

T H A M E S V A L L E Y

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**Golding's Yard, Bullington Lane,
Barton Stacey, Hampshire**

Archaeological Evaluation

by Luis Esteves

Site Code: GYBS18/46

(SU 4354 4109)

Golding's Yard, Bullington Lane, Barton Stacey, Hampshire

**An Archaeological Evaluation
for Irongate Developments Ltd**

by Luís Esteves and Andrew Munding
Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code GYBS18/46

March 2018

Summary

Site name: Golding's Yard, Bullington Lane, Barton Stacey, Hampshire

Grid reference: SU 4354 4109

Site activity: Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 15th March 2018

Project coordinator: Danielle Milbank

Site supervisor: Luís Esteves

Site code: GYBS 18/46

Area of site: 0.304 ha

Summary of results: Three evaluation trenches and one test pit were dug on the development site, after demolition of the 20th-century prefabricated buildings. No archaeological deposits were observed and only modern artefacts observed. The site is considered to have no archaeological potential.

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

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www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp.*

Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford✓ 19.03.18 Steve Preston✓ 19.03.18

Golding's Yard, Bullington Lane, Barton Stacey, Hampshire An Archaeological Evaluation

by Luís Esteves and Andrew MUNDIN

Report 18/46

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out at Golding's Yard, Bullington Lane, Barton Stacey, Hampshire (SU 4354 4110) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Aaron Smith of Fowler Architects and Planning, 19 High Street, Pewsey, SN9 5AF on behalf of Irongate Developments Ltd, Eagle House, Joule Road, West Portway, Andover, Hampshire, SP10 3UX.

Planning consent (17/01194/FullN) has been gained from Test Valley Borough Council to redevelop the site for new housing. The consent includes a condition (10) relating to archaeology. Due to the historically sensitive area of the site in the centre of the village, in proximity of the local parish church and other listed buildings, a field evaluation has been requested in order to inform a scheme to mitigate the effects that development would have on any archaeological deposits that might be present.

This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012), and the Borough Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr David Hopkins, County Archaeologist of Hampshire County Council, the adviser to the Borough on matters relating to archaeology in the planning process. The fieldwork was undertaken by Luís Esteves and Danielle Millbank on 15th March 2018 and the site code is GYBS 18/46. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Hampshire Cultural Trust in due course.

Location, topography and geology

Barton Stacey is located east of Andover, Hampshire (Fig. 1). The site is located in Golding's Yard, a small industrial unit at the junction of The Street and Bullington Lane (Fig. 2). It lies directly south-east of the parish church (All Saints) and contains the Grade II listed Old School House building (139566) and a building on the north-east side of the site bears a date stone of 1882. The site is within the Barton Stacey Conservation Area, which includes other Listed properties to the south and north off The Street frontage. The site is higher in the east at c.64m above Ordnance Datum (OD) with a slope down to the west to c.60m. The underlying geology is

mapped as Newhaven Chalk, the Upper Chalk (BGS 1993), which was observed in the trenches, with Head deposit mapped to the west.

Archaeological background

Barton Stacey most likely has Saxon origins, with its manor mentioned as 'Bethune' in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle for AD855 and was noted as good farmland, meadow and woodland for '*demesne* of the King' on, and mostly likely, before the time of Domesday Book (Williams and Martin 2002, 91; VCH 1911). The site contains one asset in the form of the School House building (GII; 139566), which dates from the late 18th century, most recently used as a storage unit as part of the industrial estate. A recently excavated pit *c.*2m deep had located the school septic tank (Fig. 3). A second detached building is a later addition to the school, with a date stone of 1882. The surrounding countryside has many visible earthworks and cropmarks mapped from aerial photography showing prehistoric and Medieval field systems. A number of other listed buildings front the main road (The Street), as does All Saint's Parish Church (Grade II*; 139550), on the opposite side of the road junction from the site.

Observations during the excavation of a pipeline to the east of the village, located Iron Age and Roman boundaries and enclosures in three areas excavated at the pipelines northern end (De'Athe 2013, 54–5). A number of watching briefs in the village have all proved inconclusive with no evidence of deposits older than Post-Medieval date in the village, other than the Medieval parts visible in the church fabric.

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 development.

The specific aims of the project were:

- to determine if archaeological relevant levels have survived on this site;
- to determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present;
- to determine if there is any late Saxon or Medieval settlement evidence on the site;
- to inform a strategy for mitigation if required.

It was intended to investigate the site with four trenches, each 20m long and 1.6m wide. Due to various constraints, what was eventually possible, were three slightly shortened trenches, and a test pit. All trenches were 1.6m wide as indented. All trenching was excavated with a bladed wide bucket attached to a back-action mechanical excavator. All spoil heaps were checked for finds.

Results

A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1.

Trench 1 (Figs 3 and 4; Pl. 1)

Trench 1 was aligned roughly W - E and was 18m long and 0.3m deep in the west and 0.4m deep in the east. This was positioned on the western side of the site, towards The Street frontage. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.1m of made ground/levelling layer, originally beneath Tarmac, which had been removed recently. This overlay at least 0.2m of made ground, which was a homogenous mix of chalk and light pale brown clayey silt. This in turn overlay natural chalk geology. At 8m from the west end of the trench, two large pit truncations were noted that contained modern finds. More modern finds were encountered in two linear truncations at the eastern end of the trench. No finds or deposits of archaeological interest were present and the modern finds were not retained.

Trench 2 (Figs 3 and 4; Pl. 2)

This trench was aligned N-S and was 12m long and no deeper than 1.1m deep. It was positioned in the south-east corner of the site, in the location of a previous standing building. Demolition had removed the previous ground surface, and the trench encountered natural geology at the north end at a depth of 0.4m. The overlying made ground contained modern finds and was a dark grey clayey silt with chalk inclusions. This deepened to the south to an eventual depth of 1.1m. A pit truncation was noted 1.5m from the south end of the trench. It contained modern finds. Truncated chalk natural was exposed throughout trench. No archaeological deposits were encountered.

Trench 3 (Fig. 3; Pl. 3)

Trench 3 was aligned roughly west-east, and was 15m long and 0.15m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.15m of demolished debris of homogenous brick and chalk silts, which would have originally been underneath the floor of the demolished building. Natural chalk geology was exposed at the base. No archaeological deposits were encountered.

Test pit 1 (Fig. 3)

This test pit replaced the excavation of Trench 4, due to the slope at the location of the trench, to the west of the 19th century school building. A length of 2m was achieved, excavated down the slope and was aligned NNE -

SSW. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.4m of made ground, pale grey silty clay, deepening to 0.8m deep in the SSW. Natural geology was exposed at the base. No archaeological deposits were encountered.

Finds

No finds or archaeological interest were encountered: modern finds from homogenous deposits or 20th century truncations were not retained.

Conclusion

Despite the potential for archaeological remains to be present on the site, no archaeological deposits were encountered. The trenches were focussed on the location of proposed development, but have shown a level of truncation from previous developments on the site from the late 19th century onwards. Based on these results the site can be considered to have no archaeological potential.

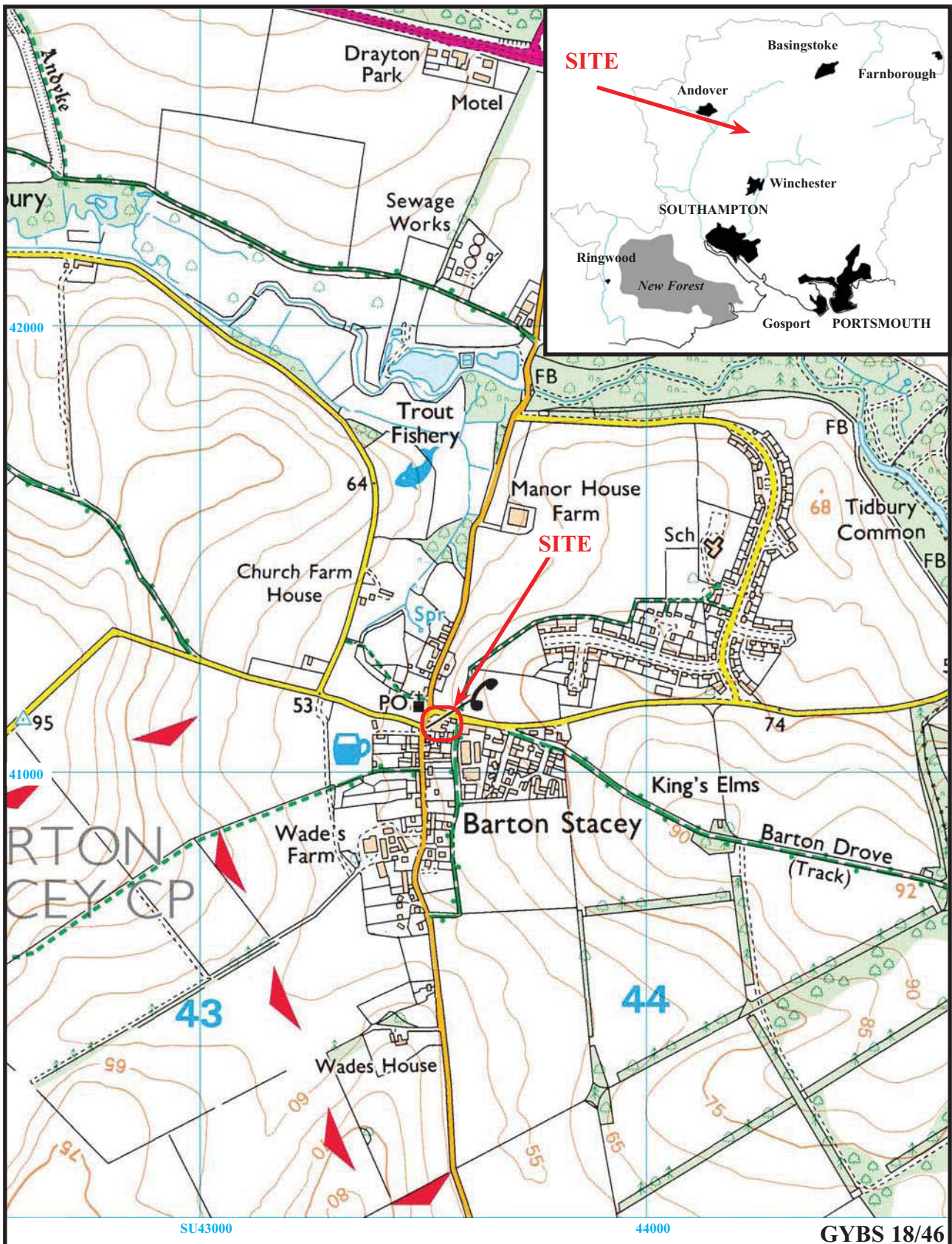
References

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- De'Athe, R, 2013, 'Early Iron Age Metalworking and Iron Age/Early Romano-British Settlement evidence along the Barton Stacey to Lockerley Gas pipeline, *Proc Hampshire Field Club Arch Soc (Hampshire Studies)*, **68**, (2013), 29-63
- NPPF, 2012, *National Planning Policy Framework*, Dept Communities and Local Govt, London
- VCH 1911, 'Parishes: Barton Stacey', in *A History of the County of Hampshire: Vol 4*, 417-422, British History Online, <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/hants/vol4/pp417-422> [accessed 16th March 2018]
- William, A and Martin, G.H, 2002, *Domesday Book: a complete translation*, Penguin Books, London

APPENDIX 1: Trench details

0m at SW, S and SE end

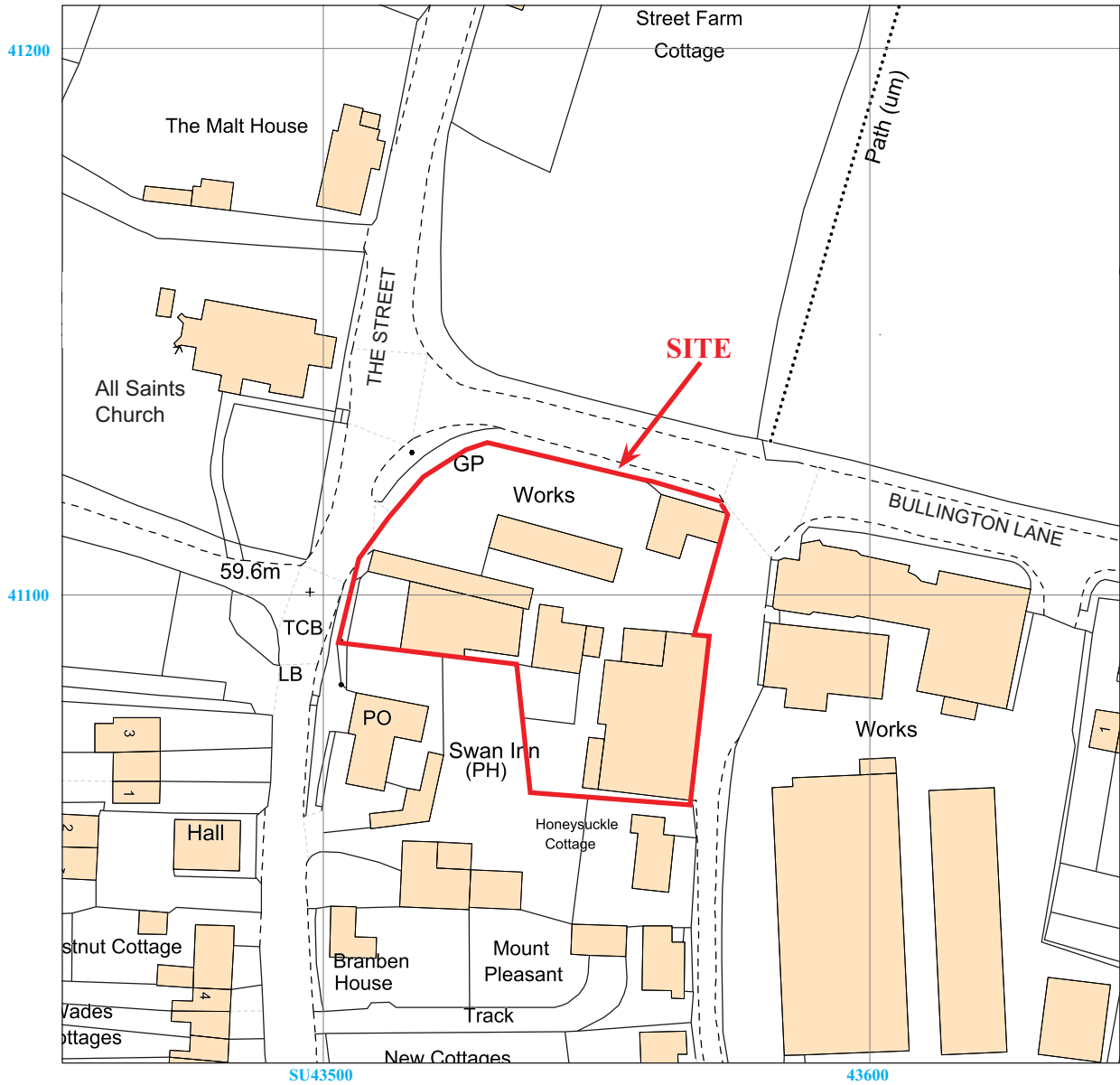
<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	18	1.6	W=0.3 E=0.4	0-0.1m dark grey clayey side made ground/levelling layer (occasional brick and stone rubble), 0.1-0.3m made ground (homogenous redeposited chalk and light pale brown clayey silt), 0.3m+ (W) chalk natural geology (truncated horizon deeper to 0.4m in E). [Pl. 1]
2	12	1.6	N=0.4 S=1.1	0-0.1m made ground (included tarmac and gravel), 0.1-0.4m made ground (chalk inclusions) 0.4m+ natural truncated chalk (deepens to 1.1m in S). [Pl. 2]
3	15	1.6	0.15	0-0.15m demolition debris, 0.15m+ truncated chalk natural geology. [Pl. 3]
TP1	2	1.6	0.4	0-0.4m dark grey clayey silt made ground/levelling layer, 0.4m+ natural chalk (deepens to 0.8m following slope at S end).



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Figure 1. Location of site within Barton Stacey and Hampshire.

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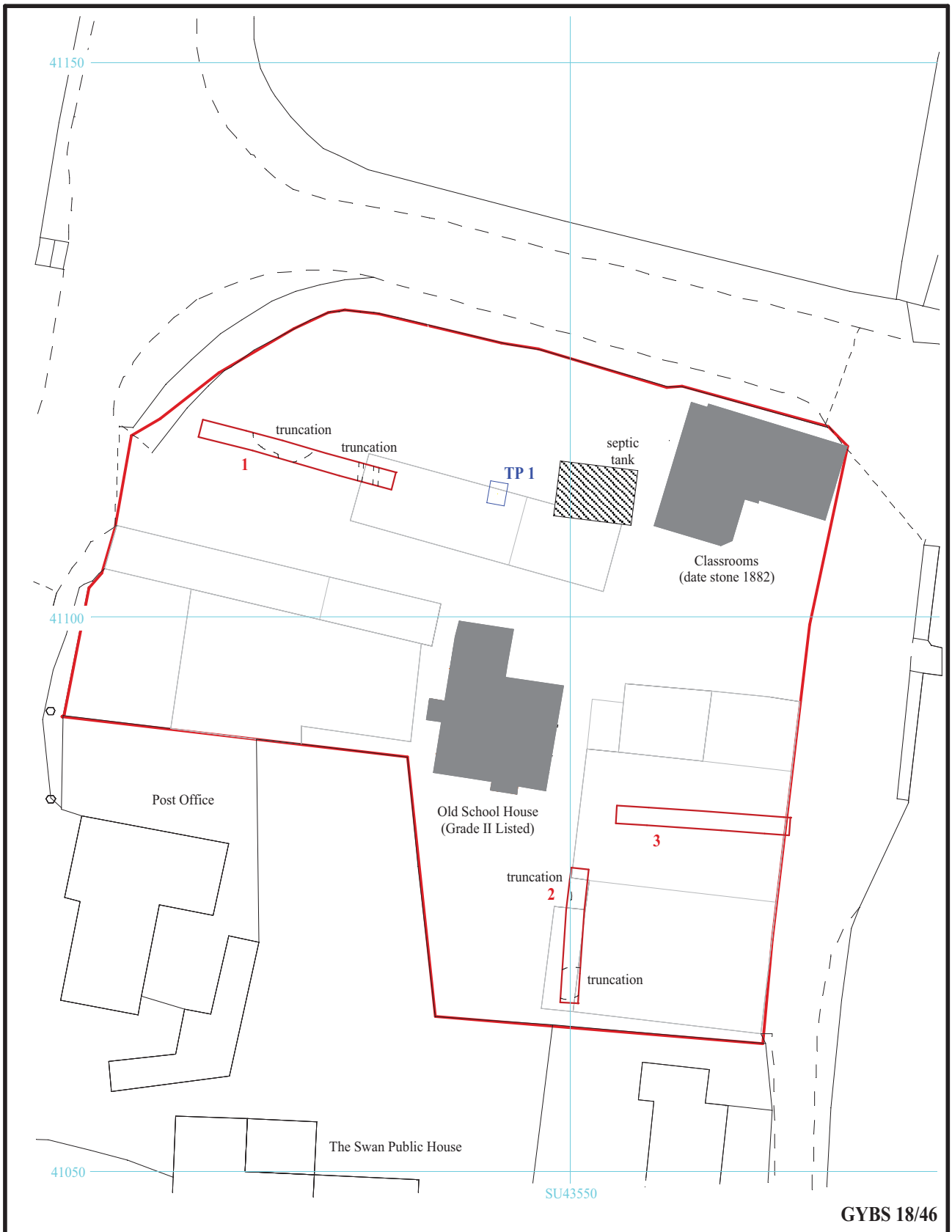
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Figure 2. Detailed location of site off Bullington Lane.

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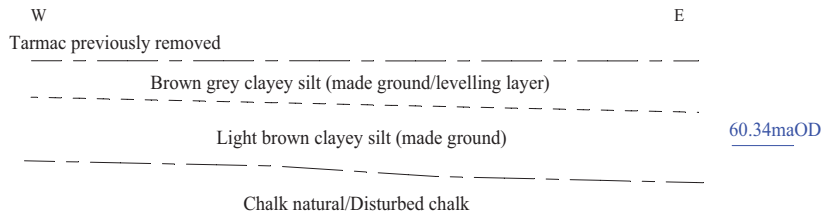


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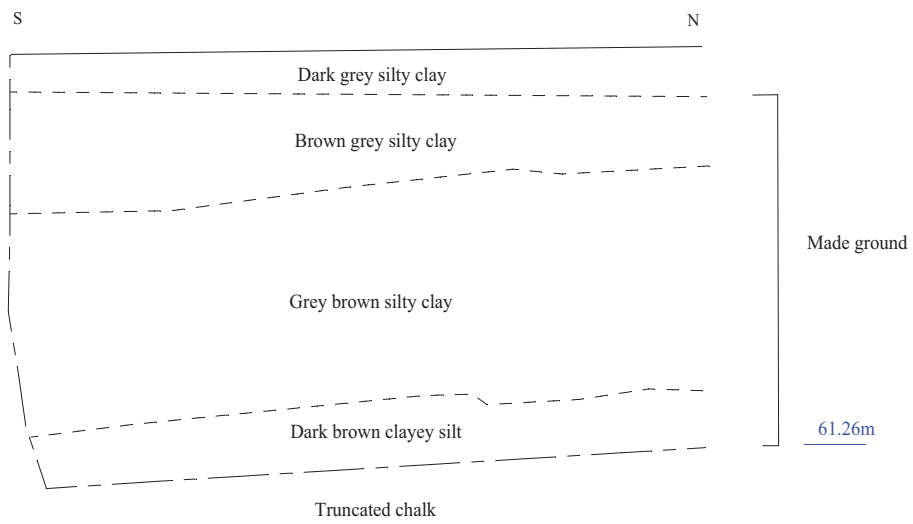
Figure 3. Location of trenches, indicating retained buildings on the site (dark grey) and demolished (light grey).



Trench 1



Trench 2



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Figure 4. Representative sections.



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Plate 1. Trench 1, looking east, Scales: 2m and 1m, vertical 0.3m.



Plate 2. Trench 2, looking north,
Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.5m.



Plate 3. Trench 3, looking east,
Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.3m.

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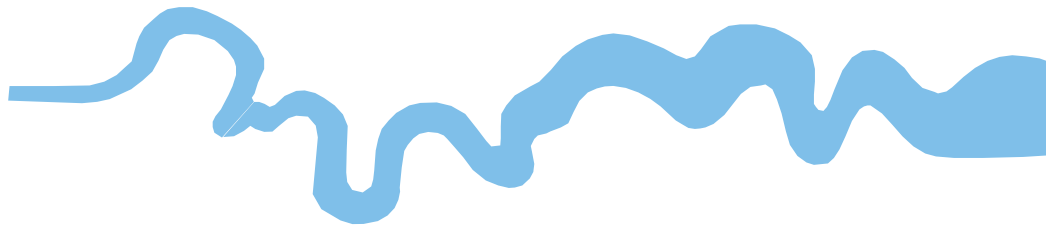
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Plates 1 - 3.

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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





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