

**Archaeological Watching Brief Report  
Faberstown (Wiltshire) to Hatherden (Hampshire)  
Water Main Replacement**

**NGR 427863 150351 to 434407 149948  
(SU 27863 50351 to 34407 49948)**

**Project No: 160051  
Site Code: FAB 16**

**ASE Report No. 2016188  
OASIS ID: archaeol6-250904**

**By Simon Stevens BA (Hons) MCIfA**

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**Abstract**

*Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Southern Water to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the installation of a c.6.6km long water main between Faberstown, Wiltshire and Hatherden, Hampshire (NGR 427863 150351 to 434407 149948).*

*Only two archaeological features were identified during the archaeological monitoring, a Middle/Late Iron Age pit and ?Romano-British ditch. An environmental sample taken from the pit contained little of significance. Small assemblages of artefacts were recovered from the overburden along the scheme including prehistoric flintwork, some probably relating to hunter/gatherer activity. Though the encountered remains are of limited significance they confirm and enhance knowledge regarding the local density of contemporary settlement and agricultural activity.*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Background**

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of University College London Centre for Applied Archaeology (UCLCAA) was commissioned by Southern Water to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the installation of a water main between Faberstown, Wiltshire and Hatherden, Hampshire (NGR 427863 150351 to 434407 149948) (Figure 1).

### **1.2 Geology and Topography**

- 1.2.1 The new c.6.6km water main replaces an existing faulty main which lies on a similar (but not identical) alignment. The new route crosses a number of open fields between the two settlements. The general topography is that of undulating chalk downland, with no major surviving watercourses.
- 1.2.2 According to current data from the British Geological Survey, the underlying geological strata at the site consists of the Seaford Chalk formation, with some superficial overlying deposits of clay-with-flints (BGS 2016).

### **1.3 Planning Background**

- 1.3.1 As Permitted Development under the terms of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) Order 2015, the scheme falls outside of the usual Local Planning Authority framework(s).
- 1.3.2 However following consultation between Southern Water and the Senior Archaeologist at Hampshire County Council (the county in which the majority of the water main is located), it was agreed that archaeological monitoring of the groundworks associated with the scheme would be prudent.
- 1.3.3 Subsequently a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) for the archaeological work was prepared by Southern Water (Southern Water 2016) and duly approved by Hampshire County Council before the commencement of the work. The document outlined the methodologies to be used on-site and in the reporting and archiving of the results of the monitoring of groundworks for the new water main (Southern Water 2016).

## **1.4 Research Aims and Objectives**

1.4.1 The general aims and objectives of the archaeological monitoring given in the WSI (Southern Water 2016) were:

- *To examine and record any historic boundaries adversely impacted by the Scheme;*
- *To examine and record the existence, character, significance and date of cropmarks located near the centre of the Scheme should adverse geology necessitate a change in construction method from directional drilling to open cut;*
- *To determine the presence or absence of evidence of human use at areas impacted by open cut sections of the Scheme;*
- *To determine the character, significance and where possible date of any archaeological remains impacted by open cut sections of the Scheme;*
- *To mitigate the impact of the development on discovered archaeological remains through preservation by record;*
- *To establish the extent of past post depositional impacts on the archaeological resource;*
- *To identify and record the character of natural deposits at the area of the Scheme;*
- *To place the results of these investigations into their local, regional and national context;*
- *To integrate the results of any previous archaeological work with the results of the watching brief;*
- *To disseminate results of the watching brief through reporting to an appropriate level;*
- *To prepare and deposit the project archive.*
- *The aims and objectives will be updated as appropriate to respond to archaeological evidence as it is uncovered on site. The Solent-Thames Research Framework for the Historic Environment (Hey and Hind 2014) will be used as guidance*

## **1.5 Scope of Report**

1.5.1 The current report provides results of the monitoring of groundworks during visits to the site between February and May 2016. The on-site work was undertaken by Simon Stevens, Kristina Krawciek and Giles Dawkes (Senior Archaeologists) and by Gary Webster (Archaeologist). The project was managed by Neil Griffin (Project Manager) and by Jim Stevenson and Andy Margetts (Post-Excavation Managers).

## 2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following information (Figure 2) is taken directly from the WSI (Southern Water 2016) with all due acknowledgement, and summarises information held by the Hampshire Historic Environment Record (HER). It is supplemented with information from other readily available sources such as the Historic England Archive and the Victoria County History.

2.1.2 There are no World Heritage Sites or Registered Battlefields within 1km of the scheme corridor. One Registered Park and Garden is located within 1km, Biddesden House, Grade II, c.500m north of the western section of the scheme. One Conservation Area is located within 1km, Appleshaw, c.500m south of the western section of the scheme. A number of listed buildings are located in relatively close proximity to the scheme, but are not directly impacted by it.

### 2.2 Palaeolithic and Mesolithic

2.2.1 The HER does not record the discovery of Palaeolithic or Mesolithic artefacts within the environs of the scheme.

### 2.3 Neolithic

2.3.1 Neolithic evidence is recorded toward the eastern end of the scheme. A long barrow (marked as **1** on Figure 2) is located c.370m to the south, it is protected as a Scheduled Monument. A polished axe head (**2**) has been found c.60m north of the eastern end of the scheme. The distribution of Neolithic sites in the wider area suggests that it was a core zone in the development of early agricultural landscapes.

### 2.4 Bronze Age

2.4.1 The Bronze Age is represented by the findspot of a polished flint axe (**3**) c.60mm south of the central section of the scheme, and the possible remains of a burial mound (**4**) noted c.900m to the south of the central section of the Scheme near Blissamore Hall. The wider evidence suggests that the downland continued to emerge as a settled and farmed landscape though the Bronze Age.

### 2.5 Iron Age

2.5.1 Iron Age activity is evidenced by an excavated settlement (**5**) located c.1.4km to the south of Faberstown. Cropmarks and earthworks of a possible Iron Age field system (**6**) recorded 2.4km to the north. Find spots of a gold coin hoard (**7**) and a single silver coin (**8**) also recorded to the north of the scheme.

### 2.6 Romano-British

2.6.1 Two Roman villas (**9** and **10**) are located within 500m of the scheme, both are Scheduled Monuments. Two other Roman buildings (**11** and **12**) are recorded to the south of the Scheme and an isolated burial (**13**) has also been discovered c.100m to the south. A Roman Road (**14**) is located c.600m to the east of Hatherden. The evidence illustrates the existence of villa estates in close proximity to the scheme.



## **2.7 Anglo-Saxon**

- 2.7.1 The only evidence recorded within the environs of the scheme are field lynchets (**15**), which have been tentatively attributed to this period. However, the lynchet earthworks have not been securely dated and could be of medieval date.
- 2.7.2 The scheme crosses the boundary between Andover Hundred and Pastrow Hundred, it also traverses a number of historic parish boundaries, which may have been established during the latter part of this period. Ludgershall, immediately to the west of Faberstown, is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and is likely to have been founded during the latter part of this period.

## **2.8 Medieval and Post-medieval**

- 2.8.1 The environs of the scheme contained a number of rural estates during the medieval and post-medieval periods. The scheme runs through an area marked as Chute Forest on 16th century mapping; the forest is first recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086. A castle was built at Ludgershall sometime during the late 11th century and was used by King John and his son Henry III as a hunting lodge for hunting parties in the Royal Forest of Chute. However, deforestation appears to have started in the 13th century and increased during the post-medieval period as the land was gradually brought into agricultural use through assarting and subsequent establishment of enclosed fields.
- 2.8.2 The settlements located in the environs of the Scheme (with the exception of Ludgershall) are not mentioned in the Domesday Survey and it is probable that they were established in the medieval and post-medieval periods.

## **2.9 Modern**

- 2.9.1 The area continued in agricultural use throughout the modern period.

## **2.10 Undated**

- 2.10.1 The central section of the scheme crosses an area of linear and rectilinear cropmarks (**16**). The cropmarks have not been investigated and their origin and date is unclear.

### 3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 Mechanical excavations for the scheme were monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist. All sections were examined for the presence of archaeological features, and all spoil was scanned for archaeological artefacts.
- 3.2 All encountered deposits were recorded to accepted professional standards using standard Archaeology South-East context record forms. Deposit colours were recorded by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour chart.
- 3.3 A full photographic record of the work was kept and will form part of the site archive which is currently held by Archaeology South-East at the offices in Portslade, and will be offered to a suitable local museum in due course. The archive consists of the following material:

Context sheets	42
Section sheets	1
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	394 images (to be edited)
Context register	2
Drawing register	1
Watching brief forms	32
Trench Record forms	0

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box )	1 small box
Registered finds (number of)	0
Flots and remains from bulk samples	0
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved remains from bulk samples	0

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

## 4.0 RESULTS (Figure 3-5).

### 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Initially it was intended that the majority of the route would be directionally drilled, resulting in minimal disturbance of the ground surface, and therefore archaeological monitoring would not be needed over much of the route. However, in the event the majority of the new alignment was stripped of topsoil to form a c.7m to c.9m wide easement. This necessitated the implementation of a watching brief on most of the c.6.6km long corridor.

4.1.2 To facilitate recording, each of the fields crossed by the easement was assigned a letter (Figure 3). The encountered deposits are described below, and reflect the recording system (which began at the Faberstown end) rather than the order in which the areas were stripped.

4.1.3 At the request of the Senior Archaeologist at Hampshire County Council, the character of boundaries crossed by the scheme were noted, although none of the features were disturbed during the scheme as all major field boundaries, bridleways and other routes which crossed the scheme were directionally drilled rather than cut by trenching.

### 4.2 Field A

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness (m)
001	Layer	Overburden	0.32
002	Layer	'Natural' Clay-with-Flints	0.70
003	Layer	'Natural' Chalk	

Table 3: Recorded Contexts in Field A

4.2.1 Field A was a large relatively flat field which lay immediately to the north of the A342 at the extreme western end of the scheme. At the time of the easement strip it was an arable field which had been recently planted.

4.2.2 The only overburden in the field was a mid-brown silty clay ploughsoil, context [001], which directly overlay the brownish orange/orangey brown clay-with-flint 'natural'. A test-pit close to the road revealed the surface of the underlying 'natural' chalk, context [003]. A small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the ploughsoil, but no significant archaeological deposits or features were observed.

### 4.3 Field B

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness (m)
004	Layer	Overburden	0.27
005	Layer	'Natural' Clay-with-Flints	-

Table 4: Recorded Contexts in Field B

4.3.1 Field B was a similarly flat recently-planted arable field which lay immediately to the north of the A342 at the extreme western end of the scheme. Again the overburden was a mid-brown silty clay ploughsoil, context [004] which directly overlay the brownish orange/orangey brown clay-with-flint 'natural', context [005]. A small assemblage of

artefacts was recovered from the ploughsoil, but no significant archaeological deposits or features were observed.

#### 4.4 Field C

4.4.1 No easement was stripped across this field.

#### 4.5 Field D

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness (m)
006	Layer	Overburden	0.41
007	Layer	'Natural' Clay-with-Flints	-

Table 5: Recorded Contexts in Field D

4.5.1 Field D was a similarly flat recently-planted arable field bordered by a lane to the south close to the alignment of the easement. Again the overburden was a mid-brown silty clay ploughsoil, context [006] which directly overlay the brownish orange/orangey brown clay-with-flint 'natural', context [007]. A small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the ploughsoil, but no significant archaeological deposits or features were observed.

#### 4.6 Field E

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness (m)
008	Layer	Overburden	0.28
009	Layer	'Natural' Clay-with-Flints	-

Table 6: Recorded Contexts in Field E

4.6.1 Field D was a similarly flat recently-planted arable field bordered by a lane to the south, close to the alignment of the easement. Again the overburden was a mid-brown silty clay ploughsoil, context [008] which directly overlay the brownish orange/orangey brown clay-with-flint 'natural', context [009], which had notably larger nodules of flint than seen else on the easement. A small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the ploughsoil, but no significant archaeological deposits or features were observed.

#### 4.7 Field F

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness (m)
010	Layer	Overburden	0.27
011	Layer	'Natural' Clay-with-Flints	-

Table 7: Recorded Contexts in Field F

4.7.1 Field F was another flat recently-planted arable field bordered by a lane to the south, close to the alignment of the easement. Again the overburden was a mid-brown silty clay ploughsoil, context [010] which directly overlay the brownish orange/orangey brown clay-with-flint 'natural', context [011], which had weathered chalk visible at the eastern end of the field, where the alignment swung northwards. A small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the ploughsoil, but no significant archaeological deposits or features were observed.

## 4.8 Fields G and H

4.8.1 The new water main was due to be drilled beneath Biddesden Lane and two pasture fields (G and H) to the east of the road.

## 4.9 Field I

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness (m)
029	Layer	Overburden	0.28
030	Layer	'Natural' Clay-with-Flints	-

Table 8: Recorded Contexts in Field I

4.9.1 Field I was another recently-planted arable field, with a notable slope downwards from east to west. The easement ran adjacent to the former piggery fronting onto Redenham Drive.

4.9.2 As in previously described fields, the only encountered overburden consisted of a mid-brown silty clay ploughsoil, context [029], which directly overlay the 'natural' clay-with-flints, context [030]. A small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the ploughsoil, but no significant archaeological deposits or features were observed.

## 4.10 Field J

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness (m)
031	Layer	Overburden	0.29
032	Layer	'Natural' Clay-with-Flints	-
033	Cut	?Bomb damage	-
034	Fill	?Bomb damage	2.1

Table 9: Recorded Contexts in Field J

4.10.1 Field J had not been recently ploughed, with stubble and straw from the last crop still present. It was located between Redenham Grove and New House Lane, and sloped gently towards the later.

4.10.2 The ploughsoil was the 'usual' mid brown silty clay, recorded as context [031], which directly overlay the 'natural' clay-with-flints, context [032]. A small assemblage of artefacts were recovered from the ploughsoil and a single buried feature was encountered, excavated and recorded.

4.10.3 Feature [033] ran from east to west across the easement. Following the excavation of a hand-dug sondage into the exposed fill of the feature, it was realised that it was of substantial size, so a machine dug section as completed against the northern baulk of the easement. The feature measured c.8m wide and 2.1m deep with gently sloping concave sides and a flat base. The single fill was a loose mid- to reddish brown silty clay, context [034], which was prone to collapse. No datable material was recovered from the feature, which was immediately mechanically backfilled on grounds of safety.

4.10.4 Although this somewhat enigmatic feature remains undated, the nature of the fill suggests a relatively recent date. Information received from the local farmer, via Mr Ken Vye, the Project Manager, suggests that this field is prone to episodes of

subsidence, linked locally to bomb damage, but also possibly geological in origin. It is suggested that the feature is a result of such settling of material and subsequent importation of levelling deposits, a process actually being undertaken in other parts of the field during the stripping of the easement. It remains unclear if the subsidence was geological in origin or the result of air-dropped ordnance. In either case, it is not considered to be of archaeological significance.

#### 4.11 Field K

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness (m)
027	Layer	Overburden	0.26
028	Layer	'Natural' Clay-with-Flints	-

Table 10: Recorded Contexts in Field K

4.11.1 Field K was located on the eastern side of New House Lane and was a recently-planted arable field, which sloped steeply to the east in its western half. The field broadly levelled out to the east, before sloping eastwards at the extreme eastern end of the field.

4.11.2 The ploughsoil was the 'usual' mid brown silty clay, recorded as context [027], which directly overlay the 'natural' clay-with-flints, context [028]. A small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the ploughsoil, but no significant archaeological deposits or features were observed, despite cropmarks having been observed and plotted in the field (Figure 2, No.16)

#### 4.12 Field L

4.12.1 No easement was stripped across this field.

#### 4.13 Field M

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness (m)
023	Layer	Overburden	0.27
024	Layer	'Natural' Clay-with-Flints	-

Table 11: Recorded Contexts in Field M

4.13.1 Field M was located to the west of Flint Lane and was a recently-planted arable field, which sloped steeply to the east in its western half. The field broadly levelled out to the east, but sloped sharply at the western end. The alignment of the easement was moved north to avoid a known area of contaminated land, a former refuse tip. This diversion bypassed the field assigned the letter N.

4.13.2 The ploughsoil was the 'usual' mid brown silty clay, recorded as context [023], which directly overlay the 'natural' clay-with-flints, with occasional exposures of the underlying chalk context [024]. A small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the ploughsoil.

#### 4.14 Field O

Context	Type	Description	Max. Deposit
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Number			Thickness (m)
025	Layer	Overburden	0.28
026	Layer	'Natural' Clay-with-Flints	-

Table 12: Recorded Contexts in Field O

4.14.1 Field O was located immediately to the south of Flint Lane, which formed its northern boundary. It was a recently-planted arable field, which sloped downwards to the east, towards the houses fronting onto Flint Lane.

4.14.2 The ploughsoil was the 'usual' mid brown silty clay, recorded as context [025], which directly overlay the 'natural' clay-with-flints, with occasional exposures of the underlying chalk context [026]. A small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the ploughsoil.

#### 4.15 Field P

4.15.1 No easement was stripped across this area of pasture adjacent to the houses fronting onto Flint Lane.

#### 4.16 Field Q

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness (m)
019	Layer	Overburden	0.32
020	Layer	'Natural' Clay-with-Flints	-

Table 13: Recorded Contexts in Field Q

4.16.1 Field Q was located immediately to the east of St. Margaret's Chapel, with a marked slope uphill from that point to the east. It was a recently-planted arable field.

4.16.2 The ploughsoil was the 'usual' mid brown silty clay, recorded as context [019], which directly overlay the 'natural' clay-with-flints, with occasional exposures of the underlying chalk context [020]. A small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the ploughsoil.

#### 4.17 Field R

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness (m)
021	Layer	Overburden	0.33
022	Layer	'Natural' Clay-with-Flints	-

Table 14: Recorded Contexts in Field R

4.17.1 Field R was located immediately to the east of Field Q, and was a recently-planted arable field, which appeared relatively flat.

4.17.2 The ploughsoil was the 'usual' mid brown silty clay, recorded as context [021], which directly overlay the 'natural' clay-with-flints, context [022]. A small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the ploughsoil.

#### 4.18 Field S

4.18.1 No easement was stripped across this field, an area of woodland.

#### 4.19 Field T

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness (m)
035	Layer	Overburden	0.30
036	Layer	'Natural' Clay-with-Flints	-

Table 15: Recorded Contexts in Field T

4.19.1 Field T was located immediately to the east of Field S and was a recently-planted arable field.

4.19.2 The ploughsoil was the 'usual' mid brown silty clay, recorded as context [035], which directly overlay the 'natural' clay-with-flints, context [036]. No artefacts were recovered from the ploughsoil.

#### 4.20 Field U (Figure 4)

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness (m)
015	Fill	?Romano-British Ditch	0.62
016	Cut	?Romano-British Ditch	-
017	Fill	?Romano-British Ditch	0.62
018	Cut	?Romano-British Ditch	
037	Layer	Overburden	0.30
038	Layer	'Natural' Clay-with-Flints	-

Table 16: Recorded Contexts in Field U

4.20.1 Field U was located immediately to the east of Field T, and was again a recently-planted arable field. The ploughsoil was the 'usual' mid brown silty clay, recorded as context [037], which directly overlay the 'natural' clay-with-flints, context [038]. No artefacts were recovered from the ploughsoil.

4.20.2 A single archaeological feature was identified excavated and recorded. Two sections were excavated through a broadly flat-bottomed ditch which ran from north-west to south-east across the trench. The feature was found to vary between 1.45m and 1.58m in width (cuts [016] and [018] respectively), with similar depth and comparable light brown silty fills (context [015] and [017] respectively). A tiny sherd (1g) of Romano-British pottery was noted within context [015].

#### 4.21 Field V

4.21.1 No easement was stripped through this field.

#### 4.22 Field W (Figure 5)

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness (m)
013	Fill	Middle/Late Iron Age Pit	0.52
014	Cut	Middle/Late Iron Age Pit	-
039	Layer	Overburden	0.30
040	Layer	'Natural' Clay-with-Flints	-



Table 17: Recorded Contexts in Field W

4.22.1 Field W was located immediately to the east of Field V and was a recently-planted arable field. The ploughsoil was the 'usual' mid brown silty clay, recorded as context [039], which directly overlay the 'natural' clay-with-flints, context [040]. No artefacts were recovered from the ploughsoil.

4.22.2 A single archaeological feature was identified, excavated and recorded. Pit [014] was 1.15m in diameter and 520mm in depth. The single fill, context [013] was a blackish grey clayey silt with gravel, from which Middle/Late Iron Age pottery and fire-cracked flint were recovered. A sample taken for analysis of environmental potential contained little material of interest.

#### 4.23 Field X

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness (m)
012	Layer	Colluvium	not known
041	Layer	Overburden	0.30
042	Layer	'Natural' Clay-with-Flints	-

Table 18: Recorded Contexts in Field X

4.23.1 Field X was located at the extreme eastern end of the scheme to the west of Hatherden Lane and was a recently-planted arable field.

4.23.2 The ploughsoil was the 'usual' mid brown silty clay, recorded as context [041], which directly overlay the 'natural' clay-with-flints, context [042]. At the extreme eastern end of the field a deposit of mid-brown clay-rich colluvium, context [012] was identified, between the ploughsoil and the 'natural'. Owing to a misunderstanding on the part of the on-site groundworks contractors, the removal of this material was not monitored. No artefacts were recovered from the ploughsoil.

#### 4.24 Field Boundaries

4.24.1 At the request of the Senior Archaeologist Hampshire County Council, a written and photographic record was kept of all of the field boundaries on the route of the scheme. None were impacted by the groundworks in any way (directional drilling was used in all cases). The details are housed with the archive.

## 5.0 THE FINDS

### 5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the watching brief on the Faberstown to Hatherden Water Main Replacement. All finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. Hand collected finds were quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context (Table 19). In addition, a small quantity of finds were recovered from the residue of a single environmental sample (quantified in Table 23). All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014).

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)
001	3	27			5	98	1	22			6	75
004					8	117						
006					8	231	2	129			1	7
008			2	114	5	38	1	84				
010	5	43	3	32	6	101	5	321			1	9
013	3	32					8	970				
015	2	12					3	175				
019	11	56	2	25	4	61			1	14	5	68
021			1	7	18	294	1	5			1	12
023			1	42	12	226	3	53				
025	2	23			6	225					1	36
027	1	8	4	87	7	82					3	41
029					4	101						
031			2	51	13	382	1	7	1	1	1	5
Unstrat.	1	74			1	6						
Total	28	275	15	358	97	1962	25	1766	2	15	19	253

Table 19: Quantification of hand-collected finds by context

### 5.2 The Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 The watching brief produced a total of 90 pieces of struck flint weighing 1617g (Table 20). A small amount of burnt unworked flints (3293g) were also recovered. No diagnostic pieces were found, but based on technological and morphological traits the assemblage provides evidence for human presence in the landscape principally during the late prehistoric period (Middle Neolithic / Late Bronze Age). A very small earlier component was also recovered.

Category	Total
Flake	71
Blade	1
Bladelet	1
Blade-like flake	9
Single platform flake core	1
Fragmentary core	1
End scraper	3
Side scraper	1
Retouched flake	2
Total	90

Table 20: Quantification of the struck flints

- 5.2.2 The pieces of struck flint were individually examined and classified using standard set of codes and morphological descriptions (Butler 2005; Ford 1987; Inizan *et al.* 1999). Basic technological details as well as further information regarding the condition of the artefacts (evidence of burning or breakage, degree of cortication and degree of edge damage) were recorded. Dating was attempted when possible. The assemblage was catalogued directly onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet, and Table 20 summarises the assemblage by category.
- 5.2.3 All the pieces of struck flint were recovered from the topsoil/ploughsoil. They were thinly spread across the scheme, coming from 13 fields (Fields A, B, D, E, F, I, J, K, M, O, Q, R and V). The majority of fields produced between one and seven pieces, and the maximum quantity of flints found by field was from field J (13 pieces), field M (12 pieces) and field R (17 pieces). The burnt unworked flint came from the topsoil/plough soil as well as from pit fill context [013] and ditch fill context [015].
- 5.2.4 With a small number of exceptions, the flintwork is in a poor condition, exhibiting moderate to poor edge damage. A total of 42 pieces display iron marks, which are frequently associated with ploughing activities. The large proportion of flints in a heavily worn state indicates that the material has undergone successive depositions. Fifty pieces exhibit varying degrees of recortication. Some pieces are entirely recorticated light blue, but the majority display only incipient traces of bluish surface discolouration.
- 5.2.5 The degree of edge damage made the identification of genuine retouch problematic. Pieces were catalogued as retouched only when it was certain that the scars were unlikely to constitute natural or mechanical modifications. During the Late prehistoric period, retouches were often crudely made, and it is possible that a few more minimally retouched pieces are represented within the assemblage.
- 5.2.6 The raw material selected for the production of the struck flints is principally light to dark grey in colour. Inclusions were occasionally recorded, but the flint was free from frost/thermal fractures. The outer surface was characterised by a stained abraded cortex of variable thickness (up to 12mm but mainly thinner, between 1mm and 4mm). The material is typical of chalked derived flint found in superficial deposits such as clay-with-flints. There was no evidence for the use of gravel flints.
- 5.2.7 The assemblage is dominated by débitage products, of which flakes are the dominant type (Table 20). For the most part, the flakes are irregular with pronounced bulb of

percussion and plain striking platforms. The later display no edge abrasion, but often exhibit multiple cones of percussion, which indicate mis-hits. This expedient flake-based reduction strategy is characteristic of Late prehistoric industry. Nonetheless, a few flakes (c.10) display either winged platforms or thin flake scars on the dorsal face. They are likely to be earlier. The blade and blade-like flakes display no evidence of systematic blade-technology and are likely to be the result of knapping accidents. The only piece that clearly indicates a Mesolithic date is the fragmented bladelet found in field Q (context [019]). The piece is recorticated light blue, but recent break indicates that it was made on a light grey flint.

- 5.2.8 Only two core were recovered; a single platform flake core from field A and a fragmentary core from Field J. They display several incipient cones of percussion and consist of small flake types. Modified pieces were limited to three scrapers (two end scrapers and a side scraper) and a retouched flake. None are particularly diagnostic, but the end scraper from Field R is likely to be Neolithic or Early Bronze Age. The second end scraper from Field A is more crudely worked; it is most probably later in date. The side scraper from Field R and the retouched flake from Field O can only be tentatively assigned a Neolithic or Bronze Age date.
- 5.2.9 The burnt unworked flints were also thinly distributed across nine field. They recovered in small amounts from topsoil/plough soil and from ditch fill [015]. But pit fill [013] in field W produced 2646g. The fragments are all heavily calcined and measure up to 70mm. Although burnt flints are frequently associated with prehistoric activities, their relatively small numbers could simply be related to more recent field / edge clearance activities.
- 5.2.10 The assemblage provides evidence for prehistoric activity. No diagnostic material was recovered, but based on technological and morphological traits the assemblage suggests presence during the late prehistoric period, from the Middle Neolithic to the Late Bronze Age, but mainly during the latter part of this period). A small amount of flakes could be earlier, and a single broken bladelet indicates that the area around Field Q was sporadically visited during the Mesolithic period.

### **5.3 The Iron Age/Romano-British Pottery by Anna Doherty**

- 5.3.1 Context [013] produced three sherds of probable Middle/Late Iron Age pottery. Two are probably from the same vessel and are associated with a very coarse sandy fabric with common quartz, frequently of >1mm in size, also containing very rare, poorly-calcined flint inclusions of up to 3mm. The other sherd in this group is also in a hand-made quartz-rich fabric with a much finer matrix and sparse coarser quartz grains up to 0.5mm. No other diagnostic features are present.
- 5.3.2 Three small sherds in undiagnostic Romano-British sandy wares were noted in contexts [010] and [015]
- 5.3.3 An unstratified sherd from a Late Iron Age or Romano-British grog-tempered storage jar was found in Field V.

### **5.4 The Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber**

- 5.4.1 The archaeological monitoring recovered 21 sherds of pottery, weighing 146g, from six individually numbered contexts. The material has been fully listed in Table 21 as part of the visible archive.

Context	Fabric	Period	No	Weight	Comments
001	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	1	2g	Uncertain form x1
001	Refined whiteware	LPM	2	22g	Plate x1
010	Unglazed red earthenware	LPM	1	8g	Flower pot x1 (collared rim)
010	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	1	12g	Uncertain form x1
010	Pearlware (transfer-printed)	LPM	1	4g	Plate x1 (Wild Rose pattern). Early
015	Verwood buff earthenware	EPM/LPM	1	10g	Uncertain form x1
019	Moderate/abundant medium quartz with occasional chalk to 2mm	EM/HM	3	22g	Cooking pots x2. Oxidised, quite fresh
019	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	6	22g	Uncertain form x3
019	English stoneware	LPM	1	4g	Uncertain form x1 (iron wash, salt glazed)
019	Basaltes (glazed)	LPM	1	10g	Teapot lid x1 (moulded concentric circles of dots)
025	Unglazed red earthenware	LPM	1	2g	Flower pot x1
025	English stoneware	LPM	1	20g	Preserve jar x1 (grey Bristol glaze)
027	Unglazed red earthenware	LPM	1	8g	Flower pot x1

Table 21: Quantification of the Post-Roman pottery assemblage (EM – Early Medieval c. 1050-1200/25; HM - High Medieval c. 1200/25-1350/75; EPM – Early Post-Medieval c. 1525/50-1750; LPM - Late Post-Medieval c. 1750-1900+).

- 5.4.2 The three quite fresh medieval sherds from [019] are the earliest post-Roman pottery from the site. In isolation, and with no feature sherds, close dating is not possible, however, the fabric would best be placed between c.1150 and 1300.
- 5.4.3 The only possible early post-medieval sherds is the one from Verwood (context [015]), however, this industry continued to produce somewhat rustic wares into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. As such it could be contemporary with the majority of the assemblage which points to limited manuring activity during the late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- 5.4.4 The pottery assemblage is small, mixed and of types well known of in the area. It is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis beyond that undertaken for this report and, with the exception of the medieval material, has been discarded.

## 5.5 The Ceramic Building Material by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

- 5.5.1 Fifteen pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 342g were hand-collected from seven contexts: [008]; [010]; [019]; [021]; [023]; [027]; and [031]. All the material was highly fragmentary, in some instances to the extent that the original form of some pieces could not be identified, for example that from [019].
- 5.5.2 Tile fragments were recovered from [008], [027] and [031] and two fabric types were distinguished; one a fine orange fabric with cream silty marbling (T1), the other a quartz-rich orange fabric (T2). Brick spall (average weight per fragment: 16.8g) was collected from [010], [021], [023] and [027]. All of this material was in a sandy orange fabric similar to T2 (B1). Neither the brick or tile pieces collected provide any dating evidence, but would be consistent with a post-medieval date.

## 5.6 The Glass by Luke Barber and Susan Chandler

5.6.1 The archaeological work recovered just 19 pieces of hand-collected glass from the route. The material has been fully listed in Table 22.

Context	Colour	Form	No	Weight	Comments	Date	Use
001	Dark green	Cylindrical bottle	4	40g	No corrosion	Mid C19th – early 20 <sup>th</sup>	Beer/wine
001	Aqua	Square bottle	1	14g	Embossed ‘.UCE’	Mid C19th – early 20 <sup>th</sup>	Sauce
001	Colourless	Cylindrical drinking glass	1	22g	52mm di base	Mid C19th – early 20 <sup>th</sup>	Consumption (wine/spirit)
006	Dark green	Cylindrical bottle	1	8g	Slight corrosion	Mid C18th – 19th	Beer/wine
010	Aqua	Marble	1	10g	From Codd bottle	Later C19th – early 20 <sup>th</sup>	Mineral water
019	Mid green	Cylindrical bottle	2	28g	Moderate corrosion. Applied lip	C18th	Wine
019	Dark green	Cylindrical bottle	3	40g	No corrosion	Mid C19th – early 20 <sup>th</sup>	Beer/wine
021	Dark green	Cylindrical bottle	1	12g	No corrosion	Mid C19th – early 20 <sup>th</sup>	Beer/wine
025	Colourless	Cylindrical drinking glass	1	36g	No corrosion. 22mm thick stem	Mid C19th – early 20 <sup>th</sup>	Consumption (wine/spirit)
027	Dark green	Cylindrical bottle	3	42g	No corrosion	Mid C19th – early 20 <sup>th</sup>	Beer/wine
031	Dark green	Cylindrical bottle	1	4g	No corrosion	Mid C19th – early 20 <sup>th</sup>	Beer/wine

Table 22: Quantification of the glass assemblage

5.6.2 The earliest piece of glass consists of a somewhat corroded fragment from a wine bottle of probable 18<sup>th</sup>- century date (context [19]). The remaining assemblage can all be placed in a 19<sup>th</sup>- to early 20<sup>th</sup>- century date range, probably deriving more from the latter end of this range. The material shows notable signs of having been reworked and it is likely to represent manuring of arable fields. The material closely matches the postulated manuring scatter noted for the pottery.

5.6.3 In addition a small sherd of pale blue glass was also recovered from sample <1> in the 4-8mm fraction. It is too small identify though it may be intrusive since the other material in this context was suggestive of a Middle/Late Iron Age date.

5.6.4 The material is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and has been discarded.

## 5.7 The Geological Material by Luke Barber and Susan Chandler

5.7.1 The only stone recovered during the work consists of two pieces from Welsh roofing slates of the 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries (contexts [019] 1/12g and [31] 1/2g).

5.7.2 The stone assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and has been discarded.

5.7.3 A small amount of magnetic material was recovered from the 2-4mm and <2mm fractions of sample <1>. This material is most likely of natural origin.

## **5.8 The Animal Bone** by Gemma Ayton

5.8.1 Environmental sample <1> produced 15g of animal bones including a medium-mammal sized vertebra and long-bone fragments along-side a small number of poorly preserved, fragmented and unidentifiable specimens. The 2-4mm fraction of residue produced bones and teeth from a small rodent. There is no evidence of butchery, burning, gnawing or pathology on the bones.

## 6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLE by Mariangela Vitolo

### 6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 One bulk soil sample was taken from a pit fill to recover environmental material such as charred plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and molluscs as well as to assist finds recovery. The following report summarises the contents of the sample and assesses the significance and potential of the charred plant remains and charcoal to contribute to discussions on diet, agrarian economy, vegetation environment and fuel selection and use.

### 6.2 Methodology

6.2.1 The sample was processed in its entirety in a flotation tank and the residue and flot were retained on 500µm and 250µm meshes respectively before being air dried. The residue was passed through graded sieves of 8, 4 and 2mm and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Table 23). Artefacts recovered from the sample were distributed to specialists, and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this volume where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage. The flot was scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Table 24). Preliminary identifications of macrobotanical remains were made with reference to modern comparative material and published reference atlases (Cappers *et al.* 2006; NIAB 2004). Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

### 6.3 Results

#### *Sample <1> [013]*

6.3.1 The flot contained a large amount of uncharred rootlets and seeds of goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.). This material suggests low level disturbance and is likely to have infiltrated the deposits through root action. One charred cotyledon of a possible vetch (cf *Vicia* sp.) was recovered. Charcoal was present in small amounts and no identification work was carried out, because it was not deemed useful in terms of providing reliable information on vegetation environment and fuel selection and use.

6.3.2 Finds from the heavy residue included mammal bone, fire cracked flint, pottery, magnetic material and a small amount of glass.

### 6.4 Potential

6.4.1 This sample suggested a high level of contamination, due to the presence of modern rootlets and seeds. The single charred vetch seed is probably from a weed and not from a cultivated legume. Charcoal identification was not attempted because a larger quantity would be needed to get information on the local vegetation and strategies for fuel procurement. Therefore, both the plant macrofossils and the charcoal hold no potential for further work.



Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	13	Pit	40	40	*	<1	**	2	**	12	FCF ****/1676g - pottery */ 4g - mag. mat. ***/ 7g - glass */ <1g

Table 23: Residue quantification (\* = 1-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51-250, \*\*\*\* = >250) and weights in grams.

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal <2mm	Weed seeds	Identifications	Preservation
1	13	1	20	20	80	10	** Chenopodium sp.	*	*	cf Vicia sp.	+

Table 24: Flot quantification (\* = 1-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51-250, \*\*\*\* = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

## **7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION**

- 7.1 The monitoring of the extensive groundworks along the line of the new pipeline resulted in the identification of sparse scatters of archaeological material in the overburden and of two buried archaeological features. There were no obvious concentrations of either, although the background scatter of flintwork does provide evidence of widescale prehistoric activity, including hunter/gatherer exploitation of the downland landscape.
- 7.2 The earliest feature was a small pit encountered in Field W. Pottery dating from the Middle/Late Iron Age was recovered from the feature. Unfortunately little of interest was recovered from an environmental sample, the contents of which suggested the feature had been contaminated, presumably during truncation by ploughing. Little else can be said of this isolated feature, however, its presence away from known Iron Age activity (located towards the western end of the scheme) may indicate that contemporary activity was widespread in the local landscape. Occupation or agricultural activity of this date may await discovery in the vicinity of Hatherden in the future.
- 7.3 The other feature consisted of a shallow, plough-truncated ditch encountered in Field U from which a single tiny sherd of Romano-British pottery was recovered. In the absence of any other datable evidence, it is suggested that the feature was Romano-British in date, probably forming a field boundary. The presence of two Romano-British villas and other remains in the immediate area suggests a busy landscape during this era (see section 2.6).
- 7.4 No historic boundaries were impacted by the groundworks in any way (directional drilling was used in all cases).
- 7.5 Despite the presence of known cropmarks within Field K no archaeological features related to these anomalies were encountered. The only archaeological material from this field comprised post-medieval finds from topsoil contexts.
- 7.6 Given the limited results of the archaeological work, it has proven difficult to address the site specific research aims identified before the commencement of the monitoring (Southern Water 2016). However, in terms of those aims which sought to guarantee the dissemination of results, and to integrate those results with other known archaeological finds in the area, the current report has provided some useful information. The discovery of a Middle/Late Iron Age pit as well as a probable Romano-British field boundary confirms and enhances knowledge regarding the local density of contemporary settlement and agricultural activity. The remains have the potential to make a small contribution towards regional research agendas for the Iron Age (Lambrick 2014) and the Roman period (Fulford 2014) but only when combined with other excavated results from the wider area.

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**HER Summary**

Site Code	FAB 16					
Identification Name and Address	Faberstown (Wiltshire) to Hatherden (Hampshire) Water Main					
County, District &/or Borough	Test Valley, Wiltshire and Hampshire					
OS Grid Refs.	427863 150351 to 434407 149948					
Geology	Chalk overlain by clay-with-flints					
ASE Project No.	160051					
Type of Fieldwork			Watching Brief			
Type of Site	Green Field					
Dates of Fieldwork			15.02. 16 - 05.05.16			
Sponsor/Client	Southern Water					
Project Managers	Neil Griffin					
Project Supervisors	Simon Stevens					
Period Summary		Mesolithic ✓	Neolithic ✓	BA ✓	IA ✓	RB ✓
		Medieval ✓	PM ✓			
<p><i>Summary</i></p> <p><i>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Southern Water to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the installation of a c.6.6km long water main between Faberstown, Wiltshire and Hatherden, Hampshire (NGR 427863 150351 to 434407 149948).</i></p> <p><i>Only two archaeological features were identified during the archaeological monitoring, a Middle/Late Iron Age pit and ?Romano-British ditch. An environmental sample taken from the pit contained little of significance. Small assemblages of artefacts were recovered from the overburden along the scheme including prehistoric flintwork, some probably relating to hunter/gatherer activity. Though the encountered remains are of limited significance they confirm and enhance knowledge regarding the local density of contemporary settlement and agricultural activity.</i></p>						

**OASIS Form**

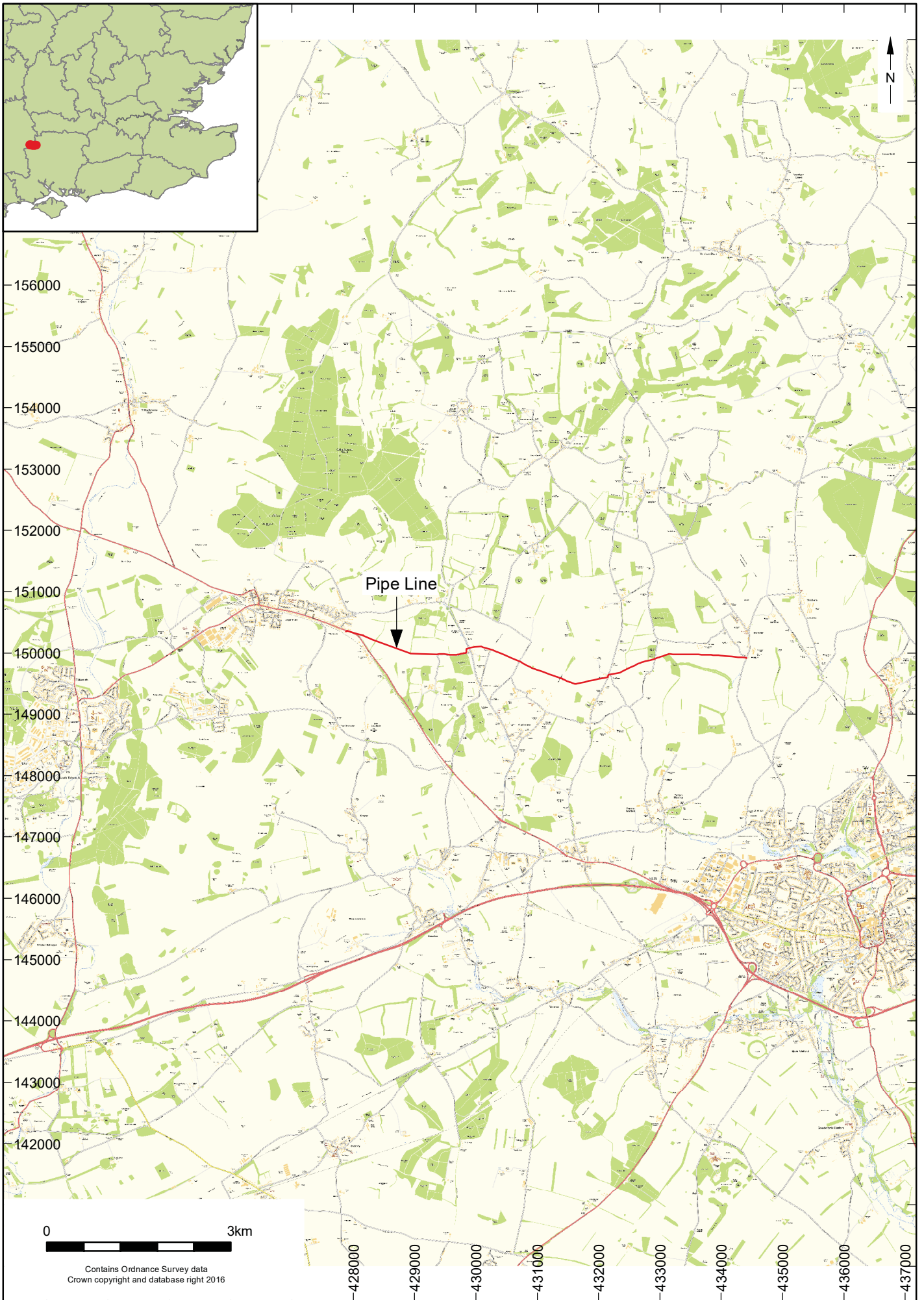
**OASIS ID: archaeol6-250904**

Project details

Project name	Faberstown (Wiltshire) to Hatherden (Hampshire) Water Main
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Southern Water to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the installation of a c.6.6km long water main between Faberstown, Wiltshire and Hatherden, Hampshire (NGR 427863 150351 to 434407 149948). Only two archaeological features were identified during the archaeological monitoring, a Middle/Late Iron Age pit and ?Romano-British ditch. An environmental sample taken from the pit contained little of significance. Small assemblages of artefacts were recovered from the overburden along the scheme including prehistoric flintwork, some probably relating to hunter/gatherer activity.
Project dates	Start: 15-02-2016 End: 05-05-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	160051 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	FAB 16 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	PIT Late Bronze Age
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	FLINTWORK Late Prehistoric
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Water Act 1989 and subsequent code of practice
Project location	
Country	England

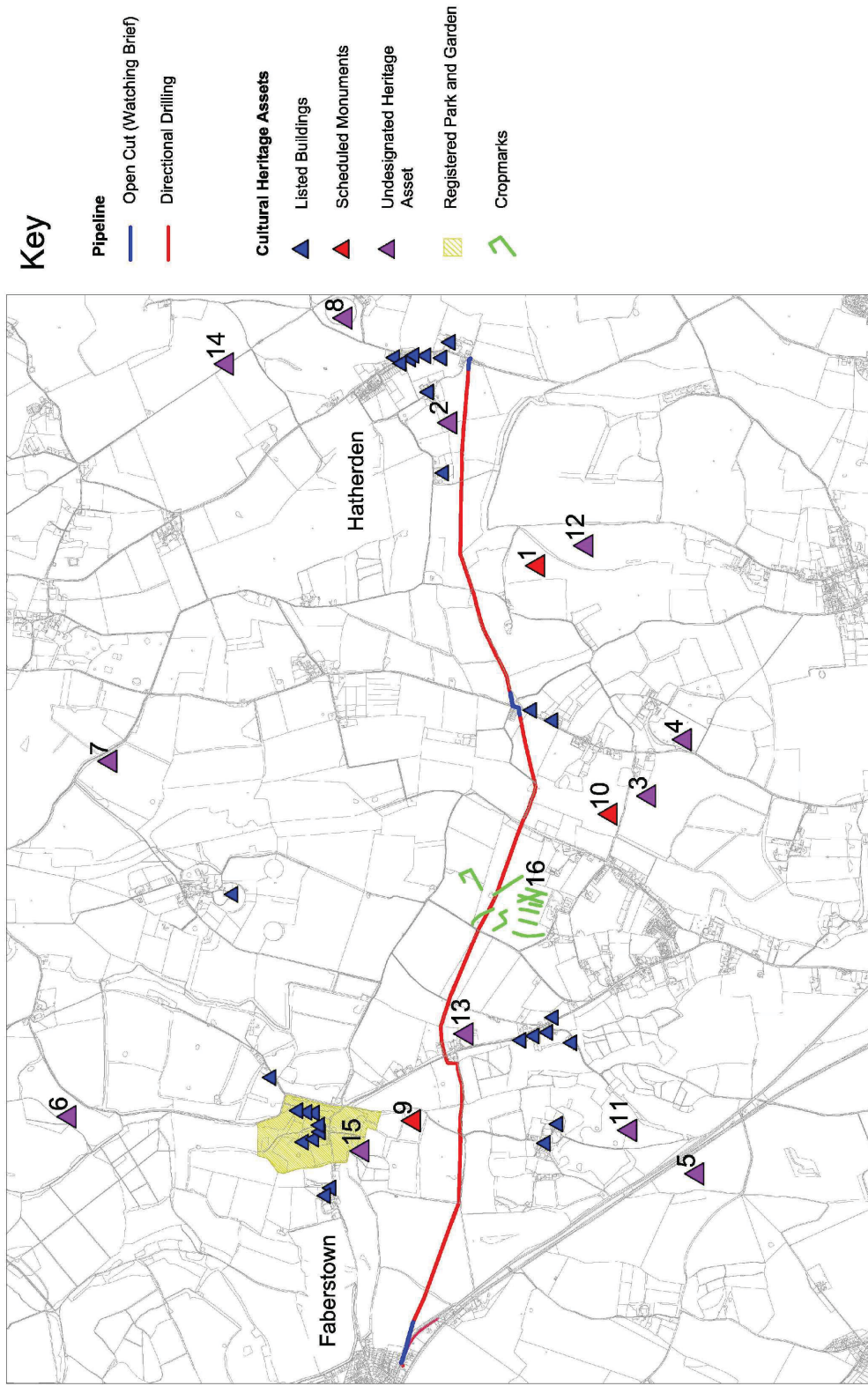
Site location	HAMPSHIRE TEST VALLEY APPLESHAW Faberstown to Hatherden Water Main
Study area	6.6 Kilometres
Site coordinates	SU 34407 49948 51.247152535435 -1.506987230191 51 14 49 N 001 30 25 W Point
Site coordinates	SU 27863 50351 51.251133971103 -1.600721120566 51 15 04 N 001 36 02 W Point
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Southern Water
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Neil Griffin
Project supervisor	Simon Stevens
Type of sponsor/funding body	client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Southern Water
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Local Museum
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Miscellaneous Material","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Plan","Section","Survey ","Unpublished Text"
Project bibliography 1	

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Watching Brief Report - Faberstown (Wiltshire) to Hatherden Replacement Water Maon
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Stevens, S.
Other bibliographic details	ASE Report No. 2016188
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Portslade, East Sussex
Description	Standard ASE client report. A4-sized with cover logos
Entered by	Simon Stevens (simon.stevens@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	5 October 2016



© Archaeology South-East		Faberstown to Hatherden Pipeline		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 1600051	Oct 2016	Site location		
Report Ref: 2016188	Drawn by: AR			



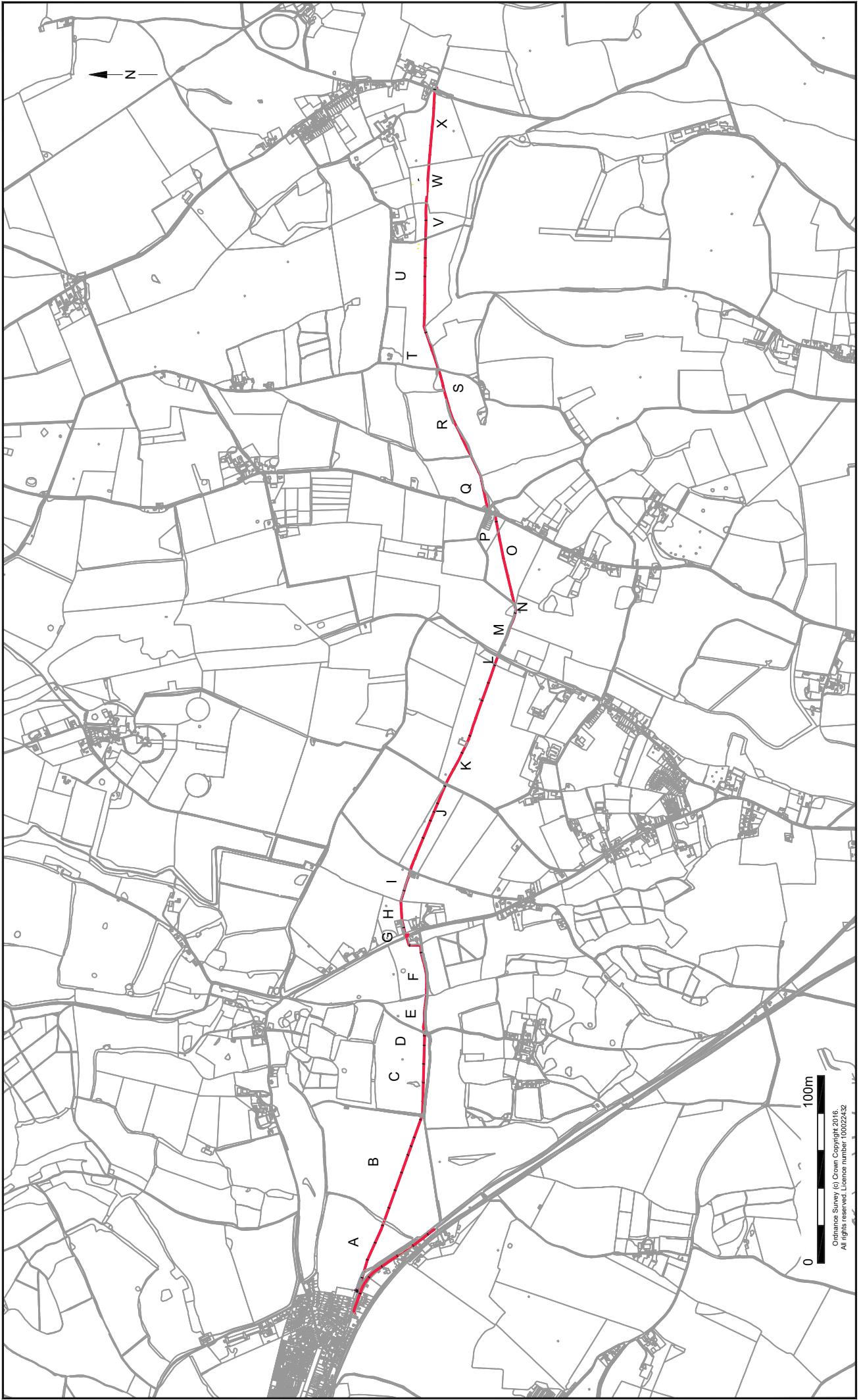


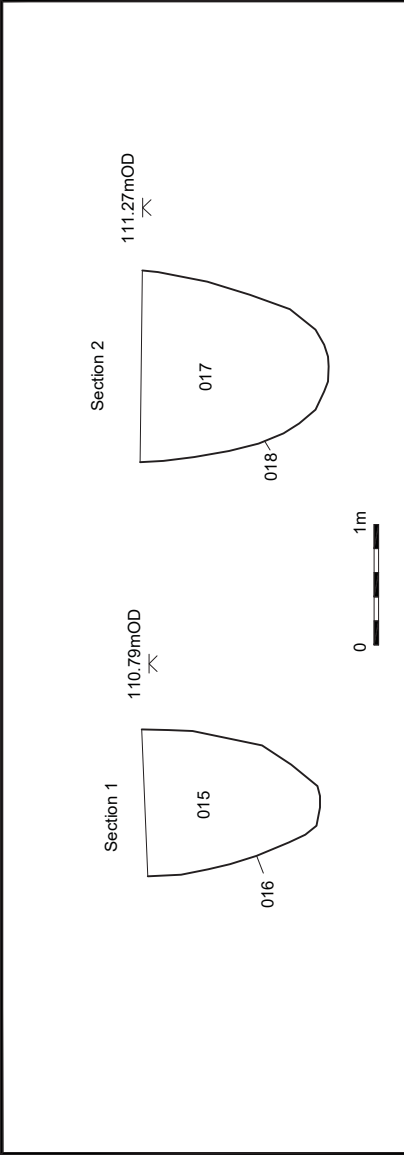
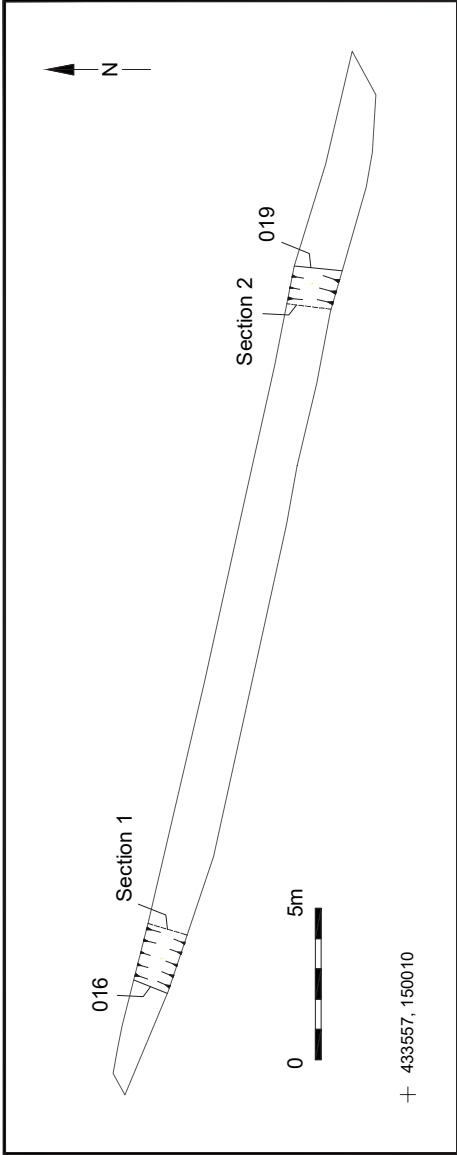
**Figure 1**  
 Faberstown to Hatherden: Location of Pipeline and Selected Cultural Heritage Assets

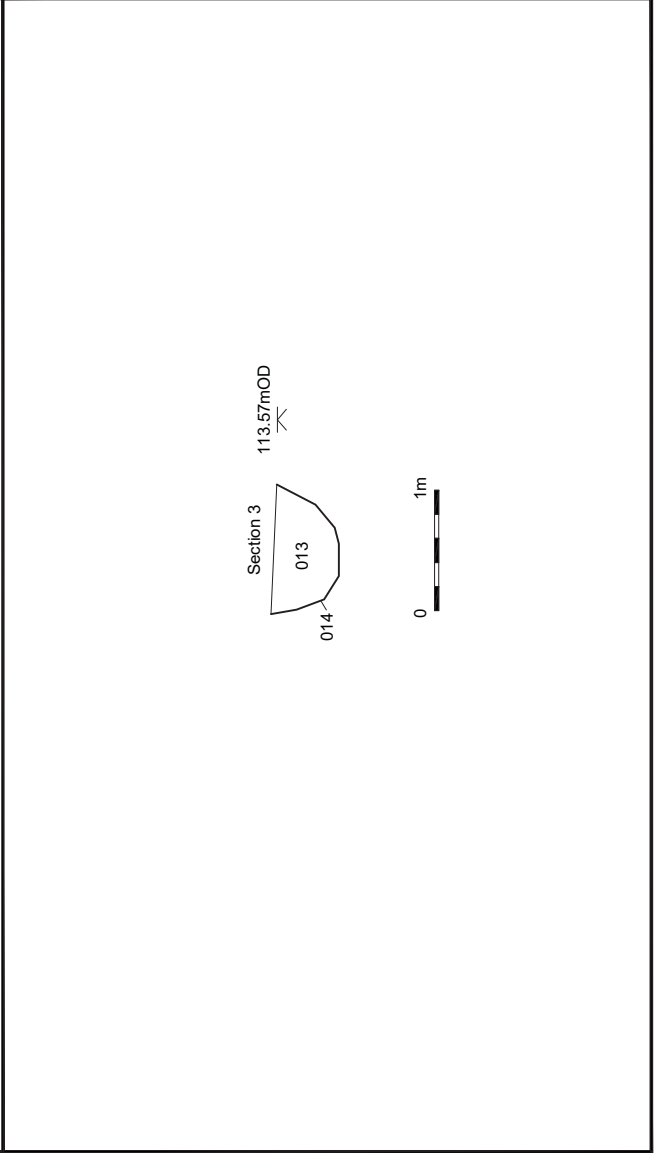
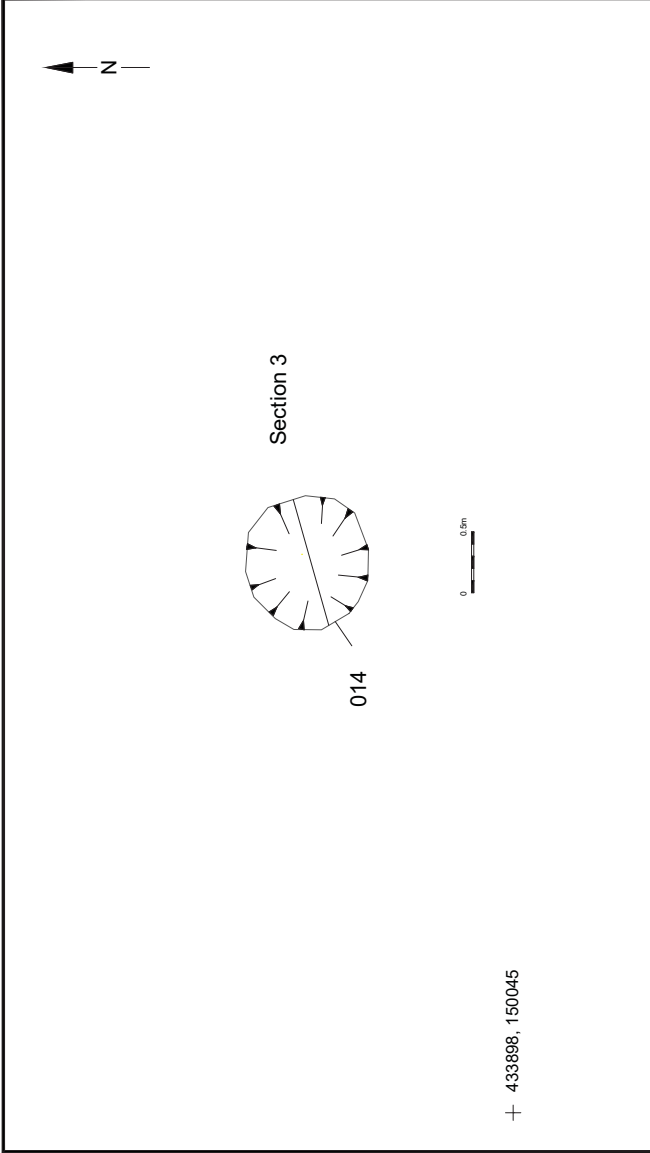
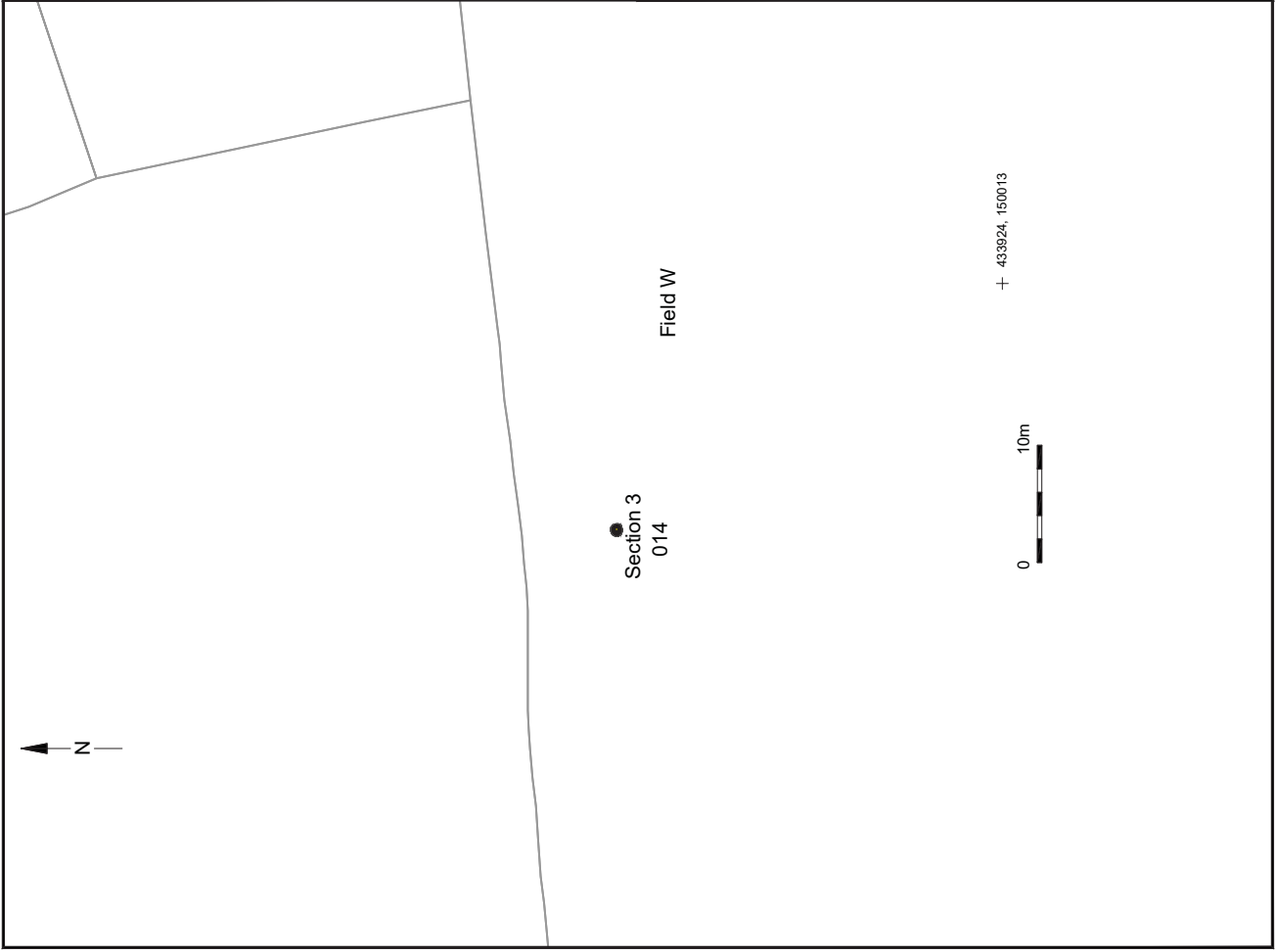


JANUARY 2015

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Project Ref: 160051	Oct 2016	Location of Pipeline and selected Cultural Heritage assets	
Report Ref: 2016188	Drawn by: AR		







© Archaeology South-East		Faberstown to Hatherden Pipe Line	
Project Ref: 160051	Oct 2016	Field W, Archaeological feature - plan and section.	
Report Ref: 2016188	Drawn by: AR		

Fig. 5

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