

**Archaeological Field Evaluation**

On behalf of

**Test Valley Borough Council**

Concerning

Land adjacent to No. 96 High St.

Andover

Hampshire

SP10 1NE

May 2016



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*Cover: Southwest-facing view of Trench 002*

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## 1 Executive Summary

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*Border Archaeology Ltd (BAL) was instructed by Test Valley Borough Council to undertake an Archaeological Field Evaluation of Land adjacent to No. 96 High Street Andover Hampshire SP10 1NE in advance of planning permission for two three-bedroom dwellings (Planning Ref. 15/00405/FULLN).*

*The site comprised approximately 150m<sup>2</sup> of open amenity space situated between No. 96 & No. 102 High Street. Until the 1970s, it was occupied by post-medieval housing, of which wall tie-ins remain visible in the external fabric of No. 96, the adjacent Georgian property to the south. Two trenches were opened: Trench 001 was located towards the back of the plot and measured 2.80m × 2.00m. Trench 002 was opened beside the road at the frontage of the plot and measured 2.90m × 1.90m.*

*The site lies within the Andover Area of High Archaeological Potential and presumed extent of the original Saxon settlement, immediately southwest of the former medieval Priory and the present mid-19<sup>th</sup> -century Church of St. Mary. Its key location thus suggested considerable potential for the survival of archaeological remains reflecting the origins and development of the town.*

*Whilst the site occupies a level position at 65m AOD, it is, however, considerably lower than the existing ground level of graveyard of St. Mary's Church, which could be due both to truncation of the ground height along High Street and to the build-up of material within the graveyard.*

*The results of the archaeological evaluation confirmed that any archaeology that may have been present within the site had been entirely truncated by at least two phases of post-medieval building activity, including cellaring, and subsequent demolition works carried out in the 1970s.*

*No features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified during the evaluation. However, it should be noted that Georgian cellaring was identified in the evaluation trenching, with some evidence relating to earlier cellaring also present.*

## 2 Introduction

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Border Archaeology Ltd (BAL) was instructed by Test Valley Borough Council to carry out a programme of Archaeological Field Evaluation on Land Adjacent to No. 96 High Street Andover Hampshire SP10 1NE (NGR: SU 36498 45750) with regard to the proposed erection of two three-bedroom dwellings (Planning Ref. 15/00405/FULLN) (*fig. 1*).

The site, which occupies a plot of land between Nos. 96 & 102 High Street, had been utilised for amenity value but was open, with no obstacles to full evaluation. The Georgian property to the S (No. 96) displayed evidence of wall tie-ins for the post-medieval housing which occupied the site until the 1970s. The property to the N (No. 102) is Listed as 'Ford Cottage' (Historic England Listing No. 139472), a 16<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup> -century timber-framed property that formerly stood at No. 55 Chantry Street but which was relocated in 2008-9 and reconstructed on its present site.

Immediately to the NE of the site is the graveyard of St. Mary's Church, a former priory, and burials had previously been noted beyond the site to the S and beyond the present cemetery boundary. In addition, the site lies within the Andover Area of High Archaeological Potential and inside the historic core of the town, where it is close to the suggested location of an early Royal enclosure.

The evaluation was carried out between April 6<sup>th</sup> and April 12<sup>th</sup> 2016.

Two trenches were excavated on a site of approximately 150m<sup>2</sup>. Trench 001 was located towards the back of the plot and measured 2.80m × 2.00m. Trench 002 was opened beside the road at the frontage of the plot and measured 2.90m × 1.90m (*fig. 1*).

The specifics of this programme of archaeological trenching reflects the requirements of Neil Adam Esq., Senior Archaeologist Archaeology Development Control Hampshire County Council.

No features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified during the course of the evaluation.

## 3 Site Location

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Andover's location on the River Anton, a tributary of the River Test, was a focus for human activity from the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic. Later prehistoric activity was seemingly focused towards the NE of the town's historic core. However, evidence of Roman burials has extended to the N of Chantry Street and close to the area of evaluation.

Anglo-Saxon and early medieval documentary evidence points to Andover's burgeoning importance as a Royal vill and hundred (Hase 1988, 45-6), although archaeological evidence for this period is sparse. St. Mary's Church (immediately adjacent to the evaluation site) is thought to represent the approximate location of the early medieval Minster church and focus of the early settlement and Royal enclosure. The present church (NGR: SU 3651 4579) occupies the site given by William I to the Benedictine Abbey of St Florent Saumur sometime before 1087

(Mon. No. 227853) and the colony of monks placed at Andover established a Priory which was dissolved in 1414 (Knowles & Hadcock 1953), when the last prior transferred the property to Winchester College (Doubleday & Page 1903, 221). The Priory church was demolished in 1840; however, the crypt of the new church erected between 1840 and 1846 (Pevsner & Lloyd 1967), incorporates part of the fabric of the former chancel and a Grade I Listed Norman doorway has been erected in the SW of the churchyard.

The discovery of human burials during excavations to the S of the site, outside the previously recorded boundaries of the cemetery associated with the Priory, suggests the graveyard may have originally occupied a larger area (Dacre 1979, 8; Youngs *et al.* 1985, 180). Subsequent development along the S and SW edges of the churchyard may thus have encroached onto the graveyard or precinct of the Priory.

It would thus seem likely that domestic occupation of the present site followed the dissolution of the Priory in 1414; this gains some support from the observation that the present plot boundaries do not precisely reflect the burgrave plot layout found elsewhere in the historic town. The 1850 tithe map (HRO 21/M65/F7/6/2) shows the site as being occupied by a bakery and housing.

The relocation of Ford Cottage (Historic England Listing No. 139472) in 2008-9 revealed post-medieval wells thought to have been associated with the 17<sup>th</sup>-century structures and the demolished 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century structures formerly occupying the site (Wessex Archaeology 2008).

The Georgian terrace comprising No. 94 & No. 96 High Street extended onto the site, as evidenced by wall tie-ins and chimneystacks against No. 96 High Street. These properties are cellared and, although fronted in yellow brick, have evidence of red brick used in internal and back garden construction.

The site occupies a level position at 65m AOD. However, it lies at a considerably lower level relative to the graveyard of St. Mary's Church.

### 3.1 Soils & Geology

Due to the urban location, Andover is classified as unsurveyed by the Soil Survey of England and Wales. However, the surrounding landscape is largely characterized by brown rendzinas of the ANDOVER 1 series (343h) overlying chalk.

The town itself is surrounded by areas of typical paleo-argillic brown earths of the CARSTENS series (581d) with additional typical argillic brown earths of the CHARITY 2 series (571m) extending towards the site from the N.

The rendzina soils are typically shallow and of a well-drained silty composition overlying chalk, with deep calcareous and non-calcareous fine silty soils in valley bottoms. The CARSTENS series is characterised by well-drained fine silty over clayey, clayey and fine silty soils, often flinty, overlying plateau drift and clay-with-flints. The CHARITY 2 series brown earths consist of well-drained flinty fine silty soils overlying flinty and chalky drift over chalk (SSEW 1983).

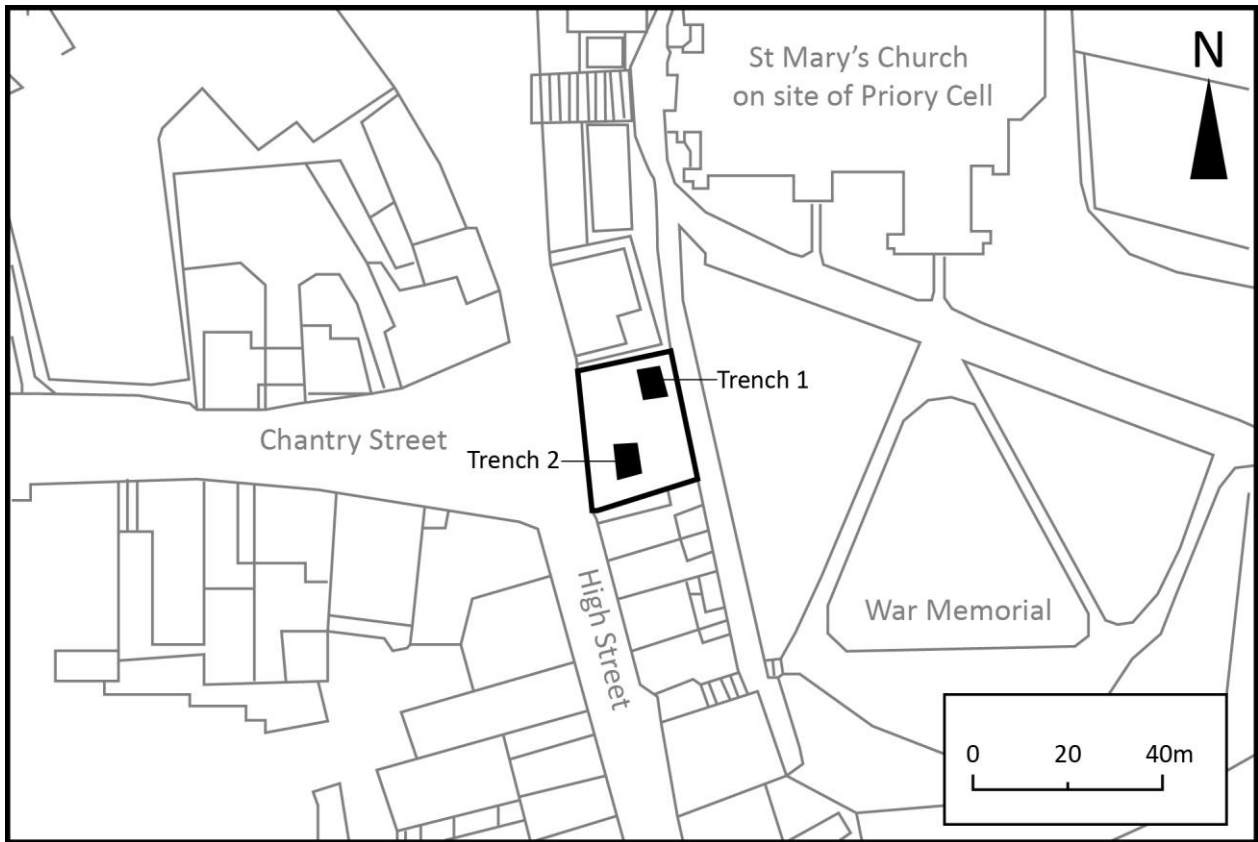


Fig. 1: Site and trench location plan

## 4 Aim

The overall aim of the evaluation was to determine, as far as reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains likely to be threatened by the proposed development, and to produce an appropriate mitigation strategy for further archaeological investigation.

## 5 Methodology

The programme of archaeological work was carried out in accordance with practices set out in *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b). BAL adheres to the *CIfA Code of conduct* (2014c) and to *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Lee 2015).

The project sought to address specific research themes identified in the *Solent-Thames Research Framework for the Historic Environment* (Hey & Hind 2014). In particular, the potential of the site to address issues concerning the

origins of the town, including, for the early medieval period, 'the gathering of palaeo-environmental and palaeo-economic data to support consideration of the significant inter-regional variation' (Dodd & Crawford 2014, 227).

Trench locations were identified using GIS and laid out using survey-grade GPS. The trenches were excavated to the first significant archaeological horizon or natural (whichever was the shallower) using a 360° tracked machine equipped with a 1.8m-wide toothless bucket.

Due to the abundance of post-medieval demolition debris, the encountered remains were largely recorded in section and mechanical excavation was to natural. Hand-excavation was employed in the NNW end of Trench 001 to a depth of 1.4m, at which point excavation ceased due to health and safety considerations.

## 5.1 Recording

Full written, drawn and photographic records were made in accordance with BAL's *Archaeological Field Recording Manual* (2014). Records included the following:

- A completed standard context record for each stratigraphic unit examined, together with a full graphic record of all evaluated areas using a survey-grade GPS in combination with hand-drawn plans and sections showing the extent of the area, the extent of all stratigraphic units and appropriate detail within stratigraphic units, at a scale of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50. Overall site plans were produced using a survey-grade GPS (scale 1:100). All hand-drawn records were produced on gridded archive-stable polyester film. These are numbered and listed in a drawing register, with drawing numbers being cross-referenced to written site records.
- A detailed high-resolution (20MP) digital photographic record of all stratigraphic units, in addition to a representative photographic record of the progress of the archaeological work. The record comprised photographs of archaeological features and appropriate groups of features and structures. All photographic records have been indexed and cross-referenced to written site records. Details of subject and direction of view are maintained in a photographic register, indexed by frame number.



## 6 Results

No features of archaeological significance were identified during the course of the evaluation programme; the only artefactual evidence recovered was of post-medieval and modern date and no deposits containing potential palaeoenvironmental/palaeoeconomic data were revealed. Table 1 contains detailed trench descriptions.

### 6.1 Trench 001

Trench 001 was orientated NNW-SSE and measured approximately 2.80m x 2.00m; excavation ceased at an approximate depth of c.1.40m due to health and safety considerations.

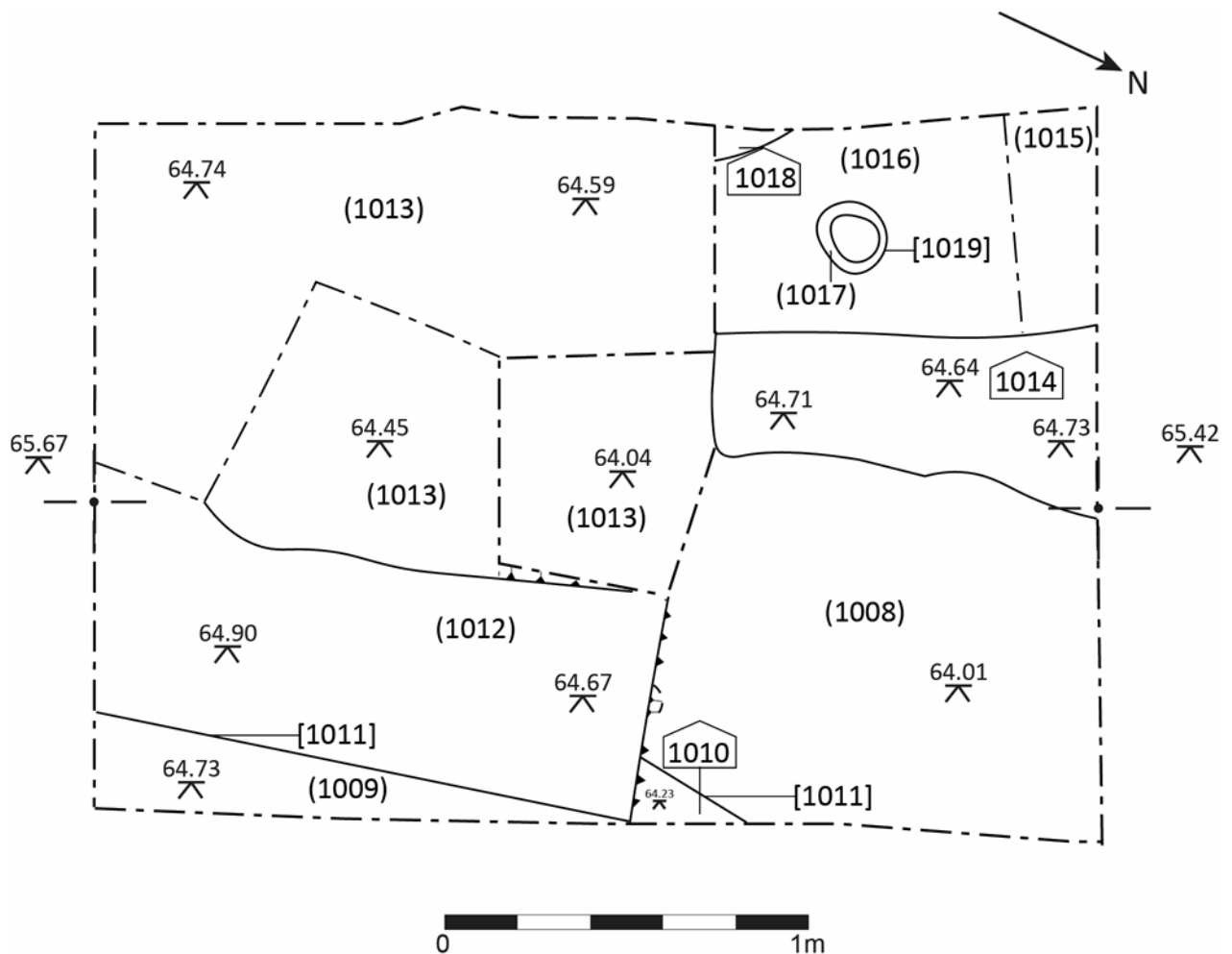


Fig. 2: Plan of Trench 001

The uppermost context was topsoil (1001), which comprised moderately compacted, dark brown clayey silt containing very occasional sub-angular stones with an average depth of c.0.10m. This overlay (1002), a thin (c.0.04m) layer of fine gravels.

Gravel layer (1002) overlay (1003), a mid-brown clayey silt, which contained very frequent chalk flecks and small fragments, extending to an average depth of c.0.05m. This, in turn, overlaid (1004), a c.0.15m -deep, dark brown clayey silt with moderate inclusions of ceramic building material (CBM) and chalk and occasional natural unworked flints. Context (1004) overlaid (1005), a c.0.30m deep, relatively sterile mid-brown clayey silt with moderate inclusions of angular and sub-rounded stones.

Immediately beneath (1005) was (1006), which was interpreted as a 0.24m -deep demolition deposit, consisting of very loosely compacted greyish-brown, slightly clayey silt containing very frequent CBM inclusions and moderate inclusions of slate and chalk.

It is likely that (1003), (1004) and (1005) represented landscaping of the site following the demolition works carried out in the 1970s, which evidently resulted in the formation of (1006), (1015) and (1016). Deposits (1001) and (1002) may thus represent the subsequent creation of a grassed open amenity area.

A probable later insertion of a toilet into the Georgian property was represented by walling (1014), brick flooring (1018), soil pipe (1017) and pipe-cut [1019]. The 1970s demolition of this toilet introduced demolition deposits (1015) and (1016), which underlay (1006). Deposit (1015) was a dark grey clayey silt with frequent CBM and moderate stone inclusions. Deposit (1016) was a dark grey clayey silt with very frequent CBM. Walling (1014) may have been constructed within a cut; however, no such construction cut was visible. Walling (1014) was of red brick, stone and flint nodule construction bonded by a grey mortar. The method of construction appeared to reflect a rather *ad-hoc* approach resulting in a somewhat incoherent structural pattern. Red-brick flooring (1018) formed the surface for the toilet; however, this had been heavily disturbed during removal of the toilet itself.

It is possible the brickwork was laid in herringbone fashion directly onto the natural (1012). A deposit of vitrified ceramic soil-pipe (1017) filled the cut [1019], although later disturbance had obliterated all other relationships.

The probable post-Georgian date for the insertion of this toilet is suggested by the irregular wall construction of (1014) and by the likelihood that the property was constructed without internal toilets. Whether this toilet represented a consolidation of an external facility, a toilet built onto the rear of the property or an internal feature is unclear but it likely replaced an external privy.

The construction methodology based on the use of readily available materials, together with the evidence of grey, as distinct from the more buff-coloured lime-based mortar used in the Georgian construction, further suggests a later date.

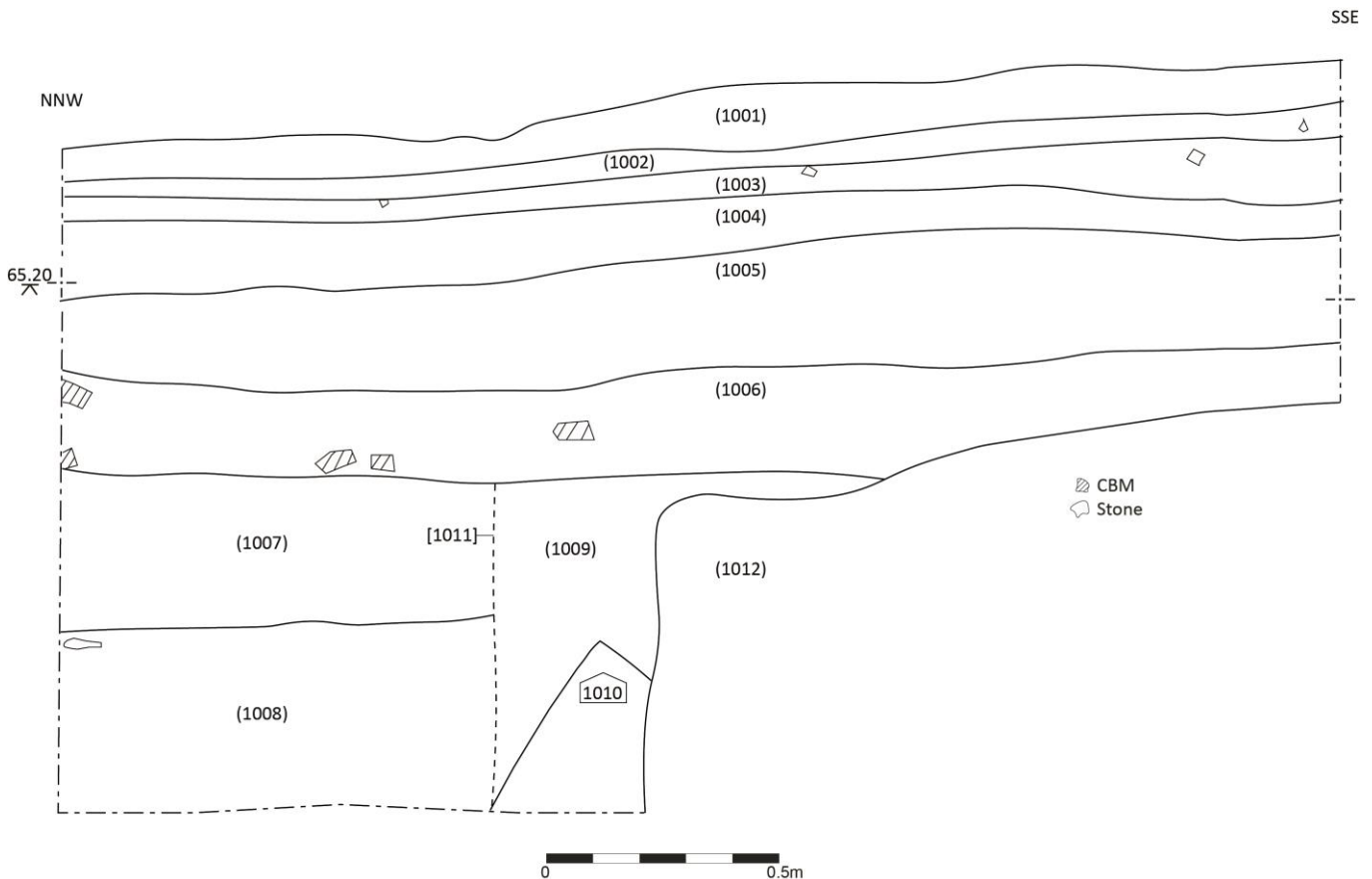


Fig. 3: WSW-facing section of Trench 001

The demolition works undertaken in the 1970s resulted in the reduction of site levels to the first exposed natural deposit (1012); however, evidence of cellarage relating to the Georgian building survived below this depth, with an exposed section of exterior vaulting revealed in the ENE section wall of Trench 001. The vaulting is presumed to represent the western extent of the cellarage. Backfill of the construction cut above the cellarage was represented by fill (1009), a mid-greyish-brown very clayey silt containing very frequent chalk inclusions, moderate CBM and occasional natural unworked flint.

The fill (1009), as observed, extended 0.94m x 0.14m along the ENE side of Trench 001. Fill (1009) had a maximum depth of 0.69m before cut [1011] was entirely filled by the remains of the Georgian cellarage, structure (1010). The exposed area of structure (1010) comprised five courses of three bricks width and appeared to represent vaulting. The brick ends were visible on the exterior of the vaulting and were of a red brick with a yellowish-buff mortar bonding. This brick bond did not match the exterior of the remainder of the Georgian terrace; however, this probably reflects the use of red brick in the back gardens of the terrace and possibly also for internal structural use, with the yellow brick reserved for the frontage.

Due to the limited extent of the exposed vaulting, little comment can be made regarding the survival, condition and precise location of the cellarage; however, the alignment of construction cut [1011] and its truncation of earlier cellarage deposits (1007) and (1008) suggests a N/S orientation to the E of Trench 001 and further suggests that

the Georgian cellarage was biased to the SW of the earlier cellarage. Construction cut [1011] was exposed at an oblique angle against the ENE section of Trench 001. The sides were vertical; the base was not excavated for health and safety reasons. The cut, as revealed, suggested a probable square plan measuring at least 0.94m (N/S) × 0.14m (W/E) × 0.7m (minimum). Cut [1011] had truncated earlier cellarage deposits (1007) and (1008) and had been cut into natural (1012), although confirmation of this was not possible within the parameters of the evaluation trench. It is acknowledged that many of the buildings in the higher part of the town, along High Street, possessed cellarage and that this would have seriously truncated or completely destroyed any earlier archaeological deposits (English Heritage/Hampshire County Council 1999a, 17).



*Plate 1: WSW -facing section of Trench 001*

Deposits (1007) and (1008) were identified within an unobservable cut into natural (1012) that had subsequently been truncated and obliterated by foundation cut [1011] and construction of the Georgian housing associated with (1010). Deposit (1007) was a mid-greyish-brown very clayey silt containing moderate CBM, occasional natural unworked flint and frequent chalk inclusions. Deposit (1007) averaged 0.32m depth and overlay deposit (1008) at an even and clear horizon.

Deposit (1008) was a pale yellowish-brown clayey silt with occasional undiagnostic clay tobacco pipe (CTP) and moderate CBM, together with moderate inclusions of chalk and occasional natural unworked flint. Deposit (1008) was not fully excavated for health and safety reasons but was at least 0.4m in depth. The occurrence of undiagnostic pieces of CTP in (1008) would appear to suggest a date of late 16<sup>th</sup> century or later for this deposit

(presumably late 16<sup>th</sup> to early 18<sup>th</sup> century in date, as this deposit is cut by the construction cut for the Georgian cellarage).



*Plate 2: ENE-facing section of Trench 001*

It would appear highly likely that the cut originally filled by deposits (1007) and (1008) represented cellarage serving earlier post-medieval buildings which existed prior to the construction of the Georgian property (demolished in the 1970s) represented by [1011] and (1010). Deposits (1007) and (1008) thus provide evidence of at least two phases of domestic and/or small-scale industrial activity on the site following the transfer of land from the former Priory.

However, the presence of CTP within deposit (1008) attests to a comparatively more recent date for the first of these two recorded construction phases.

Deposit (1013) was likely contemporary with deposit (1007) and may have been associated with unobservable post-medieval disturbance to the S of deposits (1007) and (1008). Deposit (1013) was a mid-greyish-brown very clayey silt containing moderate CBM, very frequent chalk and occasional natural unworked flints. The similarity of (1013) to the natural chalk (1012) suggests the possibility that (1013) may be interpreted in terms of the re-deposition and weathering of loose bedrock.

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Natural chalk bedrock (1012) occupied the SE corner of Trench 001 and had been subject to frequent truncation during each of the recorded construction phases.

## 6.2 Trench 002

Trench 002 ran NNW-SSE and measured approximately 2.90m × 1.90m. No features of archaeological significance were identified.

The uppermost context was identified as topsoil (2001) and comprised a moderately compacted, dark brown clayey silt with very occasional inclusions of sub-angular stones, having an average depth of 0.1m. Topsoil overlay a demolition or make-up layer (2002) of moderately compacted dark brown clayey silt with very frequent chalk inclusions. This layer levelled the ground above deposit (2003) and varied from 0.03m to 0.11m in depth. Deposit (2003) was a potential garden soil existing prior to site levelling, which consisted of dark brownish-grey clayey silt with occasional chalk inclusions and frequent modern debris. Deposit (2003) was 0.28m deep above made-ground subsoil (2004), a mid-brown very clayey silt with moderate chalk flecking and moderate natural unworked flint inclusions. The chalk flecking within (2004) suggests re-deposition of subsoil for the purpose of making ground. Deposit (2004) averaged 0.2m depth and overlay natural chalk bedrock (2009).

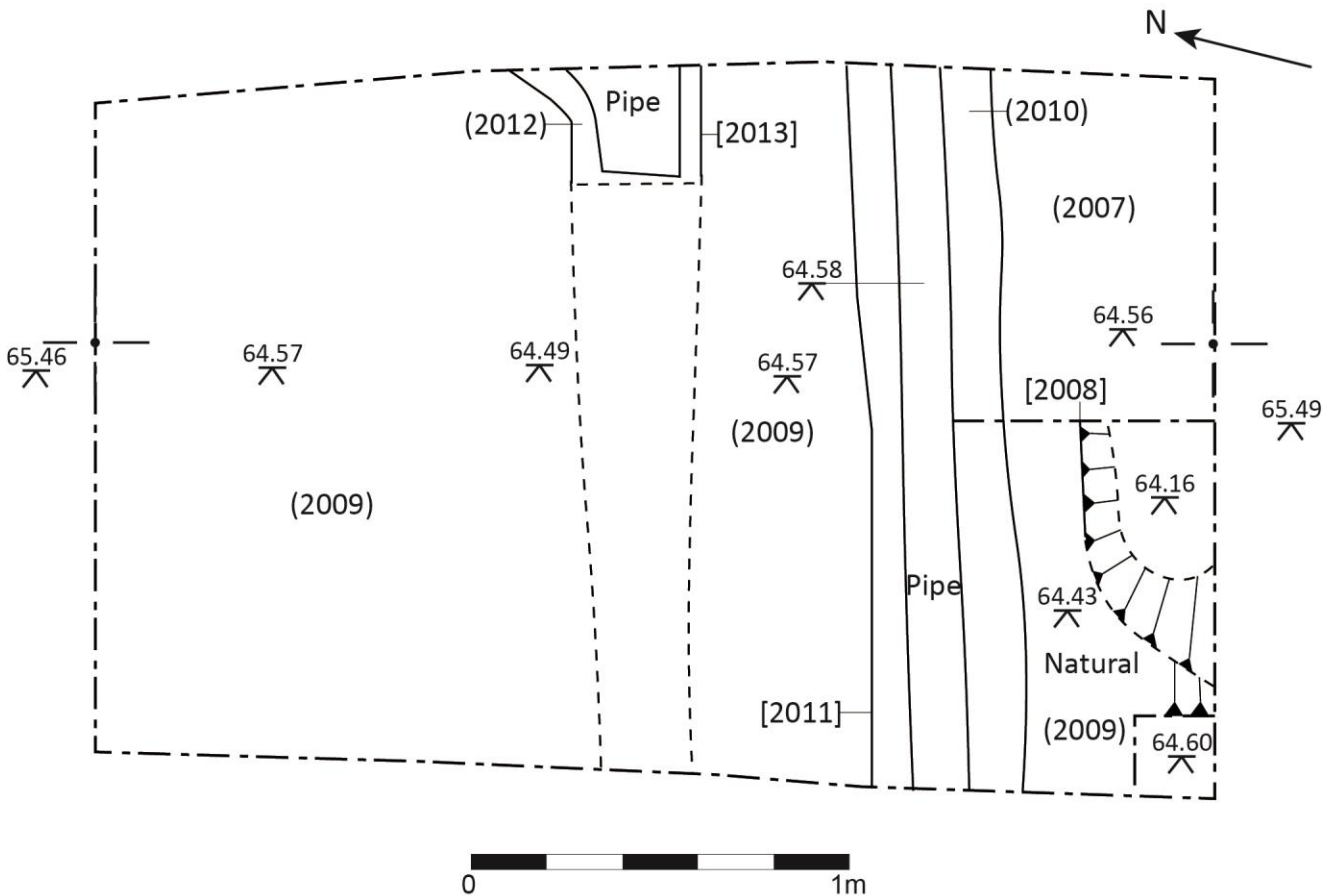


Fig. 4: Plan of trench 002

Pipe trenches [2011] and [2013] and their respective fills (2010) and (2012) were cut into natural (2009). Pipe trench [2011] was 0.34m wide and pipe trench [2013] 0.4m wide. Both contained modern services and are not discussed any further.

Pit cut [2008] occupied the SSE end of Trench 002 and was filled by (2005), (2006), (2007) and (2014). Fill (2005) was a loose light yellow silty sand with occasional CBM and frequent chalk inclusions that was strongly reminiscent of mortar. Fill (2005) may therefore represent an upper consolidation fill of the pit [2008] that was contemporary with the demolition of a phase of building on site. Fill (2005) was 0.16m in depth and, although the pit [2008] was only partially visible in Trench 002, it was clear that fill (2005) lay only over the upper central part of the fills.

Fill (2006) was a thin lens of charcoal material between fill (2005) and fill (2007) in pit [2008], which was only 0.02m in depth and 0.62m in extent (ENE/WSW). Fill (2006) likely represented a singular tipping event, potentially immediately prior to the deposition of the probable demolition debris of fill (2005). Fill (2007) was the main fill of pit [2008] although it overlay basal fill (2014). Fill (2007) was a loose mid-grey clayey silt with moderate tile fragments, in addition to very frequent chalk inclusions and occasional natural unworked flints. Although not fully visible it is probable that fill (2007) had a depth of 0.46m and extent of at least 1.7m (ENE/WSW). The inclusion of tile in the main fill of pit [2008] suggests the pit postdates a phase of building and demolition. Basal fill (2014) represented a weathering fill of re-deposited chalk, 0.17m deep and at least 0.44m in extent (ENE/WSW). Pit [2008] exhibited a probable sub-circular plan of at least 1.7m (ENE/WSW) and at least 0.46m (NNE/SSW) with a probable depth of 0.74m. The sides were steeply sloping to a flattish base.

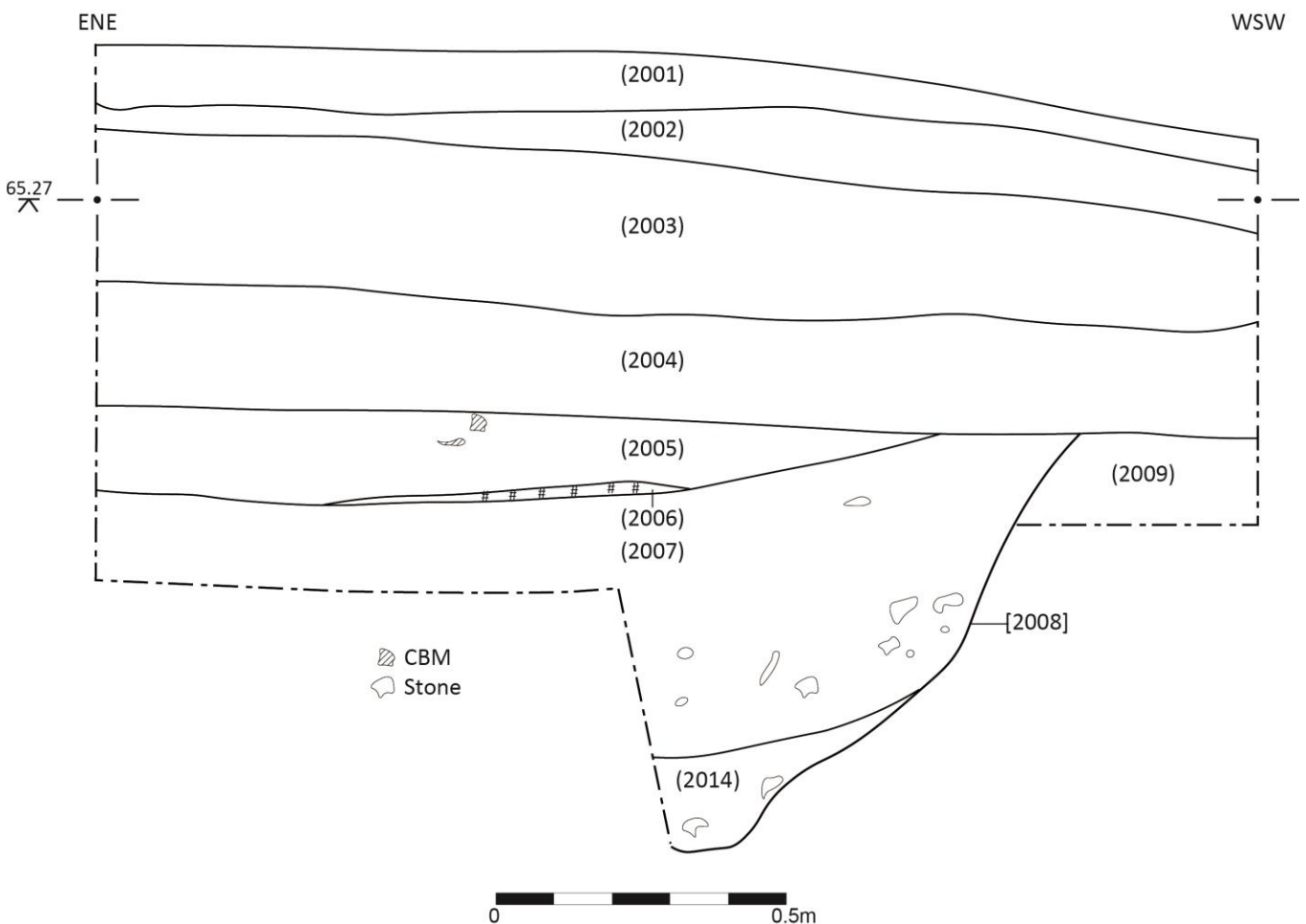


Fig. 5: NNW-facing section of Trench 002



Natural chalk bedrock (2009) occupied the NNW end of Trench 002 and had been subject to truncation by the pipe trenches [2011] and [2013] and additionally by pit cut [2008].



*Plate 3: NNW -facing section of Trench 002*

## 7 Results

Item	Trench No	Orientation and Trench NGR	Context No	Type	F/B	F/O	Context Information	Interpretation	Finds	Date	Comments
1	001	NNW-SSE 436495.91 145748.13 (N) 436496.32 145745.20 (S)	(1001)	Deposit	-	-	Moderately compacted dark brown clayey silt; occasional sub-angular stone. Avg. D 0.1m.	Topsoil	-	Modern	No Archaeology Identified (NAI)
2			(1002)	Deposit	-	-	Fine gravels. Avg. D 0.04m.	Subsoil – made ground	-	Modern	NAI
3			(1003)	Deposit	-	-	Mid-brown clayey silt; v. frequent chalk inclusions. Avg. D 0.05m.	Subsoil – made ground	-	Modern – post 1970s	NAI
4			(1004)	Deposit	-	-	Dark brown clayey silt; moderate ceramic building material (CBM) & chalk inclusions, occasional natural flint. Avg. D 0.15m.	Subsoil – made ground	CBM	Modern – post 1970s	NAI
5			(1005)	Deposit	-	-	Mid-brown clayey silt; moderate angular & sub-rounded stones. Avg. D 0.3m.	Subsoil – made ground	-	Modern – post 1970s	NAI
6			(1006)	Deposit	-	-	Very loosely compacted greyish-brown slightly clayey silt; v. frequent CBM, moderate slate & chalk. Avg. D 0.24m.	Demolition deposit	CBM	Modern – 1970s	NAI

Item	Trench No	Orientation and Trench NGR	Context No	Type	F/B	F/O	Context Information	Interpretation	Finds	Date	Comments
7			(1007)	Deposit	-	-	Mid-greyish-brown v. clayey silt with moderate CBM inclusions, frequent chalk, occasional natural flint. Avg. D 0.32m.	Fill of truncated cellarage	CBM	Post-medieval	NAI
8			(1008)	Deposit	-	-	Pale yellowish-brown clayey silt; occasional clay tobacco pipe (CPT), moderate CBM & chalk inclusions, occasional natural flint. D >0.4m.	Fill of truncated cellarage	CTP, CBM	Post-medieval	NAI
9			(1009)	Fill	-	[1011]	Mid greyish-brown, v. clayey silt; moderate CBM, v. frequent chalk, occasional natural flint. L 0.94m, W 0.14m, D max. 0.69m.	Backfill of construction cut [1011]	CBM	Modern – Georgian	NAI
10			(1010)	Structure	-	[1011]	Masonry; red brick & yellowish mortar.	Vaulting relating to Georgian cellarage	-	Modern - Georgian	NAI
11			[1011]	Cut	(1009) 1010	-	(?)Square plan; sides vertical. L N/S >0.94m, W W/E >0.14m, D >0.7m.	Construction cut for Georgian cellarage (1010)	-	Modern - Georgian	NAI
12			(1012)	Deposit	-	-	Chalk bedrock.	Natural	-	-	NAI

Item	Trench No	Orientation and Trench NGR	Context No	Type	F/B	F/O	Context Information	Interpretation	Finds	Date	Comments
13			(1013)	Deposit	-	-	Mid greyish-brown, v. clayey silt; moderate CBM, v. frequent chalk, occasional natural flint.	Fill of disturbed natural	CBM	Post-medieval	NAI
14			(1014)	Structure	-	-	Masonry; red brick, stone & flint; grey mortar bonding.	Wall foundation associated with toilet	-	Modern – post Georgian	NAI
15			(1015)	Deposit	-	-	Dark grey clayey silt; frequent CBM, moderate stone.	Demolition deposit	CBM	Modern – 1970s	NAI
16			(1016)	Deposit	-	-	Dark grey clayey silt; v. frequent CBM.	Demolition deposit	CBM	Modern – 1970s	NAI
17			(1017)	Deposit	-	[1019]	Vitrified ceramic soil-pipe.	Soil pipe	CBM	Modern – post Georgian	NAI
18			(1018)	Structure	-	-	Red brick floor for toilet, laid in possible herringbone pattern.	Brick floor	-	Modern – post Georgian	NAI
19			[1019]	Cut	(1017)	-	Cut for vitrified ceramic soil pipe.	Pipe cut for (1017)	-	Modern – post Georgian	NAI
14			002		(2001)	Deposit	-	-	Moderately compacted dark brown clayey silt; v. occasional sub-angular stones. Avg. D 0.1m.	Topsoil	-

Item	Trench No	Orientation and Trench NGR	Context No	Type	F/B	F/O	Context Information	Interpretation	Findings	Date	Comments
15	436497.83 145756.10 (N)  436498.60 145753.41 (S)	NNW-SSE	(2002)	Deposit	-	-	Moderately compacted dark brown clayey silt; v. frequent chalk. D 0.03m-0.11m.	Demolition / make-up layer	-	Modern	NAI
16			(2003)	Deposit	-	-	Dark brownish-grey clayey silt; occasional chalk, frequent modern refuse material. Avg. D 0.28m.	Buried garden soil	Debris	Modern	NAI
17			(2004)	Deposit	-	-	Mid brown v. clayey silt; moderate chalk flecking & natural flints. Avg. D 0.2m.	Made ground subsoil	-	Modern	NAI
18			(2005)	Fill	-	[2008]	Loosely compacted light yellow silty sand; occasional CBM, frequent chalk. D 0.16m.	Upper fill of pit	CBM	Post-medieval	NAI
19			(2006)	Fill	-	[2008]	Charcoal lens; aligned ENE/WSW; 0.62m x 0.02m thick.	Upper fill of pit	-	Post-medieval	NAI
20			(2007)	Fill	-	[2008]	Loosely compacted mid grey clayey silt; moderate CBM (tile), v. frequent chalk, occasional natural flint. D 0.46m, W >1.7m ENE/WSW.	Main fill of pit	CBM	Post-medieval	NAI
21			[2008]	Cut	(2005), (2006), (2007), (2014)	-	(?)Sub-circular plan; sides steep, base flattish. D 0.74m, W >1.7m ENE/WSW, W 0.46m NNE/SSW.	Cut of pit	-	Post-medieval	NAI

Item	Trench No	Orientation and Trench NGR	Context No	Type	F/B	F/O	Context Information	Interpretation	Finds	Date	Comments
22			(2009)	Deposit	-	-	Chalk bedrock.	Natural	-	-	NAI
23			(2010)	Fill	-	-	W 0.34m.	Fill of pipe trench	-	Modern	NAI
24			[2011]	Cut	-	-	W 0.34m.	Cut of pipe trench	-	Modern	NAI
25			(2012)	Fill	-	-	W 0.4m.	Fill of pipe trench	-	Modern	NAI
26			[2013]	Cut	-	-	W 0.4m.	Cut of pipe trench	-	Modern	NAI
27			(2014)	Fill	-	[2008]	Redeposited chalk weathering basal fill. D 0.17m, W >0.44m ENE/WSW.	Basal fill of pit	-	Post-medieval	NAI

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## 8 Conclusion

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No evidence of human occupation prior to the early post-medieval period was revealed during the course of the archaeological evaluation programme. However, significant remodelling and truncation of the site occurred during at least two phases of post-medieval construction and demolition and it would appear highly probable that any earlier evidence had been removed during this activity.

In particular, a fall in height was noted between the level of the Church land to the immediate NE of the site and the properties along High Street and Marlborough Street. This could be due both to truncation of ground height along High Street and to the build-up of material within the graveyard.

Trench 002, located at the front of the site, revealed limited structural evidence and may have lain beneath properties fronting directly onto the street.

Trench 001, to the rear of the site, revealed at least two construction and demolition phases together with potentially intact Georgian cellarage. Based on the evidence of the trenched area, it would appear unlikely that any areas of the site contain intact archaeology of medieval or earlier date.

No finds or features of archaeological significance were identified during the course of the evaluation.

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## 9 Copyright

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