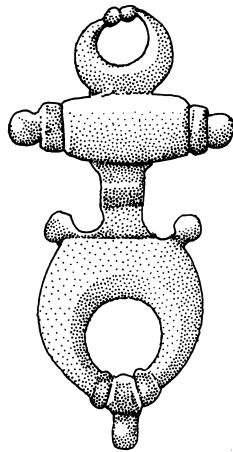


Archaeology in Hampshire



Annual Report 2005

BASINGSTOKE AND DEANE

Basingstoke

Skippett's House (SU 64012 50613) (Site UID: 2143) Geophysical survey

A magnetic survey of the land surrounding Skippett's House in Basingstoke was done by CGMS. Initial concerns over the quality of data due to recent tree felling work were not realized and several linear responses were identified that may be of archaeological origin. Other anomalies were identified, but remain ambiguous.

Deane

Banjo Enclosure, Oakley Park (SU 55840 49370) (Site UID: 36887) Fieldwalking

Systematic collection by Basingstoke Archaeology and History Society recovered burnt flints and Iron Age pottery sherds.

East Woodhay

Hayes (SU 40171 62312) (Site UID: 56669) Building survey

The survey was carried out by CKC Archaeology. The core of this building appears to have been a lobby-entry house with a queen post roof. Such a house would be typical of the 17th century. All that remains from this phase is the central stack, the attached dog-leg staircase and some fragments of the original roof.

Farleigh Wallop

Farleigh Wallop (SU 61050 47670) (Site UID: 36367) Fieldwalking

The survey was carried out by Basingstoke Archaeological and Historical Society. Finds from the walk mainly comprised pieces of worked flint, including one 'D-shaped' scraper, suggesting a Neolithic presence.

Hannington

Tidgrove Warren Farm (SU 51707 54255) (Site UID: 57174) Geophysical survey

The survey by Archaeological Prospection Services was successful in locating a number of features associated with the Romano-British settlement at Tidgrove Warren Farm. The results show the extent and nature of the settlement as a whole, including the outer and inner enclosures, and associated structural remains, plus evidence of agricultural activity. Evidence for a number of potential industrial features has also been recorded to the west of the modern hedgerow. There appear to be at least four possible kilns or corn-driers spread along the ridge. The western and northern limits of the settlement also appear to have been reached and there does not appear to be evidence indicative of a villa. The badly disturbed nature of archaeological deposits in the western part of the settlement can be seen in the survey results.

Hatch

Greywell Road (SU 67835 52104) (Site UID: 56603) Excavation

Work carried out by Thames Valley Archaeological Services recorded features previously identified by an evaluation. The features are a middle Bronze Age burnt mound, a Bronze Age ditch and two possible pits. The mound was discovered to have been traversed by a Roman ditch which was on the line of a Roman road although there was no trace of the road itself. A moderate quantity of struck flint and prehistoric pottery was retrieved (see also Oram in Proc Hampshire Fld Club Archaeol Soc 2006).

Old Basing

Site of Basing House, Grange Field (SU 66178 52785) (Site UID: 50084) Excavation

Work was carried out by Basingstoke Archaeological and Historical Society and revealed a complex of cellars filled with a mix of mortar, broken brick and tile, with occasional layers of burnt material. The cellar complex links the two main buildings.

Overton

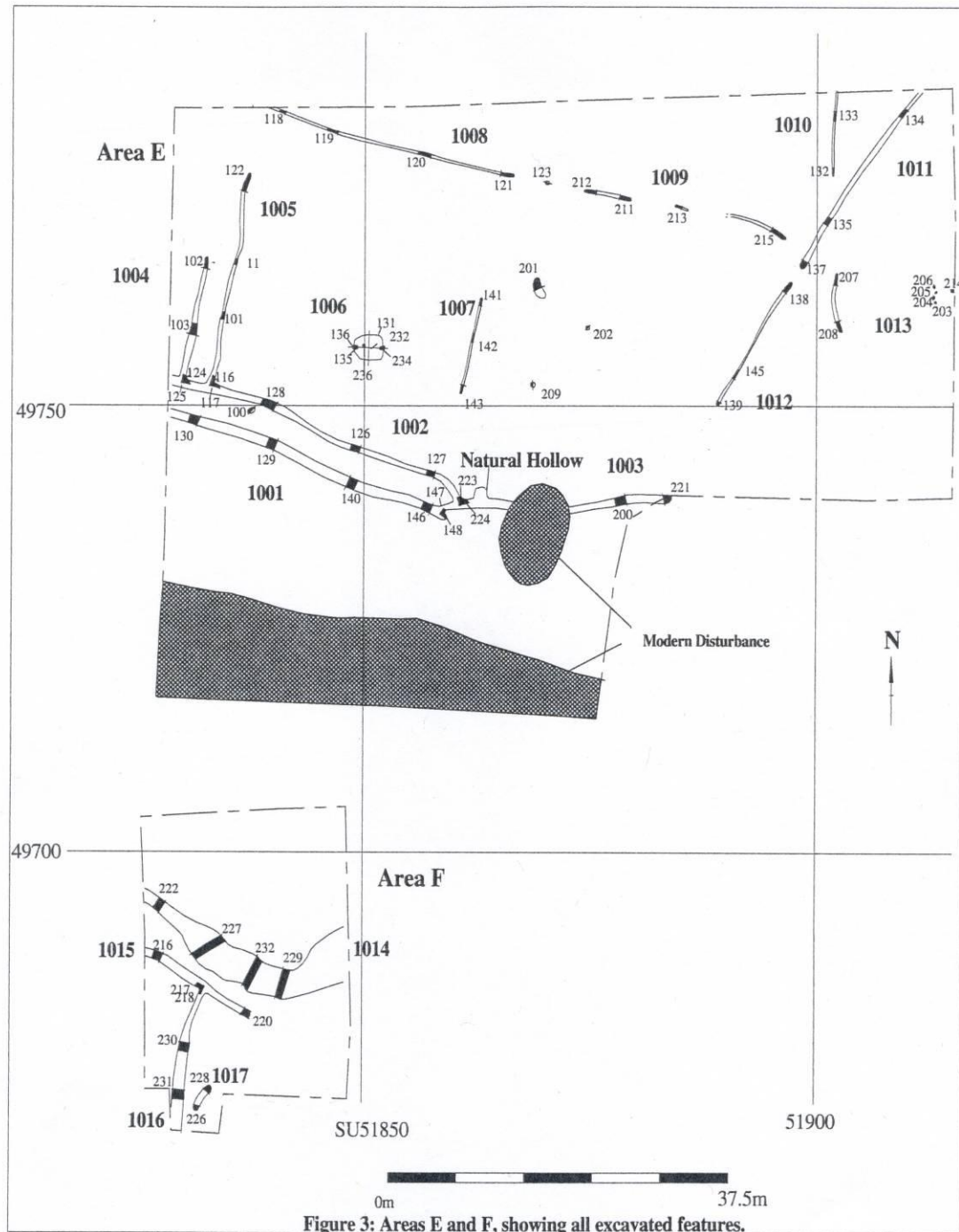


Figure 3: Areas E and F, showing all excavated features.

Figure 1 Plan of the excavated features

North of London Road (SU 51910 49790) (Site UID: 57333)

Excavation

Work by Thames Valley Archaeological Services prior to development of housing uncovered several features mostly dating to the late Iron Age or early Roman period (Fig. 1). In addition, a sunken-featured Saxon building and a medieval pit were found. The late Iron Age and early Roman activity was focused around a rectangular enclosure and other linear features which may have been used for stock with occupation outside the area. A radiocarbon date from the backfill of the sunken-featured building indicates a 6th century AD date.

Popley

West of Wellfield Farm (SU 62828 54366) (Site UID: 56804) Evaluation

An evaluation was carried out on Area A at Wellfield Farm, North Popley by Wessex Archaeology prior to the proposed construction of a new school. The remains suggest a focus of late 1st - early 2nd century AD settlement in association with Iron Age evidence and includes a trackway and well. The former was 4m wide with about six separate and parallel wheel ruts and aligned east to west. No finds were recovered. The well or shaft had a diameter of 3.36m at the top tapering to 1.23m at a depth of 1.9m; augering showed it to be over 3m deep. The cut had the appearance of a man-made and not a natural feature.

EAST HANTS

Alice Holt

Alice Holt Forest (SU 808399) (Site UID: 55071) Excavation

Excavations by Wessex Archaeology were carried out during road repairs in the Alice Holt Forest in 2004-5 and revealed a Roman pottery manufacturing site. Amongst other features the remains of a double-flue updraught kiln were excavated. This was covered by a large dump of late Roman pottery wasters. Other dumps were also sampled producing a significant number of forms not previously recognized at the site (see also Birbeck et al. in Proc Hampshire Fld Club Archaeol Soc 2008).

Alton

St Lawrence Primary School (SU 71685 39631) (Site UID: 57132) Excavation

An excavation by Oxford Archaeology in advance of an extension at St Lawrence Primary School produced a large quantity of medieval and post-medieval features including 56 graves. All inhumations were dated to the 12th – 13th centuries AD and were laid out in a supine and extended position with their heads to the west. Iron nails indicate the presence of coffins, while 'ear-muff' stones supported the heads of six skeletons.

FAREHAM

Fareham

39 High Street (SU 5822 0653) (Site Code: A2005.46) Watching brief

Observations on ground reduction was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group. Part of a small brick structure was uncovered in the northeastern corner of the site resembling a soakaway and also a small brick and concrete path running north-south along the site's western side.

Southwick and Widley

Ringwork and bailey in Place Wood, 680m WSW of Wanstead Farm (SU 63550 09180) (Site UID: 24031)

Topographic survey

A topographic survey was carried out by students from South Downs College.

North of Rose Cottage (SU 63550 09180) (Site UID: 56691) Excavation

Animal remains were discovered during excavation of fence posts by Hampshire County Council.

GOSPORT

The Paddock, The Royal Naval Hospital Haslar (SZ 61500 98490) (Site UID: 57114) Evaluation

The Paddock was used as a naval burial ground between 1753 and 1826, and possibly as late as 1859, for the Royal Naval Hospital. Documentary sources give an estimate for the number of burials of between 20,000 to 75,000 individuals (Fig. 2). Oxford Archaeology carried out a field evaluation revealing 169 graves within 11 trenches, all located in the eastern half of the site. The graves were closely spaced but largely parallel suggesting a short time period between the excavation of adjacent burials and/or the use of above ground grave markers. No mass graves were discovered, however three exposed graves revealed multiple burials within the same grave

cut, with one grave containing the remains of four individuals. The excavated graves revealed that the majority of the dead had been interred within plain wooden coffins.

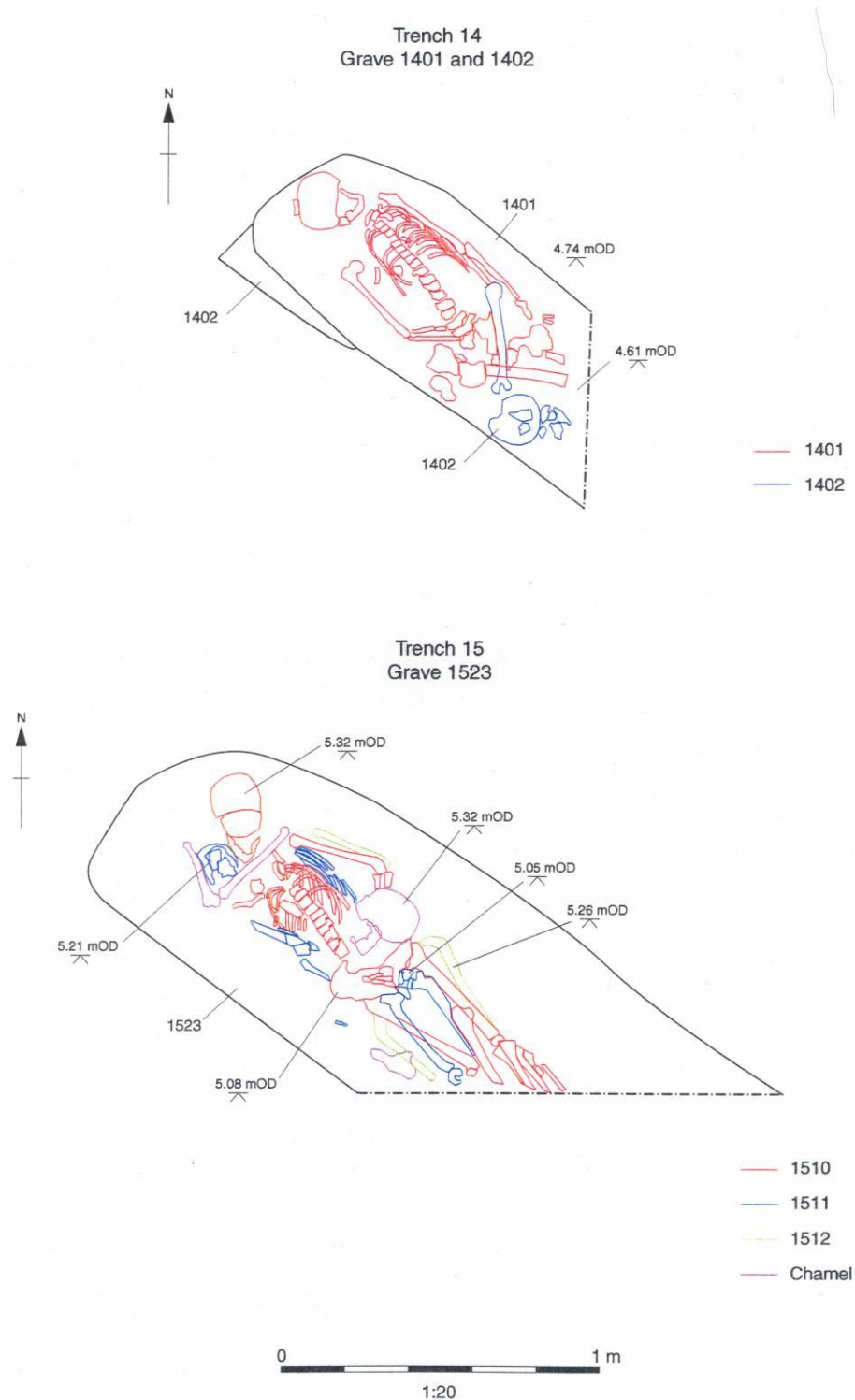


Figure 2 Trench 14 intercutting burials 1401 and 1402 and Trench 15, grave 1523 containing skeleton 1510, 1511 and 1512

Seawall at Fort Blockhouse (SZ 62550 99150) (Site UID: 57926) Excavation

A short programme of rescue archaeology was carried out by Archaeology South-East to investigate potential archaeological remains exposed by the collapse of a seawall at Fort Blockhouse. The work identified a possibly

embanked deposit representing a dump of material associated with the 1805-1815 rebuilding of the Fort, as well as various features of the 19th century sea defences.

HAVANT

Waterlooville

Old Park Farm, (SU SU6700 1010) (HER Ref. TBA) Evaluation

The work was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology. Evidence for Romano-British activity (ditches) together with undated and modern ditches and post-holes was located together with two possible palaeochannels. The Romano-British activity seemed to focus on slightly higher ground at the North West of the site.

NEW FOREST

Fawley

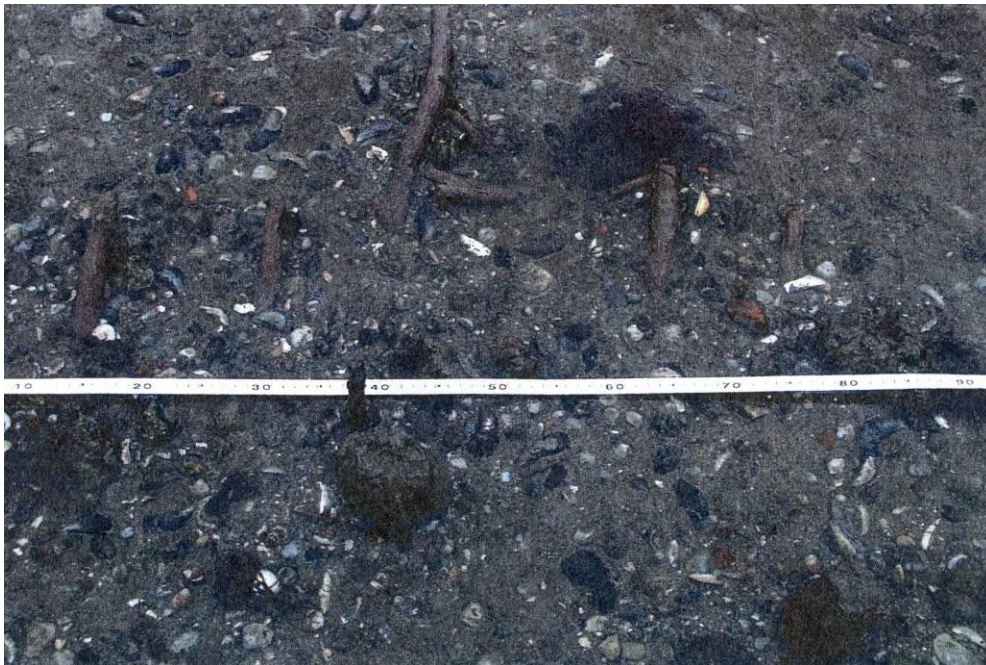


Figure 3 A wattle concentration around a post indicating the distribution of verticals and some of the horizontal weave (scale in cm.)

Fish weirs, Fawley (Site UID: 56932) Field survey

A survey of fish weirs and potential basket traps in Southampton Water was undertaken by postgraduate students of Southampton University (Fig. 3). The objective was to map the layout of the structures and dimensions of the exposed timbers. In addition a small number of timbers were excavated to establish a preliminary date for the structures based on tool marks. The work produced evidence of three separate structures with a significant time gap between them: 'lower' fish weirs, 'higher' fish weirs and 'middle' basket traps.

Harbridge and Ibsley

Nea Farm (SU 13073 08593) (Site UID: 58178) Excavation

Work by Thames Valley Archaeological Services as part of a mineral extraction programme produced a series of pits or tree boles. Some of these produced evidence in the form of pottery dating from the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age to the medieval period. A series of gullies were also uncovered along with a few pottery sherds ranging in date from the Iron Age to the medieval period.

Marchwood

Former Navy Armaments Depot (SU 39150 11350) (Site UID: 57119) Borehole survey

A geoarchaeological borehole survey was undertaken by Archaeology South East at the former Royal Navy Armaments Depot in Marchwood. No peat horizons or other archaeologically or palaeoenvironmentally significant horizons were detected.

New Milton

Walkford and Beckley Farms (SZ 22200 95500) (Site UID: 56913) Fieldwalking

The survey by Thames Valley Archaeological Services produced a dense cluster of struck flint located in a zone close to the terrace edge overlooking Walkford Brook. The density and clustering of lithic material suggests evidence for occupation in both Mesolithic and probably Neolithic/Bronze Age times. Other material was more uniformly dispersed, mostly comprising medieval and Post-medieval material with a small number of sherds of Roman and prehistoric date. No clustering of pottery was found coincident with a cropmark enclosure at the north-west end of the site.

Pennington

Lower Farm (SZ 315 935) (Site UID: 57321) Excavation

The work by Thames Valley Archaeological Services prior to mineral extraction revealed widespread evidence for medieval land allotment comprising fields, droveways and enclosures but without direct evidence for occupation. Other finds indicated a low level of prehistoric activity and evidence for early – middle Saxon occupation (see also Moore et al. in Proc Hampshire Fld Club Archaeol Soc 2008).

Sopley

Avon Field (SZ 16079 99288) (Site UID: 50795) Excavation

An excavation was carried out by Southampton Archaeology Unit on part of a reservoir site at Avon Tyrell. A rural landscape dating from the Bronze Age to the Middle Ages was revealed. Field ditches and possible tracks crossed the site, while pits and post-holes testify to occupation although the post-holes did not form obvious structures. The features produced pottery from the Roman, Saxon and medieval periods. Bronze Age flints, pottery and grain were also recovered.

PORTSMOUTH

Glebelands, Kingston (SU 650008) (Portsmouth Museum Accession Number 2005/630) Watching brief
Work by CKC Archaeology on glebe lands associated with the vicarage of St Mary's Church revealed three pits of post-medieval date, containing brick fragments and charcoal.

Portsmouth Grammar School, Old Portsmouth, (SZ 634995) (Portsmouth Museum Accession Number 2005/149) Watching brief

The work was by CKC Archaeology on groundworks on a site within the area of the medieval town. The construction of the late 19th century Borough Gaol and its replacement with the Clarence Barracks in the early 20th century had removed any earlier deposits. Substantial foundations of both buildings survived.

East Side Plaza, Gunwharf Quays, (SU 629000) (Portsmouth Museum Accession Number 2004/810)
Watching brief

Work by Gifford and Partners Ltd revealed a number of features. The Mill Pond Wall and Rampart was observed for 65m. The wall was 1.3m thick, with a core of rough limestone blocks, faced with unmortared Portland stone blocks, and was built off the marine clay and shingle below the water table. To the north was the Mill Pond, backfilled in the 19th century. The fill included a 13th mortar round, probably late 19th century in date. Immediately south of the Mill Pond Wall was the 20m wide gravel rampart, part of De Gomme's 17th century re-fortification of Portsmouth. Built into the south of the rampart was a limestone wall 1.4m thick but with insubstantial footings. To the south of it was the Town Moat. Aligned with the Mill Pond Wall was a run of elm pipes probably late 17th century in date.

Nuffield Sports Hall, Cambridge Road (SZ 637998) (Portsmouth Museum Accession Number A.2005/631)
Watching brief

Southampton Archaeology Unit observed groundworks, which revealed stone foundations of the Amhurst Redoubt, part of the 18th century defences of Portsmouth and Portsea.

Frewen Library, Cambridge Road (SZ 636997) (Portsmouth Museum Accession Numbers 2004/3090 and 2005/674) Watching brief

Southampton Archaeology Unit observed groundworks. A large linear feature, infilled in the mid to late 18th century was located. Its alignment was similar to that of the outer moat of the Town Mount Bastion as laid out by De Gomme after 1665 and it is probable that it was part of the outer moat of that scheme. Its location would have been under the glacis of the later, redesigned defences. A later right-angled feature may have been related to part of the late 17th century works outside the outer moat, and was possibly a robbed foundation, perhaps part of the outer defence line, which would have comprised a covered way, firing step and parapet beyond the outer moat.

16-20 Kingston Road (SU 651012) (Portsmouth Museum Accession Number 2005/283) Watching brief

A watching brief by Southern Archaeological Services on the site of the former George public house revealed the brick built cellar of the public house. Associated with it was a spread of artefacts including pottery and clay pipes. The pottery includes tin-glazed wares, Hampshire red earthenwares, Verwood, and stoneware tankards. Clay pipe makers represented include Richard Hoar of Portsmouth (first half of the 18th century), James Frost of Portchester (1743-1827), and John Clay of Portsmouth (*fl* 1836).

5 Lion Street, Portsmouth, SU 636002 (Portsmouth Museum Accession Number 2005/193) Watching brief

A watching brief by Southern Archaeological Services on groundworks revealed tidal muds beneath modern infill, showing that the site lay within The Mill Pond, an element of Portsmouth's defences since the 17th century.

SOUTHAMPTON

Freemantle

16 Park Road (Former Plymouth Brethren Chapel) (SU 440660 112557) (SOU 1379; SCC Archive Reference A.2005.179) Building recording

Southampton Archaeology Unit surveyed the former Plymouth Brethren Chapel. It had been built at some time between 1852 and 1867. Apart from the outer walls and roof little remained of the original layout.

Hound

Netley Abbey (SU 45300 09000) (Site UID: 25824) Geophysical and topographical survey

Surveys were carried out by University of Southampton on behalf of English Heritage. The geophysical survey revealed features associated with the medieval monastery, confirming discoveries made during excavations and clearances in the mid-19th century and revealing new structural evidence in the area between the main monastery buildings and the Abbot's Lodge to the east. These are likely to be either garden features associated with the Tudor mansion, or ancillary buildings of the medieval monastery.

Southampton

Above Bar (Northern) (SU 44195 11223) (SOU 1354; SCC Archive Reference A.2005.160) Excavation

Southampton Archaeology Unit excavated two sites in northern Above Bar in the area of the medieval leper hospital. In Guildhall Square cellars of 19th century houses on the street frontage had destroyed most archaeological remains, but although the rest of the area had been extensively quarried for brickearth, some archaeological features of probable prehistoric and later dates survived. On the east side of the street brickearth quarrying had also taken place and part of the site was cellared, but undisturbed areas were present.

Albert Road North, Eastern District School (SU 442859 111417) (SOU 1367; SCC Archive Reference A.2005.172) Building recording

Southampton Archaeology Unit surveyed a locally listed school building constructed in 1915-6 to designs by the Borough Education Authority's architect JA Crowther. It was built to three stories with a boiler room in a small basement.

The Avenue, Public Convenience (Southampton Common) (SU 441877 113792) (SOU 1339; SCC Archive Reference A.2005.157) Building recording

Southampton Archaeology Unit made a drawn and photographic survey of the former public lavatories at the south end of Southampton Common prior to their demolition. The original structure, in the style of a mock Tudor cottage, was built in c.1910 and a second building was added later in a complementary style.

18 Bernard Street, St Cross House (SU 42115 11288) (SOU 1350; SCC Accession Number A.2005.152) Watching brief

Observations were undertaken by Southampton Archaeology Unit on groundworks. Most of the site was cellared, but a layer of possible post-medieval date contained finds including building material and hearth lining, possibly derived from the nearby Lankesters Foundry.

114 Bernard Street (SU 42443 11255) (SOU 1360; SCC Accession Number A.2005.132) Building recording

The Southampton Archaeology Unit carried out recording before the demolition of the building. The building was constructed in the 1850s and had been used as a public house since then. The earliest known name is the Richmond Inn.

Tudor House Museum, Bugle Street (SU 41848 111294) (SOU 1368; SCC Accession Number A.2005.175) Excavation

A third phase of investigatory trenches was dug by Southampton Archaeology Unit. Trench 6, in the basement room 8, formed an enlargement of the second phase Trench 2. A linear feature of probable late- or post-medieval date was found. Trenches 7 and 8 were excavated in the rear of the Cottage, 59 Bugle Street. Stratified deposits that pre-dated the present structure were found in both trenches and were probably backyard deposits. There was at least one substantial burnt deposit, perhaps late- and post-medieval in date. The stone footings for 59 Bugle Street were also investigated. They were mainly of limestone construction, but a brick arch was present at the west end of the north wall.

111 Burgess Road, The Bassett Public House (SU 41400 15278) (SOU 1343) Evaluation excavation and building recording

No deposits or finds of archaeological interest were observed on this landscaped site during work by Thames Valley Archaeological Services. A 20th century well and a World War II air raid shelter were noted on the site.

Briton Street and Orchard Place, Former Customs House Site (SU 442173 111091) (SOU 1316; SCC Accession Number A.2005.2) Excavation

Southampton Archaeology Unit carried out an excavation immediately to the east of the medieval walled town in an extra-mural suburb known as Newtown. Documentary and map evidence suggests that the area contained a combination of fields, orchards and buildings. There is a strong probability that the area came to be held by the Franciscan Friars, whose house lay immediately to the west (within the walls). Residual prehistoric and Romano-British material, in the form of worked flint and pottery sherds, was found. The first *in-situ* occupation dated from the Anglo-Norman period, and consisted of a field system. This system continued in use, with growing complexity, throughout the medieval period. Small pits, mainly dated to the high-medieval period, were probably brickearth digging pits. The site had been used for rubbish disposal during the medieval period, and high-status finds included a gold-plated and enamelled horse pendant, an iron spur with floral mounts, and a lawyer's bodkin. A large circular feature, dated to the late-medieval period, was probably a horse mill. In the post-medieval period the north-west of the site appeared to have become an orchard. The fields continued in use until the area was developed for housing in the early 19th century.

8 Channels Farm Road (SU 43950 16132) (SOU 1344) Watching brief

The site lies between two properties that were investigated in 1992 (SOU 496) by Southern Archaeological Services which recorded Roman and medieval pits, and also recovered Roman pottery and building materials from later pits and natural features. This watching brief (also by Southern Archaeological Services) monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for new flats: no archaeological deposits were recorded, but pottery and building materials of Roman, Saxon and Medieval date were recovered.

Dorset Street, Former BP Filling Station (SU 42182 12638) (SOU 1358) Evaluation

Archaeological Solutions Ltd conducted an evaluation of land at the former BP filling station. The site exhibited extensive disturbance from the former petrol station and its fuel tanks. The trenches revealed an undated ditch running on an east-west alignment, which may represent a former medieval field boundary. A post-medieval ditch was also located in the north-west corner of the site. No earlier archaeological features or deposits were recorded, and no pre-modern finds were found.

100 – 102 East Street (SU 442208 111518) (SOU 1336; SCC archive reference A.2005.3) Building recording

Recording by Southampton Archaeology Unit of a shop built in 1914 or 1915, and was commissioned by FW Woolworth as the company's first department store in Southampton.

100–102 East Street (SU 442208 111518) (SOU 1340; SCC Accession Number A.2005.58) Excavation
Southampton Archaeology Unit carried out an excavation. The southern part of the site was probably used as fields or orchards in the period AD1100–AD1500. By the late medieval period buildings were placed on the street frontage and it is possible that earlier buildings lie beneath them, undisturbed by the development. Activities in the backyards of these properties included industrial processes and the provision of a well in the 17th/18th century.

Hawkeswood Road, Towsure (SU 42115 11288) (SOU 1352) Watching brief

Southampton Archaeology Unit observed groundworks within an area of Clausentum where Saxon burials were found in the 1980s. Above the natural gravel was a layer of brickearth with burnt flints. Above it lay a distinct charcoal layer 15mm thick, which produced a flint-tempered bead rim (1st/2nd century) and a fragment of window glass. Above that lay 500mm of dark grey soil, with much building material with tegula, imbrex and occasional combed box flue tile.

Highfield Road, Avenue Campus, (SU 44204 11455) (SOU 1359; SCC Accession Number A.2005.131)

Watching brief

Observations by Southampton Archaeology Unit revealed natural gravel and subsoil, two features of uncertain date, a 19th century ditch and modern deposits. Unstratified finds indicated prehistoric, Roman, and 17th/18th century activity in the area.

127 Highfield Lane (Portswood and Highfield Conservative Club) (SU 42910 14385) (SOU 1374) Building recording

The existing 19th century structure was due to be demolished and therefore a programme of historic building recording along with a search and synthesis of historic documentation was carried out by Gifford. The structure had a varied history with several different owners. It began its life as a private residence, and then became a school before finally taking on the role of the meeting house of the Portswood and Highfield Conservative Club. The report provides a systematic descriptive account of the building and also places it within its historical context.

High Street, Castle Way and French Street (French Quarter) (SU 41981 11161) (SOU 1382) Excavation
By Oxford Archaeology. No information.

High Street, Telephone House (SU 420110) (SOU 1338) Watching brief

The Southampton Archaeology Unit carried out a watching brief on boreholes and window sampling. The building was erected in the 1960s on the site of perhaps 12 medieval tenements and Southampton Friary. There was much post-medieval disturbance but in places the old ground surface, undisturbed natural brickearth and deposits potentially of the medieval period survived.

70-75 High Street, Telephone House (SU 442015 111071) (SOU 1355) Excavation and watching brief
Southampton Archaeology Unit carried out an excavation of areas of the Franciscan Friary prior to redevelopment, with a watching brief on other groundworks. The late Saxon period was represented by inter-cutting pits and post-holes/stake-holes. The medieval evidence consisted of domestic stone buildings and rubbish pits on the High Street frontage, with Friary buildings and inhumations to their rear. To the north of the Friary lay the Barbeflete and Payne tenements, home to wealthy merchants; the Barbeflete tenement included a stone vaulted cellar. In the late medieval period the High Street frontage was acquired by the Friary and was cleared and used as an extension to their cemetery. Over 100 inhumations were recovered, some in a mass grave. One individual had been buried with a gold embroidered silk satin textile. The mass grave contained five male skeletons, all buried clothed. The post-medieval evidence included the robbing of the Friary and the construction and occupation of the late 18th century Gloucester Square development. Fragments of sugar refining vessels from the 1742 sugar factory were also recovered.

124 Kent Road (SU443405 114560) (SOU 1342; SCC Accession Number A.2005.158) Watching brief
By Southampton Archaeology Unit on groundworks that recorded prehistoric peat, at least 1.5m thick.

Lower High Street - French Street, Town Quay Park (SU441900 111000) (SOU 1370) Evaluation
Southampton Archaeology Unit assessed the survival of archaeological deposits. Eighteen trenches examined street frontages and backyards. Apart from where cellars had removed archaeology, the deposits were generally at least 1m thick and in places over 2m. The earliest feature was a late Saxon defensive ditch with an associated wall and rampart. The street frontages began to be built up in the Norman period with stone buildings; one associated lime kiln was found. The building of stone structures continued into the high medieval period, but the late-medieval and post-medieval period seems to have been one of disuse and demolition. The backyard and garden deposits dated to the high medieval to post-medieval periods.

174 Millbrook Road East (SU 40331 12408) (SOU 1375) Watching brief
The work by Southern Archaeological Services Ltd produced two features, one undated, the other modern. The undated feature appeared to cut the natural gravel and may be of some antiquity. The overall absence of archaeological activity over a large development site suggests a general low level of sustained human activity within the area. The layers associated with human activity were represented by a sandy clay loam above natural deposits. This contained few inclusions and was relatively undisturbed, and perhaps represents a garden soil. Overlying deposits were modern. Two brick-lined mid to late 19th century wells were uncovered in the north-west corner of the site.

(Land bounded by) Northam Road, Augustine Road and Radcliffe Road (SU 442980 112451) (SOU 1348; SCC Accession Number A.2005.60) Watching brief
Southampton Archaeology Unit observed work on the west side of Northam Road, to the west of the Middle Saxon town of Hamwic. Two worked flints from a layer of disturbed brickearth point to low key activity during the prehistoric period. All other features were probably associated with a terrace of 19th century houses that previously occupied the site. No evidence for Saxon Hamwic was found.

Oceana Boulevard/British Sailors' Society (SU ?????) (SOU: 1366) Excavation
Southampton Archaeology Unit carried out a second phase of archaeological excavation comprising c.7.000sq m outside the east town walls in an area known as Newtown since at least the 13th century. The north part was owned by the Franciscan Friars from 1233 to the dissolution. The natural was brickearth over gravel. Prehistoric evidence consisted of Bronze Age pottery and worked flints, probably indicative of a domestic settlement. A late Saxon well marked the beginning of medieval activity characterized by orchards and small fields.

Orchard Place, British Sailors' Society (SU 442173 111042) (SOU 1334; SCC Accession Number A.2005.1) Evaluation
Southampton Archaeology Unit carried out an evaluation excavation. Two medieval features cut the natural brickearth. An agricultural soil, which developed from the medieval period into the 18th century, overlay them. A post-medieval feature, containing demolition rubble, cut this soil. The ground level was made up to 4m OD by a dump of brickearth, probably in the early 19th century. The area was developed for housing between 1802 and 1818. The site of the trench was probably not built on, but was part of a garden, and later of a timber yard. A garden soil overlay the brickearth dump. The houses were replaced in the early 20th century by a seamen's hostel.

Oxford Street, Mountbatten House (SU 42358 11132) (SOU 1351) Building recording
The recording was carried out by Gifford in response to a new building that retains both the existing façade and the original central staircase. The structure, a former home for sailors, dates from 1909 and was purpose-built to provide accommodation to seamen while they were in port. Increased demand for accommodation led to an additional storey in 1912, and by 1930 a major extension was built. The report provides a systematic descriptive account of the building and also places it within its historical context.

2 - 4 Paynes Road (SU 40630 12871) (SOU 1383) Watching brief
Southern Archaeological Services Ltd identified up to six undated, possibly Prehistoric, ditches (one of which contained a worked flint tool); a small quantity of unstratified medieval pottery was also recovered.

Regents Park Road, St Clement's Church (SU 439480 113440) (SOU 1317; SCC Accession Number A.2005.155) Watching brief
Southampton Archaeology Unit carried out a watching brief on the groundworks. Natural layers and features overlaid by a buried soil horizon and modern topsoil were revealed. Three possible prehistoric features and several of uncertain date were recorded. Burnt and worked flint was recovered. A large modern pit contained a substantial quantity of munitions, including artillery shells of various calibres, mortar bombs, spigot mortar projectiles and grenades. The majority were inert training rounds but some were live. The munitions were

mainly of Second World War date, although some dated from the First World War. It is probable that these represent a stock of ammunition used for training, possibly by the Home Guard, and buried at the end of the war.

4 – 5 St Michael's Street (SU 441976 111269) (SOU 1346; SCC Accession Number A.2005.102)

Excavation

The investigation was by Southampton Archaeology Unit. St Michael's Street was a creation of the 1860s, and most of the trench was probably located on the west end of a medieval property fronting High Street. The High Street property was described in 1454 as being a cottage, whilst those on French Street were tenements. A complex of intercutting medieval pits was found at the east end of the trench. They may have been associated with industrial activity. Six rubbish or cess pits datable from the late-medieval period to the 18th century were found on the rest of the site, plus a late-medieval stone-lined well. Three phases of stone-built basement were found that had truncated most of the archaeological deposits by between about 0.7m and 0.9m. The earliest basement was probably medieval possibly belonging to a French Street property.

66-68 St Mary Street (SU 42498 11878) (SOU 1333) Evaluation, excavation and watching brief

Southern Archaeological Services undertook investigations on groundworks. A small trench was excavated between two cellars along the street frontage, but only modern features and undisturbed natural brickearth were recorded. Observations of foundation excavations revealed two Saxon, four medieval and five undated features. The high proportion of medieval to Middle Saxon features is relatively unusual in Hamwic. The finds included middle Saxon and medieval pottery, burnt daub, iron objects, iron-working waste and animal bones, as well as post-Medieval and modern material.

100D–100E St Mary Street (SU442516 112111) (SOU 1353; SCC Accession Number A.2005.105)

Excavation

Southampton Archaeology Unit carried out an excavation that revealed natural brickearth, weathered brickearth with prehistoric artefacts, and a Middle Saxon street interleaved with stake-holes and other features. The street was previously unknown but fits within the general pattern of streets in Hamwic. It was oriented west-north-west to east-south-east, was about 6m wide, and had been metalled with ten successive layers of gravel giving a total thickness of 0.8m. Lower gravel layers overlay stake-holes and were cut by a gully and a post-hole. Another post-hole was found to the south of the street. Upper gravel layers were cut on the north side by a wide shallow feature. Nine stake-holes, in the base of the feature, formed a line parallel with the edge of the street.

St Mary Street, Central Hall (SU 442487 111532) (SOU 1357; SCC Archive Reference A.2005.104)

Building recording

Recording was by Southampton Archaeology Unit. The Hall was constructed between 1923 and 1925. The building was in red brick with Portland-type stone trimmings in a simple 1920s municipal style with classical details to a design by Brocklehurst of Manchester. The basic layout of the building was largely intact, though much of the decorative detail had been altered.

City College C Block, St Mary Street (SU 442672 111726) (SOU 1363; SCC Archive Reference A.2005.176)

Building recording

Southampton Archaeology Unit surveyed part of the former Southampton workhouse prior to demolition. The survey recorded the infirmary building and an associated outhouse that were part of the original plan of 1866-8. A later 19th century outhouse and a late-20th century garage were also recorded.

Wessex Lane, South Stoneham House (SU 43882 15439) (SOU 1335) Building recording

Building recording to RCHME Level 3 of South Stoneham House built in 1708 (a Grade II* listed building) by Ingram Consultancy Ltd.

St Denys

145 Adelaide Road Site (SU 443298 114099) (SOU 1362; SCC Archive Reference A.2005.153) Building recording

Southampton Archaeology Unit surveyed a house that was one of Southampton's first cinemas.

West End

Allington Manor (Old) Farm (SU 47979 17254) (Site UID: 42433) Building recording
Building recording was carried out by Southampton Archaeology Unit prior to residential conversion. The barn is recorded as 46m long and 7.6m wide with the walls of the west half mainly brick with a gabled roof, while the east was timber framed with a half-hipped roof; it was built in the 16th or 17th century.

Cart shed at Allington Manor Farm (SU 47955 17251) (Site UID: 56862) Building recording
Building recording was carried out by Southampton Archaeology Unit prior to residential conversion. Some time before to 1871 the cart shed was built against the south side of the west end of the barn.

Farm building at Allington Manor Farm (SU 47996 17229) (Site UID: 56863) Building recording
Building recording was carried out by Southampton Archaeology Unit prior to residential conversion/demolition. The structure was identified as an animal shed built in the late 19th - early 20th century.

Stables, Allington Manor Farm (SU 47960 17291) (Site UID: 56864) Building recording
Building recording carried out by Southampton Archaeology Unit prior to residential conversion/demolition. The stable was built in the late 19th - early 20th century.

TEST VALLEY

Abbotts Ann

Poplar Farm Inn (SU 33795 43672) (Site UID: 5222) Building recording
The survey was undertaken by Forum Heritage Services following two fires in 2005. The remains of a 17th century three and a half bay timber framed building with a single storey outshot along the rear were discovered within the masonry shell. It is probable that the house was originally lobby entry.

Chilbolton

Chilbolton Airfield (SU 39200 38300) (Site UID: 55283) Field survey
During a site visit by Hampshire County Council archaeologists, evidence of the wider extent of the airfield was noted. Features identified consisted of three standing storage structures, hut bases and evidence of other bulldozed buildings.

Kings Somborne



Figure 4 Crouched burial (110) taken from the south-west

Park Farm (SU 37918 31888) (Site UID: 56719) Excavation

An excavation at Park Farm was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology. Two possible post-holes, approximately 50cm in diameter were identified. Four large intercutting pits, possible representing evidence of chalk quarrying were partly excavated. A grave containing a crouched inhumation (Fig. 4) and several cremation burials were found to be cut into the fill of the chalk quarry.

Long Parish

Ashtree barrow, W of Apsley Farm (SU 40521 47329) (Site UID: 17664) Geophysical survey

A resistivity survey of Ashtree barrow and Cerdic's barrow was conducted by Gunter and Roberts of the University of Bristol. The barrows are two miles to the East of Andover and the objective was to locate them accurately using geophysics and electronic surveying equipment. Ashtree barrow was located and was found to consist of a ring ditch and at least two burial pits near the centre. No evidence of Cerdic's barrow was found and it was concluded that it had either been destroyed or wrongly located.

Mottisfont

Mottisfont (SU 32800 26623) (Site UID: 57328) Assessment of peat deposits

An assessment of the peat deposits at Mottisfont Abbey was carried out by Archaeoscape. Radiocarbon dating established that the peat was formed between the late Mesolithic and early Neolithic. Organic remains showed that alder woodland dominated the wetland ecosystem, while pine, lime and hazel were dominant on the dryland.

Romsey

4 Church Street (SU 35169 21236) (Site UID: 7099) Building recording

This was carried out by Ross C. Turle. Nothing new was revealed, but further information was found regarding the relationship with 6 Church Street i.e. that both buildings had a common history

7-9 The Hundred (SU 35304 21166) (Site UID: 54266) Building recording

AOC Archaeology carried out a survey of an 18th century town house. The building was built as a single unit, and was later split into two shops. Much of the original fabric of the building was seen to survive on the upper two floors despite modern alterations and repairs.

Wellow

Embley House (SU 32227 20835) (Site UID: 8167) Building recording

The survey was carried out by Berkshire Archaeological Services prior to the demolition of several school buildings. These buildings were all found to be of 20th century origin, although the Music and Drama departments and Ceramics Block contained the remnants of late 19th century garden walling and arched entrances.

WINCHESTER DISTRICT

Ampfield

Ampfield Recreation Ground (SU 40000 23100) (Site UID: 57137) Fieldwalking

A small quantity of late prehistoric worked flint and post-medieval finds were recovered during the project at the Ampfield Recreation Ground by Berkshire Archaeological Services.

Compton and Shawford

Hockley Viaduct (SU 47600 26550) (Site UID: 27107) Building recording

The survey revealed that the structure comprises a 33 arch viaduct, externally of brick (the longest in Hampshire), 10.67m high and 282.55m long. The arches were set out in groups of up to ten with a massive abutment between each group and intermediate piers. There is a dentilation course below the parapet and parapet refuges every third or fourth pier. A core sample taken in 1996 proved that the construction of both abutment piers and intermediate piers was of a skin of four and a half inch brickwork filled with mass concrete with some chalk infill.

Denmead

East of Saltbox Farm (SU 66550 12288) (Site UID: 57288) Excavation

A Mesolithic flint and pottery sherds dating from the medieval to modern period were recovered by a private individual.

Durley

Durley Hall Farm (SU 5224 1808) (HER Ref. EWC11853) Evaluation

Work was carried out by Archaeology South-East prior to the construction of a new dwelling at this medieval manorial site. A single undated ditch was located to the SE of the site of the demolished farmhouse.

Durley Hall Farm (SU 5222 1811) (HER Ref. EWC11921) Watching brief

Archaeology South-East observed groundworks associated with development at Durley Hall Farm. Three significant features were revealed: a brick and timber culvert associated with the current farm access track, probably dated to the 18th century; a timber revetment indicating the former extent of the current pond; and a narrow ditch producing abraded pottery sherds of mid-14th to mid-15th century date.

Hambledon

East Hoe Manor, East Hoe (SU ?????) (Site UID: ?????) Building recording and watching brief

The work was by Architectural Archaeology and evidence for a long succession of late medieval to Tudor masonry structures was identified at this medieval manorial site. The remains were best preserved within the yard to the north of the 1730's listed building (which was also subject to a programme of historic building recording).

Micheldever

Dever Close, Micheldever, (SU 5148 3929) (HER Ref. EWC11895) Evaluation

Southampton Archaeology Unit undertook an evaluation comprising the excavation of four trenches. A small number of features dating to the Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods were located. The Saxon evidence throws light on Micheldever when it is thought to have formed the centre of a Saxon estate while the medieval and post-medieval remains are likely to be related to the medieval and subsequent manors located just to the north-west of the site.

Old Alresford

Manor Farm Barn, Building recording (SU 5844 3383) (HER Ref. EWC11876) Building recording

A programme of historic building survey (predominantly photographic survey) was undertaken by Thames Valley Archaeological Services prior to the repair and conversion of this historic barn.

Oliver's Battery

Earthworks (SU 4589 2786) (HER Ref. EWC11879) Earthwork and geophysical survey

Surveys were conducted by students from the University of Winchester as part of an undergraduate practical project.

Winchester

135-7 Andover Road, Winchester (SU4726 3130) (HER Ref. TBA) Excavation

The work was by Thames Valley Archaeological Services and targeted an extensive Iron Age occupation site (partly excavated by Winchester Museums Service between 1989-1995).

19-20 Jewry Street (SU4802 2971) (HER Ref. EWC11961) Evaluation

Work was carried out by Wessex Archaeology. Two trenches were excavated but the majority of archaeological features had been severely truncated by later archaeological features and modern activity. Trench 1 was located within a very large feature of 10th - 12th century date, though the nature and purpose of this feature could not be determined. In Trench 2, despite some truncation, up to 0.8m of stratified archaeological deposits were located. Romano-British deposits of the 2nd century and earlier were cut by a very large cess pit of 3rd - 4th century date. The Romano-British deposits were sealed by 400mm of Saxo-Norman deposits, and were also cut by later pits,

all of a broadly similar 10-12th century date. These deposits predated a sequence of probable clay and chalk floors, probably of medieval date. Subsequent excavations in 2005 revealed the remains of a large medieval cellar and several Roman cess pits (Fig. 5). Significant palaeoenvironmental remains and artefacts were recovered from the cess pits and other deposits.



Figure 5 Excavations at 19-20 Jewry Street, medieval cellar and Roman pits (© Winchester City Council)

Mash Tun Public House (SU 4860 2952 51) (Site Code: WINCM: AY245) Evaluation excavation
A single trench evaluation conducted by AOC Archaeology showed extensive truncation by a modern sewer pipe. An additional three boreholes hoping to locate the line of the medieval city wall only revealed a sequence of made ground deposits.

St Johns Church, St Johns Street (SU 4870 3940) (HER Ref. TBA) Excavation, watching brief and building recording
Southampton Archaeology Unit carried out the work in connection with groundworks. A number of post-medieval burials were excavated outside the church and within it a number of further burials/burial vaults were recorded together with evidence of the architectural history of the church including further evidence of wall painting.

Northgate House, Staple Gardens (SU4794 2976) (HER Ref. TBA) Excavation
Archaeological excavations were carried out by Wessex Archaeology (1 area) and Oxford Archaeology. Extensive multi-period, stratified remains ranging in date from the Iron Age to the post-medieval period were excavated. Evidence for several phases of Iron Age occupation within the area of the Orams Arbour enclosure was located, however little evidence for continuity into the late Iron Age period was found. Evidence for several Roman streets and trackways was found and suggests that occupation in this part of the Civitas did not commence until sometime in the 2nd century. Remains of both masonry and timber Roman structures were found together with associated pits and wells (Fig. 6). Overlying these remains was a deposit of 'dark earth'.

No evidence of early or middle Saxon activity was found, with occupation commencing in the late Saxon period. Remains of late Saxon/Saxo-Norman properties fronting onto Tower Street (Snidelingstret) and Staple Gardens (Brudenstret) were found; those on the Staple Gardens frontage being exceptionally well preserved and deeply stratified. Within the backyard areas of the property plots, a large number of rubbish and cesspits produced a rich assemblage of artefactual material. Occupation of these property plots seems to have ceased at the end of the 12th century; the area being reorganised into a substantial property belonging to the Archdeacon of Winchester. A large chalk block wall was found, which seems to correspond to an early boundary of the Archdeacon's residence, prior to its enlargement in the late 13th - early 14th century, while a large rectangular chalk lined pit, with a shaft at its base, may have served as an elaborate well-house for the Archdeacon's residence (Fig. 7).



Figure 6 Excavations at Northgate House, Roman timber building (© Winchester City Council)

Figure 7 Excavations at Northgate House, possible well house (© Winchester City Council)

81 North Walls, HCC Reference Library and Library Headquarters (SU 4809 2981) (HER Ref. EWC11955)
Building recording

A standing building survey was carried out by Wessex Archaeology in connection with proposals for the redevelopment of the site.

9A Parchment Street (SU4814 2958) (HER Ref. TBA) Evaluation and geoarchaeological investigation

The work was conducted by Southern Archaeological Services and Archaeoscape to the rear of 9A Parchment Street to development of the site. Evidence for late Saxon occupation was found, together with palaeoenvironmental remains and evidence for the underlying geology and deposit history within the area.

The Pilgrims' School, Cathedral Close (SU 4828 2905) (HER Ref. EWC11928) Evaluation

Three test trenches were investigated by Oxford Archaeology. Trench 1 contained a later defensive Roman wall superseding an earlier turf rampart; a possible post-Roman intramural track running adjacent to the wall; and a medieval rubbish pit lined with oak boards. Trench 2 contained no significant finds besides building rubble. Trench 3 contained finds occurring in flint and chalk demolition rubble: tile forms, painted plaster, iron nails and fittings, parts of leather shoes, and several coins dated to the later 3rd century. From the late Roman period, timber posts and stake clusters occur in organic silts. These could represent a fish trap and together with the organic silts indicate an area too damp for permanent habitation.

Winchester Library Car Park (SU 47997 29749) (Site UID: 56927) Evaluation and watching brief

Work was carried out by Oxford Archaeology. It comprised eight trenches and revealed evidence of occupation from the Iron Age to the present day although much of it survived in a fragmentary and truncated state. Features include a possible Iron Age gully, Roman structural remains that probably relate to the known or presumed street layout of Venta Belgarum, Saxo-Norman pits truncating earlier features that relate to property development along the east side of Brudenestret, medieval waste pits and wells plus some post-medieval features. The post-medieval material was mostly truncated away by later terracing (from building of the Corn Exchange in 1843, the associated Cattle Market in 1897 and air raid shelters in 1939).

Worthy Down Camp (SU 4772 3500) (HER Ref. EWC11822) Watching brief

A watching brief was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology during groundworks. An undated ditch was recorded.

FINDS REPORTED TO THE PORTABLE ANTIQUITIES SCHEME IN 2005

By Rob Webley

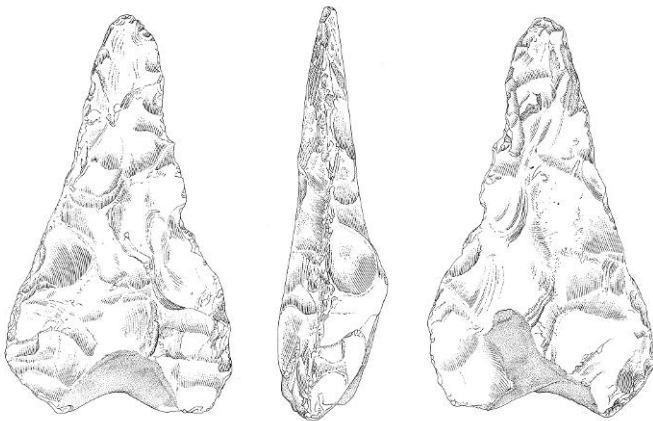
A total of 1278 Hampshire finds were recorded on the Portable Antiquities Scheme database during 2005.

- These were from all periods from the Palaeolithic to c. 1800 AD, with the following breakdown: Stone Age (3%), Bronze Age (4%), Iron Age (2%), Roman (40%), Early-medieval (4%), Medieval (32%) and Post-medieval (15%).
- They were made from a range of materials: metal (92%, of which copper alloys, 80%), pottery (5%), and worked stone (3%).
- Most finds were discovered whilst metal-detecting (98%), some as 'eyes only' surface finds; most others were discovered through gardening (1%), or as other chance finds (1%).

Many other finds examined by the Hampshire Finds Liaison Officer and their colleagues were not recorded – generally finds that post-date 1700 AD. The artefacts described below are considered to be particularly interesting examples reported to the Scheme during 2005. The PAS database number (Find ID) is included in each description. The online database contains more detailed information about each object and colour photographs (<http://www.findsdatabase.org.uk>).

Principal finds

Palaeolithic handaxe from the New Forest district (HAMP-42A035)



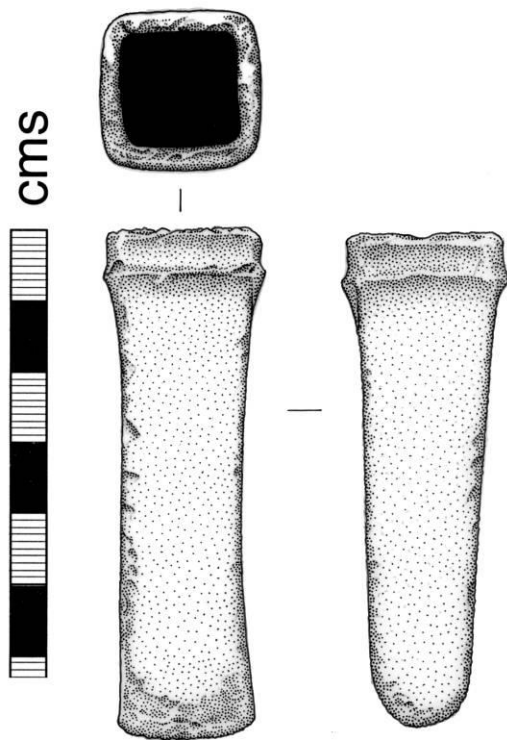
A knapped flint handaxe of Lower Palaeolithic date. The handaxe measures 210mm by 118mm by 50mm and weighs 845g. It is of the 'ficron' form, with a long, tapering point. This is a typical shape for handaxes of the period, and other examples are known locally. The object has been well worked on all surfaces. The butt end has a large smooth notch, possibly the result of the naturally occurring shape of the flint nodule from which the object has been worked, but may well have been deliberate. The axe has developed a varied and mottled patina, ranging from buff to grey to pink-beige.

Neolithic polished axe from Portsmouth CP (HAMP-B8B255)



A flint axehead measuring 117mm by 49mm by 33mm. The flint is a mottled light grey colour. The blade has a very regular curve, shaped through grinding and polishing. Although some damage has been suffered at the butt end the axe survives very well. It would have been attached to a wooden handle.

Middle/Late Bronze Age hammer from Basingstoke CP (HAMP-1F3730)



A cast copper-alloy socketed hammer of Middle to Late Bronze Age date (*Portable Antiquities Scheme Annual Report 2005/6*, 27). It measures 71.1mm by 24.4mm by 4.6mm and weighs 118g. The hollow hammer has a square mouth with a single raised band on the outside. The sides are rectangular in plan and taper towards the rounded hammer head. Socketed hammers are comparatively rare finds and are known from both Middle and Late Bronze Age contexts, most commonly from Late Bronze Age metalworker's hoards. It is unusual to find them as single site finds as was the case with this artefact.

Iron Age coin hoard from Vernhams Dean CP (HAMP-22DD47 etc. /2005 T527)



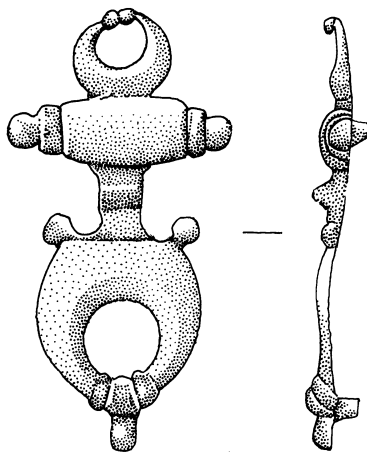
A hoard of four gold staters of 1st-century BC date (*Treasure Annual Report 2005/6*, 184; ref. 1039). As with many contemporary staters they show a degenerated wreathed bust on the obverse and a horse going left on the reverse. The coins are all of the same uninscribed type known as the British B, or 'Chute' type. This type is associated with the south-western tribe of the Durotriges, whose coins tend to be found in Dorset, Wiltshire, Hampshire and on the Isle of Wight. This hoard has been acquired by Hampshire County Museums Service.

Roman pin head from Itchen Stoke and Ovington CP (HAMP-1E6536)



An incomplete cast copper-alloy pin head or mount in the form of a stylised male head and neck (Puls and Hobbs 2005, 6; *Portable Antiquities Scheme Annual Report 2005/6*, 45; Worrell 2006, 463; ref. 33). The fragmentary artefact measures 22.3mm by 10.7mm and weighs 7.05g. The facial features are moulded, but are quite crude. The hair is represented by incised grooves and shows distinctive brushing forwards to the front and combing into a V shape on the back. Considerable white metal coating remains on all surfaces, except for the shaft of the pin, particularly at the front. A similar pin head also probably representing a male is known from excavations in Colchester (Crummy 1983, 30; ref. 503). This artefact has been donated to Winchester Museums Service and can be viewed online at <http://www.winchestermuseumcollections.org.uk/>.

Roman mount from Crondall CP (HAMP-BEFA01)



A cast copper-alloy military mount of Roman date measuring 58.4mm by 30.1mm by 5.2mm and weighing 17.93g (Worrell 2006, 462; ref. 32). It has an upper crescent-shaped fitting with knobbed terminals which meet, above a horizontal bar also with knobbed terminals. A short rectangular arm joins the bar to a larger crescent-shaped element which also has knobbed terminals as well as rounded knobs on either side of its rounded edge. Where the terminals meet, there is a short D-shaped section with central rounded moulding, which appears to be phallic. Rivets are present on the back of the bar and phallic element. Phallic imagery is a commonly occurring theme on military mounts and pendants.

Roman brooch from Greywell CP (SUR-36BA57)



A cast copper-alloy plate brooch of 2nd-century date depicting a fish. The rectangular brooch measures 31mm by 15mm and weighs 6.96g. The fish is outlined to the same height as the border; in and around the fish the fields are recessed to take enamel. Within the fish's body is a central large annular shape and behind that two circular pellets. A semicircular cell, representing gills, divides the head from the body. At the head is a break for a mouth and a small annulet eye. The gills and the background are both filled with blue enamel. The rest of the fish's body was filled with red enamel, traces of which survive in several places. On the back the catch-plate, spring and most of the pin survive intact. A direct parallel is illustrated in Hattatt (2000, 349; ref. 1652).

Roman strap-end from Headbourne Worthy CP (HAMP-BC8383)



A large late Roman copper-alloy strap-end measuring 68mm by 27mm by 8mm and weighing 21.83g. The attachment end features a thickened trapezoidal extension containing a slot and a single rivet for holding the strap. From the narrower end of this panel proceeds a complex pointed leaf-shaped or long triangular plate, giving an amphora-shaped effect. On both edges of the plate is a moulded animal in profile, with the backs of the animals forming the edges of the plate. The animals are symmetrical; each has its head towards the apex of the strap-end. They both lie in a 'couchant' position, with legs flat along the edge of the central panel. The tails end in a series of lobes giving the strap-end a wavy outline. The tails, legs, necks and bellies are picked out in bands of parallel nicks. Between the animals is a large central panel that echoes the amphora shape of the complete strap-end, decorated with holes and ridges, and terminating with a trilobate motif. The strap-end can be classified as being of Hawkes and Dunning's (1961, 63ff.) Type Va, which are known from Roman sites and some early-medieval cemeteries. Their distribution shows that they are a continental type, found mainly in northern Gaul and the Rhineland/Danube regions.

Early-medieval supporting-arm brooch from Headbourne Worthy CP (HAMP-7E37B1)



A cast copper-alloy Mahndorf type supporting-arm brooch. The artefact measures 39.4mm by 26.4mm by 4.5mm and weighs 7.16g. At the head of the brooch the wings expand to either side; three projections extend upwards from the wings, one in the centre and one at either end. Two of the projections have circular apertures, now incomplete, absent on the third, central projection. The circular apertures would have held the axis bar and give these brooches their name. The central bow is D-shaped in cross-section and is quite highly angled. The foot of the brooch is generally rectangular in section and expands slightly from the bow to form a slightly rounded terminal. There is a raised lateral ridge close to the terminal of the foot. The catch-plate survives on the reverse of the foot. This is a relatively rare 5th-century brooch type probably of continental (Germanic) origin.

Early-medieval brooch from Greywell CP (SUR-450DB3)



A cast copper-alloy 6th-century brooch, complete apart from its pin. The object measures 59mm by 23mm and weighs 11.69g. It has a semicircular (radiate) head with three conical projections. These are decorated with transverse grooves, as is the arched bow. The foot is lozengiform and bevelled on its upper surface, featuring similar grooving on a terminal extension. On the lower surface of the head are the corroded remains of an iron pin; while on the reverse of the foot is an incomplete catch-plate. This is an unusual brooch originating in Merovingian Northern France.

Early-medieval mount from Nether Wallop CP (HAMP-408148)



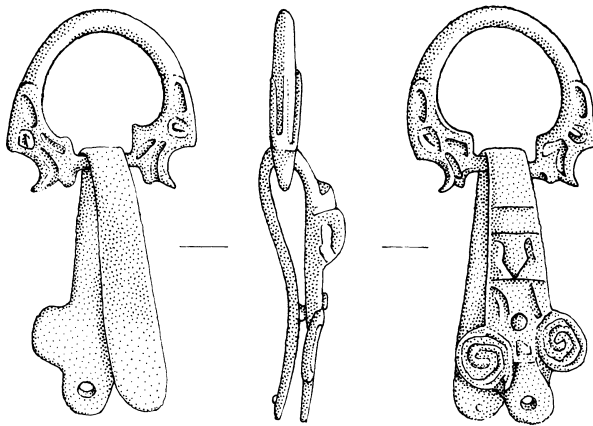
A cast copper-alloy cruciform mount of 7th-century date (*Portable Antiquities Scheme Annual Report 2005/6*, 66-67). The artefact measures 35mm in width and weighs 11.24g. The mount has a circular, slightly convex centre set with a circular domed cabochon garnet. It is decorated around the garnet with concentric circular ridges with diagonal lines between them creating a twisted effect; the twists run in opposite directions. Two of the four arms are now largely missing, and the surviving arms are of distinctly different shapes. One is mushroom- or 'pelta' shaped, with the edges of the pelta formed from a pair of birds' beaks. The panel in between is decorated with Salin's Style II interlace in relief. Similar interlace decoration adorns the other extant arm which is of an asymmetric curved shape. The surviving arms have lugs on their lower surfaces. A close parallel to this mount was found in Cowbridge, Glamorgan (*Portable Antiquities Scheme Annual Report 2001/02-2002/03*, 30; ref. 32). It has been argued that such mounts developed when peltaic and circular mounts were combined. This example can be seen as a development of the Cowbridge piece, its curved arms a version of the Welsh mount's bird-shaped side arms. This type of mount would have been used on a bridle, at the junction of the noseband and cheekpiece where three functional straps meet a decorative terminal.

Late Early-medieval strap-end from Warnford CP (HAMP-586027/2005 T374)



A cast silver strap-end measuring 33mm by 6mm by 5mm and weighing 5.2g (*Treasure Annual Report 2005/6*, 96; ref. 290). The object is formed of a sub-rectangular attachment plate and openwork body. The body is formed of three animals biting each other in turn. From the plate a small rounded animal head emerges, biting into the top of the head of a backward-looking canine creature, which in turn appears to bite another ill-defined creature attacking its rump. The tail of another creature is visible at the broken end of the piece. The finial/strap-end is in the so-called Winchester style, with similar lively animals represented in 10th-century manuscript borders and metalwork. This artefact has been acquired by Winchester Museums Service and can be viewed online at <http://www.winchestermuseumcollections.org.uk>.

Late Early-medieval strap-fitting from Crawley CP (HAMP-1ECD73)



A cast copper-alloy decorative two-part fitting of 11th-century date, probably a strap (or harness) fitting. The artefact measures 50mm by 21.7mm and weighs 11.86g. The object is formed of a broadly D-shaped loop around whose recessed bar is looped a longer folded plate with rounded ends. The loop, or frame, thickens at its ends to form moulded zoomorphic terminals, probably dragon's heads with moulded eyes and ears. They grasp the recessed bar between their gaping mouths. The plate is created of a longer copper-alloy piece which is bent over on itself, forming an upper and lower plate connected by rivets. The upper plate is the more elaborate and is decorated with transverse ridges above an expanded trefoil terminal. The upper surface of the terminal has moulded decoration in the form of two raised spiral ridges, one in each of the side lobes of the terminal; the lower lobe appears to be plain. The opposed spirals and pendent lobe are of late-Viking inspiration.

Medieval vessel from Damerham CP (HAMP-BE9456)



This hollow copper-alloy flask measures 57.5mm by 35.4mm by 2.1mm and weighs 62g. It has a circular opening expanding to a rounded base. There is a lug handle on each side; one is much damaged, the other is D-shaped. There are file marks particularly around the lugs. The object is complete, although there is some damage to the surface. A similar vessel found in East Clandon, Surrey carries the inscription 'OLEVM CHRISM' (chrism oil), and therefore presumably contained holy oil (*Portable Antiquities Scheme Annual Report 2003/04*, 62; ref. 98).

Medieval buckle plate from Itchen Stoke and Ovington CP (HAMP-1E5107)



An incomplete cast copper-alloy medieval buckle plate measuring 31.6mm by 31.1mm and weighing 7.34g. This square plate has been broken at the fold. The upper surface is dominated by a large rectangular recessed area with moulded decoration in the form of a figure moving left and looking back. The figure holds a shield, probably a kite shield, and a weapon which appears to be single edged and is therefore probably a falchion (sword). These attributes suggest a 12th-century date for this buckle plate.

Medieval seal matrix from Abbots Ann CP (IHS-651347)



A cast lead seal matrix of 13th-century date measuring 30mm by 20mm. This pointed oval object bears a central device of a stylised fleur-de-lis on its die. Surrounding the device is the inscription '+ SIGILLVM SVONILDE' (The Seal of Suonilde). The device of a fleur-de-lis is common on matrices of the period; it was associated with the Virgin Mary. Far less common, however, is the female name Suonilde, a variant spelling of either Swevild or, perhaps more likely, Sunnild. In either case, the name is of Old English origin; by the middle of the 13th century, the majority of Old English names had disappeared, to be replaced by those used by the conquering Norman nobility.

Medieval coin from Crawley CP (HAMP-27EED6)



An incomplete silver coin from 14th-century Germany measuring 14.6mm in diameter. On the obverse it depicts a shield of arms around which is the legend '+ MAGISTER [GENERA]LIS' (Master General). On the reverse is a simple cross patty and the inscription '+ DOMI[NORVM PR]VSSIE' (Lord of Prussia). The denomination has been identified as a 'vierchen' (fourpence) which was struck by Wynrich of Kniprode. Wynrich was Master of the German chivalric order (Teutonic knights) in Prussia between 1351 and 1382. Although foreign coins are relatively common site finds in Britain this particular coin is quite rare.

Post-medieval coin hoard from Rowlands Castle CP (HAMP-DCA383/2005 T359)

A hoard of 35 post-medieval silver coins found with a purse bar fragment (*Treasure Annual Report 2005/6*, 216; ref. 1209) (no image available). The coins are sixpences and shillings of Elizabeth I and James I. There are 27 Elizabethan sixpences spread fairly evenly across the decades between the 1560s and the 1590s. Six shillings span a similar timeframe. The latest coins are two sixpences of James I, dating to 1604 and 1605, respectively. It is supposed that the hoard represents deliberately selected material and was buried soon after 1605. The face value of the group when deposited was £1 and 6 pence: equivalent to approximately £100 in modern terms.

Acknowledgements

I am very grateful to Laura Burnett for her help and advice in preparing this round-up. The line drawings are by Alan Cracknell. All images are copyright of Winchester Museums Service / PAS.

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HAMPSHIRE COUNTY MUSEUMS SERVICE 2005

By Kay Ainsworth

A selection of items relevant to the County of Hampshire brought to the Hampshire County Museums Service by the general public for identification.

Abbreviations

ALTCM	Alton Curtis Museum	ESLEM	Eastleigh Museum
ANDAM	Andover Museum	FRHFM	Fareham Museum
BSKWM	Basingstoke Willis Museum	GOSPM	Gosport Museum
CHRRH	Christchurch Red House Museum	HVNHM	Havant Museum

Abshot, Warsash FRHFM 1386

14th century copper alloy jetton. Obv: A heater shield with arms of France. Rev: Cross fleur de lise within a quatrefoil. Legend: AVE MARIA GRACIA PLENA (2) 14th century copper alloy seal matrix. Decorated with a divided shield with a plant one side and a letter 'T' or a cross on the other. Legend: S' A DE MARUS DELMUS

Alton, Gadwick Field, Wivelrod ALTCM 1520-1

Mesolithic cores, flakes, blades, burins, points and microliths.

Possibly a few Anglo-Saxon sherds but the bulk of the collection consists of 14th century pottery, a piece of a 16th century Cologne jug decorated with a head in a medallion, some 16-17th century Border Ware, & various 17-18th century sherds. Wine bottle glass fragments dating to the 16-17th

Andover, ANDAM 1502

Neolithic polished flint axe

Andover, 15 Sheepfair ANDAM 1534

Portsea halfpenny 1794. Obv: Arms (sable, a chevron between 3 dolphins naiant embowed argent) and crest (a cubit arm holding in the hand a javelin in fess) Legend: Portsea halfpenny 1794. Rev: A third rater under sail, crossed laurel branches beneath. On edge. At George Sargeants Portsea

Basingstoke, Collected from fields SU560 495 BSKWM 301

14th century sherd & Post Med tile & sherds

Bentley, Ash Cottage ALTCM 1590

Palaeolithic flint hand axe, and a few Mesolithic flakes

BSKWM 1640 N/P

17th century iron bar door latch with geometric decoration

BSKWM 1645 N/P

Roman coins all very worn. (1) Valentinian I Obv: Diademed head of Emperor Rev: Emperor holding palm & wreath. Siscia mint. (2) Valentinian I Obv: Diademed head of emperor. Rev: Emperor holding standard dragging a captive. Siscia mint. (3) & (4) Valens Obv: Diademed head of Emperor. Rev: Emperor holding standard dragging a captive. Thessalonika mint. (5) Gratian Obv: Diademed head of Emperor Rev: Emperor holding standard dragging a captive. Siscia mint. (6) Gratian Obv: Diademed head of Emperor Rev: Victory holding palm & wreath. Thessalonika mint. (7) Constans Obv: Diademed head of Emperor. Rev: VOT XX MVLT XXX in wreath. Possibly Constantinople mint. (8) Constans Obv: Laureate head of Emperor Rev: Two soldiers holding one standard. (9) Diocletian ? (10) Aurelian ? (11) Probus ? all three minted in Egypt

BSKWM 1671 N/P

Roman copper alloy finger ring. Oval bezel flanked by two globules, the hoop is decorated with serrated lines

BSKWM 1672 N/P

Medieval copper alloy circular mount decorated with radiating lines from a central boss

Chilbolton, Upcote Cottage ANDAM 1539

Medieval pottery, 13-14th century with examples of shell, flint and organic tempered wares, also green glazed wares

Cholderton, Haydown House ANDAM 1526

Neolithic flint scraper

Christchurch, Slinn Road CHRRH 1074

18th century copper trader's token, a totally worn coin over stamped with trader's initials

Eastleigh, Stoneham Lane ESLEM 845

Medieval mace head? A spherical spiked head which would have been attached to a chain

Emsworth, Hampshire-Sussex border north of Emsworth HVNHM 1721

Medieval Papal Bulla, a leaded seal used by the Popes to authenticate documents. Obv: The portrait of St Peter & St Paul within a beaded border. Rev: The name & number of the reigning Pope, Honorius III. (1285-1287)

Fareham, FRHFM 1425

14th century copper jetton. Obv: Shield with quartering, fleur de lis, & horizontal lines with central lion rampant. Possibly produced in the Low Countries

Fareham, Brownwich Farm GOSPM 1768

Medieval copper alloy fragment possibly from a badge or pilgrim's souvenir. (2) Bronze weight of William IV

Goodworth Clatford, Cow Down ANDAM 1538

Roman silver denari of Carausius. Rev: Laureate bust facing right. Legend: IMP.C. CARAUSIUS P.AUG the rest illegible.

Liss, Andler Ash Farm SU 776 271 ALTCM 1485

13-14th century base sherd from a jug. Made from a reddish-buff sandy fabric with patchy external olive green glaze & finger impressed base

Little Sombourne & Kings Sombourne area WINCH 3218

Roman coins very worn and almost illegible. (1) Constantinus . Obv: Laureate bust facing right. Rev: Camp Gateway. Legend: PROVIDENTIAE AUG. Trier mint (2) Diademed bust of Constans. Legend: D N CONSTANS P F AUG. Rev: Emperor with captive. (3) Laureate bust of Trajan facing right. Legend: IMP CAES TRAIAN... Rev: Fortuna seated left holding rudder & a cornucopia. (4) & (5) & (6) Three further Roman coins almost illegible but probably Nero, Diocletian & Constantine. (7) Roman iron Hippo Sandal. (8) Palaeolithic flint 'roughout' axe (9) Seven Mesolithic flint Axes (10) Neolithic incomplete polished flint axe. (11) Various flint tools including a Neolithic knife & notched flake. (12) Medieval? Copper alloy mount or bar headed fastener in the form of a lion head with open mount. (13) Medieval copper alloy strap end decorated with a square quartered with dot decoration. (14) Medieval cast copper alloy enamelled pendant. Shield shaped and decorated with three lions passant guardant

Nether Wallop, St Bell's Lane ANDAM 1543

Silver half groat almost totally illegible, the reverse has a shield on a cross

North Waltham, BSKWM 1675-8-9

Roman coins, Three very worn coins but of the House of Constantine, another two radiates also very worn

North Waltham, BSKWM 1685

Roman coin of Constantine. Obv: Helmeted bust o Emperor facing right. Legend worn but probably CONSTANTINUS AUG. Rev: Altar inscribed VOT IS XX. Legend: BEATA TRANQUILLITAS. Trier mint

Odiham, High Street & close locality WINCH 3249

Roman/Anglo Saxon copper alloy tweezer fragment, & another fragment possibly from a toilet set implement . (2) Anglo-Saxon copper alloy small long brooch fragment. 5th-6th century. (3) 15th- 16th century iron key with heart shaped bow. (4) Medieval-16th century lace chape. (5) Medieval copper alloy arched pendant mount, would have held a purse or knife at the belt. (6) 16th century cast copper alloy strap end for a sword belt

fitment, with vine leaf decoration. (7) 1720-60 cast copper alloy oval shoe buckle with beaded decoration. (8) 1720-90 cast copper alloy curved sub rectangular undecorated shoe buckle. (9) 17-18th copper alloy harness decoration, (10) Post Medieval copper alloy swan mount. (11) Medieval-Post Medieval lead weights. (12) 17th-18th glass wine bottle neck. (13) 17th century clay pipes one with a maker's mark for 'The Grocer's Company Arms' and a heraldic mark c1650. A collection of 16th-17th century pottery mainly Border Wares with yellow, green & olive glaze

Overton, Opposite the reservoir, Sapley lane BSKWM 1637

Neolithic flint flaked axe

Portchester, Found in the creek at Portchester Castle FRHFM 1395

Two 4lb cannon balls probably fired from a Minion canon with a 3.5in bore

St Marybourne, ANDAM 1524

A collection of Roman sherds, mainly Alice Holt wares consisting of bowl, beaker and jar sherds some with slip & grooved decoration. Some hand made coarse grit tempered wares, 16-17th century olive green glazed bowl sherds, & 18th-19th century pottery.

St Marybourne, Allotments ANDAM 1561

Roman rim and body sherds

St Marybourne, Lower Wyke ANDAM 1545

(1) Medieval copper alloy, tinned single loop buckle, oval lipped & notched frame with spacers. c1350-1450
(2) Cast copper alloy double oval loop buckle with moulded knobs either side of the strap bar and floral decoration on loops c1500-1650 (3) Cast copper alloy double loop buckle with moulded decoration on loops at two symmetrical points on each bar c1550-1650 (4) Cast copper alloy rectangular shoe buckle decorated with moulded ridges and strap work c1720-1790 (5) Pewter? Badge in the form of a bird, medieval (6) Copper alloy tamper, hand holding a diploma, 18th-19th century

St Marybourne, alongside the Test way ANDAM 1576

Roman coins all very worn, only partially legible. (1) Emperor Maximinus Obv: Laureate bust facing right. Legend: IMP.MAXIMINUS.PIUS.AUG. Rev: Probably Victory with wreath. (2) Emperor Constantine Obv: Rev: Victory holding wreath and trophy, a Chi Rho in field A third coin probably the same as (2)

Selborne, SU 738 349 ALTCM 1533

Bronze Age flint side scraper/ knife

Smannel, Woodhouse ANDAM 1542

17th century base sherd from a dish made of red sandy fabric with internal olive green glaze, possibly made on the Hants-Surrey border

South Warnborough, Swainshill ALTCM 1482

18th century copper alloy fob seal matrix with classical acanthus leaf decorated suspension loop with traces of gilding. The engraved rectangular stone depicts a male head

Winchester, HVNHM 1708

18th century trading token. Obv: A short thick shaped bottle. Legend: More Trade Fewer Taxes. Rev: Hope in flowing drapes with her right arm raised & her left hand supporting an anchor. Legend: Prosperity to Old England. On the edge but very worn. Richard Dinmore & Son Norwich. 1787-1804

Winchester, WINCH 3262

Edward I silver farthing . Obv: Bust facing. Rev Long cross with three pellets in angles (2) Charles I silver sixpence. Obv: Crowned head of king facing left. Rev: Oval garnished shield . Legend: CAROLUS DG