Land adjacent to 10 Walworth Road Picket Piece, Andover, Hampshire

Post-excavation Assessment

Planning Ref: 16/01329/0UTN and 18/01968/RESN
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Document Information

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1	August 2019	Draft submitted to client and curator	SL	AIM
2	27th August	Final report as endorsed by the Senior Archaeologist, HCC	SL	AIM

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Foreman Homes Ltd to undertake archaeological mitigation works comprising an archaeological strip, map and sample excavation within a 2.52-hectare parcel of land centred on NGR 439624 147355, at Walworth Road, Picket Piece, Andover, Hampshire, SP11 6XW.

The excavation was focussed on two areas of archaeological consideration based upon a previous evaluation conducted by Wessex archaeology in April 2019. Area A measured 25 m by 12 m and was mostly centred on trench 7, which contained several discrete prehistoric features arranged along an east-west axis with artefactual evidence of struck flint from the Neolithic/Bronze Age periods. A single sherd of Romano-British pottery was also recovered from this trench. Area B measured 70 m by 4 m, with a small 7.5 m by 5 m extension along the northern side. It was centred on the southern ends of trenches 15, 16 and 17, which had revealed an undated trackway aligned with, and to the north of, the modern Walworth Road.

The Area A excavation supported the results of the evaluation and located an additional two intercutting pits to the east of, and aligned with, the prehistoric features from evaluation trench 7. Worked flint from these pits was of a similar nature to the flints recovered during the evaluation and were dated to the Neolithic/Bronze Age period.

The excavation of Area B further defined the trackway as being composed of wheel-ruts set 1.6 m apart with an area of animal disturbance between them caused by draught animals pulling wheeled vehicles. The trackway was determined to be a precursor to the modern Walworth Road. Evidence of prehistoric quarrying was also noted to the immediate north of the trackway; this was considered likely to be contemporary with the Area A activities.

A single iron arrowhead, of medieval date, was recovered from a ditch in evaluation trench 11. Although it is likely to be residual and no other medieval activities were noted from the area, it was considered to be the most significant artefact from the assessment.

It is proposed that no further works or analyses are required in relation to the evaluation and excavation.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Jane Carrington, Foreman Homes Ltd, for commissioning the archaeological mitigation works and also Dan Foreman, who assisted during the course of the fieldwork. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Neil Adam, Senior Archaeologist for Hampshire County Council, who monitored the project for Test Valley Borough Council, and to BPH Construction Equipment Ltd for their cooperation and help on site.

The fieldwork was directed by Stephen Legg, with the assistance of Peter Capps, Tom Dawkins, Cordelia Laycock, Jennifer Loader and Jamie McCarthy. This report was written by Stephen Legg and edited by Grace Jones.

The finds were assessed by Erica Gittens (flint) and Lorrain Higbee (animal bone). All other finds were assessed by Grace Jones, who also compiled the finds report section.

The environmental samples were processed by Liz Foulston and Jenny Giddins. The flots were sorted by Nicki Mulhall and assessed by Inés López-Dóriga. The environmental report section was written by Inés López-Dóriga, with contributions from Samantha Rogerson and Nicki Mulhall.

The project was managed by Grace Jones (Post-excavation assessment) and Andrew Manning (Fieldwork) on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.

Land adjacent to 10 Walworth Road, Picket Piece, Andover Mitigation

Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Foreman Homes Limited (Southampton; hereafter 'the client'), to undertake archaeological mitigation works comprising an archaeological strip, map and sample excavation within a 2.52 ha parcel of land centred on NGR 439624 147355, at Walworth Road, Picket Piece, Andover, Hampshire, SP11 6XW (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 A planning application (ref: 16/01329/OUTN) and a reserved matters application (ref: 18/01968/RESN) were submitted to Test Valley Borough Council, the Local Planning Authority (LPA), for a proposed development comprising the construction of up to 82 houses with associated landscaping, access roads and parking with access off Walworth Road. The applications were granted (17/05/2017 and 29/01/2019 respectively) subject to the following conditions:

Condition 14: *No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological assessment in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation that has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The assessment should take the form of trial trenches located within the footprints of the proposed new housing units and access roads, to ensure that any archaeological remains encountered within the site as a whole are recognised, characterised and recorded. The Written Scheme of Investigation shall also include a programme of archaeological mitigation of impact, based on the results of the trial trenching. Development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details.*

Condition 15: *Following the completion of the archaeological fieldwork a report shall be produced in accordance with the approved programme including where appropriate, post-excavation assessment, specialist analysis and reports, publication and public engagement. The report shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*

1.1.3 The excavation was the final stage in a programme of archaeological works, which had included a Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) carried out by Thames Valley Archaeological Services (TVAS 2018) and an archaeological evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2019a).

1.1.4 The DBA recorded no known heritage assets within the area of the proposed development, but the potential for Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British activity was assessed to be generally high in the area further to the east (**Figure 1**).

1.1.5 The archaeological evaluation (carried out between 8 April 2019 and 12 April 2019) comprised the excavation, investigation and recording of 19 trial trenches (each measuring 30 m by 2 m) (**Figure 1**). The evaluation identified a low level of prehistoric and Romano-British activity concentrated around trench 7, and an undated trackway along the southern edge of the site, running adjacent to the current Walworth Road, passing through trenches

15, 16 and 17. A small quantity of possible Neolithic/Bronze Age worked flint was recovered from features in trench 7, which was adjudged to be of some possible significance given the relatively low level of early prehistoric activity found within the DBA study area.

1.1.6 Consultation between Wessex Archaeology and Neil Adam, Senior Archaeologist for Hampshire County Council (HCC), following on from the evaluation resulted in a recommendation for further archaeological work to target two areas of potential interest. Area A was centred on trench 7 to further explore prehistoric features identified in the evaluation, as well as establish the presence of any further features that might exist nearby. Area B was set to focus upon the trackway identified in trenches 15, 16 and 17, with the aim of firmly dating this feature.

1.1.7 The excavation was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed, for both the fieldwork and the post-excavation work (Wessex Archaeology 2019b). Neil Adam, Senior Archaeologist for HCC approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing. The excavation was undertaken between 3 June 2019 and 7 June 2019.

1.2 Scope of the report

1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the provisional results of the excavation, and the results of the preceding evaluation, to assess the potential of these results to address the research aims outlined in the WSI. Also, where appropriate, this report will consider if a programme of further analysis work is recommended, and outline the resources needed, to achieve the aims (including the revised research aims arising from this assessment), leading to dissemination of the archaeological results and the curation of the archive.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

1.3.1 The excavation area is situated towards the centre of the village of Picket Piece, approximately 2.5 miles north-west of the centre of Andover, Hampshire. The site is bounded by Walworth Road to the south and lies within north-south oriented linear field boundaries to the east and west; the eastern boundary is also determined by a gravel track. The northern edge of the Site lies just to the south of the main railway line from Exeter St David's to London Waterloo.

1.3.2 The development area is sited within a rectangular plot of land lengthwise oriented North northwest-South southeast and lies at approximately 81 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the west, rising gradually to just over 93 m aOD in the east.

1.3.3 The underlying geology is mapped as Seaford Chalk Formation bedrock formed approximately 84 to 90 million years ago under warm chalk seas. There are no mapped superficial deposits within the development area (British Geological Survey online viewer, accessed July 2019).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background was investigated in a prior desk-based assessment produced by TVAS in July 2018 (TVAS 2018), which considered the recorded historic environment resource within a 1 km study area of the proposed development.

2.1.2 Two phases of archaeological evaluation have been carried out by Cotswold Archaeology on land to the south and south-west of the development area (Cotswold Archaeology 2013; 2015). An additional archaeological evaluation carried out by Cotswold Archaeology was situated to the west of the development area (Cotswold Archaeology 2018) (**Figure 1**).

2.1.3 Wessex Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation within the development area in April 2019 (Wessex Archaeology 2019a).

2.1.4 The results of the assessment and evaluations are summarised below.

2.2 Previous works related to the development

Desk-Based Assessment (2018)

2.2.1 The DBA (TVAS 2018) recorded no known heritage assets within the proposed development area. However, in summary, it was noted that the proposed development area is located adjacent to an area of generally high archaeological potential for features dating to the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British periods (**Figure 1**).

Archaeological Evaluations by Cotswold Archaeology (2013–2018)

2.2.2 Two phases of evaluation were conducted by Cotswold Archaeology on land to the south and south-west of Walworth Road and the proposed development area, in advance of building works for a housing estate (Cotswold Archaeology 2013; 2015).

2.2.3 The Phase 1 evaluation conducted in 2013 comprised 34 trial trenches within an area of 11.7 ha. It identified a small number of discrete archaeological features, including pits, at least some of which were suspected to be of prehistoric origin. The evaluation recognised that there was limited datable activity on the site.

2.2.4 The Phase 2 evaluation conducted in 2015, bounded by the 2013 evaluation, comprised 36 trial trenches within an area of 7.68 ha. A single continuous ditch occurring in two trenches (5 and 11) was noted to be aligned with post-medieval/modern field boundaries and was adjudged likely to be contemporary with them. No other archaeological features were identified in any of the remaining trenches.

2.2.5 A third evaluation conducted by Cotswold Archaeology in 2018 was located on land to the west of the proposed development area and north of Walworth road (Cotswold Archaeology 2018). It comprised nine trial trenches within an area of 2.08 ha. The evaluation identified a single heavily truncated prehistoric ditch within trench 5.

Archaeological Evaluation by Wessex Archaeology (2019)

2.2.6 An evaluation of the proposed development area undertaken by Wessex Archaeology in April 2019 comprised 19 trial trenches within the 2.52 ha site boundary. The evaluation identified several prehistoric features with some Romano-British elements concentrated in a small area within trench 7, in the western part of the site. Quantities of worked and burnt flint of a Neolithic/Bronze Age date were also recovered from some of these features.

2.2.7 An undated trackway was identified within three trenches (15, 16 and 17) in the southern part of the development area and five other trenches (2, 4, 11, 18 and 19) produced evidence of two post-medieval/modern field boundaries, which are probably related to field divisions evident on early 20th century maps.

2.2.8 A medieval iron arrowhead from ditch 1105 (trench 11) was considered residual as it was associated with a post-medieval strap end from the same context.

2.3 Archaeological and historical context

The results of the DBA (TVAS 2018) are summarised below, supplemented by more recent evaluation reports (Cotswold Archaeology 2018; Wessex Archaeology 2019a).

2.3.1 The 1 km study area contains a relatively high density of Bronze Age and Iron Age features identified from aerial photographs and fieldwork (**Figure 1**). The Bronze Age is represented by several barrows and ring ditches indicative of former settlements and agricultural land use. A large linear boundary earthwork known as Devil's Ditch, dated to the Middle Bronze Age, is one of two Scheduled Ancient Monuments listed within the study area; neither of which impinge upon the development area.

2.3.2 Iron Age activity is represented by a complex of enclosures, trackways, linear features and pits on Tinker's Hill, covering an estimated area of 14 ha to the south and south-east of the development area.

2.3.3 General prehistoric features, represented by ditches, pits and discrete features, were identified in the 2013 and 2018 evaluations by Cotswold Archaeology (Cotswold Archaeology 2013; 2018); although datable material was very poorly represented. The Wessex Archaeology evaluation of the development area (Wessex Archaeology 2019a) had similar elements which were concentrated around trench 7, with the proviso that Romano-British pottery was also contextually present.

2.3.4 Two Romano-British villas have been identified within the DBA study area, neither of which impinges on the development area. One is a Scheduled Ancient Monument located to the north of the development area, the other is a more modest example to the south-east.

2.3.1 A findspot of a medieval iron arrowhead from a post-medieval/modern ditch in trench 11 is considered residual. It is of a type classified as multi-purpose, utilised for hunting or warfare, and is broadly of 11th to 13th century date (section 6.4, below).

2.3.2 Both the nearby Phase 2 evaluation (Cotswold Archaeology 2015) and the evaluation of the development area (Wessex Archaeology 2019a) produced evidence of post-medieval/modern field boundaries in the form of ditches.

2.3.3 An undated trackway formed of parallel wheel-ruts roughly aligned with the modern Walworth Road was present in three evaluation trenches in the southern portion of the development area (Wessex Archaeology 2019a).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

3.1.1 The general aims of the excavation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019b) and in compliance with the CIfA's *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (CIfA 2014a), were:

- To examine the archaeological resource within a given area or site within a framework of defined research objectives;
- To seek a better understanding of the resource;
- To compile a lasting record of the resource; and

- To analyse and interpret the results of the excavation, and to disseminate them.

3.2 Research objectives

3.2.1 Following consideration of the archaeological potential of the site and the regional research framework (Hey and Hind 2014), the research objectives of the excavation defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019b) were:

- To determine the date, nature and extent of the archaeological remains centred on trench 7;
- To further understand the presence of later prehistoric activity and the potential for earlier Neolithic/Bronze Age material as found in trench 7 and to place it in a wider context;
- To date the trackway exposed along the south-east end of the site and understand if it is related to, or an earlier version of, Walworth Road.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019b) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in CIfA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (CIfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

Area A

4.1.2 Area A was to originally measure a minimum of 170 m^2 (in principle, 10 m x 7 m), focussed on trench 7, which had the highest concentration of archaeological features within the evaluation. These comprised a number of discreet features including a short linear ditch. Provision was made for the expansion of this Area until no features had been found within 2 m of the excavation boundary.

4.1.3 Area A was eventually expanded (with the permission of the Senior Archaeologist for HCC) to encompass an area measuring roughly 325 m^2 (area was lengthwise oriented east-west, measuring approximately 27 m x 12 m). This ensured that all possible associated features had been identified within the terms of the WSI.

Area B

4.1.4 Area B was to measure a maximum of 280 m^2 (by design, 4 m x 70 m) and to target the trackway located within trenches 15, 16 and 17. The excavation of this area was to begin over the features located at the southern end of trench 16 and follow the extrapolated route of the trackway continuing west towards trench 17 and east towards trench 15. Once satisfactory dating evidence had been obtained consultation with the Senior Archaeologist for HCC was required to determine whether further work was necessitated.

4.1.5 With the permission of the Senior Archaeologist for HCC the full extent of Area B (70 m x 4 m) was excavated and a small southwards extension (5 m x 7.5 m lengthwise oriented parallel to the main area excavation) near trench 16 was additionally implemented to fully reveal a feature discovered in the process of machine stripping.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

4.2.1 The initial excavation areas were set out using GPS, in the same position as that proposed in the WSI (**Figure 1**). Extensions to these areas were then made to appropriately address the aims of the excavation. All excavation areas were visually scanned for signs of underground and/or overhead services and cables. This was then followed by the use of a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) and Genny prior to machine excavation.

4.2.2 The topsoil/overburden was removed in level spits using a 360º excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded in level spits until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed.

4.2.3 Where necessary, the surfaces of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand to aid visual definition. A sample of archaeological features and deposits identified was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the excavation. A sample of natural features such as tree-throw holes and areas of root disturbance were also investigated.

4.2.4 The excavation areas, once completed to the satisfaction of the client and the Senior Archaeologist to HCC were backfilled using excavated materials in the order in which they were excavated, and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

Recording

4.2.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete drawn record of excavated features and deposits was made including both plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 for plans and 1:10 for sections) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD: Newlyn) heights of all principal features were calculated, and levels added to plans and section drawings.

4.2.6 A real time kinetic (RTK) survey of all excavated areas and features was carried out using a Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.

4.2.7 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Artefactual and environmental strategies

General

4.3.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of artefacts and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019b). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b) and *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).

Artefacts

4.3.2 Spoil derived from both machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological features was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval; a metal detector was also used. Where found, artefacts were collected and bagged by context.

4.3.3 All artefacts collected during visual scanning of the machining process and from excavated contexts were retained. All retained artefacts were, as a minimum, washed, weighed, counted, identified and assessed.

Environmental samples

4.3.4 Whole earth bulk samples of the basal fills of pits 2004 and 2007, in Area A, were taken for the recovery of plant macrofossils, wood charcoal and small artefactual elements in order to assist the characterisation of each feature. These samples would also provide comparative analyses with the bulk samples from terminus 714 (ditch 703) and pit 716 of evaluation trench 7.

4.4 Monitoring

4.4.1 The Senior Archaeologist for HCC, on behalf of the LPA, monitored the excavation. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with both the client and the Senior Archaeologist for HCC.

5 STRATIGRAPHIC RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

Summary of archaeological features and deposits

5.1.1 As previously stated, the excavation was limited to two targeted areas from the Wessex Archaeology 2019 evaluation; Area A based on an expansion of trench 7, and Area B based on a larger trench joining together the relevant ends of trenches 15, 16 and 17. The results are summarised by area below.

Methods of stratigraphic assessment and quantity of data

5.1.2 All hand written and drawn records from both the evaluation and the excavation have been collated, checked for consistency and stratigraphic relationships. Quantification of the records from the evaluation and excavation are presented in **Table 1**. Key data has been transcribed into an Access database for assessment, which can be updated during any further analysis. The evaluation and excavation have been preliminarily phased using stratigraphic relationships and the spot dating from artefacts, particularly pottery.

Table 1 Quantification of records from evaluation and excavation

Type	Quantity (evaluation)	Quantity (excavation)	Total
Context records	50	48	98
Context registers	19	6	25
Graphics (A4 and A3)	11	6	17
Graphics (A1)	0	0	0
Graphics registers	0	2	2
Environmental sample registers	3	5	8
Object registers	0	0	0
Digital photographs	125	70	195
Photographic registers	4	2	6
Daybook	4	4	8

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

5.2.1 Topsoil was reasonably consistent within both excavation areas. It was recorded as a friable mid to dark greyish brown silty clay loam with moderate to common sub-angular flint inclusions throughout. The flints were a mixture of frost-fractured periglacially derived material and nodular flints (often broken or fragmented). Sub-angular blocky chalk inclusions varied more considerably from sparse (Area A) to common (Area B). The topsoil had been previously ploughed, but at the time of excavation was under a well-established turf with fine rooting throughout the layer. It had an average thickness 0.20 m to 0.30 m.

5.2.2 Subsoil was only noted within Area A where it existed as a colluvial element in a slight north-west to south-east natural hollow crossing the eastern and north-eastern half of the excavation area. It was a reddish brown clay loam with abundant angular flints and small sub-angular and rounded chalk inclusions, measuring 0.20 m thickness at its deepest exposure (**Plate 1**).

5.2.3 The geological natural in both excavation areas was chalk with a weathered and root disturbed upper surface. The chalk in Area A exhibited the greatest amount of surface root disturbance and machining of the area occasionally disturbed nodular flints measuring up to 600 mm in length. The chalk in Area B was encountered at 0.20 m below ground level on the upslope side of the excavation area (south and south-east portions) and was less disturbed at the surface around the trackway. Ploughscars on the surface of the chalk were most evident within Area B, and it is likely that the thinness of the topsoil, combined with extensive ploughing activities, contributed to the marked increase in chalk inclusions within the topsoil of this excavation area. The natural chalk in Area B also had less nodular flints disturbing its upper surface.

5.2.4 Tree-throw holes were noted within both excavation areas, but tended towards a greater density in the more greatly root-disturbed Area A.

5.3 Area A

5.3.1 Area A (roughly 27 m x 12 m) was partially located over evaluation trench 7 (Wessex Archaeology 2019a) with extensions to the north, south and east (**Figures 1** and **2**).

5.3.2 Evaluation trench 7 comprised an undated posthole (711), two pits (706 and 716) with possible Neolithic/Bronze Age derived flint assemblages, and a short east-west oriented linear ditch 703 (terminating at either end) of prehistoric date (**Figures 2** and **3**). It also recorded the presence of an undated possible negative lynchet (2016 – recorded as soil 709 in the evaluation) oriented north-south. The pits, posthole and linear ditch were all located along the same east-west axis.

5.3.3 A single undated posthole (711) with a diameter of 0.26 m and depth of 0.12 m, was located approximately 8 m west of pit 716. No other features appeared to be associated with the posthole, although it was on the same east-west axis as the prehistoric features.

5.3.4 Pit 706 (**Plate 2**) was an oval feature lengthwise oriented east-west and measuring 1.9 m x 1.2 m, with a depth of 0.4 m. It cut/formed the eastern terminal of ditch 703. Pit 706 contained the largest quantity of worked flint from a single feature across both evaluation and excavation. Two flints (see 6.3, below) suggest a possible Early Neolithic context, but the rest of the assemblage was in the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age tradition.

5.3.5 Pit 716 (**Plate 3**) was a sub-oval feature lengthwise oriented east-west and measuring 0.97 m x 0.90 m, with a depth of 0.32 m. It cut the northern end of tree-throw hole 720 about 4 m west of western terminal 714 of ditch 703. It contained a single fill from which a sherd of Romano-British pottery was recovered, alongside prehistoric flint flakes.

5.3.6 Ditch 703 was 10.8 m long, 0.8 m wide and 0.34 m deep. It was lengthwise oriented east-west. The western terminal was excavated as 714 (**Plate 4**) and a small rim sherd of prehistoric pottery was recovered from this slot alongside prehistoric flint flakes diagnostically similar to those from the pits.

5.3.7 The evaluation also identified an undated possible lynchet (2016 – recorded as soil 709 in the evaluation). This was excavated by machine during mitigation and shown to be mostly ploughed out. It was oriented roughly north-south between the eastern terminal of ditch 703 and pit 716. It had an average width of 3.2 m and a maximum depth of 0.3 m on the east side getting shallower towards the west; the feature also got shallower towards the north. The lower fill was mostly buried ploughsoil (2018) below a possible buried worm-sorted horizon (709 = 2017).

5.3.8 The excavation of Area A revealed an additional two intercutting pits (2007 cutting 2004 – **Plate 5**) approximately 2 m to the east of, and on the same axis as, ditch 703 and pits 706 and 716 from trench 7. The flint assemblage from pits 2004 and 2007 was similar in nature to those from the evaluation.

5.3.9 Pit 2004 lay immediately NNE of, and was cut by, pit 2007. Pit 2004 was lengthwise oriented NNW-SSE and measured 0.9 m x 0.8 m, with a depth of 0.36 m. Pit 2007 was lengthwise oriented east-west measuring 0.84 m x 0.66 m and had a depth of 0.25 m. Pit 2007 contained the largest amount of burnt flint from a single feature across both evaluation and excavation.

5.3.10 The excavation also revealed a shallow coombe, within which colluvium 2002 had formed, crossing the eastern and north-eastern end of Area A. This coombe was oriented south-east to north-west and covered the eastern end of ditch 703, and pits 706, 2004 and 2007. The presence of this coombe had been masked by subsequent ploughing and was not recognised in the evaluation.

5.3.11 Surface collection from ploughsoil 2001 during machining retrieved a large quantity of worked flint; a smaller quantity of worked flint was recovered from colluvium 2002.

5.4 Area B

5.4.1 Area B (**Figures 4 and 5**) targeted the trackway revealed in evaluation trenches 15, 16 and 17 (Wessex Archaeology 2019a). This wide-ranging feature was in the southern area of the site aligned relatively parallel to the modern Walworth Road.

5.4.2 The excavation confirmed the presence of this mostly WSW-ENE oriented trackway along the entire 70 m length of Area B. It comprised two parallel gullies of roughly V-shaped profile, forming wheel-ruts for the trackway set 1.6 m apart. The northern (downslope) rut tended to be deeper than the southern (upslope) rut. The soil in the base of the ruts was very compacted and often contained multiple chips of angular flint. Between the ruts, asymmetrically closer to the northern rut, was an area of disturbed ground of varying profile, depth and discernment.

5.4.3 Three 1 m wide slots (**Plates 6, 7** and **8**) were excavated across the full width of the feature at approximately 9.5 m intervals in the central area where the trackway was deemed to

survive best. They supported evidence supplied by slots excavated across the feature in evaluation trenches 15 and 16.

5.4.4 The trackway had an increased slope angle at variance with the direction of travel as it proceeded eastwards – the slope of the ground running approximately south-east down towards the north-west. The northern wheel-ruts were downslope of the southern wheel-ruts, and the animal disturbance caused by the draught animal tended to favour the northern wheel-rut as the animal pulling the carriage/cart would have been naturally off-set in this direction due to slope angle. The easternmost section (**Figure 5C; Plate 8**) is located where this slope angle is more extreme and clearly demonstrates the animal disturbance impinging so greatly upon wheel-rut 2115 that the excavator could not adequately separate the two feature elements.

5.4.5 There was evidence to suggest that repairs had been attempted both to the wheel-ruts and to the zone of animal disturbance as part of the general upkeep of the trackway.

5.4.6 Immediately north of the trackway, and to the east of evaluation trench 16 was a sequence of shallow intercutting pits of varying size and depth forming a larger feature (2119), and likely to result from quarrying activities (**Plate 9**). It measured 4.8 m x 2.8 m and had a maximum excavated depth of 0.6 m. The quarrying was not thought to be associated with the trackway.

5.4.7 Another smaller possible quarry hole 2122, located 21 m to the ENE of quarrying 2119, was cut by the trackway. The fills of this feature were distinctly different from the 2119 fills and there is a possibility this feature is tree-throw hole related.

5.4.8 Very little worked flint was recovered during machining of Area B; significantly less than from Area A.

6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 A small quantity of finds (10.7 kg) was recovered during the evaluation and subsequent excavation. The assemblage is of prehistoric to modern date. All finds have been cleaned (except for the metal objects) and quantified by material type in each context; this information is summarised in **Table 2**.

Table 2 Quantification of finds

Material type	Number	Weight (g)
Pottery	3	9
Flint	142	3676
Burnt flint	471	6700
Copper alloy	1	1
Iron	2	13
Glass	1	5
CBM	2	47
Slate	3	75
Burnt stone	1	153
Animal bone	12	44

6.2 Pottery

6.2.1 Just three sherds of pottery were recovered. One is a small rim fragment in a fine flint-tempered fabric from ditch 714. Too little survives to ascertain the vessel form, but the fabric is indicative of a later prehistoric date. A single body sherd in a micaceous sandy fabric, of Roman date, was recovered from pit 716. A sherd in a refined whiteware with transfer-printed decoration, of 19th to 20th century date, came from the ploughsoil in Area B.

6.3 Worked and burnt flint

6.3.1 A total of 142 pieces of worked flint was recovered from 16 contexts. The condition of the assemblage is reasonable, although most pieces exhibit patination. The flint is dark to light grey in colour, contains a number of cherty inclusions and flaws, and has a tan cortex of medium thickness. It is likely to have come from the local river terrace gravels.

6.3.2 The assemblage is comprised almost entirely of flakes, with the exception of one core on a flake and one core fragment both from secondary fill 707 of pit 706, a piece of angular shatter from the same context, and an opposed platform flake core and two quite large blades from ploughsoil 2001 (**Table 3**). These two contexts also had by far the greatest concentration of worked pieces (43 and 48 respectively). Two utilised pebbles (one a hammer, the other with traces of polish) came from tertiary deposit 2121 in quarry pit 2119.

6.3.3 The remainder of the flakes came from primary fill 705 of ditch 703, secondary fill 712 of ditch 714, tertiary deposit 715 of pit 716, colluvium 2002, basal fill 2008 and deliberate backfill 2009 of pit 2007, ploughsoil 2101, tertiary fill 2110 of southern trackway wheel-rut 2108, basal fill 2120 and tertiary deposit 2121 of quarry pit 2119, and fill 2129 of animal disturbance 2128 in the trackway. The majority of the pieces are likely to be redeposited.

6.3.4 Many of the flakes were large and cortical, all apparently created with hard hammer and a rather aggressive reduction technique but not without skill.

6.3.5 The material contains no clear chronological indications and is too small to provide much technological information. However, the style of flaking, the presence of blades and the opposed platform core suggests that at least some of the material may be of Early Neolithic date, with the rest not out of place in the later Neolithic or earlier Bronze Age.

6.3.6 Burnt flint (6.7 kg) was recovered from 13 contexts. The largest groups came from pit 2004 (3199 g), ploughsoil 2001 (1328 g), quarry pit 2119 (623 g), pit 706 (514 g), pit 2007 (343 g) and ditch 714 (333 g). Smaller groups (<200 g) were recorded from ploughsoil 2101, colluvium 2002, pit 716 and wheel rut 2136. This material is intrinsically undatable but is frequently associated with prehistoric activity.

Table 3 Composition of the flint assemblage

Type	**No. of pieces**	**%**
Cores	3	2.11
Blades	2	1.41
Flakes	134	94.37
Debitage	1	0.70
Other tools	2	1.41
Total	**142**	**100**

6.4 Metal objects

6.4.1 The three metal objects include an iron arrowhead (Object Number - ON 1; **Plate 10**) of medieval date from fill 1103 of ditch 1105 (**Figure 6**). It measures 53 mm in length, including a socket of 25 mm (8 mm internal width). It has a barbed, triangular blade, up to 13 mm wide, and diamond cross-section with very thin spine visible on one side. It is of a type classified as multi-purpose, utilised for hunting or warfare, and is broadly of 11th to 13th century date (Jessop 1996).

6.4.2 A probable strap end (ON 2), likely to be of post-medieval date, was also recovered from ditch 1105. The object is incomplete but is of tapering rectangular shape and has two small iron rivets.

6.4.3 An iron nail was recovered from a layer of animal disturbance (2129) between two wheel ruts associated with the trackway in Area B.

6.5 Ceramic building material

6.5.1 Two fragments of plain tile, 11 mm thick, came from the ploughsoil in Area B. These are likely to derive from roofing tiles of medieval or post-medieval date.

6.6 Stone

6.6.1 Three slate fragments, probably from roofing tiles, were recovered from wheel rut 2105.

6.6.2 A single piece of burnt stone, without indication of working or utilisation, was found in pit 716.

6.7 Glass

6.7.1 A single piece of modern vessel glass came from ploughsoil in Area B.

6.8 Animal bone

6.8.1 A total of 12 fragments (or 45 g) of animal bone came from pit 2119. The fragments re-fit and have been identified as the proximal half of a cattle tibia shaft. The surface of the bone is root etched but a few cut marks were noted on part of the shaft.

6.9 Conservation

6.9.1 As potentially unstable material types, the iron and copper alloy objects are all stored with supportive packaging and a desiccant (silica gel) to ensure a dry environment below 35% relative humidity. The metal objects have been X-radiographed as part of the assessment phase to provide a basic record and as an aid to identification.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Two bulk sediment samples were taken from pits of suspected early prehistoric chronology and were processed for the recovery and assessment of the environmental evidence.

7.1.2 These were in addition to two samples taken during the previous evaluation, from a ditch and a pit of possible Romano-British date (Wessex Archaeology 2019a).

7.2 Aims and methods

7.2.1 The purpose of this assessment is to determine the potential of the environmental remains preserved at the site to address project aims and to provide data for wider research frameworks. The nature of this assessment follows recommendations set up by Historic England (Campbell *et al*. 2011).

7.2.2 The samples were on average 19 litres in volume and were processed by standard flotation methods on a Siraf-type flotation tank; the flot retained on a 0.25 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 4 mm and 1 mm fractions. The coarse fractions (>4 mm) were sorted by eye and discarded. The environmental material extracted from the residues was added to the flots. The fine residue fractions and the flots were scanned using a stereo incident light microscopy (Leica MS5 microscope) at magnifications of up to x40 for the identification of environmental remains. Different bioturbation indicators were considered, including the percentage of roots, the abundance of modern seeds and the presence of mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia (e.g. *Cenococcum geophilum*) and animal remains, such as burrowing snails (*Cecilioides acicula*), or earthworm eggs and insects, which would not be preserved unless anoxic conditions prevailed on site.

7.2.3 The preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains, as well as the presence of other environmental remains such as terrestrial and aquatic molluscs and animal bone was recorded. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary and Hopf (2000), for cereals. Abundance of remains is qualitatively quantified (A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5) as an estimation of the minimum number of individuals and not the number of remains per taxa. Mollusc nomenclature follows Anderson (2005).

7.3 Results

7.3.1 The flots from the bulk sediment samples were generally small (**Appendix 1, Table 5**). There were high numbers of roots, low numbers of modern seeds and moderate numbers of the burrowing snail *Cecilioides acicula* that may be indicative of some stratigraphic movement and the high possibility of contamination by later intrusive elements.

7.3.2 Charred material comprised varying degrees of preservation and was dominated by the charred remains of cereals. Pit 2004, deposit 2005 contained tentatively identified *Triticum* cf. *aestivum/turgidum* (naked wheat), *Hordeum vulgare* (barley) and Triticeae (unidentified cereal grains). Some of the grains in this assemblage are well-preserved and appear to be intrusive. Pit 2007, deposit 2008 contained only unidentified cereal grain fragments. Wood charcoal was noted in generally very small quantities and was from mature wood. Remains of terrestrial molluscs were also present. No other environmental evidence was preserved in the bulk sediment samples.

7.3.3 The samples taken during the evaluation also had a high number of roots, low numbers of modern seeds and, in one sample, moderate numbers of the burrowing snail *Cecilioides acicula*. Preservation of charred material was again variable; wood charcoal was noted in very small quantities and was from mature wood; terrestrial molluscs were also present.

7.3.4 The bulk sediment sample from pit 716, deposit 715 contained a charred Triticeae (cereal) grain fragment (poor preservation preventing further identification) and charred tubers of *Arrhenatherum elatius* ssp. *bulbosum* (onion couch grass). The bulk sediment sample from ditch 714, deposit 712 contained a charred rachis segment of *Triticum aestivum/turgidum* (naked wheat) and charred fragments of *Corylus avellana* (hazel) nut shell.

7.4 Discussion

7.4.1 Although charred plant remains, wood charcoal and terrestrial molluscs were recovered, the environmental assemblage recovered from the site is very restricted in number and generally poorly preserved and merely points to the existence of crop-processing activities focused on cereals in the background. This evidence does not originate directly from any such activities and may be therefore residual or intrusive in the sampled deposits (as the presence of naked wheat in a presumed prehistoric context also suggests). Therefore, the evidence has little potential.

8 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 The evaluation and excavation have provided limited evidence of human activity from the prehistoric to the post-medieval/modern periods. This section outlines the potential of the data (stratigraphic, finds and environmental) to contribute to the original research objectives of the excavation.

8.2 Stratigraphic overview and potential

8.2.1 The excavation has demonstrated that the majority of the prehistoric features encountered within the development area were located in Area A, specifically within evaluation trench 7, along an east-west axis comprising four pits and a linear ditch fragment. The feature elements are characteristic of the evaluations (Cotswold Archaeology 2013; 2015; 2018) from the surrounding locale. The two additional pits (2004 and 2007) were fully excavated and basally sampled in an effort to improve dating retrieval and functional comprehension of feature type. By agreement with the Senior Archaeologist for HCC no further excavation slots across the evaluation features were required as they would not significantly improve our understanding of the period.

8.2.2 The quarrying encountered in Area B (2119) is probably contemporary with the general prehistoric features encountered in Area A and is in keeping with the period.

8.2.3 The trackway is likely to be an earlier location for the modern Walworth Road. An assessment of the route of the road (**Figure 1**) shows that the current road has a slight deviation to the south of the development area and that the original route would have passed through the southern end of the development area. This deviation is likely to result from practical considerations of how the slope angle across which the road passes is sufficient to throw the weight of transported objects (by carriage/cart) downslope, where the wheel-rut gets deeper as they cut into the underlying chalk bedrock. Over time this could easily cause difficulties in transportation and risk animal welfare. It is quite reasonable to suggest that the trackway went out of use and was moved southwards to provide for a more even approach trafficking up- and down- slope. It may have moved more than once before it reached its current position as Walworth Road.

8.2.4 Although the trackway was not firmly dated it had enough sufficiently modern artefacts (CBM, glass, iron nail, pottery, slate) to suggest a post-medieval/modern date for the feature. The paucity of worked flints from the vicinity of the trackway retrieved during machining may also indicate a more modern date, and perhaps suggest soil reduction in the vicinity commensurate with trackway operations.

8.2.5 This post-excavation assessment has demonstrated that the research aims of the excavation have been addressed. It has been demonstrated that whilst there is a definite

9.2 Preparation of the archive

9.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Hampshire Cultural Trust, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; CIfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

9.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the evaluation or excavation site code (**217580** or **217581)** and the accession code **A2019.16**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises the following:

- 1 cardboard box (including an airtight plastic box) of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type
- 1 file of paper records and A3/A4 graphics

9.3 Selection policy

9.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4). In accordance with these, and any specific guidance prepared by the museum, a process of selection and retention will be followed so that only those artefacts or ecofacts that are considered to have potential for future study will be retained. The selection policy will be agreed with the museum and is fully documented in the project archive.

9.4 Security copy

9.4.1 In line with current best practice (e.g., Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

9.5 OASIS

9.5.1 An OASIS online record (http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main) has been initiated, with key fields and a .pdf version of the final report submitted. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.

10 COPYRIGHT

10.1 Archive and report copyright

10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations* 2003. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.

10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

10.2 Third party data copyright

10.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g., Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of *the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Environmental Data

Table 5 Environmental data

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (l)	Flot (ml)	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal > 2mm	Charcoal	Other	Preservation
716	715	1	39	175	70%, B, E, I *Cecilioides acicula* (A*)	C	-	Triticeae	C	*Arrhenatherum elatius* ssp. *bulbosum* tubers	Trace	Mature	Moll-t	Heterogenous
714	712	2	27	125	80%, C, E, I	-	C	*Triticum aestivum/turgidum* rachis segment fragment	C	*Corylus avellana*	<1 ml	Mature	Moll-t	Poor
2004	2005	2013	20	25	80%, C, I, Cecilioides acicula (A**)	C	-	*Triticum cf. aestivum/turgidum, Hordeum vulgare, Triticeae*	-	-	Trace	Mature	Moll-t	Heterogeneous (some grain looks intrusive)
2007	2008	2015	18	30	80%, C, E, I, Cecilioides acicula (A*)	C	-	*Triticeae*	-	-	Trace	Mature	Moll-t	Poor

Key: Scale of abundance: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5; Bioturbation proxies: Roots (%), Uncharred seeds (scale of abundance), F = mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia, E = earthworm eggs, I = insects; Sab/f/c = small animal/fish bones/charred faecal pellets, Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs.

Appendix 2: OASIS report

OASIS ID: wessexar1-363701

Project details	
Project name	Land adjacent to 10 Walworth Road, Andover, Hampshire
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned to undertake an archaeological strip, map and sample excavation on land adjacent to 10 Walworth Road, Andover, Hampshire, SP11 6XW. The excavation was the final stage in a sequence of investigative work including a DBA and an evaluation. The excavation was focused on two areas based on the evaluation results. Area A was centred on trench 7, and two inter-cutting pits were sectioned producing Neolithic/Bronze Age flint flakes. The pits continued the east-west alignment of prehistoric features from the evaluation. Area B confirmed the presence of a post-medieval trackway defined by wheel-ruts set 1.6m apart, and an area of animal disturbance caused by the draught animal. This trackway is a precursor to the modern Walworth Road. Some prehistoric quarrying was also located in Area B.
Project dates	Start: 03-06-2019 End: 07-06-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	HMCMS: A2019.16 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	217581 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	217580 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	wessexar1-351691 - OASIS form ID
Any associated project reference codes	16/01329/OUTN - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type	PIT Late Prehistoric
Monument type	QUARRY Late Prehistoric
Monument type	TRACKWAY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FLAKE Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	BURNT FLINT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	ROOF TILE Post Medieval
Investigation type	"""Part Excavation"""
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location	
Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE TEST VALLEY ANDOVER Land adjacent to 10 Walworth Road
Postcode	SP11 6XW
Study area	2.52 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 39624 47355 51.22349631517 -1.432524214212 51 13 24 N 001 25 57 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 81m Max: 93m

Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Foreman Homes Limited
Project design originator	Wessex archaeology
Project director/manager	Andrew Manning
Project supervisor	Stephen Legg
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Physical Archive ID	HMCMS:A2019.16
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Physical Archive notes	Single Box with metalwork in a sealed plastic box and silica gel
Digital Archive recipient	TBC
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Paper Archive ID	HMCMS:A2019.16
Paper Contents	"Environmental","Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Drawing","Map","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text","Unspecified Archive"
Paper Archive notes	A4 lever arch file

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land adjacent to 10 Walworth Road, Andover, Hampshire: Post-Excavation Assessment
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Legg, S
Other bibliographic details	217581.02
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Unpublished Client Report
Place of issue or publication	Wessex Archaeology
Description	Bound A4 client report with A3 figures

Site location
Previous evaluation CA 2013/2015
Previous evaluation CA 2018
Scheduled Monument
Approximate location of cropmarks (based on AHBR records, after TVAS 2018)

Roman building
Devil's Ditch
Devil's Ditch
Picket Piece
Tinker's Hill
Finkley Manor Farm
Texel Green
Pasture Walk
ANDOVER
Locksbridge Road
Ox Drove
Harewood Peak House
Faulk Down
0 1 km

439700
439600
147400
147300

Tr 1
Tr 2
Tr 3
Tr 4
Tr 5
Tr 6
Tr 7
Tr 8
Tr 9
Tr 10
Tr 11
Tr 12
Tr 13
Tr 14
Tr 15
Tr 16
Tr 17
Tr 18
Tr 19
Area A
Area B

WALWORTH ROAD
0 40 m

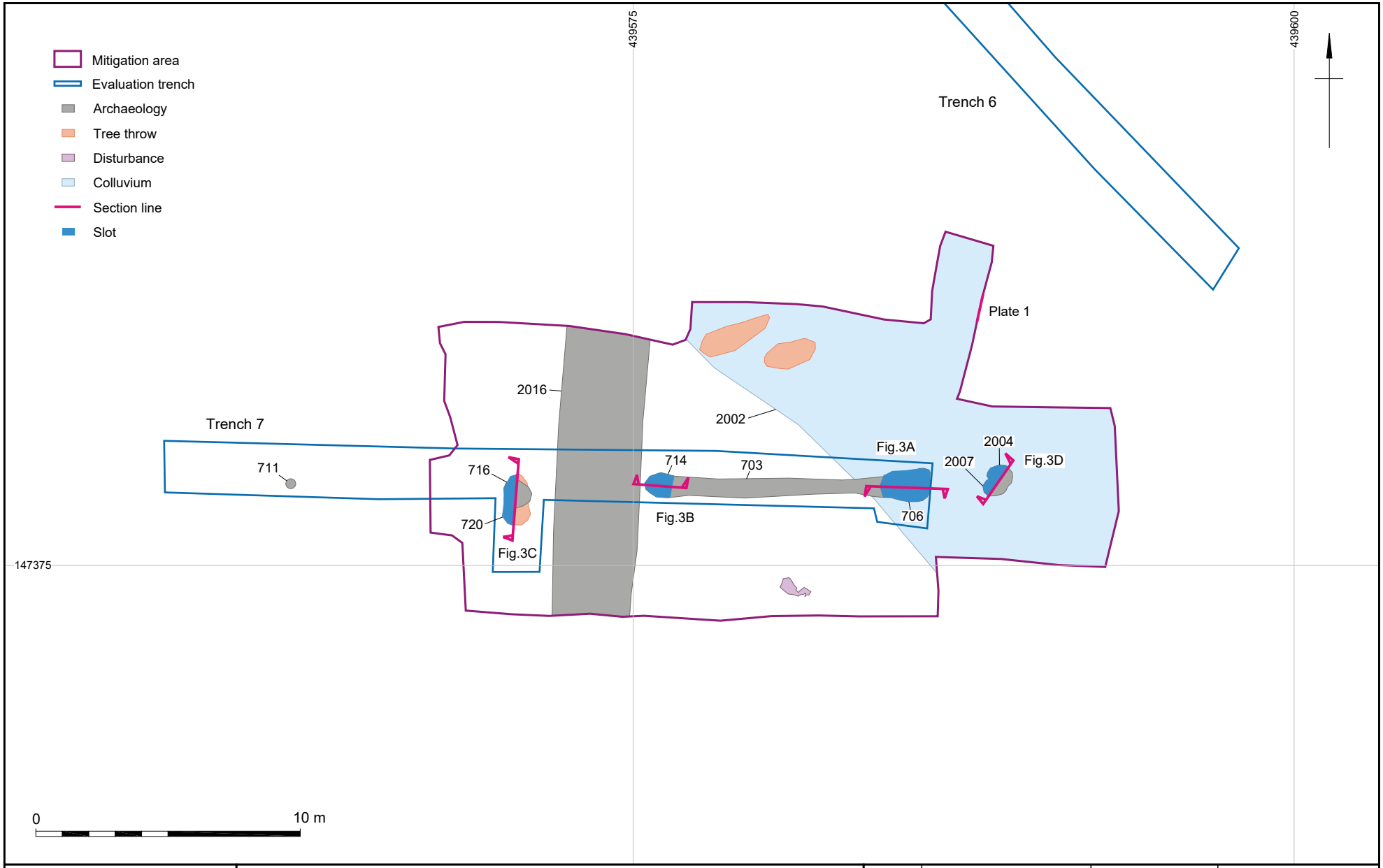
Site
Mitigation area
Evaluation trench
Archaeology
Tree throw
Disturbance
Colluvium

Coordinate system: OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)
Proposed development plan supplied by client.

Date:	13/08/2019	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:30,000 & 1:800 @A3	Illustrator:	KL/KMN/ND
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\217581\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\PXA\2019_08_08		

Plan of Site

Figure 1



Coordinate system: OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.	Date: 14/08/2019	Revision Number: 0
		Scale: 1:200 @ A4	Illustrator: ND
		Path: X:\PROJECTS\217581\GO\Rep figs\PXA\2019_08_08\217581_PXA.dwg	

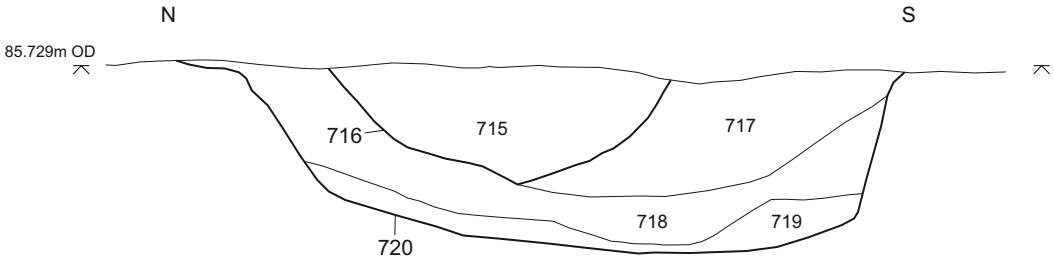
Plan of features in Area A

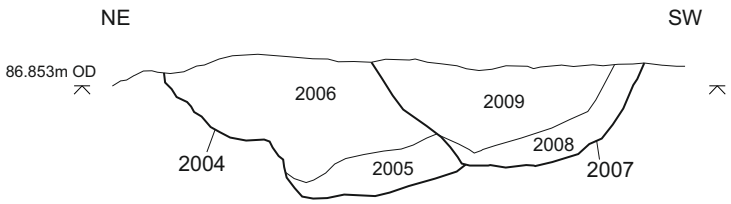
Figure 2

A. South facing section of pit 706 within eastern terminal of ditch 703

B. North facing section of western terminal 714 of ditch 703

C. West facing section of tree-throw 720 and pit 716





D. North-west facing section of pit 2007 cutting pit 2004

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Path:	X:\PROJECTS\217581\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\PXA\2019_08_08\217581_Sections.cdr		

Sections in Area A

Figure 3

439600

439600

439600

147300

147275

Site
Mitigation area
Evaluation trench
Archaeology
Tree throw
Disturbance
Section line
Slot

Trench 16

Trench 15

Trench 17

2122

2115

Fig.4C

2112

Fig.4D

2119

2108

2105

2103

Fig.4B

2125

2128

Fig.4A

2131

0

10 m

Coordinate system:
OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)

Date:	12/08/2019	Revision Number:	0
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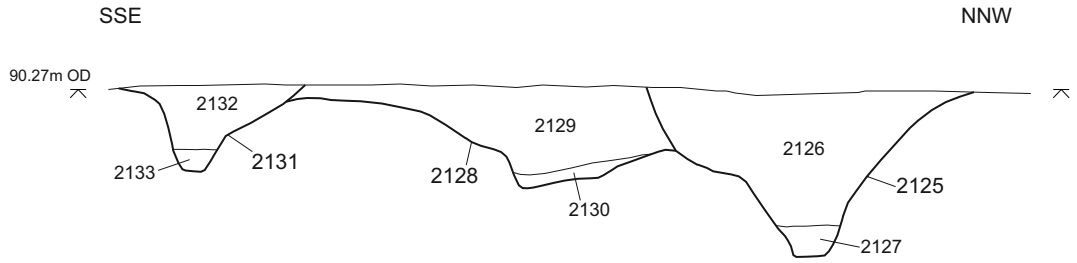
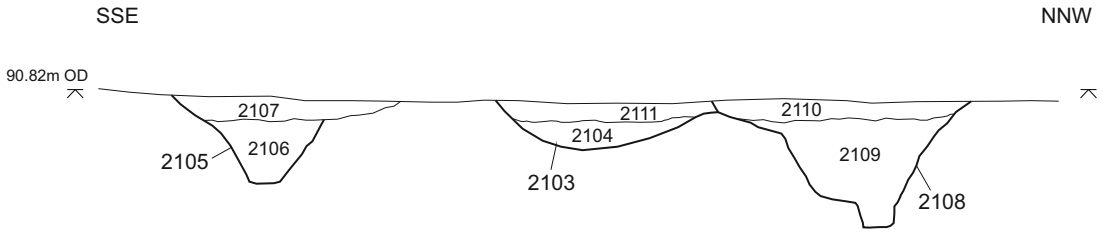
Plan of features in Area B

Figure 4

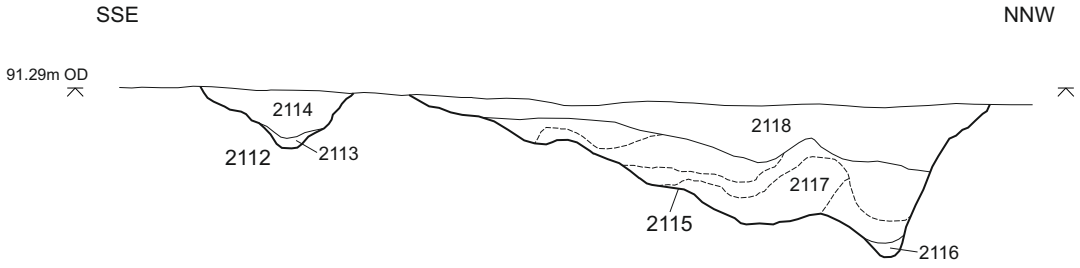
A. ENE facing section of trackway (wheel ruts 2125 and 2131)



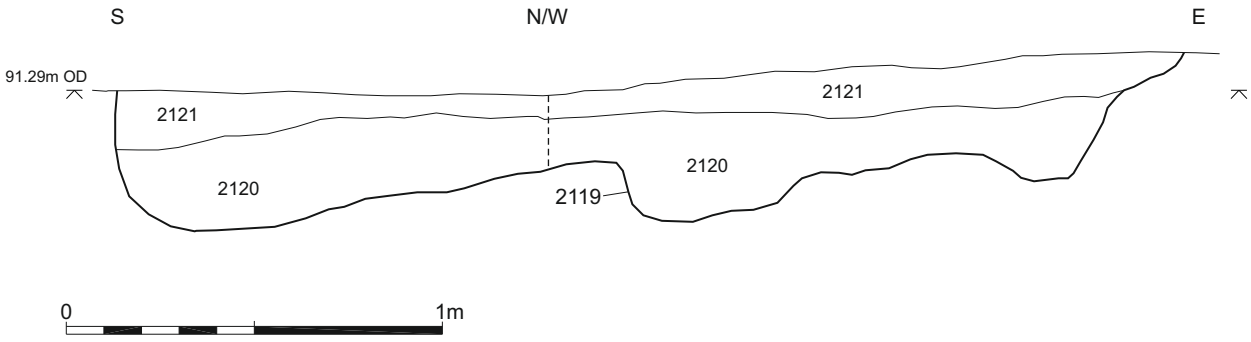
B. ENE facing section of trackway (wheel ruts 2105 and 2108)



C. ENE facing section of trackway (wheel ruts 2112 and 2115)



D. East and south facing section of quarry pit 2119



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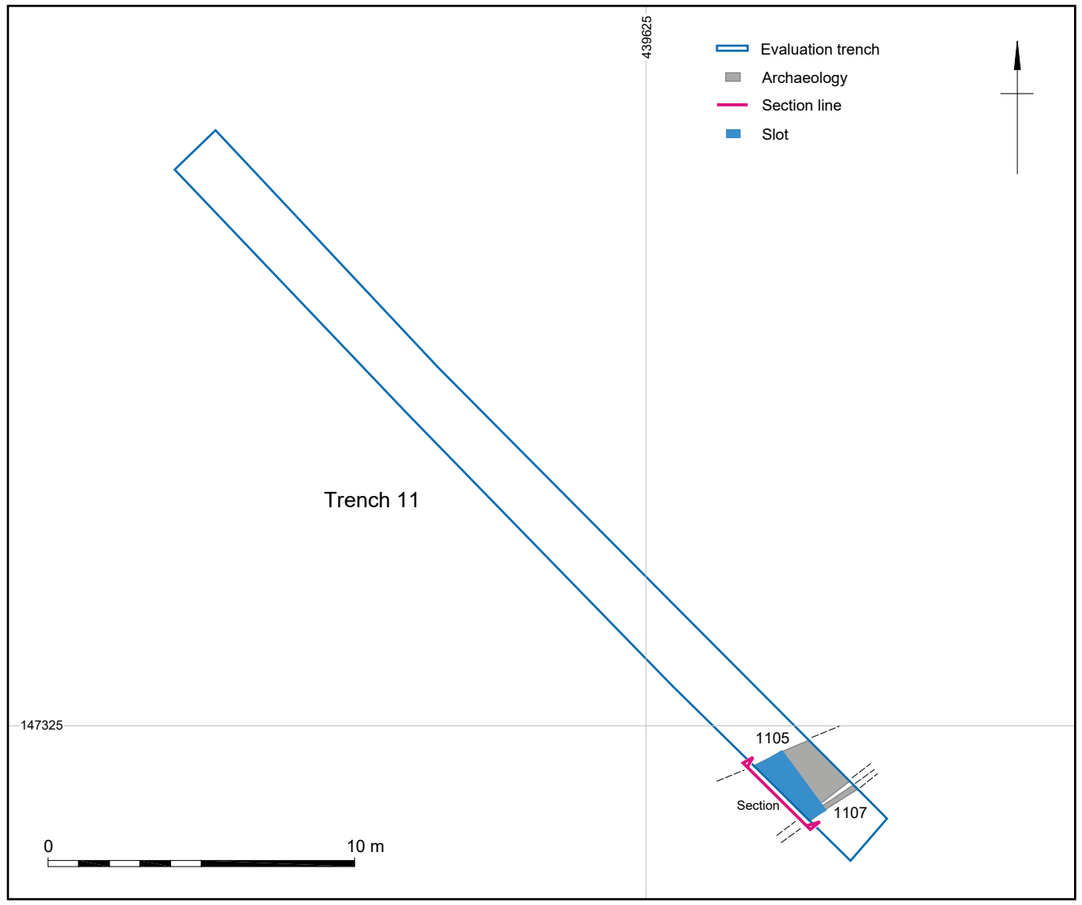
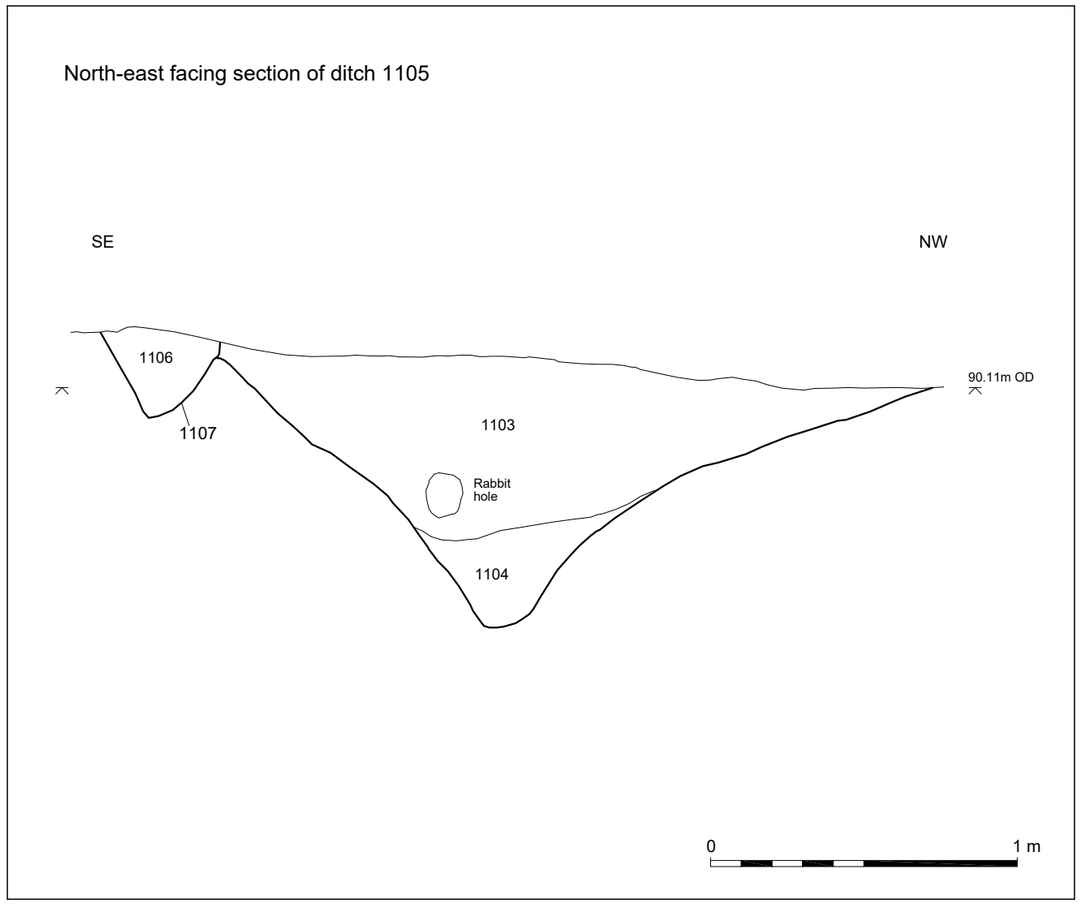
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\217581\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\PXA\2019_08_08\217581_Sections.cdr		

Sections in Area B

Figure 5





Coordinate system: OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.	Date: 12/08/2019	Revision Number: 0
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		Path: X:\PROJECTS\217581\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\PXA\2019_08_08\217581_PXA.dwg	

Trench 11 and north-east facing section of ditch 1105

Figure 6

Plate 1: West facing section through colluvium 2002; 1 m scale

Plate 2: South facing section of pit 706 cutting the eastern terminal of ditch 703; 1 m scale

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Plate 3: West facing section of pit 716 cutting tree-throw hole 720; 1 m scale

Plate 4: North facing section of terminal slot 714 through ditch 703, 0.2 m and 1 m scales

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Plate 5: North-west facing section of pits 2004 and 2007; 0.2 m and 0.5 m scales

Plate 6: East facing section of wheel-ruts 2125 and 2131, with animal disturbance 2128 between; 2 m scale

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Plate 7: East facing section of wheel-ruts 2105 and 2108, with animal disturbance 2103 between; 2 m scale

Plate 8: East facing section of wheel-ruts 2112 and 2115, with animal disturbance impinging on 2115; 2 m scale

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Plate 9: East facing and south facing sections of quarrying 2119; 1 m scale

Plate 10: Iron arrowhead from ditch 1105

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