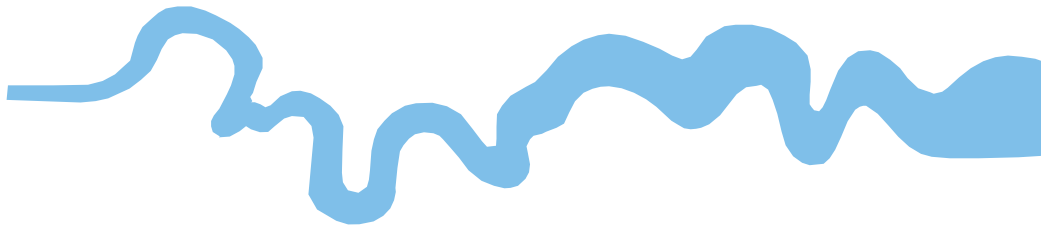


T V A S



SOUTH

**Lowsley Farm, Longmoor Road,
Liphook, Hampshire**

Archaeological Evaluation

by Sean Wallis

Site Code: LRL16/157

(SU 8300 3200)

Lowsley Farm, Longmoor Road, Liphook, Hampshire

**An Archaeological Evaluation
for Taylor Wimpey Southern Counties**

by Sean Wallis

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code
LRL 17/19

July 2017

Summary

Site name: Lowsley Farm, Longmoor Road, Liphook, Hampshire

Grid reference: SU 8300 3200

Site activity: Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 3rd–6th July 2017

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: Sean Wallis

Site code: LRL 16/157

Area of site: c. 3.6 ha

Summary of results: The archaeological evaluation at Lowsley Farm, Liphook, successfully investigated those parts of the site which were to be most affected by the construction of a new housing development. Thirty-five trenches were excavated across the site, but the only features of possible archaeological interest consisted of four gullies. Of these, one was of post-medieval in date, whilst the others could not be dated but may well be of similar date. A single sherd of Iron Age pottery was recovered from the subsoil. On the basis of this evidence the site is considered to have low archaeological potential.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Hampshire Cultural Trust in due course.

*This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder. All TVAS unpublished fieldwork reports are available on our website:
www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp.*

Report edited/checked by: Steve Preston ✓ 28.07.17 Steve Ford ✓ 28.07.17

Lowsley Farm, Longmoor Road, Liphook, Hampshire An Archaeological Evaluation

by Sean Wallis

Report 16/157

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out on a parcel of land at Lowsley Farm, Longmoor Road, Liphook, Hampshire (SU 8300 3200) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Martin Stevens of Taylor Wimpey Southern Counties, Colvedene Court, Wessex Business Park, Colden Common, SO21 1WP.

Planning permission (34310/016) has been granted by East Hampshire District Council to construct a new housing development on the site. The permission is subject to a condition (6) relating to archaeology and the historic environment. Due to the possible presence of sub-surface archaeological deposits on the site, a programme of archaeological work was required to determine the archaeological potential of the site and inform the production of a strategy for mitigation if necessary. It was therefore proposed to conduct a field evaluation by means of machine trenching. It was agreed that no archaeological work had to be undertaken on the western portion of the site, as this had been occupied by a former brickworks, and had been subject to dumping of made ground and / or clay extraction.

This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012), and the District Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr David Hopkins of Hampshire County Council, who advises East Hampshire District Council on archaeological matters. The fieldwork was undertaken by Sean Wallis and Jim Webster between 3rd and 6th July 2017, and the site code is LRL 16/157. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading, and will be deposited with the Hampshire Cultural Trust in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located to the north of Longmoor Road, approximately 900m west of the historic core of Liphook, close to Hampshire's eastern border (Figs 1 and 2). The majority of the site consisted of two arable fields, divided by a small wooded area. The western part of the site had previously been part of a brickworks and was

therefore excluded from the evaluation. One trench was excavated in the rear garden area of one of the houses fronting onto Longmoor Road, as this area was to be used for an access route. The site generally slopes down towards the north-west, and the height above Ordnance Datum therefore varied from about 88m in the north-west part of the site, to approximately 100m in the south-eastern corner. According to the British Geological Survey the underlying geology of much of the site consists of the Bargate Beds of the Lower Greensand Formation, with some overlying deposits of the Sandgate Beds being present in the western part of the site (BGS 1981). The geology recorded during the evaluation generally consisted of light orange brown sandy clay.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site had been highlighted in a briefing note produced by the Hampshire County Council Archaeological Officer (David Hopkins). In summary, relatively little is recorded for the vicinity of the site. A modest number of finds of prehistoric date, such as worked flints and Bronze Age pottery, are recorded in the Hampshire Historic Environment Record, although most of the entries for the area are of medieval and later date. Liphook itself is thought to have medieval origins.

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of proposed development.

Specific aims of the project were:

- to determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on this site.
- to determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present; and
- to inform a strategy for mitigation if required.

Thirty-five trenches were to be dug, each measuring 25m in length and 2m in width. The trenches were positioned to target those parts of the site which would be most affected by the proposed development. The trenches were to be dug using a 360° type machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. All spoilheaps were to be monitored for finds. Where archaeological features were certainly or probably present, the stripped areas were to be cleaned using appropriate hand tools. Sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits exposed were to be excavated or sampled by hand to an agreed sampling fraction, satisfy the aims of the brief, without compromising the integrity of any archaeological features that may warrant preservation *in situ*.

Results

The trenches were dug close to their intended positions, although a few had to be shortened or shifted slightly due to logistical constraints (Fig. 3). The trenches measured between 21.20m and 27.20m in length, and between 0.32m and 0.67m in depth. All were 1.80m wide due to the size of the machine (Pl. 1). The stratigraphy in all trenches consisted of topsoil (0.15–0.28m deep, deeper in Trench 35) above subsoil (0.10–0.20m deep) above the natural light orange brown sandy clay (Fig. 5). The trenches with potential archaeological features are described below, whilst a complete list of the trenches, giving lengths, breadths, depths, and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. Appendix 2 summarizes the features excavated.

Trench 10 (Figs 4 and 5; Pl. 11)

Trench 10 was orientated approximately WNW-ESE, and was 25.50m long and up to 0.40m deep. The top of the natural geology was recorded beneath 0.20m of topsoil (50) and 0.10m of subsoil (51). Gully 3 was recorded between 9.60m and 11.80m from the north end of the trench, aligned roughly north–south, and a slot was excavated across the feature by hand. The gully was up to 0.60m wide and 0.17m deep, with a single fill of mid orange brown clayey sand (54). No archaeological finds were recovered from the feature.

Trench 21

Trench 21 was orientated west–east, and was 24.40m long and up to 0.46m deep. The top of the natural geology was recorded beneath 0.28m of topsoil (50) and 0.11m of subsoil (51). No archaeological features were present but a sherd of prehistoric pottery (which disintegrated on lifting) was recovered from the subsoil (51).

Trench 24 (Fig. 4; Pl. 12)

Trench 24 was orientated approximately SW-NE, and was 27.00m long and up to 0.40m deep. The top of the natural geology was recorded beneath 0.20m of topsoil (50) and 0.12m of subsoil (51). Gully 4 was recorded aligned north–south, between 16.40m and 17.60m from the south-west end of the trench, but was not excavated. The gully was up to 0.70m wide, with an upper fill of mid orange brown clayey sand (55). Three small fragments of post-medieval tile were recovered from this deposit.

Trench 31 (Figs 4 and 5; Pl. 10)

Trench 31 was 25.30m long and up to 0.41m deep, and was orientated approximately SSW-NNE. The top of the natural geology was recorded beneath 0.23m of topsoil (50) and 0.14m of subsoil (51). Gully 2 was recorded between 12.10m and 13.70m from the south end of the trench, and a slot was excavated across the feature by hand. The gully was up to 0.40m wide and 0.05m deep, with a single fill of mid brown clayey silt (53). No archaeological finds were recovered from the feature.

Trench 32 (Figs 4 and 5; Pls 8 and 9)

This trench was 25.70m long and up to 0.47m deep, and was orientated approximately SE-NW. The top of the natural geology was recorded beneath 0.23m of topsoil (50) and 0.12m of subsoil (51). A gully (1) was observed between 3.00m and 5.00m from the south-east end of the trench, and a slot was excavated across the feature by hand. The gully was seen to be up to 0.65m wide and 0.15m deep, with a single fill of mid brown clayey silt (52). No archaeological finds were recovered from this deposit.

Finds

Pottery by Richard Tabor

Six refitting sherds weighing 11g were recovered from the subsoil (51) in trench 21. They were in a moderately well-fired, hard, dark grey glauconitic sandy fabric with orange exterior and dark grey interior surfaces. The matrix included sparse fine (<1mm), medium (<2mm) and coarse (<4mm) burnt angular flint fragments and rare flint pebbles (<4mm). Patchy traces of a possible reddish brown external slip were visible on some sherds which appeared to be from a hand-made vessel.

The fabric is consistent with an Iron Age rather than earlier date. Iron rich reddish-brown coats or slips feature, usually on finer wares, occur most frequently in the earlier part of the period.

Ceramic Building Material by Danielle Milbank

A total of 3 fragments of ceramic building material (165g) were recovered from the upper fill (55) of gully 4 in trench 24. They comprise three pieces of tile, which were examined under x10 magnification. All three are of the same fine clay fabric, slightly soft, with very sparse grog inclusions, with a sandy base. The colour is a very pale orange red, and the form is fairly uneven, 10mm thick, with edge thickening and a shallow, uneven finger groove along the edge of two of the fragments. They represent roof tile and the form and thickness are suggestive of an early post-medieval date, although they could be slightly earlier.

Conclusion

The archaeological evaluation at Lowsley Farm, Liphook, successfully investigated those parts of the site which were to be most affected by the construction of a new housing development. Thirty-five trenches were excavated across the site, but the only archaeological features recorded consisted of four gullies. Of these, one appears to

be post-medieval in date, whilst the others could not be dated. A single unstratified Iron Age pottery sherd was also recovered. The site is considered to have low archaeological potential.

References

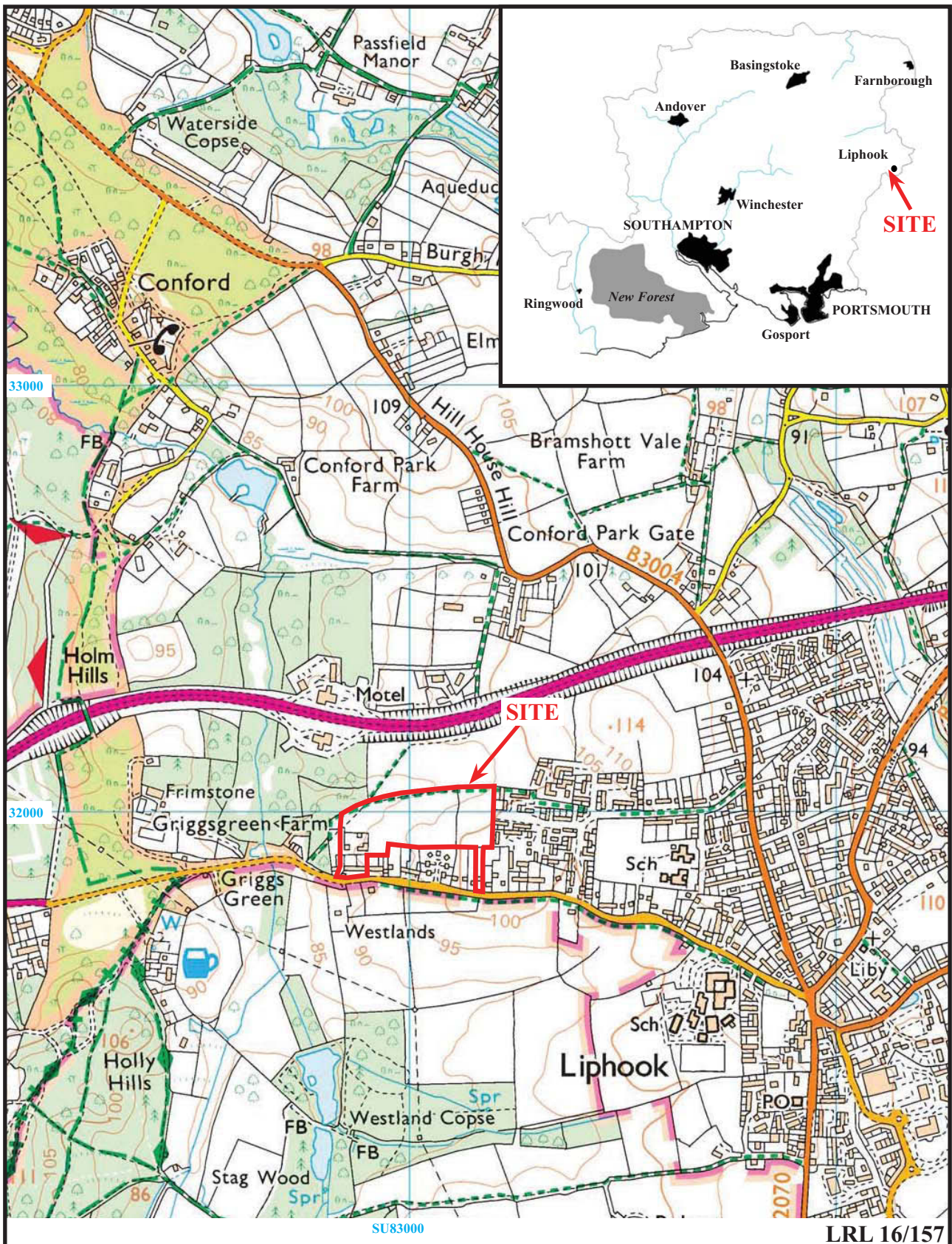
BGS, 1981, *British Geological Survey*, 1:50000, Sheet 301, Solid and Drift Edition, Keyworth
NPPF, 2012, *National Planning Policy Framework*, Dept of Communities and Local Government, London

APPENDIX 1: Trench details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	26.90	1.80	0.50	0-0.25m topsoil (50); 0.25-0.40m subsoil (51); 0.40-0.50m+ light orange brown sandy clay (natural geology).
2	24.50	1.80	0.45	0-0.26m topsoil (50); 0.26-0.40m subsoil (51); 0.40-0.45m+ light orange brown sandy clay (natural geology).
3	27.20	1.80	0.50	0-0.26m topsoil (50); 0.26-0.44m subsoil (51); 0.44-0.50m+ light orange brown sandy clay (natural geology). [PI. 2]
4	24.90	1.80	0.38	0-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20-0.30m subsoil (51); 0.30-0.38m+ light orange brown sandy clay (natural geology).
5	24.90	1.80	0.54	0-0.22m topsoil (50); 0.22-0.42m subsoil (51); 0.42-0.54m+ light orange brown sandy clay (natural geology).
6	25.70	1.80	0.42	0-0.22m topsoil (50); 0.22-0.36m subsoil (51); 0.36-0.42m+ light orange brown sandy clay (natural geology). [PI. 3]
7	25.60	1.80	0.52	0-0.26m topsoil (50); 0.26-0.44m subsoil (51); 0.44-0.52m+ light orange brown sandy clay (natural geology).
8	21.20	1.80	0.40	0-0.26m topsoil (50); 0.26-0.34m subsoil (51); 0.34-0.40m+ light orange brown sandy clay (natural geology).
9	25.40	1.80	0.40	0-0.22m topsoil (50); 0.22-0.32m subsoil (51); 0.32-0.40m+ light orange brown sandy clay (natural geology).
10	25.50	1.80	0.40	0-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20-0.30m subsoil (51); 0.30-0.40m+ light orange brown sandy clay (natural geology). Gully 3. [PI. 11]
11	23.90	1.80	0.50	0-0.28m topsoil (50); 0.28-0.42m subsoil (51); 0.42-0.50m+ light orange brown sandy clay (natural geology).
12	25.80	1.80	0.44	0-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20-0.30m subsoil (51); 0.30-0.44m+ light orange brown sandy clay (natural geology).
13	26.50	1.80	0.35	0-0.18m topsoil (50); 0.18-0.28m subsoil (51); 0.28-0.35m+ light orange brown sandy clay (natural geology). [PI. 4]
14	25.10	1.80	0.47	0-0.26m topsoil (50); 0.26-0.38m subsoil (51); 0.38-0.47m+ light orange brown sandy clay (natural geology).
15	24.60	1.80	0.53	0-0.22m topsoil (50); 0.22-0.44m subsoil (51); 0.44-0.53m+ light orange brown sandy clay (natural geology). [PI. 5]
16	26.20	1.80	0.50	0-0.25m topsoil (50); 0.25-0.40m subsoil (51); 0.40-0.50m+ light orange brown sandy clay (natural geology).
17	25.20	1.80	0.45	0-0.22m topsoil (50); 0.22-0.35m subsoil (51); 0.35-0.45m+ light orange brown sandy clay (natural geology).
18	26.50	1.80	0.34	0-0.16m topsoil (50); 0.16-0.28m subsoil (51); 0.28-0.34m+ light orange brown sandy clay (natural geology).
19	24.30	1.80	0.32	0-0.15m topsoil (50); 0.15-0.24m subsoil (51); 0.24-0.32m+ light orange brown sandy clay (natural geology).
20	22.30	1.80	0.43	0-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20-0.32m subsoil (51); 0.32-0.43m+ light orange brown sandy clay (natural geology).
21	24.40	1.80	0.46	0-0.28m topsoil (50); 0.28-0.39m subsoil (51); 0.39-0.46m+ light orange brown sandy clay (natural geology).
22	26.70	1.80	0.37	0-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20-0.34m subsoil (51); 0.34-0.37m+ light orange brown sandy clay (natural geology). [PI. 6]
23	25.00	1.80	0.44	0-0.25m topsoil (50); 0.25-0.38m subsoil (51); 0.38-0.44m+ light orange brown sandy clay (natural geology).
24	27.00	1.80	0.40	0-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20-0.32m subsoil (51); 0.32-0.40m+ light orange brown sandy clay (natural geology). Gully 4. [PI. 12]
25	24.00	1.80	0.50	0-0.24m topsoil (50); 0.24-0.38m subsoil (51); 0.38-0.50m+ light orange brown sandy clay (natural geology). [PI. 7]
26	25.00	1.80	0.53	0-0.26m topsoil (50); 0.26-0.44m subsoil (51); 0.44-0.53m+ light orange brown sandy clay (natural geology).
27	25.90	1.80	0.49	0-0.24m topsoil (50); 0.24-0.42m subsoil (51); 0.42-0.49m+ light orange brown sandy clay (natural geology).
28	24.00	1.80	0.55	0-0.26m topsoil (50); 0.26-0.42m subsoil (51); 0.42-0.55m+ light orange brown sandy clay (natural geology).
29	25.20	1.80	0.57	0-0.28m topsoil (50); 0.28-0.40m subsoil (51); 0.40-0.57m+ light orange brown sandy clay (natural geology).
30	26.60	1.80	0.57	0-0.24m topsoil (50); 0.24-0.39m subsoil (51); 0.39-0.57m+ light orange brown sandy clay (natural geology).
31	25.30	1.80	0.41	0-0.23m topsoil (50); 0.23-0.37m subsoil (51); 0.37-0.41m+ light orange brown sandy clay (natural geology). Gully 2. [PI. 10]
32	25.70	1.80	0.47	0-0.23m topsoil (50); 0.23-0.35m subsoil (51); 0.35-0.47m+ light orange brown sandy clay (natural geology). Gully 1. [PIs 8, 9]
33	25.60	1.80	0.40	0-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20-0.30m subsoil (51); 0.30-0.40m+ light orange brown sandy clay (natural geology).
34	21.20	1.80	0.34	0-0.14m topsoil (50); 0.14-0.28m subsoil (51); 0.28-0.34m+ light orange brown sandy clay (natural geology).
35	25.30	1.80	0.67	0-0.54m topsoil (50); 0.54-0.64m subsoil (51); 0.64-0.67m+ light orange brown sandy clay (natural geology).

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

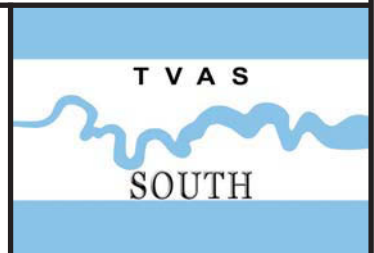
<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
32	1	52	Gully	Undated	
31	2	53	Gully	Undated	
10	3	54	Gully	Undated	
24	4	55	Gully	Post-medieval	Tile.

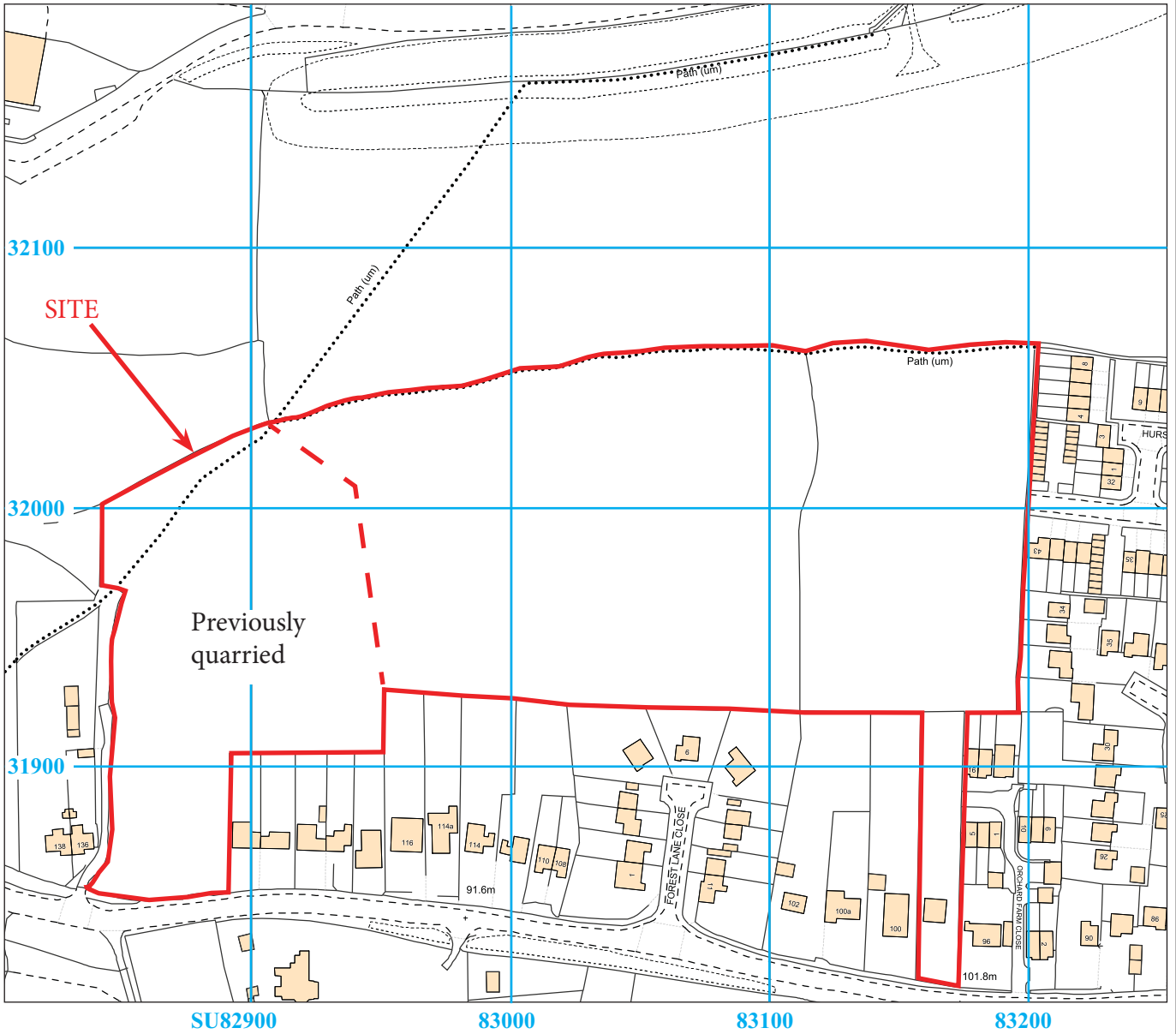


**Lowsley Farm, Longmoor Road
Liphook, Hampshire, 2017
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 1. Location of site within Liphook and Hampshire.

Reproduced under licence from Ordnance Survey Explorer Digital mapping at 1:12500
Crown Copyright reserved





LRL 16/157



**Lowsley Farm, Longmoor Road,
Liphook, Hampshire, 2017
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 2. Detailed location of site

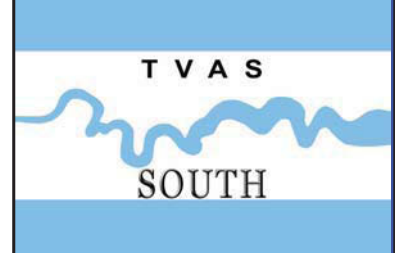
Reproduced from Ordnance Survey Digital Mapping under licence
Crown copyright reserved. Scale 1:2500



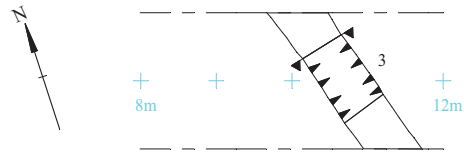


**Lowsley Farm, Longmoor Road,
Liphook, Hampshire, 2017
Archaeological Evaluation**

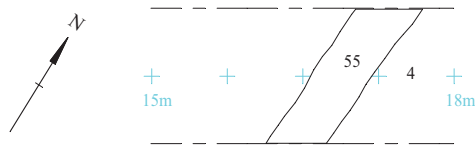
Figure 3. Location of trenches.



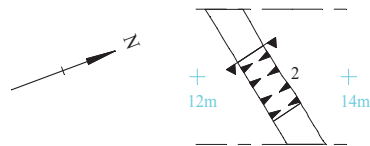
Trench 10



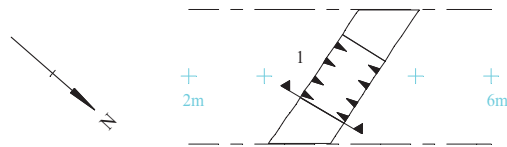
Trench 24



Trench 31



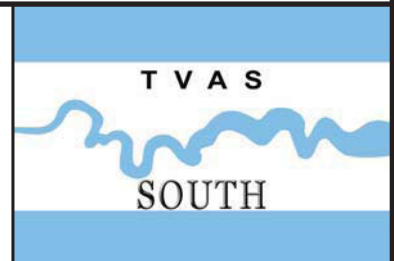
Trench 32



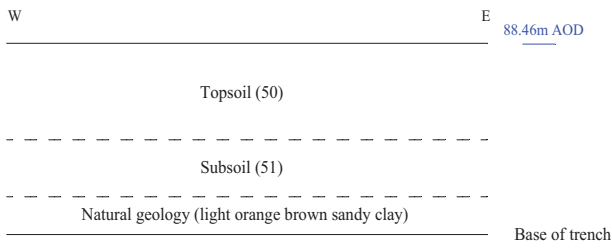
LRL 16/157

**Lowsley Farm, Longmoor Road,
Liphook, Hampshire, 2017
Archaeological Evaluation**

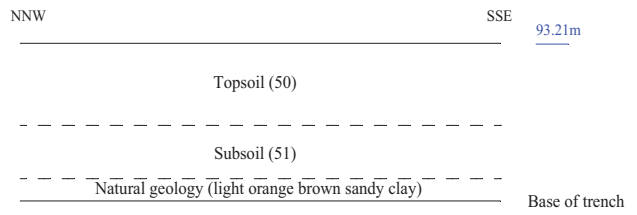
Figure 4. Plan of trenches 10, 24, 31 and 32.



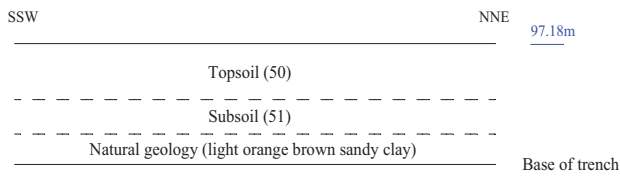
Trench 1



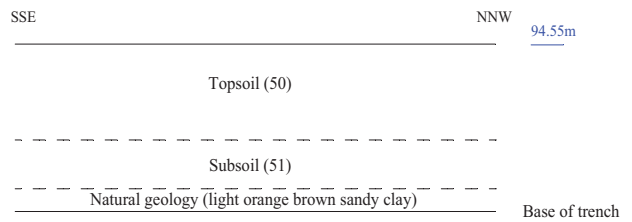
Trench 6



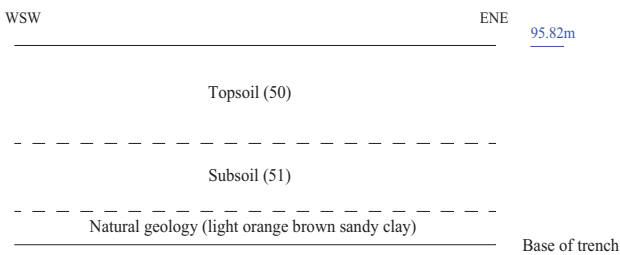
Trench 19



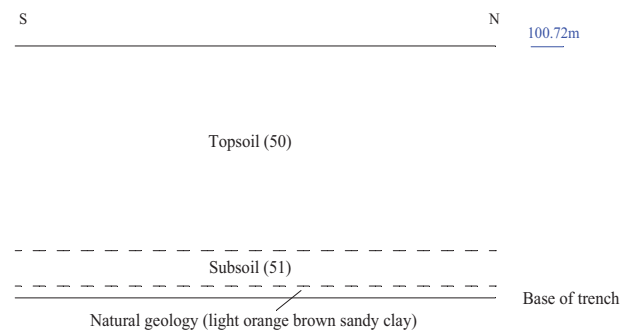
Trench 23



Trench 26



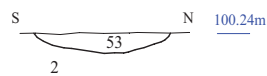
Trench 35



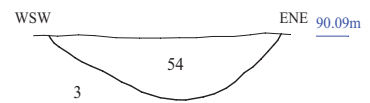
Trench 32



Trench 31



Trench 10



LRL 16/157

**Lowsley Farm, Longmoor Road,
Liphook, Hampshire, 2017
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 5. Sections.

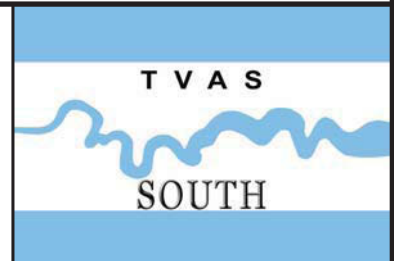




Plate 1. General view, looking West.



Plate 2. Trench 3, looking East.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.



Plate 3. Trench 6, looking North.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.30m.



Plate 4. Trench 13, looking North-east.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.30m.

LRL 16/157

**Lowsley Farm, Longmoor Road,
Liphook, Hampshire, 2017
Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 1 - 4.**





Plate 5. Trench 15, looking North-west.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.



Plate 6. Trench 22, looking North-west.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.30m.



Plate 7. Trench 25, looking North.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.30m.



Plate 8. Trench 32, looking North-west.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.30m.

LRL 16/157

**Lowsley Farm, Longmoor Road,
Liphook, Hampshire, 2017
Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 5 - 8.**





Plate 9. Trench 32, Gully 1, looking East.
Scales: 0.50m and 0.10m.



Plate 10. Trench 31, Gully 2, looking West.
Scales: 0.30m and 0.10m.



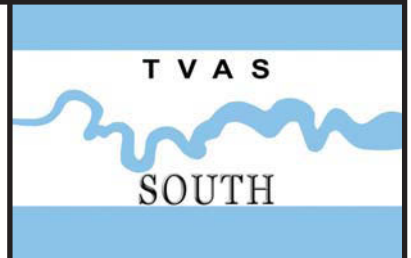
Plate 11. Trench 10, Gully 3, looking North-west.
Scales: 0.50m and 0.10m.



Plate 12. Trench 24, Gully 4, looking North.
Scale: 0.50m.

LRL 16/157

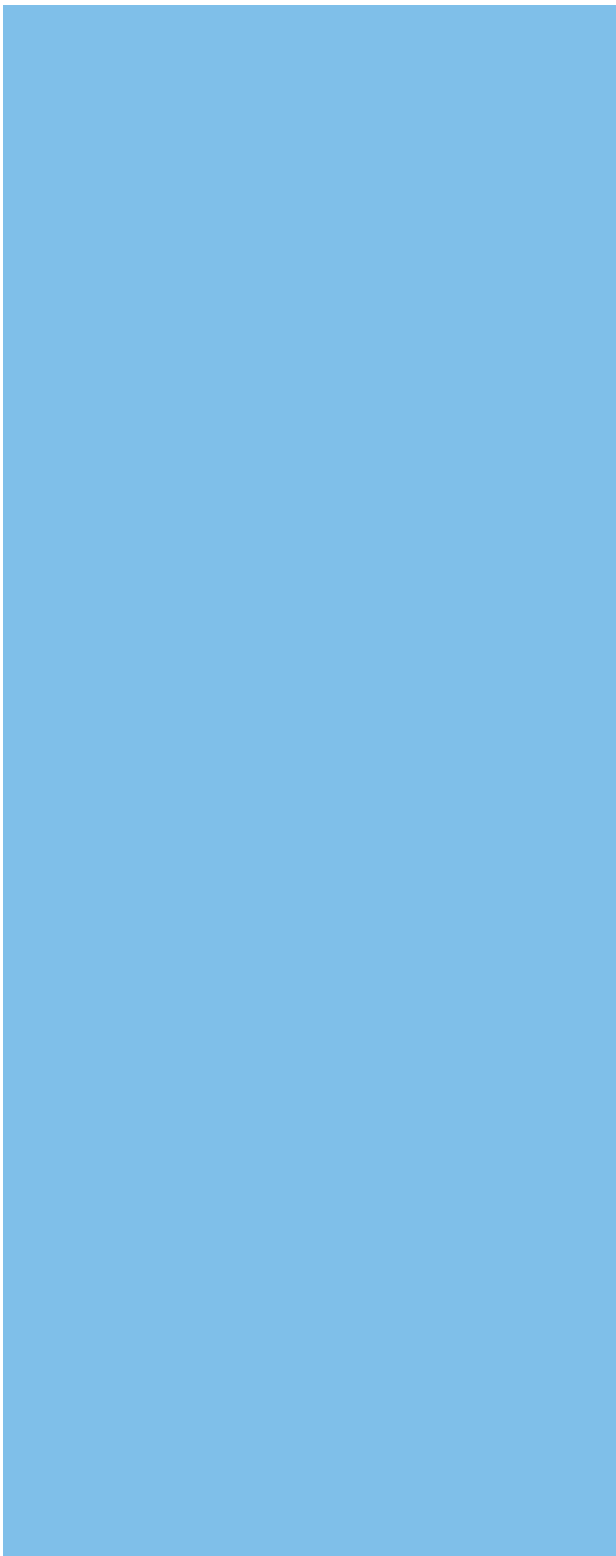
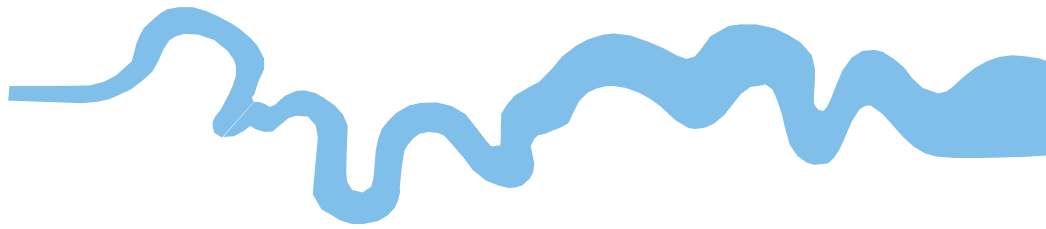
**Lowsley Farm, Longmoor Road,
Liphook, Hampshire, 2017
Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 9 - 12.**



TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43 AD 0 BC
Iron Age _____	750 BC
Bronze Age: Late _____	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle _____	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early _____	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC





**TVAS (South),
77a Hollingdean Terrace
Brighton, BN1 7HB**

**Tel: 01273 554198
Email: south@tvas.co.uk
Web: www.tvas.co.uk/south**

***Offices in:
Reading, Taunton, Stoke-on-Trent and Ennis (Ireland)***