

# Cotswold Archaeology

# The Jack Russell Faccombe Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation



for Bourne Valley Associates Ltd

CA Project: 770348 CA Report: 16341

June 2016



Andover Cirencester Exeter Milton Keynes

The Jack Russell Faccombe Hampshire

# Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: 770348 CA Report: 16341



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#### SUMMARY

Project Name:	The Jack Russell
Location:	Faccombe, Hampshire
NGR:	439043 157954
Туре:	Evaluation
Date:	31 May – 01 June 2016
Planning Reference:	16/00097/FULLN
Accession Number:	A2016.58
Location of Archive:	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Site Code:	JRF16

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in May and June 2016 at The Jack Russell Inn, Faccombe. Five trenches were excavated.

The trenches were distributed across the proposed development in order to assess the archaeological potential of the site. Trenches 1, 2 and 4 yielded no archaeological finds, features or deposits, while Trench 5 contained a modern cut containing brick rubble. Trench 3 identified a pit or ditch terminus that produced a small quantity of burnt flint, which in isolation is not dateable, although burnt (fully calcined) flint is commonly a feature of later prehistoric settlements in southern Britain.

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In May and June 2016 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Bourne Valley Associates Ltd at The Jack Russell Inn, Faccombe (centred on SU 3902 5791; Fig. 1).
- 1.2 Conditional planning permission (ref: 16/00097/FULLN) has been granted by Test Valley Borough Council (TVBC) for the redevelopment of the site, including the demolition of the Village Hall and extensions to the Inn and the construction of new extensions, a block of 8 visitor accommodation rooms, with additional car park and facilities. Condition 15 relates to archaeology and states:

No development shall take place until the applicant or their agents or successors in title has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological mitigation of impact, based on the results of previous trial trenching, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation that has been submitted to and approved by the Planning Authority. If the previous trial trenching failed to record any archaeological activity, then no programme of mitigation would be required. Following completion of any further archaeological fieldwork a report will be produced in accordance with an approved programme including where appropriate post-excavation assessment, specialist analysis and reports, publication and public engagement.

Reason: The site is potentially of archaeological significance in accordance with Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan (2016) Policy E9

1.3 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by CA (2016) and approved by Mr Neil Adam, Senior Archaeologist at Hampshire County Council (SAHCC), the archaeological advisor to TVBC. The fieldwork followed Standard and Guidance: Archaeological Field Evaluation (ClfA 2014).

## The site

1.4 The proposed development area is approximately 0.6ha, and comprises two parcels of land: the Village Hall, The Jack Russell and associated parking, lawns and facilities to the north of the road; and the overflow car park and patch of overgrown land (separated by a hedgerow) to the south of the road. The site lies at approximately 230m AOD.

1.5 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is recorded as the Seaford Chalk Formation, formed approximately 84 to 89 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period, and is overlain by superficial Clay-with-Flints formation, comprising clay, silt, sand and gravel (BGS 2016).

## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Within the wider landscape, prehistoric field systems and lynchets are recorded, however, the site is located within the historic core of Faccombe and the main archaeological potential within the site is associated with the medieval and later development. The summary of the archaeological potential of Faccombe is presented in the *Historic Rural Settlement* (Hampshire County Council and Bournemouth University N/D). An Area of Archaeological Potential within the settlement has been defined within this document and the Site, with the exception of the Village Hall, is located within it. However, as the historical development of the village is not fully understood, the presence of settlement remains within other areas cannot be ruled out.
- 2.2 The village was part of the ancient demesne of the Crown and it is first recorded in AD 863 as *Faccan Cumbes*, an Old English phrase meaning 'Facca's valley'. At the time of the Domesday Survey of 1086, the manor was held from the Crown by Roger of Poitou.
- 2.3 The archaeological resource within the surroundings of the site comprises a linear earthwork parallel to the road, which is recorded to the west. This feature might represent a bank and ditch boundary and could be associated with medieval or post-medieval activity. The 1841 Tithe Map indicates that the proposed site is located within an area of former cottages. As such, the site is thought to be located within an area of shrunken settlement and could contain evidence relating to medieval and post-medieval activity associated with settlement or agriculture.

## 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objectives of the evaluation are to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date,

integrity, state of preservation and quality, in accordance *Standard and Guidance: Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA 2014). This information will enable Test Valley Borough Council to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

#### 4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 5 trenches, in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). Trench 1 was 5m long, and moved slightly to the north of its original position to the north of the Village Hall, due to its proximity to a foul water tank. Trench 2 was shortened from 15m to 10m and shifted slightly to the southeast, due to a buried service bisecting the car park south of the Village Hall. Trenches 3-5 were 10m long, and were arranged within the car park to the south of the road so as to avoid detected buried services running from the north-west to the south-east. Trench 5 had to be moved to the north of hedgerow to place it within the car park. The original proposed location to the south of the revised trench locations prior to their excavation.
- 4.2 All trenches were 1.85m wide. Trenches were not able to be set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS, because of tree cover and buried services. Trenches were planned by Leica GPS or by hand (when tree-cover prevented the use of Leica GPS, but allowed for the setting out of a baseline from which to plan locations) and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual*.
- 4.3 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

- 4.4 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites.* No deposits were identified that required environmental sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation.*
- 4.5 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Andover. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Hampshire Cultural Trust, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

### 5. RESULTS (FIGS 3-8)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds are to be found in Appendices A and B, respectively.
- 5.2 The general deposit sequence identified across the site comprised mid yellowish-red silty clay natural with sub-angular gravel inclusions encountered at an average depth of 0.64-1.10m, overlain by a mid-reddish brown silty clay with a thickness of 0.15-0.45m. A mid brownish grey clayey silt topsoil was encountered in TR1, within the remaining trenches the sub-soil where it was encountered was overlain by made ground and car park surface.
- 5.3 Trenches 1 (Fig. 3), 2 (Fig. 4) and 4 (Fig. 6) were devoid of any archaeological features or deposits. Trench 5 (Figs. 7 & 8) contained a modern cut feature/disturbance but no archaeological features or deposits. This feature comprised of modern disturbance containing brick rubble cutting the natural geology, which was seen to truncate the base of the trench in excess of 1.20m at which point excavation ceased.

## Trench 3 (Fig. 5)

5.4 Trench 3 revealed a pit, or terminus of a ditch, **305** emerging from the southern section. This feature was 0.35m in depth and had relatively steep sides, leading to a flat base, and had two distinct fills **307** and **306** (Fig. 6). A number of pieces of burnt

flint were recovered from primary fill **307**, but no dateable evidence was found. No finds were recovered from the upper fill **306**.

## 6. THE FINDS

6.1 Artefactual material was recorded from two deposits (appendix B). Pottery from subsoil deposit 302 dates to the post-medieval period. A quantity of unworked, burnt flint from deposit 307 has not been retained.

### Pottery

6.2 Two abraded sherds (16g) of post-medieval pottery were recorded from subsoil deposit 302. Both are small and unfeatured bodysherds in the same pale orange, slightly micaceous glazed earthenware fabric. Only broad dating, across the late 16th to 18th centuries, can be applied to this material.

#### Lithics

6.3 Unworked, burnt flint weighing 366g was recorded from pit/ditch terminal 305 (fill 307). In isolation this material is not dateable, although burnt (fully calcined) flint is commonly a feature of later prehistoric settlements in southern Britain.

### 7. BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

7.1 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were identified during the course of the evaluation

### 8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 No archaeological features or deposits were identified during the course of the evaluation apart from a single undated pit or ditch in Trench 3. The only other feature identified was an area of modern disturbance in Trench 5
- 8.2 The pit or ditch terminus in Trench 3 was the only archaeological feature identified, but yielded no dateable evidence. Its depth had prevented it being entirely removed by modern levelling for the car park and had been sealed by a consistent layer of compacted angular stones. The feature produced a small quantity of burnt flint,

which in isolation is not dateable, although burnt (fully calcined) flint is commonly a feature of later prehistoric settlements in southern Britain.

- 8.3 No evidence of any medieval or post medieval remains could be identified, which would indicate evidence of earlier settlement activity within this part of Faccombe. No evidence of cottages shown on historic mapping could be identified in Trench 2 and any trace of these may have been removed during the construction of the village hall.
- 8.4 The results of the evaluation indicate that the site does not contain any significant archaeology and as such has a low potential for the presence of archaeological remains.

## 9. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Tony Brown, assisted by Natasha Djukic, Ray Kennedy and Amber O'Hara. The report was written by Tony Brown. The finds report was written by Ed McSloy. The illustrations were prepared by Aleksandra Osinska. The archive has been compiled by Andrew Donald, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Damian De Rosa.

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## 10. REFERENCES

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## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Туре	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
1	100	Layer	Topsoil	Mid brownish-grey clayey silt, with rooting and grass atop. Friable.	>5.35	>1.85	0-0.17
1	101	Layer	Subsoil	Mid yellowish-brown sandy/clayey silt, with some rooting. Compact.	>5.25	>1.85	0.17-0.36
1	102	Layer	Natural	Mid brownish-red sandy clay, with patches of mid yellowish- brown sandy clay, some rooting and flint inclusions. Compact.	>5.35	>1.85	0.36->0.55
2	200	Layer	Modern	Tarmac.	>9.8	>1.85	0-0.08
2	201	Layer	Modern	Sub-base of tarmac. Rubble containing a large amount of broken red brick.	>9.8	>1.85	0.08-0.24
2	202	Layer	Subsoil	Light grey silty clay. Compact.	>9.8	>1.85	0.24-0.39
2	203	Layer	Natural	Mid yellowish-red silty clay. Compact.	>9.8	>1.85	0.39->0.52
3	300	Layer	Modern	Compacted, angular stones, with dark brown silty clay.	>9.65	>1.85	0-0.05
3	301	Layer	Modern	Sub-base of large, angular stones, with dark brown silty clay. Compact.	>9.65	>1.85	0.05-0.23
3	302	Layer	Subsoil	Mid reddish-brown silty clay. Compact.	>9.65	>1.85	0.23-0.55
3	303	Layer	Modern	Made layer of angular stones. Compact.	>9.65	>1.85	0.55-0.64
3	304	Layer	Natural	Mid yellowish-red silty clay, with occasional flint. Compact.	>9.65	>1.85	0.64->0.66
3	305	Cut	Pit/ditch	Pit or ditch terminus of unknown date.	>2	1.12	0.35
3	306	Fill	Fill	Mid brownish-grey silty clay primary fill of 305, with rare sub-angular flint and occasional charcoal flecks. Compact.	>0.61	>0.44	0.07
3	307	Fill	Fill	Mid reddish-brown silty clay secondary fill of 305, with rare sub-angular flint and occasional charcoal flecks and pieces. Compact.	>2	>1.12	0.31
	400		N4- 1		4.0	4.05	0.0.01
4	400	Layer	Modern	Compacted, angular stones, with dark brown silty clay.	>10	>1.85	0-0.04
4	401	Layer	Modern	Made layer of angular stones, with reddish-brown silty clay. Compact.	>10	>1.85	0.04-0.12
4	402	Layer	Modern	Made layer of angular stones, with brownish-yellow sandy silt. Compact.	>10	>1.85	0.12-035
4	403	Layer	Subsoil	Mid reddish-brown silty clay, with rare, sub-angular flint.	>10	>1.85	0.35-0.0.75

N.B. All archaeological features and deposits highlighted in bold.

				Compact.			
4	404	Layer	Natural	Mid yellowish-red silty clay, with occasional sub-angular flint. Compact.	>10	>1.85	>0.8
4	405	Cut	Modern	Land drain. Unexcavated.	>3	0.2	-
4	406	Fill	Fill	Mid reddish-brown silty clay fill of <b>405</b> , with angular flint. Compact.	>3	0.2	-
4	407	Layer	Modern	Made layer of angular stones. Compact.	>10	>1.85	0.75-0.8
5	500	Layer	Modern	Compacted, angular stones, with mid reddish-brown silty clay.	>10.2	>1.85	0-0.08
5	501	Layer	Modern	Sub-base of angular stones, with light yellowish-brown sandy silt. Compact.	>10.2	>1.85	0.08-0.27
5	502	Layer	Modern	Made layer of dark brown silty clay, with chalk/flint flecks and occasional red brick fragments. Compact.	>10.2	>1.85	0.27-0.53
5	503	Layer	Subsoil	Mid reddish-brown silty clay, with rare sub-angular flint. Compact.	>10.2	>1.85	0.53-0.9
5	504	Layer	Natural	Mid yellowish-red silt clay, with rare sub-angular flint. Compact.	>10.2	>1.85	0.9->1.22
5	505	Fill	Fill	Dark greyish-brown silty clay fill of 506, with glass, chinaware and brick fragments. Compact.	>7	>1.85	0.53->1.22
5	506	Cut	Pit	Irregular modern cut, likely a pit, into 504. Unexcavated.	>7	>1.85	0.53->1.22
5	507	Cut	Pit	Modern pit.	>0.6	>2.7	0.53->1.22
5	508	Fill	Fill	Dark greyish-brown silty clay fill of 507, with glass and brick fragments. Unexcavated.	>0.6	>2.7	0.53->1.22

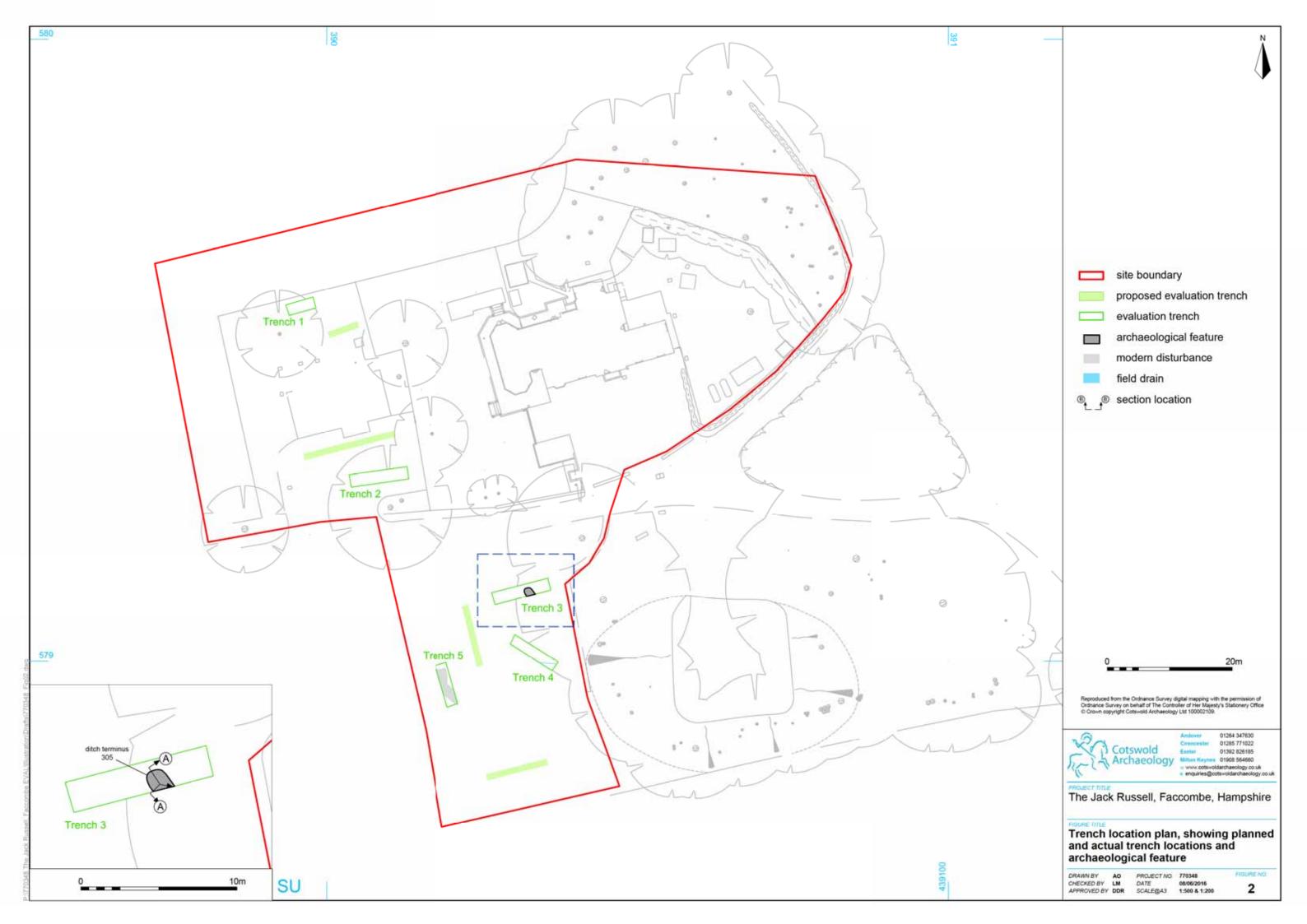
#### **APPENDIX B: THE FINDS**

Context	Class	Description	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Spot-date
302	Pmed. pottery	Glazed earthenware	2	16	LC16-C18
307	Burnt flint	Unworked (not retained)	-	366	Prehist?

#### APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Name	The Jack Russell, Faccombe, Hampshire			
Short description	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswol			
	Archaeology in May and June 2016 at The Jack Russell Inn			
	Faccombe. Five trenches were excavated.			
	Taccompe. The lienches were excavaled.			
	The trenches were distributed across the proposed development i			
	order to assess the archaeological potential of the site. Trenches			
	2 and 4 yielded no archaeological finds, features or deposits, whil			
	Trench 5 contained modern cut disturbance containing brick rubble			
	Trench 3 identified a pit or ditch terminus that produced a sma			
	quantity of burnt flint, which in isolation is not dateable, althoug			
	burnt (fully calcined) flint is commonly a feature of later prehistori			
	settlements in southern Britain			
Project dates	31 May – 01 June 2016			
Project type	Evaluation			
Previous work	No			
Future work	Unknown			
PROJECT LOCATION				
Site Location	The Jack Russell, Faccombe, Hampshire			
Study area (M <sup>2</sup> /ha)				
Site co-ordinates	NGR: 439043 157954			
PROJECT CREATORS				
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology			
Project Brief originator	N/A			
Project Design (WSI) originator	CA			
Project Manager	Damian De Rosa			
Project Supervisor	Tony Brown			
MONUMENT TYPE	None			
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None			
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive Content (e.g. pottery (museum/Accession no.) Hampshire Cultural Trust			
Physical	ceramic			
Paper	Context sheets, phot register,			
Digital	Database, digital photos			
BIBLIOGRAPHY	survey data			
	he Jack Russell, Faccombe, Hampshire: Archaeological Evaluation. C			







or 01285 771022 Cine Cotswold Exeter 01392 826185 Trench 1, looking south-west (1m scales) Archaeology Keynes 01908 564660 w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk Trench 2, looking south-west (1m scales) PROJECT TITLE The Jack Russell, Faccombe, Hampshire PIGURE TITLE Photographs DRAWN BY AO CHECKED BY LM APPROVED BY DDR PROJECT NO. 770348 DATE 08/06/2016 SCALE®A4 N/A FIGURE NO. 3&4

3

4

And

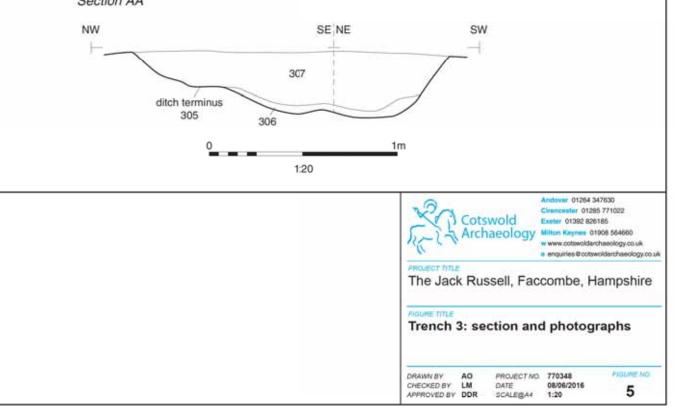


Trench 3, looking south-east (1m scales)



Ditch terminus 305, looking north-east (0.5m scale)







6 Trench 4, looking east (1m scales)	Cotswold Archaeology Archaeology www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk e enquirles@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
	The Jack Russell, Faccombe, Hampshire
	Photograph
	DRAWN BY AO PROJECT NO. 770348 FIGURE NO. CHECKED BY LM DATE 08/06/2016 APPROVED BY DDR SCALEBAN NIA 6



7 Trench 5, looking north-west (1m scales)	Andover 01264 347630 Cotswold Archaeology Willion Kieynes 01006 584660 w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
	The Jack Russell, Faccombe, Hampshire
	Photograph
	DRAWN BY AO PROJECT NO. 770348 FIGURE NO. CHECKED BY LM DATE 08/06/2016 7



8	Modern disturbance 507, looking north-east (1m scales)	Cotswold Archaeology Www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk e enguiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk				
		The Jack Russell, Faccombe, Hampshire				
		Pidume TITLE Photograph				
		DRAWN BY AO PROJECT NO. 770348 FIGURE NO. CHECKED BY LM DATE 08/06/2016 8				



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