within the Site and patterns in the wider landscape to put the results into a final prehistoric context.

### 8.2 Finds

8.2.1 This is a small finds assemblage, the most commonly occurring finds type being burnt, unworked flint, which is of uncertain date and origin (although presumed to be prehistoric). The dating of the pottery has been hampered by the extremely fragmentary nature of the sherds, and absence of diagnostic features. The worked flint likewise contains little that can be closely dated.

8.2.2 The finds are considered to have little further potential for research; they have already been recorded to an appropriate archive level.

### 8.3 Palaeoenvironmental analyses

***Charred plant remains and Wood charcoal***

8.3.1 There is no potential for the analysis of charred remains to provide information concerning the local landscape, local crop husbandry techniques or the species present and management and exploitation of the local woodland resource, due to the overall paucity of charred remains from the Site.

***Land Snails and fresh/brackish water molluscs***

8.3.2 There is little potential for the analysis of the molluscan assemblages to provide a detailed interpretation of the local environment and landscape history, as the assemblages were recovered from bulk samples from individual features rather than sequences of samples through features.

## 9 PROPOSALS FOR FURTHER ANALYSIS AND PUBLICATION

### 9.1 Stratigraphic and structural analysis

9.1.1 No further stratigraphic or structural work is proposed, since no new information has been recovered, which will significantly add to the understanding of the recorded features. However, limited further work should be undertaken on the landscape setting of the recorded archaeological remains from all the archaeological mitigation phases on the Site.

## 9.2 Finds

9.2.1 The burnt, unworked flint has been discarded. All other finds will be deposited as part of the project archive. No further analysis is proposed.

## 9.3 Palaeoenvironmental analyses

***Charred plant remains and Wood charcoal***

9.3.1 No further work is proposed.

***Land snails and fresh/brackish water molluscs***

9.3.2 No further work is proposed but the results of the mollusc assessment could be included in the publication report.

## 9.4 Report Structure

9.4.1 It is proposed that the results of the fieldwork from the Picket Twenty site will be published as a short note in the *Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society* journal.

9.4.2 It is proposed that the report will present a fully integrated account of the fieldwork and results. The results will be discussed in their wider local and regional contexts and draw comparisons with other sites of similar date, form and topographical location in the immediate region.

9.4.3 The following outlines the proposed structure of the report;

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **A) Introduction and archaeological background** | | |
| Project background, geology, topography, land-use, and Archaeological background | Estimated length | 300 words |
| **B) Results** | | |
| Results from previous geophysical survey, evaluation and Areas A and B | Estimated length | 700 words |
| **C) Discussion** | Estimated length | 300 words |
| **D) Illustration** | | |
| Two Figures including location and general site and detail of Areas A and B | | |

## 9.5 Provisional Task List, Resources and Programme

9.5.1 The list of tasks required within the proposed programme to lead to the depositing of the project archive and to include the details of all phases of archaeological mitigation of the Site within the proposed publication text are tabulated below.

| Task | Staff/Grade | Time required |
|---|---|---|
| **REPORTING TASKS** | | |
| Additional landscape research and revision of into publication text | SPO | 3 days |
| Project Management | PM | 1 day |
| Finds and environmental checking | SPO/PM | 0.25/0.25 days |
| Drawing Office: Site illustrations | Drawing Office | 1.5 days |
| OS Map licence | - | Fixed cost |
| Publication sub-editing/reading and amendments | Reports Manager | 0.25 days |
| Archive preparation | P0 | 1.5 days |
| Microfilm | Marathon | Fixed price |
| Archive store costs and transport | 5 ring binder files and digital data | Fixed price |
| Publication Hampshire Studies (estimate 1300 words) | 3 pages of text | Up to 2 pages of figures |

## 9.6 Archive

9.6.1 The project archive was prepared in accordance with the guidelines outlined in Appendix 3 of *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and in accordance with the *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage*. The excavated material and archive, including plans, photographs and written records, are currently held at the Wessex Archaeology Ltd offices under the project code **69391** the contents of which is listed in **Appendix 2**.

9.6.2 The project archive, consisting of an A4 and an A3 lever arch file, a collection of digital photographs and survey data is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology at Old Sarum, Salisbury, Wiltshire. In due course the archive will be deposited under the project code **69391** with Hampshire Museums Service.

## 9.7 Copyright

9.7.1 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable by Wessex Archaeology. You are reminded that you remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

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## APPENDIX 1 – TRENCH SUMMARY TABLES

All archaeological deposits/features shown in **bold**.
All (+) indicate deposits/features not fully excavated.
'Depth' equals depth from present ground surface.

| **Trench No. 16** | **Co-ordinates: (SW) 439201.63E/145490.13N (NW) 439206.13E/145514.60N Ground Level (m AOD): (SW) 85.86; (NW) 86.12** | **Dimensions: 24.1x2.1m Max.depth:0.45m** |
|---|---|---|
| **Context** | **Description** | **Depth (m)** |
| 1600 | Topsoil – a mid greyish-brown silty clay loam with abundant medium, sub-angular and angular patinated flint. | 0 – 0.28 |
| 1601 | Natural chalk – with pale orange/brown fills of solifluction channels and hollows. | 0.28 – 0.45(+) |

| **Trench No. 17** | **Co-ordinates: (SW) 439216.77E/145471.75N (NW) 439225.34E/145495.22N Ground Level (m AOD): (SW) 86.75; (NW) 87.37** | **Dimensions:24.2 x 2.2m Max.depth: 0.38m** |
|---|---|---|
| **Context** | **Description** | **Depth (m)** |
| 1700 | Topsoil - a mid greyish-brown silty clay loam with abundant medium, sub-angular and angular patinated flint. | 0 – 0.26 |
| 1701 | Natural chalk – with pale orange/brown fills of solifluction channels and hollows. | 0.26 – 0.38(+) |
| 1702 | Cut of tree-throw, cuts 1701, filled with 1703. A 1.29m by 1.43m and 0.41m deep irregular feature with moderate concave sides and an irregular base. | 0.38 – 0.79 |
| 1703 | Fill of tree-throw 1702. A mid to dark orange/brown clay loam with frequent medium (<50mm) sub-angular flint. | - |
| 1704 | Cut of tree-throw, cuts 1701, filled with 1705, 1706. A 2.2m by 1.6m and 0.42m deep sub-oval feature with moderate concave sides and an irregular base. | 0.38 – 0.80 |
| 1705 | Fill of tree-throw 1704, below 1706. A light orange/brown silty clay loam with abundant medium chalk inclusions. | - |
| 1706 | Fill of tree-throw 1704, above 1705. A light orange/brown silty clay loam with moderate small – medium sub-angular and angular flint and sparse, small and medium rounded chalk inclusions. Contains rare, burnt flint. | - |

| **Trench No. 18** | **Co-ordinates: (SW) 439221.54E/145426.57N (NW) 439225.91E/145450.81N Ground Level (m AOD): (SW) 86.56; (NW) 87.02** | **Dimensions:23.8 x 2.2m Max.depth: 0.38m** |
|---|---|---|
| **Context** | **Description** | **Depth (m)** |
| 1800 | Topsoil - a mid greyish-brown silty clay loam with abundant medium, sub-angular and angular patinated flint. | 0 – 0.28 |
| 1801 | Natural chalk – with pale orange/brown fills of solifluction channels and hollows. | 0.28 – 0.38(+) |
| **1802** | Cut of possible posthole, cuts 1801, filled with 1803. A circular cut with steep, straight sides and a moderate, concave base | 0.38 – 0.50 |
| **1803** | Fill of possible posthole 1803. A mid orange/brown silty clay loam with sparse, medium, rounded and sub-rounded chalk inclusions, especially towards the base of the cut. | - |

| **Trench No. 19** | **Co-ordinates: (SW) 439243.07E/145439.71N (SE) 439267.79E/145441.88N Ground Level (m AOD): (SW) 87.84; (SE) 89.22** | **Dimensions:24.2 x 2.2m Max.depth: 0.34m** |
|---|---|---|
| **Context** | **Description** | **Depth (m)** |
| 1900 | Topsoil - a mid greyish-brown silty clay loam with abundant medium, sub-angular and angular patinated flint. | 0 -0.28 |
| 1901 | Natural chalk – with pale orange/brown fills of solifluction channels and hollows. | 0.28 – 0.34(+) |
| 1902 | Cut of modern pipe trench, cuts 1901, filled with 1903. | 0.34 – 0.96 |
| 1903 | Fill of modern pipe trench 1902. | - |
| 1904 | Cut of tree-throw, cuts 1901, filled with 1905. An irregular feature (1.40 x 1.28m) with shallow, concave sides and an irregular base. | 0.34 – 0.65 |
| 1905 | Fill of tree-throw 1904. A mod brown silty clay with are sub-angular and sub-rounded flint (<30mm). | - |

| **Trench No. 20** | **Co-ordinates: (SW) 439286.51E/145448.91N (NW) 439273.82E/145469.99N Ground Level (m AOD): (SW) 90.43; (NW) 89.90** | **Dimensions:24.2 x 2.2m Max.depth: 0.36m** |
|---|---|---|
| **Context** | **Description** | **Depth (m)** |
| 2000 | Topsoil - a mid greyish-brown silty clay loam with abundant medium, sub-angular and angular patinated flint. | 0 – 0.25 |
| 2001 | Natural chalk – with pale orange/brown fills of solifluction channels and hollows. | 0.25 – 0.36(+) |

| **Trench No. 21`** | **Co-ordinates: (NW) 438841.83E/145145.68N (SW) 438833.01E/145122.61N Ground Level (m AOD): (NW) 82.73; (SW) 83.41** | **Dimensions:23.5 x 2.2m Max.depth: 0.40m** |
|---|---|---|
| **Context** | **Description** | **Depth (m)** |
| 2100 | Topsoil - a mid greyish-brown silty clay loam with abundant medium, sub-angular and angular patinated flint. | 0 – 0.25 |
| 2101 | Natural chalk – with pale orange/brown fills of solifluction channels and hollows containing common, angular flint. | 0.25 – 0.40(+) |

| **Trench No. 22** | **Co-ordinates: (NW) 438855.91E/145119.61N (SW) 438861.67E/145095.79N Ground Level (m AOD): (NW) 83.51; (SW) 84.47** | **Dimensions:23.7 x 2.2m Max.depth: 0.40m** |
|---|---|---|
| **Context** | **Description** | **Depth (m)** |
| 2200 | Topsoil - a mid greyish-brown silty clay loam with abundant medium, sub-angular and angular patinated flint. | 0 – 0.25 |
| 2201 | Natural chalk – with pale orange/brown fills of solifluction channels and hollows containing common, angular flint. | 0.25 – 0.40(+) |

| **Trench No. 23** | **Co-ordinates: (SW) 438892.52E/145128.03N (NW) 438892.27E/145152.87N Ground Level (m AOD): (SW) 83.26; (NW) 82.45** | **Dimensions:23.8 x 2.2m Max.depth: 0.45** |
|---|---|---|
| **Context** | **Description** | **Depth (m)** |
| 2300 | Topsoil - a mid greyish-brown silty clay loam with abundant medium, sub-angular and angular patinated flint. | 0 – 0.35 |
| 2301 | Natural chalk – with pale orange/brown fills of solifluction channels and hollows containing common, angular flint. | 0.35 – 0.45(+) |

| **Trench No. 24** | **Co-ordinates: (NW) 438940.14E/145166.34N (SW) 438931.27E/145143.20N Ground Level (m AOD): (NW) 81.43; (SW) 82.46** | **Dimensions: 24 x 2.2m Max.depth: 0.49** |
|---|---|---|
| **Context** | **Description** | **Depth (m)** |
| 2400 | Topsoil - a mid greyish-brown silty clay loam with orange/brown mottles, common medium, sub-angular and angular patinated flint. | 0 – 0.30 |
| 2401 | Natural chalk – with pale orange/brown fills of solifluction channels and hollows containing common, angular flint. | 0.30 – 0.49(+) |

| **Trench No. 25** | **Co-ordinates: (SW) 438965.28E/145142.22N (NW) 438962.21E/145167.78N Ground Level (m AOD): (SW) 82.39; 81.09** | **Dimensions:25.2 x 2.2m Max.depth: 0.45m** |
|---|---|---|
| **Context** | **Description** | **Depth (m)** |
| 2500 | Topsoil - a mid greyish-brown silty clay loam with orange/brown mottles, common medium, sub-angular and angular patinated flint. | 0 – 0.28 |
| 2501 | Natural chalk – with pale orange/brown fills of solifluction channels and hollows containing common, angular flint. | 0.28 – 0.45(+) |

| **Trench No. 26** | **Co-ordinates: (SW) 439212.10E/145200.60N (SE) 439235.63E/145193.08N Ground Level (m AOD): (SW) 86.56; (SE) 87.76** | **Dimensions:24.5 x 2.2m Max.depth: 0.35m** |
|---|---|---|
| **Context** | **Description** | **Depth (m)** |
| 2600 | Topsoil - a mid greyish-brown silty clay loam with moderate, small and medium, sub-angular and angular patinated flint. | 0 – 0.28 |
| 2601 | Natural chalk – with pale orange/brown fills of solifluction channels and hollows containing common, angular flint. | 0.28 – 0.35(+) |

| **Trench No. 27** | **Co-ordinates: (SW) 439267.15E/145189.82N (NW) 439257.36E/145211.76N Ground Level (m AOD): (SW) 89.74; (NW) 90.18** | **Dimensions:24.1 x 2.2m Max.depth: 0.37m** |
|---|---|---|
| **Context** | **Description** | **Depth (m)** |
| 2700 | Topsoil - a mid greyish-brown silty clay loam with moderate, small rounded flint and chalk inclusions. | 0 – 0.28 |
| 2701 | Natural chalk – with pale orange/brown fills of solifluction channels and hollows containing common, angular flint. | 0.28 – 0.37(+) |

| **Trench No. 28** | **Co-ordinates: (SW) 439209.70E/145156.75N (NW) 439214.12E/145180.64N Ground Level (m AOD): (SW) 83.34; (NW) 85.61** | **Dimensions:23.7 x 2.2m Max.depth: 0.36** |
|---|---|---|
| **Context** | **Description** | **Depth (m)** |
| 2800 | Topsoil - a mid greyish-brown silty clay loam with moderate, small and medium, sub-angular and angular patinated flint. | 0 – 0.31 |
| 2801 | Natural chalk – with pale orange/brown fills of solifluction channels and hollows containing common, angular flint. | 0.31 – 0.36(+) |

| **Trench No. 29** | **Co-ordinates: (NW) 439243.79E/145180.76N (SW) 439242.23E/145173.90N Ground Level (m AOD): (NW) 87.51; (SW) 85.54** | **Dimensions: 24.2x2.2m Max.depth: 0.38m** |
|---|---|---|
| **Context** | **Description** | **Depth (m)** |
| 2900 | Topsoil - a mid greyish-brown silty clay loam with moderate, small and medium, sub-angular and angular patinated flint. | 0 – 0.28 |
| 2901 | Natural chalk – with pale orange/brown fills of solifluction channels and hollows containing common, angular flint. | 0.28 – 0.35(+) |
| 2902 | Cut of tree-throw, cuts 2901, filled with 2903. A sub-rectangular feature (2.93 x 0.43m (+) ) with moderate, straight sides and an irregular base. | 0.38 – 0.92 |
| 2903 | Fill of tree-throw 2902 – mid greyish-brown silty clay with moderate chalk frag's (<20mm). Contains LBA/IA? pottery | - |

| **Trench No. 30** | **Co-ordinates: (S) 439224.58E/145118.99N (NE) 439243.70E/145134.89N Ground Level (m AOD): (S) 82.12; (NE) 84.16** | **Dimensions:24.2 x 2.2m Max.depth: 0.38** |
|---|---|---|
| **Context** | **Description** | **Depth (m)** |
| 3000 | Topsoil - a mid greyish-brown silty clay loam with moderate, small and medium, sub-angular and angular patinated flint. | 0 – 0.17 |
| 3001 | Natural chalk – with pale orange/brown fills of solifluction channels and hollows containing common, angular flint. | 0.17 – 0.38(+) |

## APPENDIX 2 – ARCHIVE INDEX

| File No. | NAR Cat. | Details | Format | No. Sheets |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | - | Index to Archive | A4 | 1 |
| 1 | A | Client Report | A4 | 40 |
| 1 | B | Day Book (photocopy) | A4 | 29 |
| 1 | B | Survey Data Index | A4 | 13 |
| 1 | B | Survey Data Print-out | A4 | 11 |
| 1 | B | Graphics Register | A4 | 11 |
| 1 | B | Test Pit/Trial Trench Records | A4 | 15 |
| 1 | B | Context Index (Area A) | A4 | 9 |
| 1 | B | Context Records | A4 | 250 |
| 1 | D | Photographic Register | A4 | 33 |
| 1 | E | Environmental Sample Register & Records | A4 | 24 |
| 2 | B | Site Graphics | A4 | 28 |
| 2 | B | Site Graphics | A3 | 24 |
| 3 | - | B+W Negatives | 35mm | 360 |
| 3 | - | Colour slides | 35mm | 378 |
| 4 | - | Digital photographs | - | 396 |
| **FINDS** | **1 BOX** | | | |

## APPENDIX 3 – TABLES

### Table 1 - All finds by layer/fill and feature (number/weight in grammes)

**Note: 1ry – Primary fill; 2ndry – Secondary fill; 3ry – Tertiary fill**

| Layer | Cut | Feature/Deposit | Site Sub-division | Animal Bone | Burnt Flint | Worked Flint (No.) | Pottery | Date | CBM | Fired Clay |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1706 | - | Tree-throw 1704 | Tr.17 | | 1/45 | | | | | |
| 1800 | - | Topsoil | Tr.18 | | | 1 | 1/3 | Roman (samian) | | |
| 2500 | - | Topsoil | Tr.25 | | | 1 | | | | |
| 2903 | 2902 | Tree-throw | Tr.29 | | | | | | | 1/2 |
| 3100 | - | Topsoil | Area B | | | 66 | | Post-Med cbm | 4/10 | |
| 3110 | 3108 | Pit | Area B | | | 2 | | | | |
| 3113 | 3112 | Ditch **Gp 3111** (2ndry fill) | Area B | | 6/173 | 4 | | | | |
| 3123 | 3122 | Ditch **Gp 3111** (2ndry fill) | Area B | | | 2 | | | | |
| 3125 | 3124 | Posthole (**Gp 3104**) | Area B | | | | 1/3 | LBA/EIA or MIA | | |
| 3133 | 3128 | Re-cut of **Gp 3130**? (2ndry) | Area B | | | 2 | 2/2 | E-MIA | | |
| 3138 | 3137 | Ditch **Gp 3111** (2ndry) | Area B | | 8/151 | 6 | 7/13 | LBA/EIA or MIA ( & Roman greyware) | | |
| 3140 | 3139 | Tree-throw (1ry fill) | Area B | | 3/26 | 6 | 1/2 | E-MIA | | |
| 3141 | 3139 | Tree-throw (2ndry fill) | Area B | | 5/187 | 4 | | | | |
| 3143 | | Ditch **Gp 3131** (2ndry) | Area B | | 3/58 | 1 | | | | |
| 3146 | 3144 | Tree-throw (2ndry fill) | Area B | | 7/124 | 5 | 1/10 | LBA | | |
| 3149 | 3147 | Ditch **Gp. 3168** (2ndry) | Area B | | | | 2/13 | Iron Age | | |
| 3154 | 3152 | Ditch **Gp. 3168** (2ndry) | Area B | | 3/36 | 1 | | | | |
| 3159 | 3157 | Ditch **Gp. 3168** (2ndry) | Area B | | | 3 | 11/12 | E-MIA | | |

## Table 1 (cont…) - All finds by layer/fill and feature (number/weight in grammes)

**Note: 1ry – Primary fill; 2ndry – Secondary fill; 3ry – Tertiary fill**

| Layer | Cut | Feature | Site Sub-division | Animal Bone | Burnt Flint | Worked Flint (No.) | Pottery | Date | CBM | Fired Clay |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3162 | 3160 | Tree-throw (2ndry fill) | Area B | | 2/37 | 1 | | | | |
| 3172 | 3142 | Ditch **Gp 3131** (2ndry) | Area B | | 2/47 | | | | | |
| 3177 | 3176 | Tree-throw (2ndry fill) | Area B | | 1/167 | 5 | 6/6 | E-MIA | | |
| 3178 | 3176 | Tree-throw (1ry fill) | Area B | | 1/30 | 1 | | | | |
| 3183 | 3182 | Posthole (**Gp 3103**) | Area B | | 1/6 | | | | | |
| 3185 | 3184 | Posthole (**Gp 3103**) | Area B | | | 1 | 2/13 | LBA, E-MIA | | |
| 3197 | 3196 | Posthole (**Gp 3103**) | Area B | | | | 1/2 | E-MIA | | |
| 3206 | 3176 | Tree-throw (1ry fill) | Area B | | 6/73 | 1 | | | | |
| 3218 | 3211 | Ditch **Gp 3313** (2ndry fill) | Area B | | | | 2/6 | E-MIA | | |
| 3227 | 3226 | Gully **Gp.3221** (1ry?) | Area B | 1/5 | | | | | | |
| 3236 | 3235 | Ditch **Gp.3130** (2ndry) | Area B | | 2/38 | 1 | | | | |
| 3248 | 3247 | Posthole (**Gp 3104**) | Area B | | | 1 | | | | |
| 3278 | 3277 | Post-pipe (**Gp.3104**) | Area B | | | 1 | | | | |
| 3291 | 3290 | Ditch (2ndry fill) | Area B | | 1/78 | | | | | |
| 3296 | 3292 | Ditch **Gp 3130** (2ndry fill) | Area B | | | | | | | 3/4 |
| 3303 | 3301` | Re-cut Ditch **Gp 3130** (2ndry fill) | Area B | | | | 1/15 | MIA rim | | |
| 3307 | 3304 | Ditch **Gp 3131** (2ndry fill) | Area B | | 4/18 | | | | | |
| 3309 | 3308 | Ditch **Gp 3131** (2ndry fill) | | | 1/15 | | | | | |
| 3312 | 3112 | Ditch **Gp 3111** (2ndry fill) | Area B | | 2/42 | | 2/1 | LBA | | |
| 3404 | 3403 | Tree-throw (1pry) | Area A | | 1/96 | 1 | | | | |
| 3405 | 3403 | Tree-throw (2ndry) | Area A | | 9/601 | 7 | 2/5 | LBA/EIA or MIA | | |
| 3408 | 3406 | Tree-throw (2ndry) | Area A | | | | 2/1 | | | |

## Table 1 (cont…) - All finds by layer/fill and feature (number/weight in grammes)

**Note: 1ry – Primary fill; 2ndry – Secondary fill; 3ry – Tertiary fill**

| Layer | Cut | Feature | Site Sub-division | Animal Bone | Burnt Flint | Worked Flint (No.) | Pottery | Date | CBM | Fired Clay |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3412 | 3409 | Ditch **Gp.3422** (3rdy fill) | Area A | 1/2 | 2/73 | | | | | |
| 3413 | 3409 | Ditch **Gp.3422** (3rdy fill) | Area A | | 1/10 | | | RB cbm | 2/38 | |
| 3416 | 3414 | Ditch **Gp.3422** (2ndry fill) | Area A | | 2/47 | 1 | | | | |
| 3417 | 3414 | Ditch **Gp.3422** (3rdy fill) | Area A | | 13/451 | 10 | 1/5 | Roman (greyware) | | |
| 3419 | 3418 | Ditch **Gp.3422** (1ry fill) | Area A | | | 1 | 2/4 | LBA | | |
| 3421 | 3418 | Ditch **Gp.3422** (3rdy fill) | Area A | | 17/817 | 15 | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | | | | **2/7** | **104/3446** | **151** | **47/116** | | **6/48** | **3/4** |

**Table 2 - Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal**

| Samples | | | | Flot | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Feature | Context | Sample | Vol. Ltrs | Flot (ml) | % roots | Charred Plant Remains | | | | Charcoal >4/2mm | Other |
| | | | | | | Grain | Chaff | Other | Comments | | |
| ?Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Ditch Group 3111** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3137 | 3138 | 3 | 30 | 110 | 60 | - | - | - | - | 0/2 ml | Moll-t (A**) |
| **Ditch Group 3422** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3418 | 3419 | 52 | 10 | 25 | 15 | - | - | - | - | 0/1 ml | Moll-t (A**) |
| **Posthole Group 3103** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3184 | 3185 | 16 | 8 | 10 | 30 | - | - | - | - | 0/1 ml | Moll-t (A**) |

Key:A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5;
Charcoal volumes are given in ml for material greater than 4mm and 2mm. Moll-t = land snails

## APPENDIX 4 – OASIS FORM

### 10.1 OASIS ID: wessexar1-93087

**Project details**

| | |
|---|---|
| Project name | Picket Twenty, Andover, Hampshire |
| Short description of the project | Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Persimmon Homes South Coast (the Client) to undertake an a phased programme of supplementary archaeological evaluation and excavation in advance of residential development at land at Picket Twenty, Andover, Hampshire. The primary objective of the current fieldwork was to provide further clarification of earlier geophysical survey results (Areas J, K, L and M) and excavation investigations of two areas (A and B) previously evaluated. The evaluation trenches did not record any features of note except a single, undated, possible posthole (Area J) and a number of tree throw-holes (Areas J and M). Both excavation areas (A and B) contained ditched features clearly seen in the earlier geophysical survey and some of which were investigated initially in an earlier evaluation (2004). Area A contained a sequence of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (1100 - 400 BC) to Middle Iron Age (400 - 100 BC) ditches which post-dated two similarly aligned posthole alignments of similar dates. The series of two posthole alignments and ditches with re-cuts and later extensions suggest a developing sequence of landscape boundaries. The features became finally infilled and disused in the Roman-British periods, when possible field systems of that date were in use alongside Roman road of Icknield Way which bounds the west side of the site. |
| Project dates | Start: 06-09-2010 End: 01-10-2010 |
| Previous/future work | Yes / Yes |
| Any associated project reference codes | 69391 - Contracting Unit No. |
| Any associated project reference codes | 69390 - Contracting Unit No. |
| Any associated project reference codes | 43744 - Contracting Unit No. |
| Type of project | Field evaluation |
| Monument type | DITCHES Late Prehistoric |
| Monument type | POSTHOLES Late Bronze Age |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Late Prehistoric |
| Significant Finds | WORKED FLINT Late Prehistoric |
| Methods & techniques | 'Targeted Trenches' |
| Development type | Rural residential |

| | |
|---|---|
| Prompt | Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16 |
| Position in the planning process | After full determination (eg. As a condition) |

**Project location**

| | |
|---|---|
| Country | England |
| Site location | HAMPSHIRE TEST VALLEY ANDOVER Picket Twenty |
| Postcode | SP11 6LF |
| Study area | 110.00 Hectares |
| Site coordinates | SU 38999 45396 51.2059230352 -1.441687803980 51 12 21 N 001 26 30 W Point |
| Height OD / Depth | Min: 80.00m Max: 90.00m |

**Project creators**

| | |
|---|---|
| Name of Organisation | Wessex Archaeology |
| Project brief originator | Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body |
| Project design originator | Wessex Archaeology |
| Project director/manager | A Manning |
| Project supervisor | Chris Ellis |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Developer |
| Name of sponsor/funding body | Persimmon Homes (South Coast) Ltd |

**Project archives**

| | |
|---|---|
| Physical Archive recipient | Hampshire County Museums Service |
| Physical Contents | 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Worked stone/lithics' |
| Digital Archive recipient | Hampshire County Museums Service |
| Digital Contents | 'none' |
| Digital Media available | 'Database','Images raster / digital photography','Spreadsheets','Survey','Text' |
| Paper Archive recipient | Hampshire County Museums Service |
| Paper Contents | 'none' |
| Paper Media available | 'Context sheet','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Plan','Report','Section' |

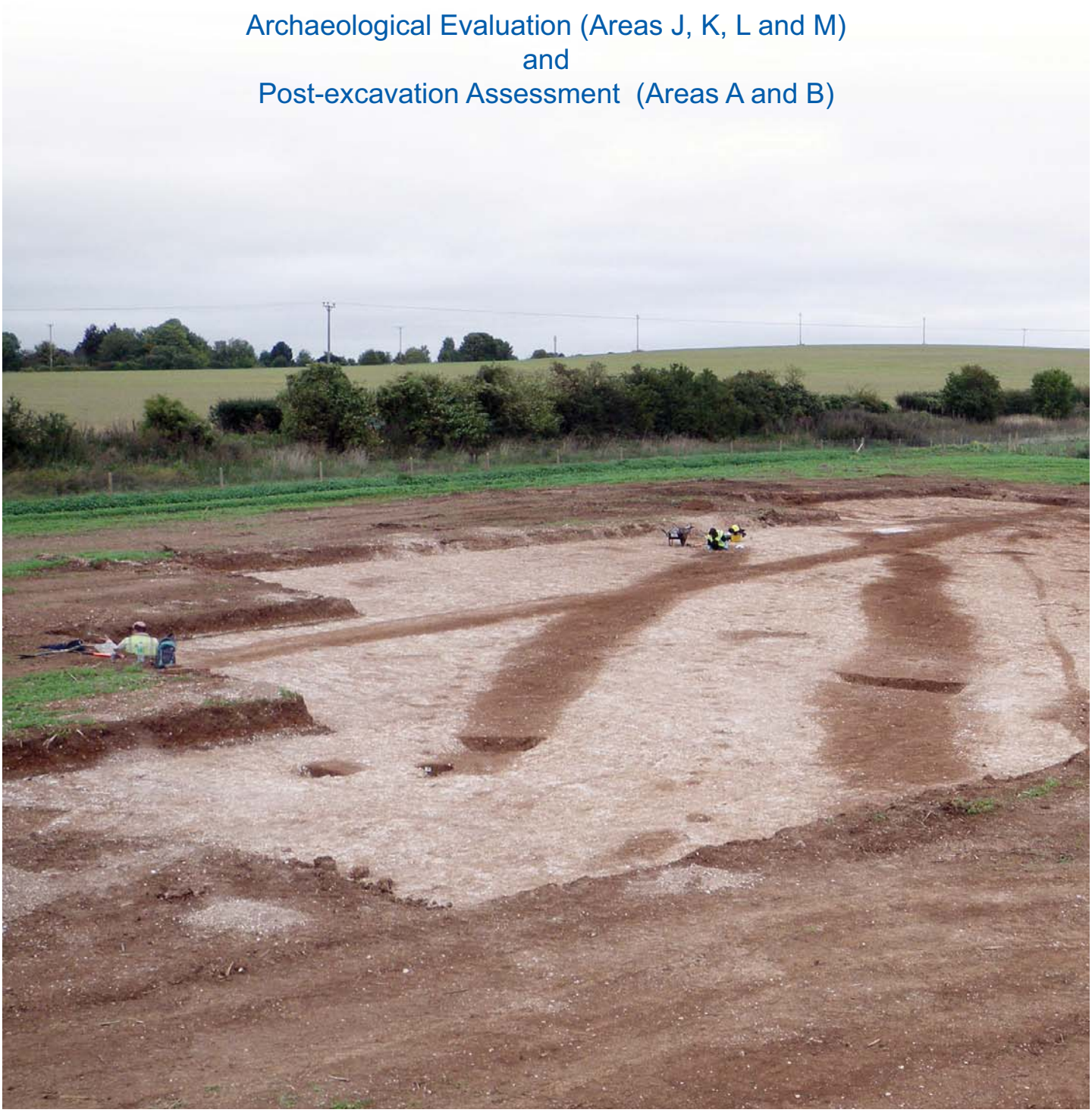
**Project bibliography 1**

| | |
|---|---|
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
| Title | Land at Picket Twenty, Andover, Hampshire |
| Author(s)/Editor(s) | Ellis, C and Manning, A |
| Other bibliographic details | 69391.02 |
| Date | 2011 |
| Issuer or publisher | Wessex Archaeology |
| Place of issue or publication | Salisbury |
| Description | Standard post-excavation assessment report, A4 hard cover. |
| | |
| Entered by | Andrew Manning (a.manning@wessexarch.co.uk) |
| Entered on | 15 March 2011 |

Wessex Archaeology

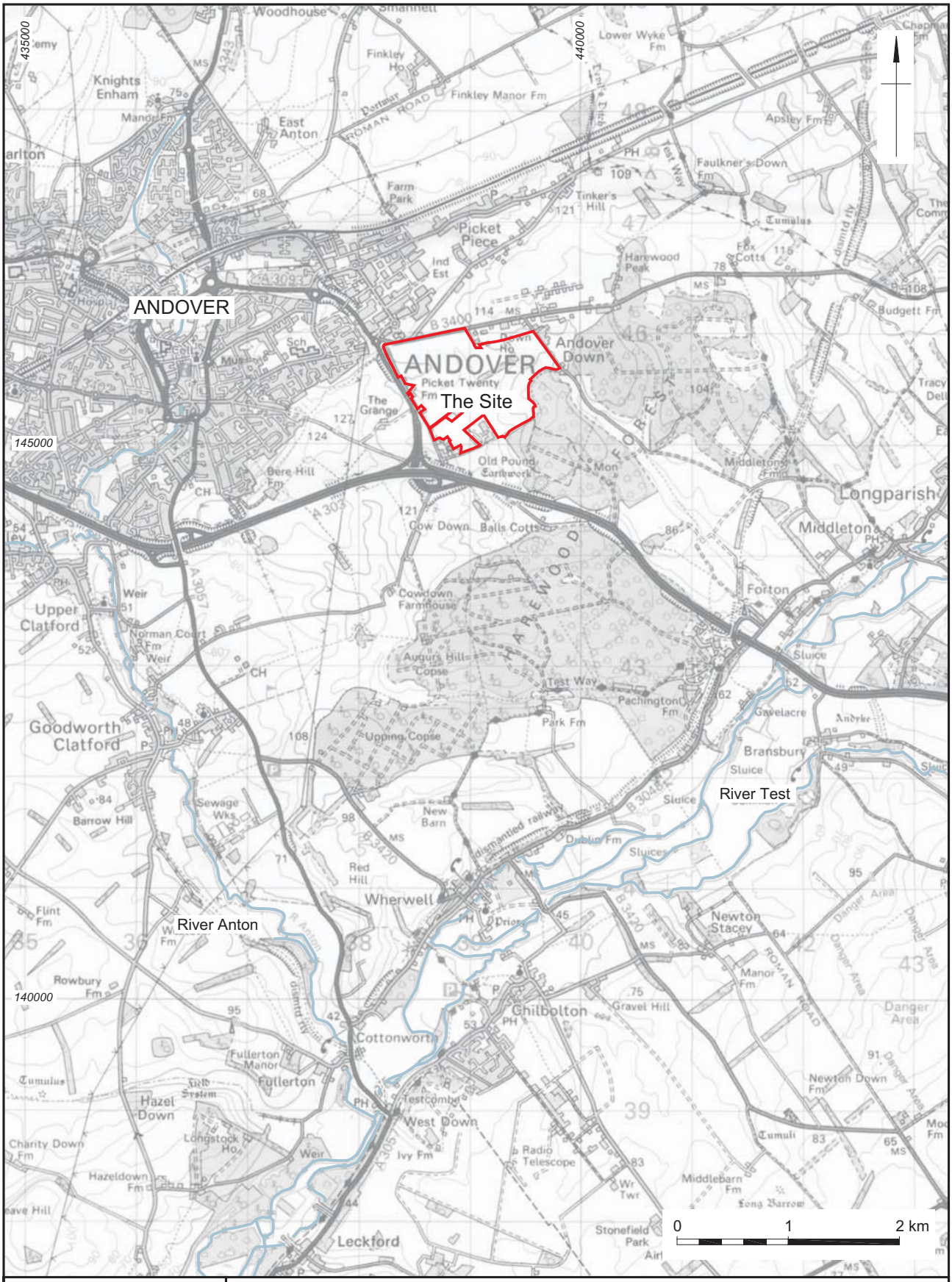
# Land At Picket Twenty, Andover, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation (Areas J, K, L and M)
and
Post-excavation Assessment (Areas A and B)



Ref: 69391.02

March 2011



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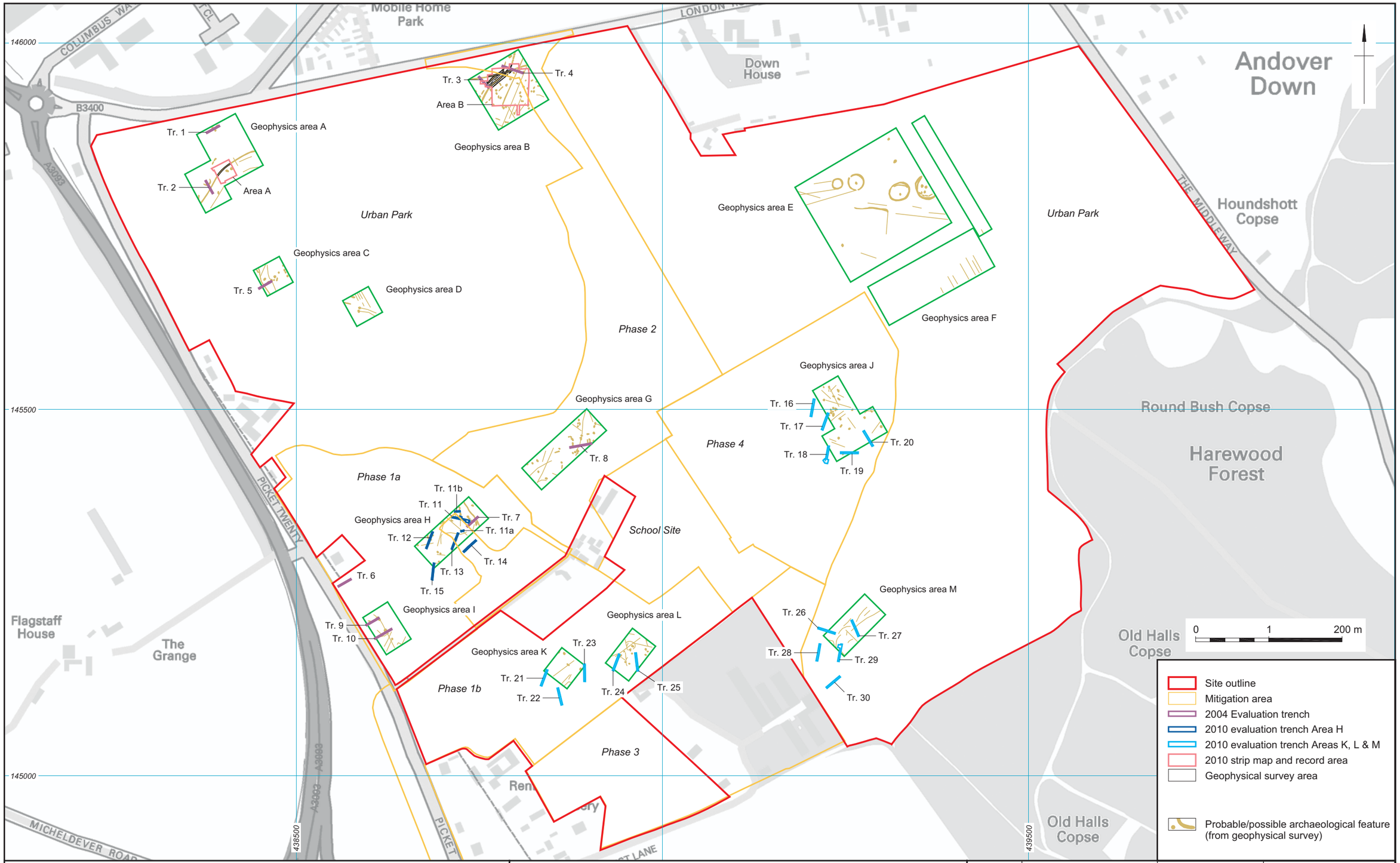
Wessex Archaeology

Site location plan

Figure 1




Wessex Archaeology



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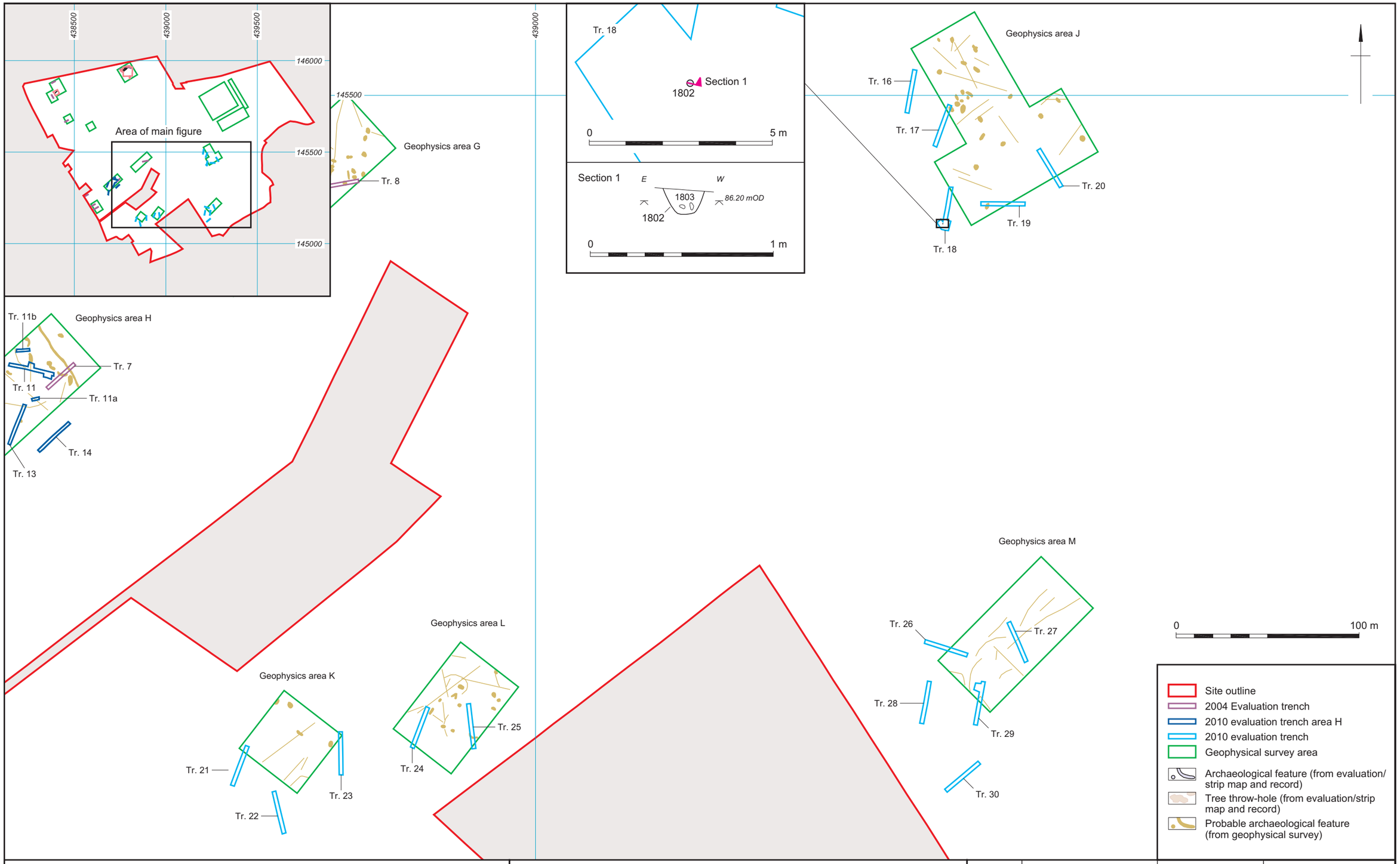
Archaeological interventions and mitigation areas

Figure 2

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|---|---|---|---|
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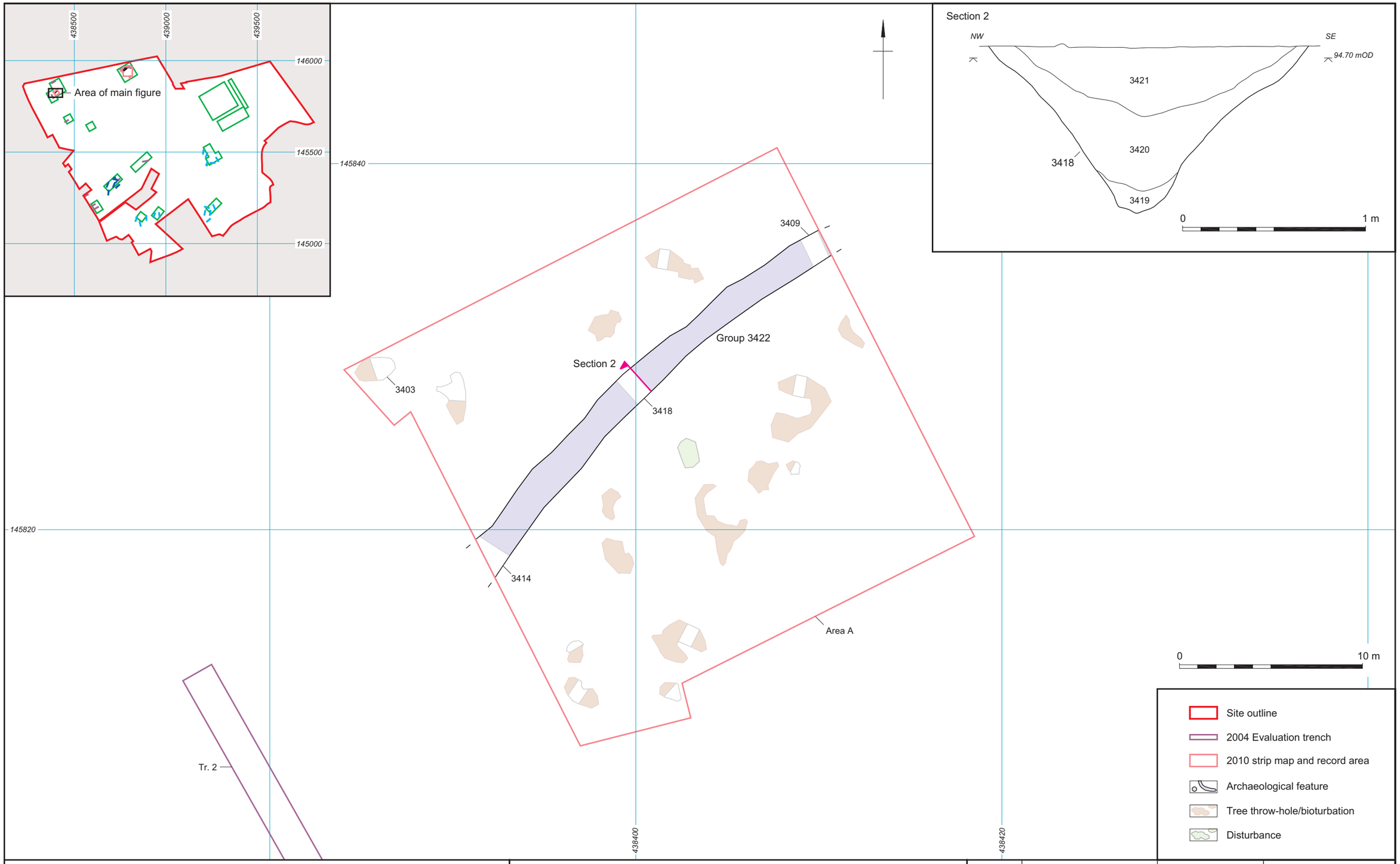
Evaluation trench results

Figure 3

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| | | | |
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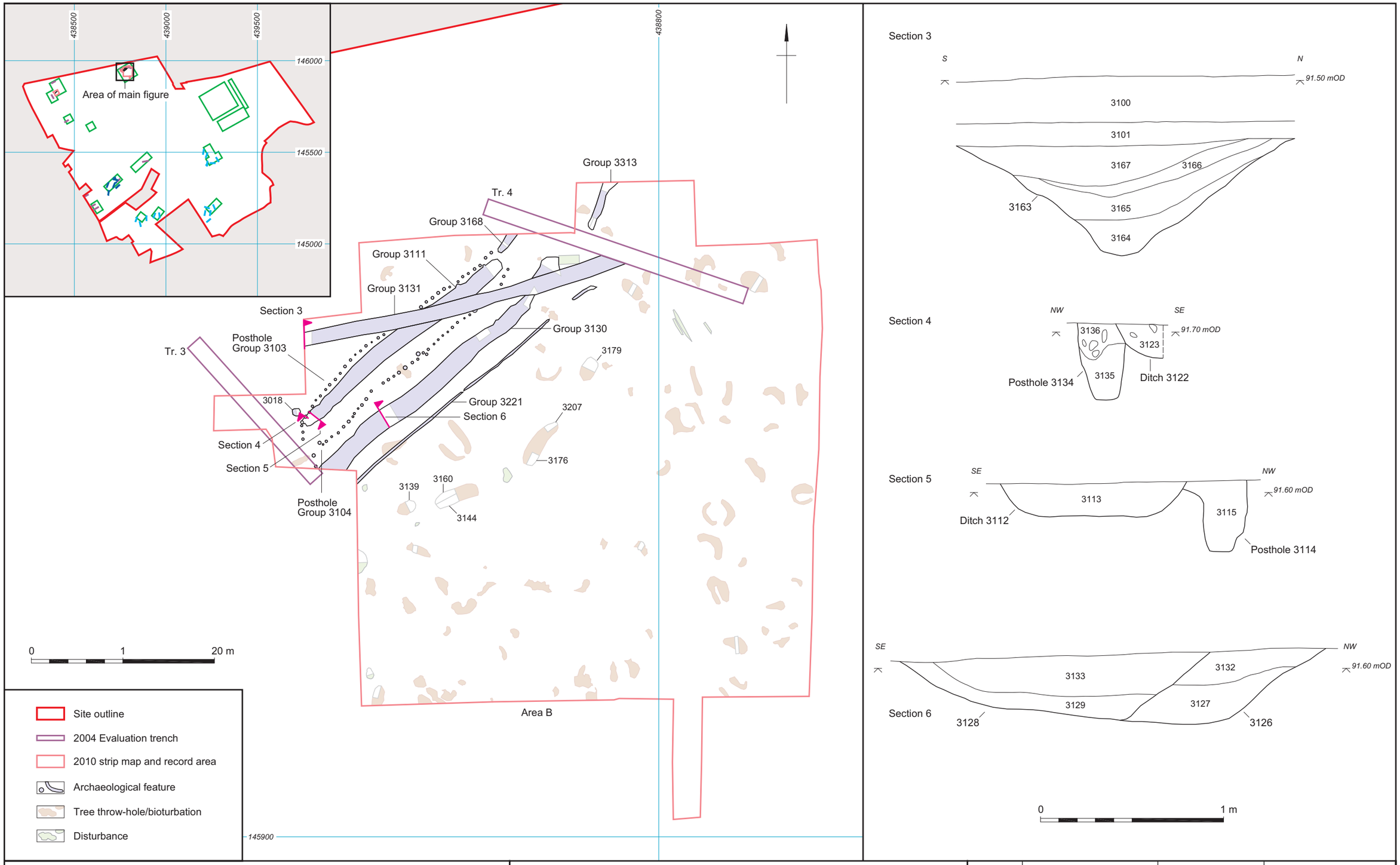
Area A, Plan and selected section

Figure 4




Section 3




Section 4




Section 5







0 1 m



| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
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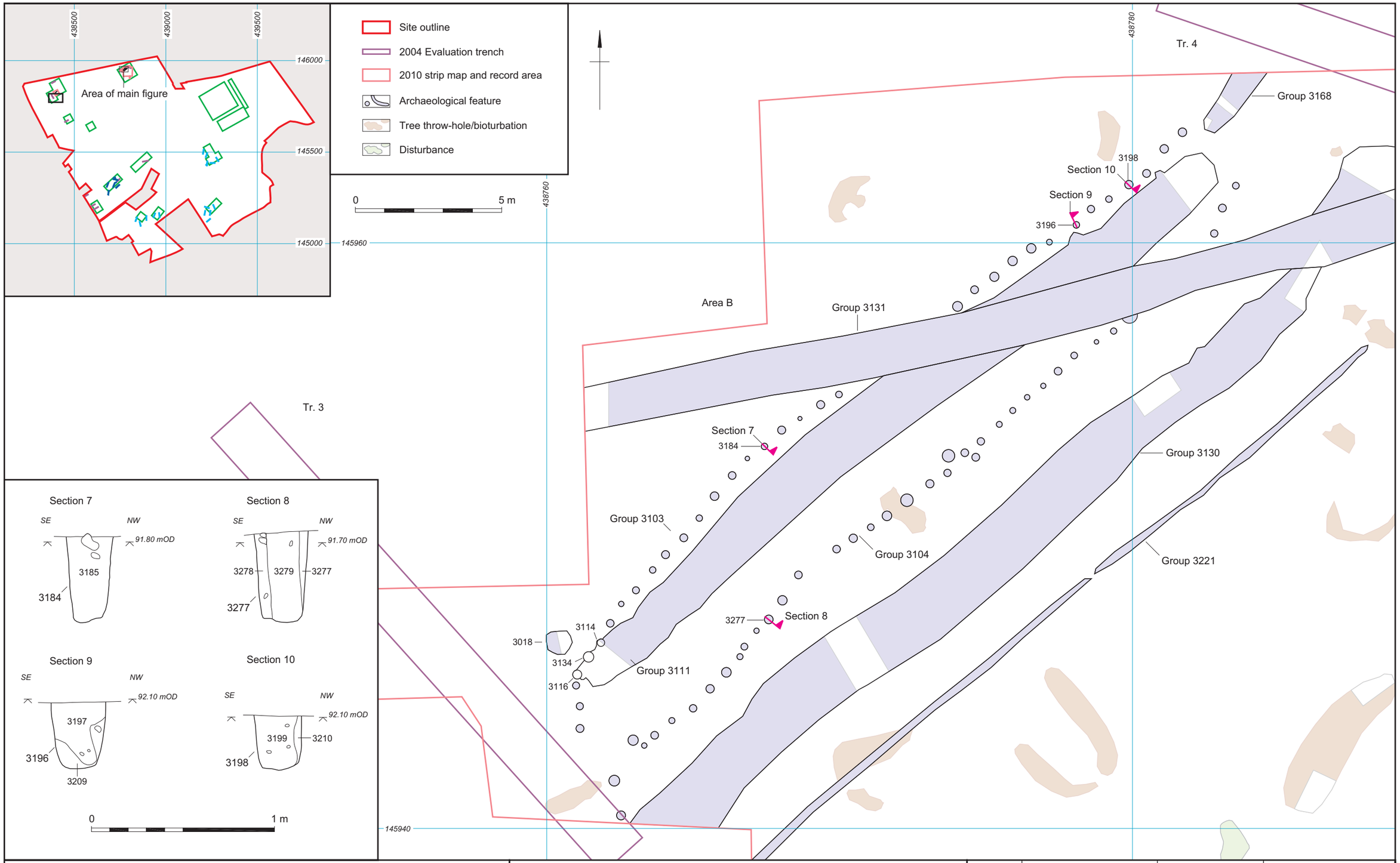
Area B, Plan and selected sections

Figure 5

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|---|---|---|---|
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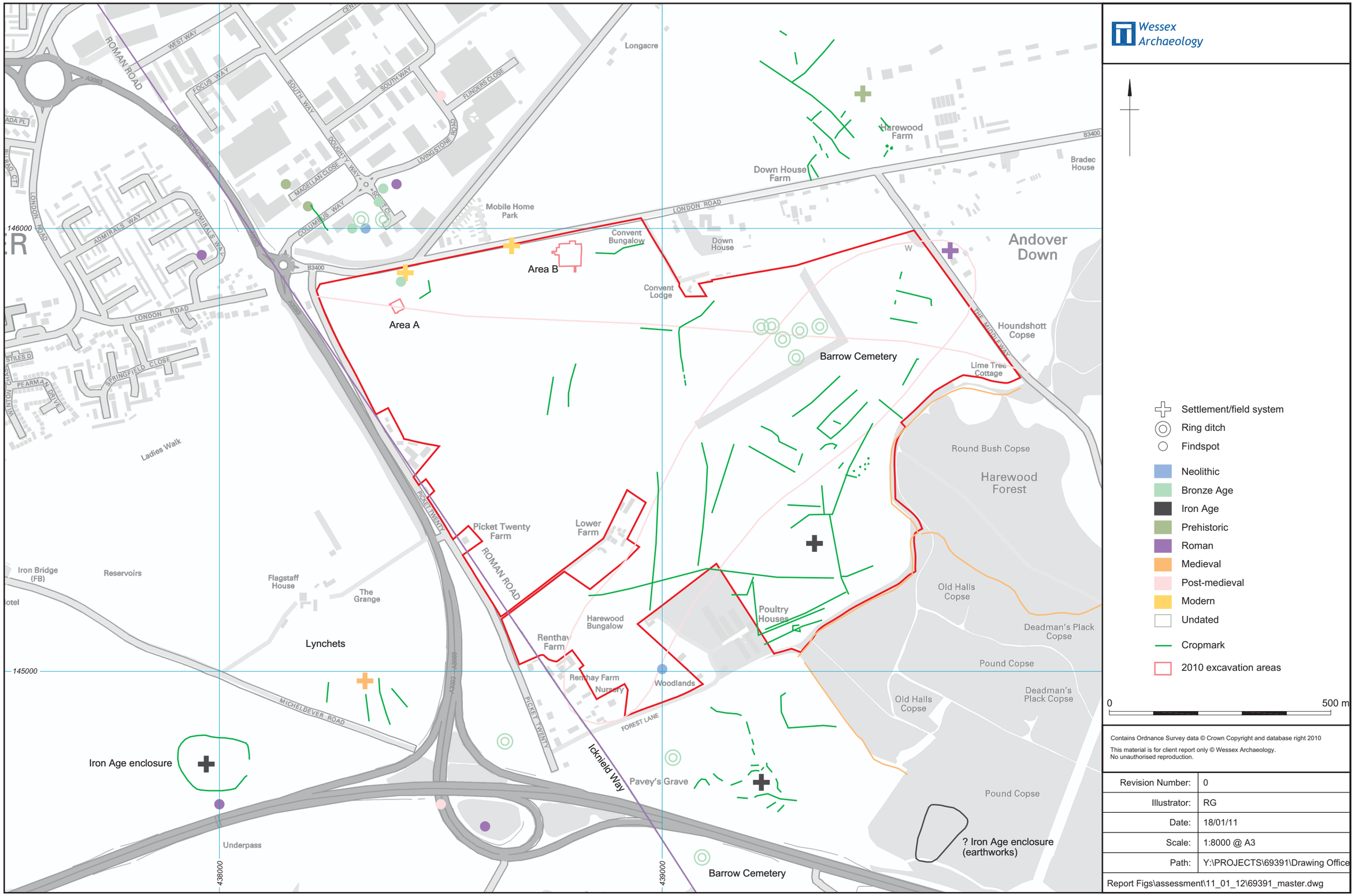
Area B, Detail of posthole alignments **3103** and **3104**

Figure 6






| | |
|---|---|
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| Date: | 18/01/11 |
| Scale: | 1:8000 @ A3 |
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| Report Figs\assessment\11_01_12\69391_master.dwg | |

Known archaeological sites and findspots in the vicinity of the site

Figure 7

**Plate 1:** Area A, West-facing section of ditch **3418** (Group **3422**) - (Scale: 1m).

**Plate 2:** Area B, General view of posthole alignments **3103** and **3104** and ditch group **3111**. Viewed from the northeast (Scales: 2m).



| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
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Wessex Archaeology

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