

**An Archaeological Evaluation at Abbots Ann, near Andover,
Hampshire**

Planning Ref:08/00910/HCC3N

NGR 432910 143245

**Project No:3454
Site Code: AAS08**

**ASE Report No. 2008100
OASIS id:archaeol6-44655**



**Sarah Porteus
With contributions by
Elke Raemen**

July 2008

**An Archaeological Evaluation at Abbots Ann, near Andover,
Hampshire**

Planning Ref:08/00910/HCC3N

NGR 432910 143245

**Project No:3454
Site Code: AAS 08**

**ASE Report No. 2008100
OASIS id:archaeol6-44655**

**Sarah Porteus
With contributions by
Elke Raemen**

July 2008

**Archaeology South-East
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex
BN41 1DR**

**Tel: 01273 426830
Fax: 01273 420866
Email: fau@ucl.ac.uk**

Abstract

Nine evaluation trenches totalling 170m in length were excavated on land to the south of Abbotts Ann, Andover, on the site of a proposed location for a primary school. The work was undertaken on the 23rd and 24th of June 2008. Plough scarring was present on the natural chalk bedrock resulting from modern deep ploughing. This is likely to have impacted upon the archaeological horizon, potentially removing all but the most substantial remains. No archaeological finds, deposits or features were identified.

CONTENTS

1.0	Introduction
2.0	Archaeological Background
3.0	Archaeological Methodology
4.0	Results
5.0	The Finds
6.0	Discussion
7.0	Conclusion

Bibliography
Acknowledgements

SMR Summary Sheet
OASIS Form

FIGURES

Figure 1:	Site Location
Figure 2:	Trench location
Figure 3:	Trench sections
Figure 4:	Trench 1 facing west
Figure 5:	Trench 2 facing south
Figure 6:	Trench 3 facing north-west
Figure 7:	Trench 4 facing north-west
Figure 8:	Trench 5 facing north-east
Figure 9:	Trench 6 facing south-west
Figure 10:	Trench 7 facing north
Figure 11:	Trench 8 facing north-west
Figure 12:	Trench 9 facing south-west

TABLES

Table 1:	Quantification of site archive.
Table 2:	Finds quantification

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

- 1.1.1 Hampshire County Council (HCC) commissioned Archaeology South-East, the contracting division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology, University College London, to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land on the southern outskirts of Abbotts Ann, near Andover, Hampshire, known henceforth as 'the site', (Fig. 1).

1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The site lies between the 75m and 85m contour lines on the southern edge of the village of Abbotts Ann. It straddles a discrete topographic u-shape in the landscape, which appears to form the headland of a southwest to northeast orientated channel, skirting the eastern edge of the village, and sweeping down toward the Pillhill Brook valley bottom. Geologically, the area overlies a junction between Cretaceous Upper Chalk to the east and later Tertiary deposits of clay with flint to the west (British Geological Survey Andover: England and Wales Sheet 283 Solid and Drift Edition 1:50 000 series). The site is currently in use as a cropped arable field.

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 The site is the location of a proposed new primary school. Hampshire County Council has granted planning permission subject to departure conditions (reference: 08/00910/HCC3N, submitted 26/03/08). Following a request by HCC Senior Archaeologist Hannah Fluck, an archaeological condition was attached to the planning permission requiring a programme of archaeological mitigation in advance of the development. An initial stage of this work was a Desk Based Assessment, carried out by Archaeology South-East (2007). Following on from this, the HCC Senior Archaeologist recommended a programme of archaeological investigation by trial trench evaluation. A 3% sample of the development area was subject to this trenching, equating to 180m of 1.80m wide trenches.

1.4 Aims and Objectives

- 1.4.1 The general objective of the archaeological evaluation was to determine as far as is reasonably possible, significance, condition, location, extent, date, character and quality of any surviving remains likely to be threatened by the proposed development.
- 1.4.2 The aim of the evaluation was to prospect the site and establish the distribution of archaeological remains and to add these to our current understanding of landscape development.
- 1.4.3 An additional aim was to test the efficacy of using SMR data to predict the archaeological potential and landscape. The site was predicted to hold moderate potential for prehistoric activity and moderate to high potential for Anglo-Saxon and Medieval activity.

1.5 Scope of Report

- 1.5.1 This report represents the findings of the archaeological evaluation undertaken by Sarah Porteus (Archaeologist, ASE) and Louise Munns (Assistant Archaeologist, ASE) with the assistance of Rob Cole (Surveyor, ASE) on the 23rd and 24rd of June 2008 at the proposed new school site to the south of Abbotts Ann, Andover.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 A full archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey was undertaken in 2007 (ASE 2007) the information contained within that report is summarised below with due acknowledgement.

2.2 Prehistoric (500,000BC – AD43)

2.2.1 There are two crop marks in the vicinity of the site (SMR ref. 32322 and 30407) which appear to represent enclosures. These are of unknown date, though most likely prehistoric.

2.3 Romano-British (AD43 – AD410)

2.3.1 Archaeological evidence for Roman activity in the area is sparse with a single SMR entry (SMR ref:35712) detailing a find of five sherds of Roman pottery found within the 1Km radius of the site.

2.4 Anglo-Saxon (AD410 – AD1066)

2.4.1 The village of Abbotts Ann is recorded as an Anglo-Saxon settlement (SMR ref: 28477) with finds of Anglo-Saxon pottery having been made during two archaeological watching briefs on the insertion of service cables within 1 kilometre of the site (SMR ref:37586 A and B).

2.5 Medieval (AD1066 – AD1485)

2.5.1 Medieval pottery and tile has been found in the Village of Abbotts Ann in addition to medieval pits and wall footings in Duck Street (SMR ref:30413/30414).

2.6 Post-Medieval (AD1485-AD1900)

2.6.1 The post-medieval environment of Abbotts Ann visible in a series of maps has changed little until the construction of a housing estate to the south of the village, immediately bounding the northern edge of the site.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 3.1** A total of nine trenches were excavated measuring between 10m and 30m in length with a standard width of 1.8m. The nine trenches cover an area amounting to 3% of the area to be affected by the development.
- 3.2** The trenches were located using Global positioning system (DGPS) and DGPS Total Station (Leica 1205 R100 Total Station, Leica system 1200 GPS).
- 3.3** All trenches were scanned prior to excavation using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT).
- 3.4** All trenches were excavated by a 13 tonne tracked machine fitted with a 1.8 metre toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. Excavation continued to the top of archaeological or the surface of the geological drift deposits whichever was uppermost.
- 3.5** A photographic record was kept of all trenches using digital, black and white film and colour slide film.
- 3.6** A long section of each trench was recorded on plastic draughting film at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50.
- 3.7** All contexts were recorded using standard UCL Field Archaeology Unit context recording sheets. Soil colours were recorded using visual inspection.
- 3.8** All excavated material was scanned both visually and using a metal detector to recover unstratified artefacts.
- 3.9** Any finds recovered were collected and bagged and taken for identification by specialists within ASE.
- 3.10** On completion of excavation spoil was backfilled by machine in an appropriate sequence, spread evenly and compacted.

Number of Contexts	23
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	2
Bulk Samples	0
Photographs	1 black and white film, 1 colour slide film, 25 digital exposures.
Bulk finds	2 bags
Registered finds	0
Environmental flots/residue	0

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Trenches 1 to 3 were located to the north west of the site in the area of the proposed sports pitch. Trenches 4 to 9 were targeted on the location of the proposed school buildings and sports facilities to the south east of the site (Fig. 2). The whole site was under a mature crop at the time of excavation.

4.2 Trench 1 (Figs 3 and 4)

4.2.1 List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
1/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m	79.92-80.80
1/002	Deposit	Ploughed subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m	79.72-80.60
1/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	79.52-80.40

4.2.2 Summary

Trench 1 measured 20m in length and was 1.80m wide with an average depth of 0.40m. The trench was aligned in an approximately west to east direction.

The natural chalk geology (1/003) was encountered at a minimum depth of 80.40m AOD sloping down to a maximum depth of 79.52m AOD. Plough scarring was observed in the natural chalk running in a north-west to south-east direction. Overlying the natural chalk was a dark orangish brown clayey silt subsoil (1/002) with frequent subangular natural flint and fragments of chalk, 0.20m thick. Overlying the subsoil was a mid greyish brown silty clay topsoil (1/001) 0.20m thick.

Several amorphous spreads were investigated and found to be irregular in shape with sterile orange brown clay silt fills. These were almost certainly naturally formed solution features (Fig 4).

No archaeological finds, features or deposits were present in Trench 1.

4.3 Trench 2 (Figs 3 and 5)

4.3.1 List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
2/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m	79.92-80.50
2/002	Deposit	Ploughed subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20-0.40m	79.72-80.30
2/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	79.32-80.10

4.3.2 Summary

Trench 2 measured 30m in length and was 1.80m wide with an average depth of 0.60m. The trench was aligned in a north south direction. The natural chalk geology, (2/003), was encountered at a minimum depth of 80.10m.AOD sloping down to a maximum depth of 73.32m.AOD. Plough scarring was visible in the natural chalk

running in a north-west to south-east direction. Overlying the natural chalk was a dark orangish brown clayey silt subsoil (1/002) with frequent subangular natural flint and fragments of chalk, 0.20m to 0.40m thick. Overlying the subsoil was a mid greyish brown silty clay topsoil (1/001) 0.20m thick.

No archaeological finds, features or deposits were present in Trench 2.

4.4 Trench 3 (Figs 3 and 6)

4.4.1 List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
3/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20-0.30m	79.70-80.65
3/002	Deposit	Ploughed subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30-0.50m	79.50-80.35
3/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	79.00-80.05

4.4.2 Summary

Trench 3 measured 20m in length and was 1.80m wide with an average depth of 0.80 metres. The trench was aligned in a north-west to south-east direction. The natural chalk geology, (3/003), was encountered at a minimum depth of 80.05m.AOD sloping down to a maximum depth of 79.00m.AOD. Plough scarring was visible in the natural chalk running in a north-west to south-east direction. Overlying the natural chalk was a dark orangish brown clayey silt subsoil (3/002) with frequent subangular natural flint and fragments of chalk 0.30-0.50m thick. Overlying the subsoil was a mid greyish brown silty clay topsoil, (3/001), 0.20-0.30m thick. A small quantity of CBM and a single sherd of pottery were recovered from the topsoil.

No archaeological features or deposits were present in Trench 3.

4.5 Trench 4 (Figs 3 and 7)

4.5.1 List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
4/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.10m	74.40-76.10
4/002	Deposit	ploughed subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.15-0.30m	74.30-76.00
4/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	74.15-75.70

4.5.2 Summary

Trench 4 measured 15m in length and was 1.80m with an average depth of 0.55m. The trench was aligned north-west to south-east. The natural chalk geology (4/003) was encountered at a minimum depth of 75.70m.AOD sloping down to a maximum depth of 74.15m.AOD. Plough scarring was visible in the chalk running in a north-west to south-east direction. Overlying the natural chalk was a dark orangish brown clayey silt subsoil (4/002) with frequent subangular natural flint and fragments of chalk, 0.15-0.30m thick. Overlying the subsoil was a mid greyish brown silty clay topsoil (4/001), 0.10m thick. A single ceramic fragment was found in the topsoil.

No archaeological features or deposits were present in Trench 4.

4.6 Trench 5 (Figs 3 and 8)

4.6.1 List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
5/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20-0.35m	75.66-75.97
5/002	Deposit	Ploughed subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.45-0.65m	75.41-75.62
5/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	74.76-75.17

4.6.2 Summary

Trench 5 measured 15m in length and was 1.80m wide with an average depth of 1.05 m. The trench ran in a west to east direction. The natural chalk geology (5/003) was encountered at a minimum depth of 75.17m.AOD sloping down to a maximum depth of 74.76m.AOD. Infrequent plough scarring was visible in the natural chalk running in an approximate north-west to south-east direction. Overlying the natural chalk was a dark orangish brown clayey silt subsoil (5/002) with frequent subangular natural flint and fragments of chalk 0.20-0.35m thick. Overlying the subsoil was a mid greyish brown silty clay topsoil (5/001) 0.45-0.65m thick.

Two large irregularly shaped anomalies were identified in the base of Trench 5. A half section of these features demonstrated an irregular base consistent with that created by tree roots, no charcoal or finds were present in the anomalies which are likely to be naturally occurring tree throws.

No archaeological finds or features were present in Trench 5.

4.7 Trench 6 (Figs 3 and 9)

4.7.1 List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
6/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25-0.40m	75.17-76.22
6/002	Deposit	Ploughed subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.43-0.55m	75.82-75.82
6/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	75.27-75.39

4.7.1 Summary

Trench 6 measured 15m in length and was 1.80m wide, with an average depth of 0.80m. The trench ran in an approximately north to south direction. The natural chalk geology (6/003) was encountered at a minimum depth of 75.39m.AOD sloping down to a maximum depth of 75.27m.AOD. Plough scarring was observed in the natural chalk running in a north-west to south-east direction. Overlying the natural chalk was a dark orangish brown clayey silt subsoil (6/002) with frequent subangular natural flint and fragments of chalk 0.25-0.40 metres thick. Overlying the subsoil was a mid greyish brown silty clay topsoil (6/001) 0.43-0.55m thick.

No archaeological finds, features or deposits were present in Trench 6.

4.8 Trench 7 (Figs 3 and 10)

4.8.1 List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
7/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.23-0.30m	75.38-76.20
7/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	75.08-75.97

4.8.2 Summary

Trench 7 measured 20m in length with a width of 1.80m and an average depth of 0.30m. The trench ran in an approximately north to south direction. The natural chalk geology (7/002) was encountered at a minimum depth of 75.97m.AOD sloping down to a maximum depth of 75.08m.AOD. Plough scarring was observed in the natural chalk running in a north-east to south-west direction. Overlying the natural was a mid greyish brown silty clay topsoil (7/001) 0.23-0.30m thick.

No archaeological finds, features or deposits were present in Trench 7.

4.9 Trench 8 (Figs 3 and 11)

4.9.1 List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
8/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.10-0.20m	77.25-77.75
8/002	Deposit	Ploughed subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.05-0.10m	77.15-77.55
8/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	77.05-77.45

4.9.2 Summary

Trench 8 measured 10m in length with a width of 1.80m and an average depth of 0.30m. The trench ran in an approximately north-west to south-east direction. The natural chalk geology (8/003) was encountered at a minimum depth of 77.45m.AOD sloping down to a maximum depth of 77.05m.AOD. Very faint plough scarring was present running in a north west to south east direction. Overlying the natural chalk was a dark orangish brown clayey silt subsoil (8/002) with frequent subangular natural flint and fragments of chalk 0.05-0.10m thick. Overlying the subsoil was a mid greyish brown silty clay topsoil (8/001) 0.10-0.20m thick.

No archaeological finds, features or deposits were present in Trench 8.

4.10 Trench 9 (Figs 3 and 12)

4.10.1 List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
9/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.15-0.20m	77.15-78.25
9/002	Deposit	Ploughed subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.10-0.20m	77.00-78.05

9/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	76.90-77.85
-------	---------	---------	-----	-----	-----	-------------

4.10.2 Summary

Trench 9 measured 20m in length with a width of 1.80m and an average depth of 0.40m. The trench ran in an approximately north to south direction. The natural chalk geology (9/003) was encountered at a minimum depth of 77.85m.AOD sloping down to a maximum depth of 76.90m.AOD. Faint plough scarring was present running in a south-west to north-east direction. Overlying the natural chalk was a dark orangish brown clayey silt subsoil (9/002) with frequent subangular natural flint and fragments of chalk 0.10-0.20m thick. Overlying the subsoil was a mid greyish brown silty clay topsoil (9/001) 0.15-0.20m thick.

No archaeological finds, features or deposits were present in Trench 9.

5.0 THE FINDS by Elke Raemen

- 5.1** A small assemblage of finds has been recovered during the evaluation (Table 2). Only one piece of pottery was recovered (3/001). The fragment consists of a brown-glazed buff earthenware of 17th- to early 18th- century date.

Contex	Pot	wt (g)	CBM	wt (g)
3/001	1	10	2	128
4/001			1	22

Table 2: Finds quantification

- 5.2** In addition, the excavations produced three pieces of ceramic building material (CBM). Contexts (3/001) and (4/001) both contained a single high fired roof tile fragment, dating to the 18th to 19th century. The fragment from (3/001) is moderate fine to medium sand-tempered with rare clay pellets to 1 mm. The piece contained by (4/001) exhibits a sparse fine sand-tempered fabric.
- 5.3** A single brick fragment with a high fired fabric containing sparse fine sand-temper, rare iron oxides to 1 mm and rare crushed flint inclusions to 19 mm was recovered from (3/001). The piece dates to the 18th to 19th century.
- 5.3** The assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis. No further work is required.

6.0 DISCUSSION

6.1 Levels of Truncation

- 6.1.1 The site has been extensively ploughed, demonstrated by the plough marks which were present in every trench to a greater or lesser degree. The subsoil and topsoil both contained occasional or moderate amounts of the natural chalk deposited throughout. The deposits overlying the natural were, for the most part, very shallow, only 0.23m in Trench 7 for example. Any shallow, ephemeral, archaeological features or deposits which may have been present on the site would almost certainly have been removed by this modern, deep ploughing. Only features which were initially cut deeply into the natural, underlying chalk would potentially survive or be detectable. No such archaeological features were identified.

6.2 Unstratified Artefacts

- 6.2.1 The site yielded very few finds with the topsoil being almost entirely sterile with the exception of Trench 3, which yielded a single sherd of pottery of 17th to 18th century date, and two CBM fragments of 18th to 19th century date and trench 4 which yielded a single CBM fragment also of 18th to 19th century in date. These two trenches lie closest to the modern housing development to the north of the site which may explain the presence of CBM. The lack of finds suggests that there was not intensive ancient activity in the vicinity.

6.3 Natural Features

- 6.3.1 Impressions of tree throws were identified in Trench 5 and natural solution features were identified in Trench 1. These features are not of archaeological significance

7.0 CONCLUSION

- 7.1** The general aim of the evaluation, as specified in the WSI has been fulfilled; no archaeological features or artefacts were present in the trial trenches. This negative evaluation perhaps does not bear out the potential as suggested by the SMR record, particularly with regard to the possibility of Saxon remains. However, in light of the degree of disturbance by ploughing and the likelihood artefactual remains of this date may be fairly ephemeral, it is difficult to give a definitive answer as to the extent of past Saxon occupation.
- 7.2** It is unlikely, given the lack of finds and the extensive modern agricultural disturbance on the site that the new development will impact upon significant or extensive archaeological remains.
- 7.3** It can be stated with confidence that no archaeology is present in the trenches excavated as all were reduced to natural geology during the course of the excavations.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ASE 2007. *An archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey on land at Abbotts Ann, Hampshire*. Unpublished report: ASE project number 3096.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The assistance of Liam Presley of Hampshire County Council, Hannah Fluck (Senior Archaeologist, HCC), David Hopkins (County Archaeologist, HCC) and Matthew Read, farmer, is greatly acknowledged.

SMR Summary Form

Site Code	AAS08					
Identification Name and Address	Abbotts Ann Near Andover, Hampshire.					
County, District &/or Borough	Hampshire, Test Valley, Abbotts Ann					
OS Grid Refs.	432910 143245					
Geology	Cretaceous Upper Chalk					
Arch. South-East Project Number	3454					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. ✓	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field ✓	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 23 rd -24 th June 2008	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Hampshire County Council					
Project Manager	Neil Griffin					
Project Supervisor	Sarah Porteus					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM	Other Modern		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p><i>Archaeological evaluation trenching targeting the location of proposed school buildings to the south of Abbotts Ann. The area had been heavily ploughed down to the underlying chalk with modern machinery reducing the potential for recovering archaeological remains. No archaeological finds or features were identified.</i></p>						

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-44655

Project details

Project name an evaluation at Abbotts Ann primary School, Nr Andover,
Hampshire

Short description of
the project Nine evaluation trenches totalling 170m in length were excavated on
land to the south of Abbotts Ann, Andover, on the site of a proposed
location for a primary school. The work was undertaken on the 23rd and
24th of June 2008. Plough scarring was present on the natural chalk
bedrock resulting from modern deep ploughing. This is likely to have
impacted upon the archaeological horizon, potentially removing all but
the most substantial remains. No archaeological finds, deposits or
features were identified.

Project dates Start: 23-06-2008 End: 24-06-2008

Previous/future
work Yes / Not known

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m

Monument type NONE None

Significant Finds NONE None

Methods &
techniques 'Targeted Trenches'

Development type Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law
courts etc.)

Prompt Planning condition

Position in the
planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE TEST VALLEY ABBOTTS ANN Abbotts Ann School (Prpopsed), Nr Andover
Postcode	SP11 7
Study area	10000.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	SU 432910 143245 50.9261985368 -1.383967067330 50 55 34 N 001 23 02 W Point
Height OD	Min: 74.15m Max: 80.80m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Hampshire County Council
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Neil Griffin
Project supervisor	Sarah Porteus
Type of sponsor/funding body	County Council
Name of sponsor/funding body	Hampshire County Council

Project archives

Physical Archive	No
------------------	----

Exists?

Digital Archive recipient Hampshire County Council Museums Service

Digital Contents 'none'

Digital Media available 'Images raster / digital photography','Text'

Paper Archive recipient Hampshire County Council Museums Service

Paper Contents 'none'

Paper Media available 'Context sheet','Drawing','Photograph','Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title An archaeological desk based Assessment and walkover survey on land at Abbotts Ann, Hampshire

Author(s)/Editor(s) Archaeology South-East

Other bibliographic details Project number 3096

Date 2007

Issuer or publisher Archaeology South-East

Place of issue or publication Archaeology South-East

Description Grey Literature report.

Entered by Sarah Porteus (s.porteus@ucl.ac.uk)

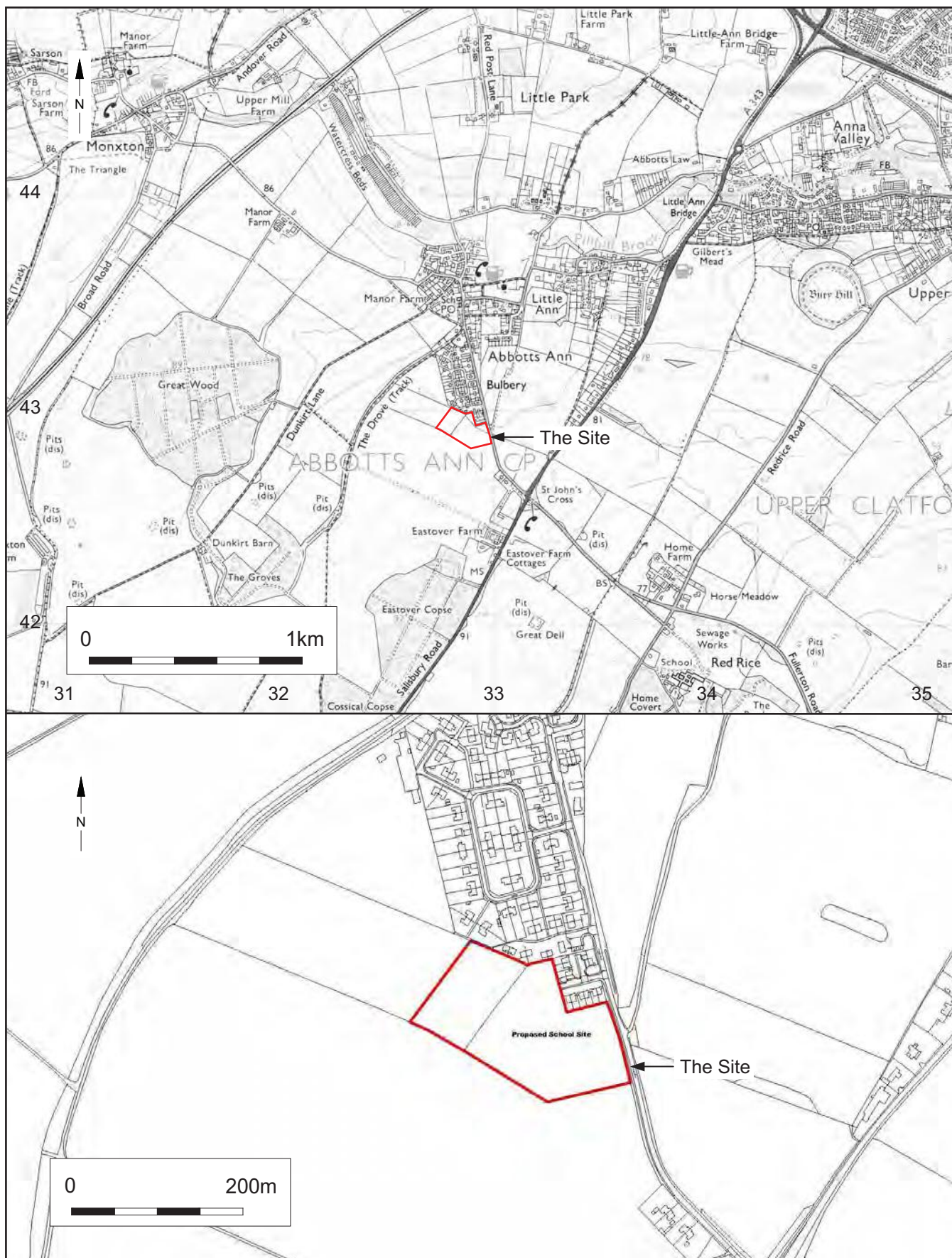
Entered on 26 June 2008

OASIS:

Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice

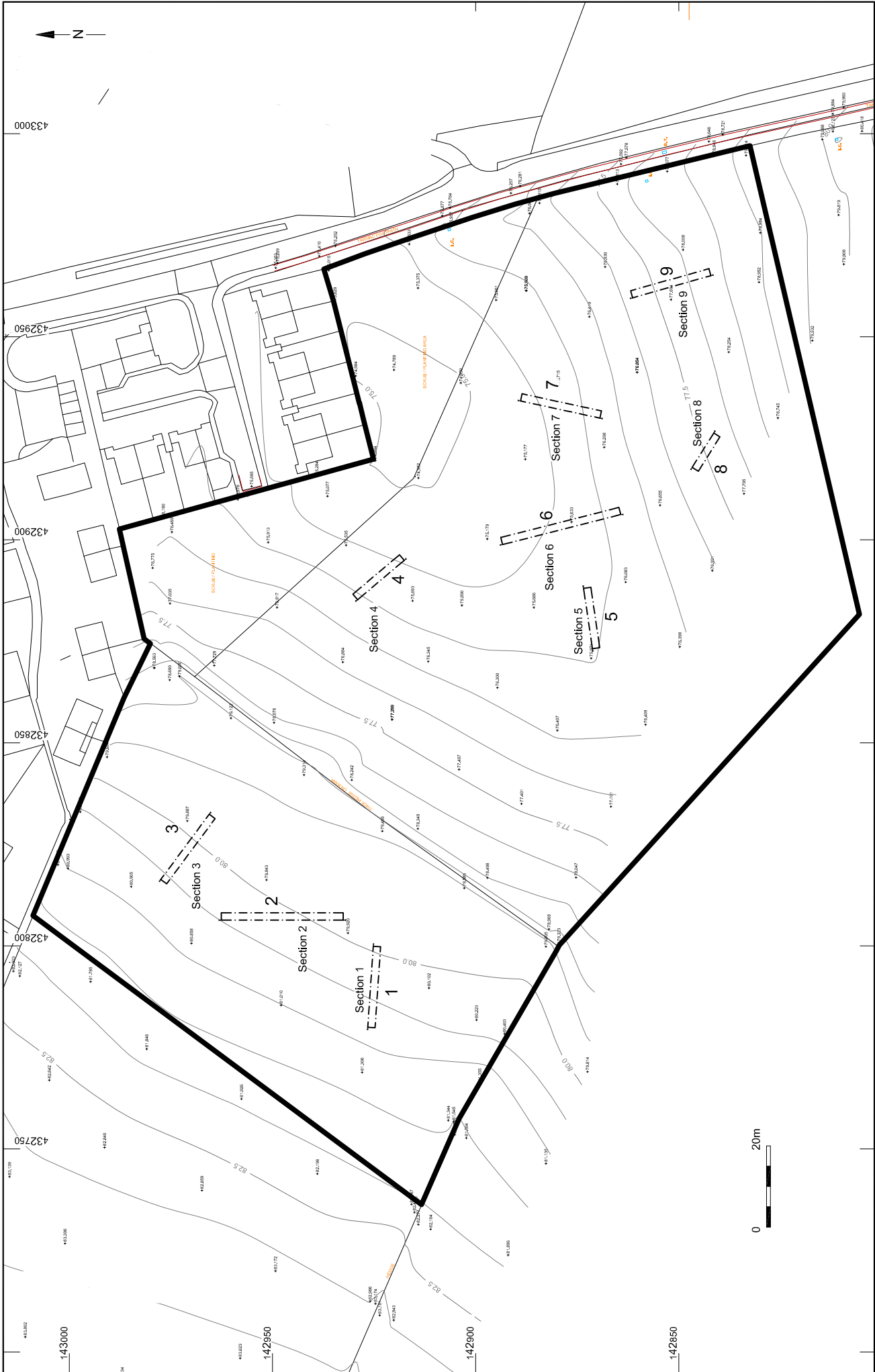
© ADS 1996-2006 Created by [Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham, email](#) Last modified Friday 3 February 2006

Cite only: <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/oasis/print.cfm?ID=44658> for this page



© Archaeology South-East		Abbotts Ann Primary School	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 3454	July 2008	Site Location	
Report Ref: 2008100	Drawn by: JLR		

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey's 1:25000 map of 1997 with permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office. Crown Copyright. Licence No. AL 503 10 A



© Archaeology South-East		Abbots Ann Primary School	
Project Ref: 3454	July 2008	Trench location in relation to existing site	
Report Ref: 2008100	Drawn by: JLR		

Fig. 2

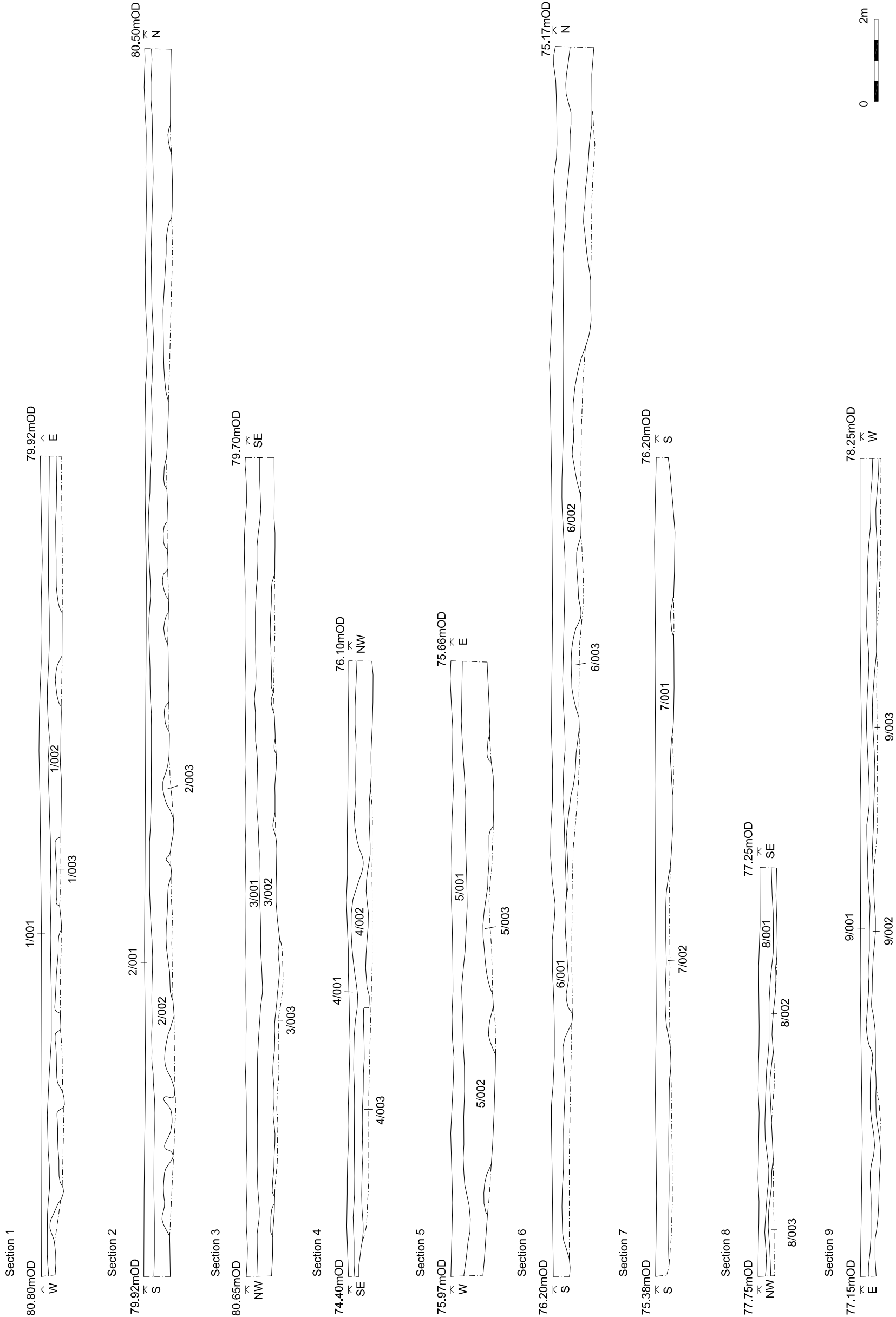




Fig. 4: Trench 1, facing west



Fig. 5: Trench 2, facing south

© Archaeology South-East		Abbotts Ann Primary School	Figs. 4 & 5
Project Ref: 3454	July 2008		
Report Ref: 2008100	Drawn by: JLR		



Fig. 6: Trench 3, facing north-west



Fig. 7: Trench 4, facing north-west

© Archaeology South-East		Abbotts Ann Primary School	Figs. 6 & 7
Project Ref: 3454	July 2008		
Report Ref: 2008100	Drawn by: JLR		



Fig. 8: Trench 5, facing north-east



Fig. 9: Trench 6, facing south-west

© Archaeology South-East		Abbotts Ann Primary School	Figs. 8 & 9
Project Ref: 3454	July 2008		
Report Ref: 2008100	Drawn by: JLR		



Fig. 10: Trench 7, facing north



Fig. 11: Trench 8, facing north-west

© Archaeology South-East		Abbotts Ann Primary School	Figs. 10 & 11
Project Ref: 3454	July 2008		
Report Ref: 2008100	Drawn by: JLR		



Fig. 12: Trench 9, facing south-west

© Archaeology South-East		Abbotts Ann Primary School	Fig. 12
Project Ref: 3454	July 2008		
Report Ref: 2008100	Drawn by: JLR		

Head Office
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex BN41 1DR
Tel: +44(0)1273 426830 Fax: +44(0)1273 420866
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
Web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk



London Office
Centre for Applied Archaeology
Institute of Archaeology
University College London
31-34 Gordon Square, London, WC1 0PY
Tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778 Fax: +44(0)20 7383 2572
Web: www.ucl.ac.uk/caa

The contracts division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, University College London 

©Archaeology South-East