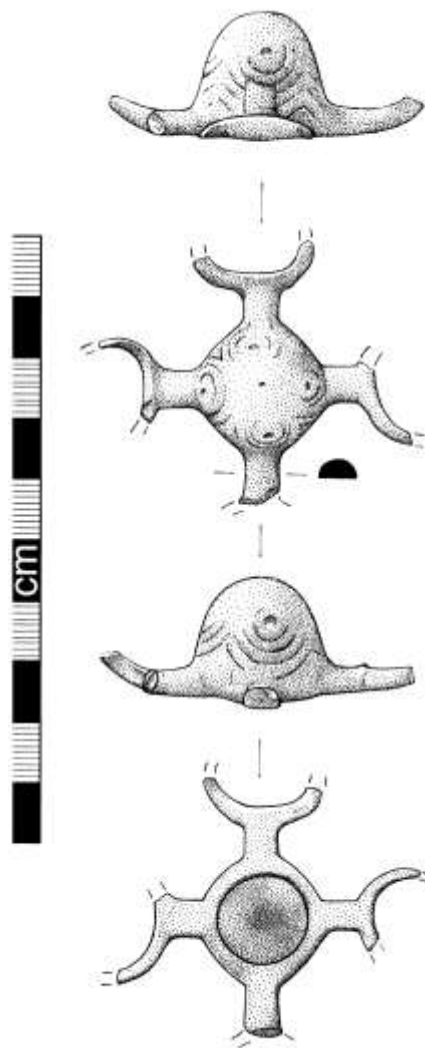


Archaeology in Hampshire



Annual Report 2006

BASINGSTOKE AND DEANE

Burghclere

Earlstone Manor (SU 47953 59924) (UID: 2966) Building recording
Building survey by Edward Roberts revealed the former presence of a crown-strut roof typologically dated to the mid 13th century - possibly the earliest surviving domestic roof in the county.

Cliddesden

Swallick Farm (SU 64420 48290) (Site UID: 36376) Fieldwalking
Basingstoke Archaeological and Historic Society carried out fieldwalking at Swallick Farm, just to the south of Basingstoke. Aerial photographs of the field showed crop marks, possibly indicative of an enclosure (Fig. 1). The walk was concentrated in an area 200m x 150m located around the observed crop mark and was carried out along 10 m spaced transects.
The most commonly found object was ceramic building material that was spread fairly even across the field. It was post medieval in date and consisted of fragments of brick and tile. The second most commonly found object was burnt flint, and there was a general concentration towards the eastern side of the crop mark feature. A variety of pot dating from the late Iron Age through to modern times was found. The majority of the sherds were small and much abraded. Two fragments of possible Iron Age flint tempered pottery were found. Other pieces were Roman, mediaeval and modern. The Roman sherds appear to be concentrated towards the eastern side of the field.
The varied nature of the finds suggests that this area has been in agricultural use since the late Iron Age. The small size and abraded nature of the pottery suggests that the area has been manured from early Roman through to modern times, although there may have been long gaps when the land was under pasture. This suggests that the crop marks shown up in the aerial photography are likely to reflect ditches or boundary features.



Figure 1 Swallick Farm: partial plan of HCC Monuid 36376 showing linear crop marks

Dummer

South of Dummer village (SU4600014600) (Site UID: 38022 Fieldwalking

Basingstoke Archaeological and Historical Society carried out the fieldwalk at a site located south of the village and adjacent to the Wayfarer's walk footpath. The walk took place after the field had been ploughed and was concentrated in an area 210m x 240m, located around a series of crop marks, which had been identified from aerial photographs that indicated a series of linear features which carried on into the adjacent field (Fig. 2). The field walk was carried out along transepts at 10m intervals around the location of the crop marks.

The most commonly found class of object was ceramic building material. This was post medieval in date, and comprised fragments of bricks and tiles. The spread of this building material was fairly even across the field. A number of fragments of slate were found but there was no correlation that might suggest a slate roofed structure. There were several isolated finds of worked flint, possibly representing a very low background scatter of this type of material. There was a generally uniform spread of burnt flint across the field. Pieces of Roman pottery were found scattered around the field, although concentrated along several transepts. In the main, the pottery was of North Hampshire ware, along with one or two pieces of Oxford ware. Some pieces were quite well preserved and were from pot-rims or bowls, but most were fragments that were quite badly eroded. There was also a selection of other pottery, again scattered over the field but also concentrated along several transepts. The date of this pottery ranged from post-mediaeval to modern, including some fragments of Green Surrey Borderware and Willow Pattern. In addition, a Roman coin, a 15th century French Jetton, or playing token, which had been cut in half, and a Georgian halfpenny were recovered, plus some miscellaneous iron objects.

The large number of objects, dating from different periods, suggests that the field has been in agricultural use since at least Roman times and that there is an accumulation of material from farmyard manure. The high concentration of finds in one area suggests that there may have been something retaining the material in that area, or that there was some kind of building. The lack of larger building material suggests that if there was a building in the field, then it was of a timber construction. The linear crop marks could be indicative of Roman paddocks, and this would fit in with the pottery evidence.

Hartley Wintney

South of Wintney Farm (SU 77692 55207) (Site UID: 57264) Excavation

A skeleton was uncovered by members of Bagshot Archaeological Society during excavation. The burial was aligned east-west and is likely to be associated with the medieval priory at this site.

Oakley

5a Rectory Road (SU 57280 50149) (Site UID: 57689) Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by AOC Archaeology prior to residential development. Evidence of an Iron Age settlement was uncovered, as well as walls from an 18th/19th century structure.

Basingstoke Town

Church Cottage, Church Square (SU 63594 52181) (Site UID: 1236) Dendrochronology

Dating provided by Oxford Dendrochronological Lab. This is a complex of five separate timber-framed structures. The two easternmost structures comprise a low-end cross wing dating to 1527 to which a floored hall block was added to the south in about 1542. These sections of the building are jettied, with close studding with brick nogging, an oriel window on at least the ground floor, and a stone and brick chimneystack backing onto a hearth passage. A barn-like structure to the rear has felling dates of 1702-24 and 1712-44.



Figure 2 Dummer: HCC Monuid 38022 showing linear crop marks

Northington

The Grange (SU 56222 36157) (Site UID: 10243) Dendrochronology
 Dating provided by English Heritage. Timbers dated to 1649-1681.

Laverstoke

A series of building surveys were conducted by the Architectural Investigation London and South East Team of various buildings (see individuals reports for specific details).

- Mill House at Laverstoke Mill* (SU 49247 48641) (Site UID: 3406)
- Old Block at Laverstoke Mill* (SU 49209 48637) (Site UID: 3407)
- Buildings with Plaques at Laverstoke Mill* (SU 49206 48665) (Site UID: 3408)
- Mill Offices, Laverstoke Mill* (SU 49186 48675) (Site UID: 57162)
- Mould-made Paper Mill, Laverstoke Mill* (SU 49190 48704) (Site UID: 57163)
- Mould-made Paper Mill and Mould Office, Laverstoke Mill* (SU 49172 48701) (Site UID: 57164)
- Well, Laverstoke Mill* (SU 49178 48687) (Site UID: 57165)
- Washing Plant, Laverstoke Mill* (SU 49181 48697) (Site UID: 57166)
- Mould-made Paper Mill and Drying Machine House, Laverstoke Mill* (SU 49207 48680) (Site UID: 57167)
- Wheel House, Laverstoke Mill* (SU 49207 48680) (Site UID: 57168)
- Size House, Laverstoke Mill* (SU 49224 48684) (Site UID: 57169)
- Salle and Security Rooms, Laverstoke Mill* (SU 49219 48657) (Site UID: 57171)
- The 'Old Bobbin Room', Laverstoke Mill* (SU 49228 48671) (Site UID: 57173)
- Gatehouse, Laverstoke Mill* (SU 49228 48671) (Site UID: 57175)
- Fourdrinier Machine House, Laverstoke Mill* (SU 49223 48704) (Site UID: 57176)
- Sizing and Size-drying House, Laverstoke Mill* (SU 49257 48706) (Site UID: 57177)
- Possible Air-drying House or Gas Plant, Laverstoke Mill* (SU 49283 48700) (Site UID: 57178)

Sizing House, Laverstoke Mill (SU 49241 48687) (Site UID: 57179)
Size-drying House, Laverstoke Mill (SU 49265 48690) (Site UID: 57180)
Cylinder Mould Machine Mill, Laverstoke Mill (SU 49165 48646) (Site UID: 57181)
Extension to the Cylinder Mould Machine Mill, Laverstoke Mill (SU 49181 48632) (Site UID: 57182)
Office, Laverstoke Mill (SU 49169 48685) (Site UID: 57183)
Despatch Building, Laverstoke Mill (SU 49210 48644) (Site UID: 57184)
Corrugated-iron clad structure, Laverstoke Mill (SU 49219 48671) (Site UID: 57185)
Canteen, Laverstoke Mill (SU 49144 48632) (Site UID: 57186)
Old Blacksmiths Shop, Laverstoke Mill (SU 49202 48710) (Site UID: 57187)
Post-war Pump House, Laverstoke Mill (SU 49278 48688) (Site UID: 57188)
Electrical Substation, Laverstoke Mill (SU 49277 48695) (Site UID: 57189)
Post-war Pump House, Laverstoke Mill (SU 49207 48699) (Site UID: 57190)
Power House, Laverstoke Mill (SU 49292 48667) (Site UID: 57191)
Garage, Laverstoke Mill (SU 49305 48622) (Site UID: 57192)

EAST HAMPSHIRE

Neatham

Cuckoos Corner Roman Site, (SU 73940 41280) (Site UID: 17450) Geophysical survey, watching
 brief and evaluation

A resistivity survey and watching brief were carried out by David Graham prior to the construction of an engineered cricket pitch for Holybourne Cricket Club. Also, two evaluation trenches were opened. The evaluation confirmed that intact Roman deposits underlie the site, and the geophysical survey indicated the possibility of an internal road system and further buildings. Probing with metal rod identified a gravel surface at a depth of 20cm underlying cricket pitch: possibly the surface of the Roman road or associated yard.

Whitehill

Round barrow, Broxhead Common (SU 80310 37450) (Site UID: 22953) Excavation
 Two trenches were opened up by Woolmer Forest Heritage Society with the intention of retrieving environmental samples to discover whether evidence of buried soil horizons or turf stack construction existed. Evidence suggested that the barrow had been constructed on a natural mound that had then been raised using the fill from the surrounding ditch. This fill was radiocarbon dated to the mid-Neolithic period and suggests earlier use of the site.

Worldham

TCS Oakhanger (SU 76600 35700) (Site UID: 58136) Excavation
 An excavation was carried out by Oxford Archaeology revealing three undated parallel ditches/gullies along with 13 post-holes. Finds from the site included late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery sherds, Mesolithic flint tools and Neolithic/Bronze Age worked flints. It seems that the location was utilised in the Mesolithic, possibly for flint knapping, with usage continuing into the later period of prehistory (see also Haines in Proc Hampshire Fld Club Archaeol Soc 2008).

FAREHAM

Fareham

Land adjacent to Titchfield Abbey Barn (SU 53900 06400) (Site UID: 57925) Geophysical survey
 A magnetometer survey was undertaken by Archaeological Surveys across 4 ha of land adjacent to Titchfield Abbey tithe barn. The survey located a number of linear and discrete anomalies although many of these lacked characteristics that allow confident interpretation. A number of anomalies are likely to be related to the former use of the site as a golf course and include irrigation components and

land drainage. Survey immediately to the east of the tithe barn was disturbed by modern ferrous material and no information on the archaeological potential of this area could be obtained.

GOSPORT

Forton Lake

MFV Lauren (SU 61269 00881) (Site UID: 53066) Maritime field survey
Survey carried out by the Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology. FL2 - The Motor Fishing Vessel lies on the North side of Forton Lake, on an east-west orientation. It is approximately 16.10m long and 3.70m wide. A relatively large amount of the vessel still exists but the vessel is decaying; all of the deck has disappeared. It has a number of interesting anatomical features, such as timber frames, stakes and fastings. It is located fairly high in the intertidal zone and therefore during low tide is fully exposed. Additionally, it is sited in an area of gravels and shallow silts, meaning that access is relatively easy.

Wooden minesweeper (SU 61174 00890) (Site UID: 53067) Maritime field survey
Survey carried out by Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology. FL3 - The vessel is the remains of an unknown WWII minesweeper lying to the north of the lake. It is approximately 33.46m long and 6.88m wide. The superstructure and decks have disappeared, leaving the lower hull. The hull is located in a branch of Forton Lake known as Mud Cottage Lake. It is possible to access the bow section of the vessel as this area consists of gravel and sediment. However, the sediments become increasingly more hazardous further aft.

Gosport

Heritage Way, Priddys Hard (SU 61700 01100) (Site UID: 57973) Evaluation
Works by Southampton Archaeology Unit revealed the base of a brick revetment that formally flanked the entrance through the rampart, a remnant of the base of a similar revetment adjacent to the interior of the entrance and also the base of an abutment of the former bridge over the moat at the land gate of the Priddy's Hard Magazine Complex.

Chapel of St Luke, Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar (SZ 61760 98739) (Site UID: 6394)
Building recording
A survey was carried out by Dr P J Buxton OBE.

Royal Clarence Yard Building recording
Gifford surveyed a number of the structures at, and associated with, Royal Clarence Yard (see reports for specific details)

Main Gate and 2 Lodges, Royal Clarence Victualling Yard (SU 61631 00514) (Site UID: 41211)
Residence 6, Royal Clarence Victualling Yard (SU 61645 00490) (UID: 41212)
Superintendents House, Walls & Railings, Royal Clarence Victualling (SU 61644 00547) (Site UID: 41213)
Deputy Superintendents Hse, Walls/Railings, Royal Clarence Victualli (SU 61670 00548) (Site UID: 41214)
Colonnade to North of Main Gate, Royal Clarence Yard (SU 61632 00532) (Site UID: 51121)
Colonnade to S of Main Gate, Royal Clarence Yard (SU 61631 00499) (Site UID: 51122)
Storehouse, Royal Clarence Yard (SU 61801 00720) (Site UID: 51131)
Flour Mill, Boiler House and Drying Room, RCY (SU 61796 00648) (Site UID: 51132)
Boiler and Engine House, RCY (SU 61784 00667) (Site UID: 51133)
Area B Flagstaff Green, Royal Clarence Yard (SU 61683 00521) (Site UID: 57091)
The Coalyard (SU 61784 00685) (Site UID: 57675)
Bakery, Royal Clarence Yard (SU 61804 00682) (Site UID: 57707)
Granary, Royal Clarence Yard (SU 61818 00631) (Site UID: 57710)

Site of boatyard & slip, Ferrol Road (SU 61084 00681) (Site UID: 55067) Field survey
The investigation of the slipway off Ferrol Road by Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology demonstrated that the rails, railbed, and the central rack system were still in situ on the

slipway. The rails appeared to be in good condition although the central rack appeared to be displaced at one point along its length. The rail used appears to be a 'British Standard' 40lb/yard commonly used on light railway systems. The rail appears to be laid on longitudinal baulks. The rack system lying centrally between the 'running rails' apparently provides a safety and locking system for vessels being moved. A locking pawl fitted to the cradle engages on the rack which lies immediately to the east of a pair of rails centrally-laid on the slip probably to carry the pawl mechanism. Immediately to the west of the central running rails is the winching cable which ran from the winch at the head of the slip to a centrally mounted pulley at its base.

HART

Fleet

Fleet (SU 81074 53453) (Site UID: 58185)

Excavation

A former student at Heatherside Junior School recalls finding possible Roman mosaic fragments while digging. The finds were reburied on the site.

HAVANT

Emsworth



Figure 3 Series of parallel posts and longitudinal planks

Wooden structure, off Beach Road (SU 74109 05313) (Site UID: 58031)

Field survey

Survey of Chichester Harbour AONB foreshore carried out by Maritime Archaeology Ltd, Southampton. Timber posts in rows extending north to south into tidal zone: probable jetty (Fig. 3).

Emsworth Oyster beds (SU 75054 05483) (Site UID: 58032)

Field survey

Survey of Chichester Harbour AONB foreshore carried out by Maritime Archaeology Ltd, Southampton. Timber posts and revetment bordering clay silt beds were recorded during the survey of the Emsworth foreshore.

Emsworth Causeway (SU 74796 04988) (Site UID: 58033)

Field survey

Survey of Chichester Harbour AONB foreshore carried out by Maritime Archaeology Ltd, Southampton.

Wreck, near Stockers Lake (SU 75060 00095) (Site UID: 58034) Field survey
Survey of Chichester Harbour AONB foreshore carried out by Maritime Archaeology Ltd,
Southampton.

Langstone

Chichester Harbour Wadeway (SU 72160 04660) (Site UID: 57155) Augering survey,
environmental sampling and excavation

As part of the investigations of the Wadeway an augering survey was conducted by Maritime Archaeology Ltd. This intended to establish the nature of the subsurface deposits of the feature and to investigate its surrounding environment. The results were inconclusive due to the difficulty of penetrating the surface although it should be noted that no evidence of human activity was recorded. Environmental sampling comprised of sediment sampling and molluscan analysis. This work indicated that the area on which the Wadeway was built was not influenced by marine conditions until the Roman period at the earliest and most likely not until the post-Roman period. It was established that the Wadeway was affected by tidal flow after 1030-1220 and had previously followed the line of a natural rise. It is clear that the Wadeway has been a feature within the maritime landscape of the harbour for a significant period.

Archaeological excavations were carried out revealing that in some sections the Wadeway survived in good condition, particularly in the northern section. However, the associated timber structures in this area have suffered from erosion and some southern sections appear to have disappeared completely. There was no associated artefactual evidence for the various layers encountered but environmental sampling and radiocarbon dating suggest the Wadeway, in its current form, was constructed in the 13th /14th century.

Langstone Harbour

Sword Sands Survey, (SU 68730 01639) (Site UID: 57318) Field survey

A field survey was carried out at Sword Sands by Hampshire & Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology following the discovery of human remains. Artefactual evidence recovered consisted of charcoal, animal bone, a fragment of pelvic bone and a leather boot. In-situ finds consisted of a prehistoric tree stump, planks, concretion and harbour pile. The boot and pelvic bone were possibly eroded from the 1941 wreck of the paddle tug 'Irishman'. The in-situ wood finds are representative of the working nature of Langstone Harbour.

Havant

A number of structures associated with the Homewell Parchment Works were recorded by CgMs.

Homewell Parchment Works (SU 71718 06159) (Site UID: 38669) Building recording
Building 2 - This building can be dated from its appearance on the historic maps as being constructed between 1867 and 1897. The date is supported by the use of slender machine cut timber studs and stylistic qualities. The pokes at ground floor level were probably infilled soon after the closure of the parchment making business and although photographed as part of this survey, are more easily seen and understood in the photographs taken in 1926 when the tanks were still open. For full report see back up file 14690.

Homewell Parchment Works (SU 71699 06159) (Site UID: 38670) Building recording
Building 4 - The original part of this building may date to the early 19th century, certainly prior to the 1833 map, but it is unclear on the maps of 1810 and 1826. Its original form was a single storey rectangular brick structure, embellished with a pattern of glazed or over-fired headers and was located in the south-west corner of the current structure. Probably during the mid 19th century an upper floor in red brick was added to the earlier structure, with a dentilled brick cornice wrapping around the south-west corner. For full report see back up file 14690.

Homewell Parchment Works (SU 71691 06134) (Site UID: 38671) Building recording
Building 5 - This long rectangular structure appears from the historic maps to date to the early 19th century although the building shown on the 1833 map is considerably longer than the present range of buildings and only appears in its current form on the 1842 tithe map. This suggests that either the 1833 map shows an earlier set of buildings, possibly timber framed, which were demolished to make way for

the extant structures or that the current brick built building originally extended to the south-west and that only part of the structure was demolished in the late 1830s. The extension to the south appears from the map evidence to have been built between 1842 and 1867 and is supported by surviving fabric. For full report see back up file 14690.

Homewell Parchment Works (SU 71676 06115) (Site UID: 38672) Building recording
Building 6 - This building dates to the mid 19th century and the nature of the surviving floor with two parallel open drains along the centre suggests that this room was used for washing the stretched skins and its position to the south of Room 5 (see Site UID: 38671) might indicate hot water treatment prior to 'fleshing off'. The structure set in the ground immediately to the south-west of the building may have served as an oil/fat interceptor to prevent contamination of the stream and mill pond downstream. For full report see back up file 14690.

Homewell Parchment Works (SU 71668 06129) (Site UID: 38673) Building recording
Building 7 - The building is one of the first to be shown on the historic maps and can be clearly seen on the 1833 map, complete with a return at the north end which butts Building 8 (see Site UID: 38674). The building remains in this form until at least 1932 but was modified to its current arrangement prior to 1953. The building in its earlier form can be seen in the photographs taken of the Drying Yard in 1929. In its truncated form, the northernmost bay of the building has a raised floor which is likely to have most recently served as a work bench. Across the remainder of the interior the floor has been lowered from an earlier level as indicated by the disused mortises in the principle posts. For full report see back up file 14690.

Homewell Parchment Works (SU 71679 06152) (Site UID: 38674) Building recording
Building 8 - This building dates from the early 19th century and may be the structure seen projecting from the return of Building 7 (see Site UID: 38673) on the 1833 map. The building's function is given as 'special hot chamber' or kiln but it is likely that the 'kiln' was heating air for supply to the adjacent range of Building 7. The wall around the western end of the building is thicker as it formally supported a gantry, the only remains of which are the truncated steel joists which are inset into it. The gantry would have run around the upper part of the 'kiln.' For full report see back up file 14690.

Homewell Parchment Works (SU 71682 06164) (Site UID: 38675) Building recording
Building 9 - The building dates to the second half of the 19th century but does not appear on the historic maps until 1897 when it is shown together with the northern extension, suggesting that both structures were completed in the 30 years following the publication of the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867. The building was clearly built as a warehouse of some kind, demonstrated by the taking in door and crane. The conversion of the ground floor into offices was a late 20th century event. There are a number of late 19th century alterations to the original building thought to be related to the addition of the extension. For full report see back up file 14690.

Homewell Parchment Works (SU 71671 06165) (Site UID: 57396) Building recording
Building 3 - Built between 1866 and 1896 this building was originally constructed as part of a three-building development to the rear of building 9, with an additional structure being added against the western elevation at some time between 1909 and 1932. It was demolished between 1832 and 1953. It is possible that this building and its associated group were variously used for ancillary functions. For full report see back up file 14690.

Court House Public House (SU 71480 06276) (Site UID: 57315) Building recording and watching brief
The building survey was carried out by Southampton Archaeology Unit who also undertook a watching brief during the erection of a new apartment building. Several later medieval features were identified, and phases of the existing standing building were recorded.

Hayling Island

Linear feature near Northney (SU 73542 04062) (Site UID: 58035) Field survey
Survey of Chichester Harbour AONB foreshore carried out by Maritime Archaeology Ltd, Southampton.

Linear feature, E of North Hayling (SU 73749 02792) (Site UID: 58036) Field survey
Survey of Chichester Harbour AONB foreshore carried out by Maritime Archaeology Ltd,
Southampton.

Row of stakes (SU 72414 05257) (Site UID: 58029) Field survey
Survey of Chichester Harbour AONB foreshore carried out by Maritime Archaeology Ltd,
Southampton
A large number of timbers relating to three features, which are probably associated, were recorded and
are interpreted as a wharf.

Hayling Island Northney Hotel (Site UID: 58030) (SU 72730 04169) Field survey
A Bronze Age structure was identified. It belongs to the structure known as the Wadeway. Survey of
Chichester Harbour AONB foreshore carried out by Maritime Archaeology Ltd, Southampton.

PORTSMOUTH

Fratton

179–183 Fratton Road (SU 650006) (Portsmouth Museum Accession Number 2006/1526)
Watching brief

Southampton Archaeology Unit observed groundworks. A pit containing oyster shells and post-
medieval peg tiles was found beneath 19th century and modern deposits.

*Former Sam Hartley Garage, Trafalgar Place (SU 651006) (Portsmouth Museum Accession Number
2006/252)* Watching brief

A watching brief by Southern Archaeological Services on groundworks revealed a 19th century brick
well.

Old Portsmouth

31-33 Broad Street (SZ 629950) (Portsmouth Museum Accession Number 2006/1756)
Watching brief

Southampton Archaeology Unit observed groundworks on The Point, an area of Portsmouth developed
in the 17th century. A deposit of animal bones and two stone features, possibly part of the foundations
of an early structure, were found.

61 St Thomas's Street (SZ 631994) (Portsmouth Museum Accession Number 2007/22)
Watching brief

The Southampton Archaeology Unit carried out a watching brief on works in the cellar of the Grade II
listed building, of 18th century date. Two pits, possibly soakaways, were observed below the limestone
floor; they were filled with limestone blocks, mortar and fragments of post-medieval brick. A floor of
limestone flags may have been the original cellar floor.

Portsmouth

Bastion 4, Hilsea Lines (SU 661042) (Portsmouth Museum Accession Number 2006/682)
Watching brief

The Hilsea lines were built in 1544, refurbished in 1757, and rebuilt in 1858. Southampton
Archaeology Unit observed groundworks to the rear of the late 19th century Bastion 4. 19th century
brick walls, a sunken brick feature and a possible ditch of uncertain date were revealed.

*Callaghan Drive and Southwick Road, Portsdown Hill (SU 641067) (Portsmouth Museum Accession
Number 2006/1493)* Watching brief

Southampton Archaeology Unit observed groundworks. A number of features were revealed but were
devoid of dating evidence.

*Former Whitehall Public House, 215 Kingston Road, Buckland (SU 648018) (Portsmouth Museum
Accession Number 2006/458)* Watching brief

Southampton Archaeology Unit observed groundworks in an area of houses shown on Edward's map in 1716. Above the natural brickearth was a garden soil up to 900mm thick, cut by a series of pits. One contained numerous fragments of clay roof tiles, another may have been a lime mixing pit, a date in the late 18th or the first quarter of the 19th century is likely. A brick well may also belong to this period (it appears on the Ordnance Survey map of 1870). A wall built of Purbeck stone ran east-west along the northern edge of the site, probably marking the north boundary of the site to the west of the public house. It was probably built in the 19th century. The finds were mostly creamware eating and drinking vessels and clay tobacco pipe stems, suggesting the public house was operating in the mid to late 18th century.

SOUTHAMPTON

Hambledon

Church of St Peter and St Paul (SU 64626 15191) (Site UID: 10766) Dendrochronology
Dating provided by English Heritage. Several roofs of this church were investigated. Dated timbers coming from the inner (east) north aisle roof, and inner (east) nave roof, along with a single wallplate from the outer (west) nave roof appear to represent a single phase of construction. The likely felling date range of these timbers is in the period AD 1348-80. The remaining dated timbers from the outer (west) nave roof represent a second phase of roof construction, the likely felling date range of these timbers being in the period AD 1445-77.

Lower Itchen valley

Swaythling to Bitterne water main replacement (Cobden Bridge SU 443874 114085; Woodmill car park (SU 444054 115183) (SOU 1381; SCC Accession Number A.2006.12) Watching brief
Southampton Archaeology Unit carried out a watching brief on a replacement mains water pipe line running from Cobden Bridge in Bitterne to Woodmill Lane car park in Swaythling. The watching brief showed that the previous surface of Waterside Park was situated approximately 1.7m below the present day surface. Rubble, probably from post-war clearance of the city centre, was found throughout the pipeline area greatly increasing the level of the park. Gravestone bases and grave stones dating from the late 19th century were found in the deposits near the river in the Woodmill Lane area, but the source of these memorials is not known. 19th century walls were observed at the southern end of the trenches running across Woodmill Lane; they probably were part of a building shown on 19th century maps.

Southampton

Albert Road, Town Quay Depot (SU 44297 11147) (SOU 1376; SCC Accession Number A.2006.6)
Watching brief
Southampton Archaeology Unit carried out a watching brief on groundworks for a lighting scheme. One layer contained no cultural material and appeared to have been deposited in a wet environment; possibly it was a fill of the mill pond, present since possibly the medieval period. Three thick soil layers were identified; one layer contained no cultural material; one contained medieval artefacts, and one contained post-medieval material.

Bargate (SU 442000 111630) (SOU 1387; SCC Accession Number A.2006.30) Excavation
The work was carried out by Southampton Archaeology Unit to the north and south of the Bargate. No deposits of archaeological significance were exposed, but medieval masonry, normally obscured by paving slabs, was recorded.

34 Bitterne Road (SU 343132) (SOU 1393; SCC Accession number A2006.36) Evaluation
Southampton Archaeology Unit examined land adjacent to the inner defensive ditch of Clausentum. The natural gravel was found at a depth of 1m from the present ground level. Cutting the gravel was a feature, probably the Roman defensive ditch assumed to have been constructed in the late 3rd century.

Cable Street and Wilson Street (Site 1 SU 443073 112419; Site 2 SU 443010 112390; Site 3 SU 442999 112332) (SOU 1399; SCC Accession Number A.2006.44) Watching brief
Southampton Archaeology Unit carried out a watching brief on three sites in Northam. Groundworks revealed natural deposits of brickearth above gravel. Marsh deposits were found in all areas but varied

in colour, texture and inclusions. A flint flake and a burnt flint were found in a marsh deposit in the central part of the site. The brickearth and marsh deposits were lower than the modern high tide level. A post-medieval or early modern limestone wall revetted the north bank of a stream that is shown on 19th century maps. Early modern and modern contexts were found in all areas and most related to the 19th and early 20th century houses and other buildings that had stood in the area.

Castle Hall, Western Esplanade (SU 441843 111430) (SOU 1400; SCC Accession Number A.2006.42)
Excavation

Castle Hall was part of Southampton Castle and is a Scheduled Monument (number 242). Southampton Archaeology Unit carried out the work. The foundation trench for the west wall, construction levels and internal floor levels were found. The Hall was probably built in the late 12th century. The floor levels dated from the medieval into the post-medieval periods. In the late medieval period, presumably c.1380 when the Castle was re-furbished, the doors onto the Castle Quay were blocked by masonry settings incorporating gun ports. A number of small pits cut into the floor levels.

Chapel Road, The Deanery (SU 42717 11542) (SOU 1386) Evaluation

Wessex Archaeology carried out an evaluation at The Deanery. The site lies within the south-west of the known extent of the mid-Saxon settlement of Hamwic. The natural brickearth sub-strata was cut by a number of pit like features; only two of these were sample excavated and very little dating evidence was recovered. However, both displayed a degree of regularity that suggested that they were shallow pits and were very similar in form to the mid-Saxon pits excavated during earlier work on the Site. These features were sealed below a subsoil layer that may have been formed by arable cultivation following the depopulation of Hamwic. In the north-west of the site the subsoil was cut by two wall footings, of probable post-medieval date that may represent the remains of a building depicted on a late 18th century map, or possibly some sort of wall, vaguely depicted on a map of c. 1600.

16 Hawkeswood Road (SU 443357 113298) (SOU 1304; SCC Accession Number A.2006.39)
Excavation

The Southampton Young Archaeologist Club dug a test pit with Southampton Archaeology Unit. A quantity of Roman brick, tile and pottery was recovered including Oxford, New Forest and grog-tempered pottery which suggests a date after 270AD. Two small bronze coins, also late Roman, were found.

High Street, Porters Lane and French Street (SU 44191 11103) (SOU 1380; SCC Accession Number A.2006.29)

The Southampton Archaeology Unit carried out a watching brief on cable trenches at these streets. In Porters Lane, the trenches exposed evidence for the post-medieval ground levels and an 18th century building. In French Street, deposits probably relating to the late Saxon town were revealed below former road surfaces.

Hill Lane, Nazareth House – St Basil's site (SU 441146 112719) (SOU 1377; SCC Accession Number A.2006.28) Watching brief

Southampton Archaeology Unit carried out a watching brief in the area of the medieval village of Hill. A possible mound of loamy gravel may have been a natural knoll, a prehistoric barrow, or a medieval mound. The lack of any evidence for a grave chamber perhaps indicates that the first or third possibility was more likely. No certain remains associated with the medieval village of Hill were found, apart from one residual sherd of medieval pottery. The only features found were associated with the use of the site as gardens in the 19th and 20th centuries.

122–130 Hill Lane (SU 441157 113050) (SOU 1384; SCC Accession Number A.2006.7)
Watching brief

Southampton Archaeology Unit carried out observation on groundworks for flats. All deposits belonged to the 19th and 20th centuries, but finds included worked flint, 18th century clay pipe, and sherds of post-medieval to early modern Verwood pottery.

151 Hill Lane, (SU 441224 113422) (SOU 1411) Excavation

Excavation by Southampton Archaeology Unit of four trenches just south of Southampton Common and north of a known Neolithic site uncovered twelve features. Seven had the appearance of tree disturbances, but the others consisted of two linear features, a square feature and two circular features. Burnt flint and charcoal was recovered from the tree disturbances and the more definite features. A

prehistoric date is suggested for the removal of the trees and the features. All the features were later sealed by a subsoil that developed across the site, perhaps the product of Saxon and medieval agriculture.

Inner Avenue, New College (SU 41962 13068) (SOU 1406) Evaluation

Oxford Archaeology carried out a field evaluation at New College; it comprised 12 trenches totalling 240 m in length. Within Trench 12, located near to the south east corner of the site, a single undated pit (possibly of Iron Age/Roman date) was revealed containing evidence for smithing, probably derived from nearby industrial activity. A post-hole from Trench 10, to the north-west of Trench 12, contained late Iron Age/early Roman pottery and fragments of burnt flint. Other features revealed by the evaluation including stake-holes, post-holes and plough scars are likely to relate to post-medieval activity.

St Mary Street, City College, Block B (SU 442681 111709) (SOU 1401; SCC Accession Number A.2006.45) Evaluation

The Archaeology Unit of Southampton City Council carried out the work in the east part of the college site. The site lies in the centre of the middle Saxon town of Hamwic (650-950AD) and evidence for middle Saxon occupation was found over most of the site, with occupation being densest to the east. The only evidence for medieval activity was a few stray finds. Evidence for post-medieval activity included a large pit and the filling of a possible boundary ditch to St Mary's churchyard.

165 St Mary Street, Former Kwik Fit Site (SU 42516 11569) (SOU 1389; SCC Accession Number A.2006.9) Evaluation

Southampton Archaeology Unit carried out an evaluation. Middle Saxon features and layers were found as well as unstratified middle Saxon pottery. Evidence of medieval activity comprised two large medieval features (possibly pits), a late medieval ditch extending across the site, pits, and post-holes. Residual and unstratified pottery included Anglo-Norman coarsewares and high medieval sherds. Post-medieval evidence consisted of site layers, some of which were likely to be plough soils, and unstratified finds of building material and clay pipe.

West Quay Road, Land Adjacent to Hotel Ibis (SU 41263 11926) (SOU 1403) Peat sampling

A detailed study of a 13m deep borehole from West Quay Road, Southampton undertaken by the Museum of London Archaeology Service Geoarchaeology Department documented Holocene estuary evolution in an area of previously limited published work. The sediment sequence along with evidence from pollen, plant macrofossils, diatoms, ostracods, snails and radiocarbon dating shows the gradual drowning of the valley from the Late glacial to the historic period. Thick fen carr peat developed from the early Mesolithic over river terrace gravels and freshwater channels, while Boreal forest thrived in the surroundings. Rising sea levels lead to the development of a mosaic of reed beds and salt marsh pools by the late Mesolithic as tidal environments encroached. A period of estuary contraction indicated by the growth of a freshwater fen peat, documented at other sites in Southampton Water, took place from the early Neolithic. A clear marine transgression occurred after the mid Neolithic and estuarine mudflat environments persisted into the historic period.

Swaythling

High Road, Fleming Arms Public House (SU 44084 116085) (SOU 1392; SCC Archive Reference A.2006.32) Building recording

Southampton Archaeology Unit recorded a former stable block to the rear of the Fleming Arms Public House. The stable was built in the mid 19th century. It was brick built, of two stories.

Wide Lane, Ford Motor Company (SU 444700 116000) (SOU 1390; SCC Accession Number A.2006.31) Watching brief

Southampton Archaeology Unit carried out observations identifying three features, one was probably natural, one was possibly a man-made ditch, of unknown date, and one was modern.

TEST VALLEY

Abbotts Ann

Dunkirt Barn Roman Villa (SU 31360 41891) (Site UID: 57703) Geophysical survey and excavation

The site was investigated as part of the Danebury Environs Roman Project, directed by Barry Cunliffe. A geophysical survey was carried out prior to the 2006 season of excavations at the Roman villa site. The site was found in 1828 and first excavated in 1854 including the discovery of a tessellated pavement. The pre-excavation survey and excavation results show a late Iron Age Banjo enclosure which was incorporated into early Roman enclosures which evolved into a villa complex in the late Roman period. There is evidence to show structural change in the late fourth century, but abandonment may have taken place by the early fifth century

Andover

Old Rectory (SU 36209 48085) (Site UID: 4801) Building recording
Building recording was carried out by Samos-Titan (Lead and Lime) due to requirements of listed building consent.

Kings Somborne

Kings Somborne Water Treatment Works (SU 34135 2908) (Site UID: 57488) Desk based assessment

An archaeological desk based assessment and walkover survey was conducted by Archaeology South East on land at Kings Somborne Water Treatment Works prior to the further development of the site. The site is considered to have a high potential for containing elements of post-medieval archaeology, but potential for earlier deposits is low.

Kimpton

Kimpton (SU 26420 48320) (Site UID: 58006) Field survey
A series of archaeological surveys were undertaken by Wessex Archaeology on behalf of Defence Estates prior to the construction of a tank track.

Romsey

Linden House, Linden Road (SU 35595 21224) (Site UID: 58076) Evaluation
An archaeological evaluation by Context One Archaeological Services revealed a number of archaeological features comprising a middle Saxon smelting pit and linear ditch, a circular medieval pit, a post-medieval/modern field boundary and several other undated pits, ditches and post-holes. Finds included medieval to modern pottery sherds and glass, a 19th century tobacco pipe, pieces of fired clay, animal bones and a copper alloy vessel handle.

Former British Legion site (SU 35374 21271) (Site UID: 57561) Building recording
A building recording was carried out by L-P Archaeology at the site of the former Royal British Legion in Latimer Street, Romsey. The structure was constructed in the 1970's, but the northern elevation incorporated an earlier section, possibly part of a stable dating from the 19th century.

Shipton Bellinger

Shipton Bellinger (SU 24156 45726) (Site UID: 58007) Field survey
A series of archaeological surveys were undertaken by Wessex Archaeology on behalf of Defence Estates prior to the construction of a tank track.

Stockbridge

Grand Prix Newsagents (SU 35700 35071) (Site UID: 57501) Building recording
A building survey carried out by Wessex Archaeology prior to a planning permission.

West Tytherley

Cartshed 50m WSW of Church Farmhouse (SU 27531 29725) (Site UID: 7938) Building recording

The Old Corn Store West Tytherley (SU 27577 29721) (Site UID: 57500) Building recording

The Old Corn Store and the adjacent Cart Shed are part of a group of buildings forming the southern edge of West Tytherley village. The Old Corn Store has an associated, free-standing Cart shed forming the western extremity of the landholding. The Cart Shed is statutory Listed Grade II.

WINCHESTER DISTRICT

Chilcomb

Winnall Down II (SU 50220 30420) (Site UID: 38380) Geophysical survey and excavation

A magnetometer survey was conducted by GeoArch and Oliver Davis of Cardiff University. High vegetation ensured that results were poor. However, a number of anomalies were reported and these related to features interpreted as ditches, a possible occupation area and pits. Four trenches were dug (Fig. 4) under the supervision of Oliver Davis and these recorded a variety of features within the oval enclosure ditch including pits, ditches and a few post-holes plus a pit cluster. The latter may represent a quarry area similar to those at other prehistoric enclosure sites in Hampshire. Numerous finds were obtained and comprised early Iron Age pottery sherds, animal bones and flints (some burnt). The nature and quantity of the finds and features suggested early Iron Age occupation, contemporary to that at Winnall Down I.

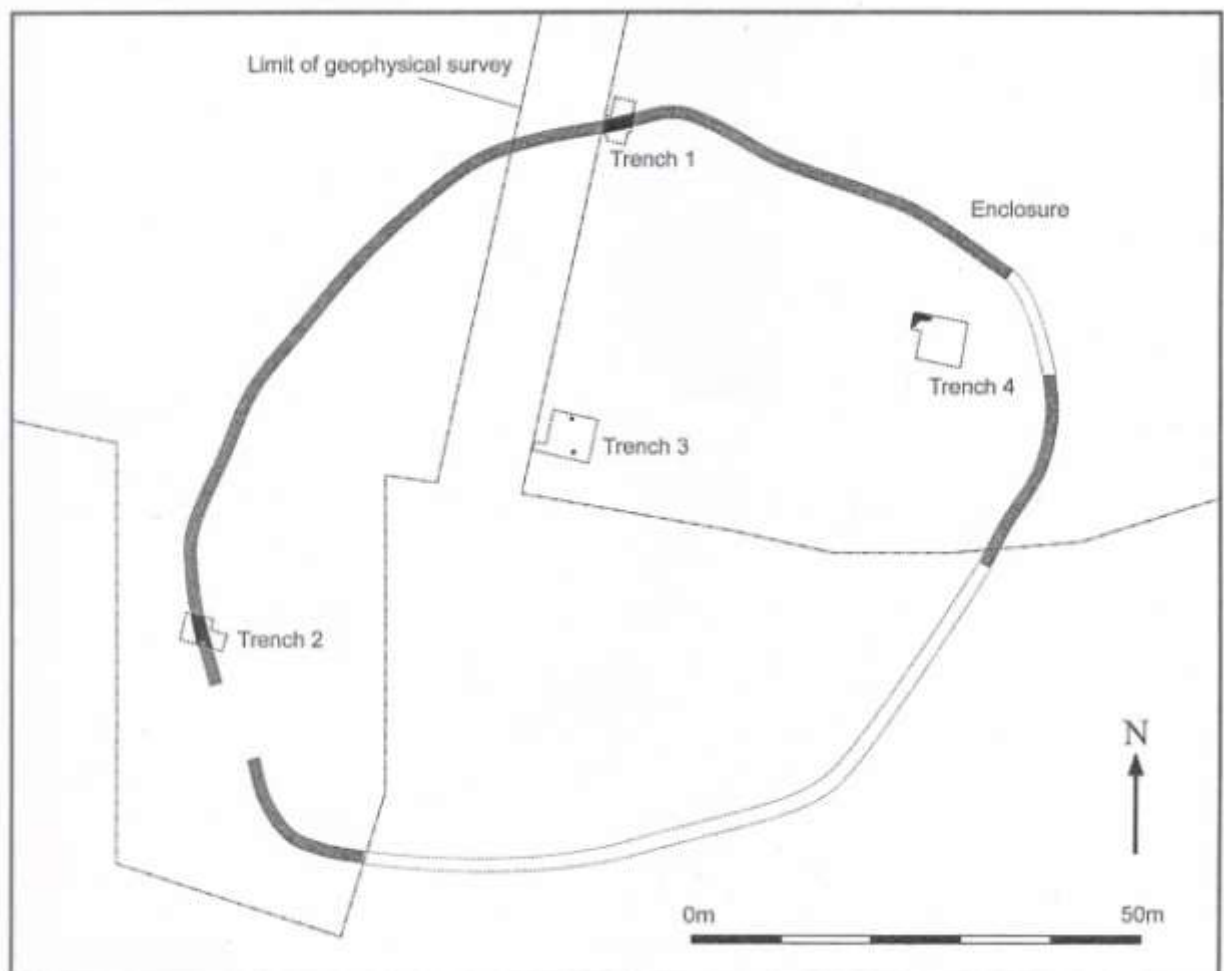


Figure 4 Plan of the enclosure ditch and location of trenches

Micheldever

Black Wood (SU 53800 42700) (Site UID: 57324)

Topographic survey

An earthwork survey was carried out by Berkshire Archaeological Services in Black Wood, Micheldever in order to identify any archaeological earthworks. A total of 126 features were recorded, including lynchets, linear features, ponds, pits and military features.

Compton and Shawford

Compton and Shawford (SU 47200 26000) (Site UID: 58083)

Geophysical survey

A magnetometer survey was carried out on South Winchester Park and Ride Site 3 by Bartlett-Clark Consultancy for Wessex Archaeology (Fig. 5). The northern field was absent of any interesting archaeological anomalies. The southern field was subject to less modern interference and a number of possible features were noted. These included an enclosure, trackway and pits, which could be consistent with occupation and suggest domestic settlement next to the Roman road that is known to exist in the area.

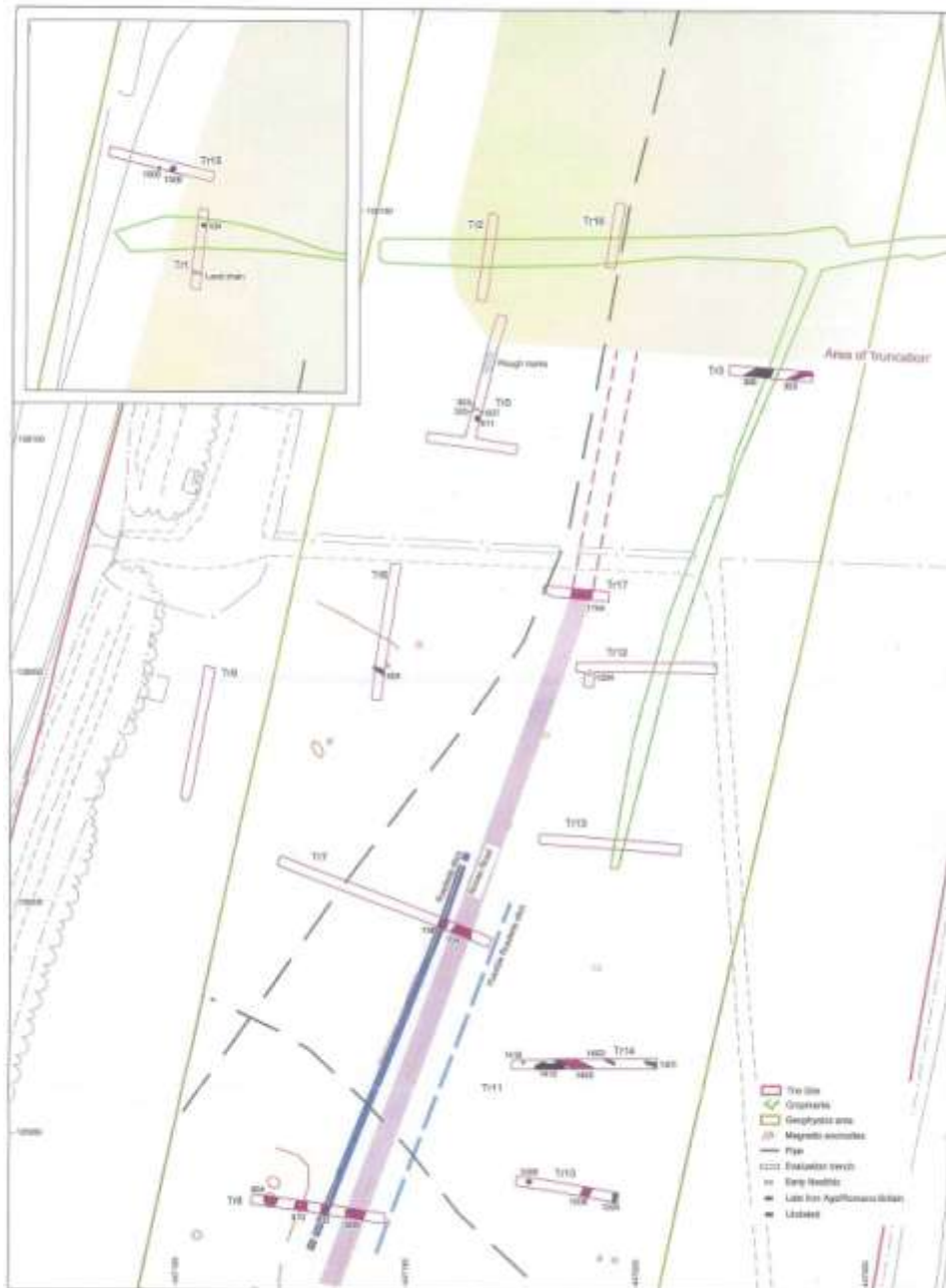


Figure 5 Plan of site showing results of survey and results of later excavations

Beechcroft, Compton Street, Compton (SU4676 2571) (Site UID: TBA) Excavation
Southern Archaeological Services investigated an early Bronze Age grave containing a crouched inhumation accompanied by a Wessex/Middle Rhine style Beaker. The burial was located with a pit containing disarticulated human bone and fragments of mid/late Bronze Age pottery and two further undated pits. Radio carbon dating of the skeleton gives a date of 3735 +/- 35 years BP, calibrated to around 2100 BC.

Denmead

17 Mill Road, Mill House (SU 6637 1170) (Site UID: EWC11906) Evaluation
Thames Valley Archaeological Services carried out the evaluation. A small section of wall was uncovered, relating to the nearby 19th century mill. No further finds or features were discovered.

17 Mill Road, Mill House (SU 6638 1169) (Site UID: EWC11912) Excavation and building recording
Thames Valley Archaeological Services. Trial trench and stripping revealed circular brick foundations and flint core of the windmill. A portion of wall was uncovered, constructed of brick and mortar, and another wall of brick and flint was also found.

New Alresford

47 Broad St, New Alresford (SU 5876 3288) (Site Code: WINCM AY 255) Watching brief
Observations were undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group. Several medieval circular garden features were recorded. The pits were dated to 1350-1500 AD and are likely to be the remains of a previous garden landscape which had occupied that area of the site. Four post-medieval wells or soakaways were also recorded on site, but only one of was brick lined, the remainder were either cut directly into the natural chalk or the original lining had been removed to be used elsewhere. The post-medieval features were dated to 1600-1700AD. Also recorded on site was a red-brick lined culvert which ran east-west across the southern limit of the garage building, parallel with Broad Street.

47 West Street (SU 5865 3255) (Site UID: EWC11950) Evaluation and excavation
Oxford Archaeology carried out trial trenching, followed by a strip, map and sample excavation, which revealed archaeological features relating to 13th century property boundaries and divisions, together with some evidence of contemporary activity. Post medieval features identified include pits, post-holes and animal burials.

Stoke Charity

Norsebury House (SU 4899 3949) (EWC11935) Evaluation
Archaeological evaluation on land south of Norsebury House was carried out by Wessex Archaeology. Two ditches of probably Iron Age date were found, and a depression later used as a holloway.

St Cross

1 St Michaels Gardens (SU 4787 2906) (EWC11975) Evaluation and borehole survey
Southern Archaeological Services revealed a number of features. In one trench features and deposits of Saxon, medieval and post-medieval dates were discovered. The earliest deposit was a late Saxon dark soil layer, which was cut by a robber trench for a wall possibly associated with the Augustinian Friary to the north. A possible north-south aligned feature predated the robber trench. A post-medieval feature cut the robber trench. A geotechnical borehole survey revealed a notable contrast in the depths of deposits at the north and west, where hard ground was not encountered, suggesting deep disturbance in the form of a terrace or the presence of a ditch.

Twyford

Twyford Water Pipeline (SU 4867 2403) (Site UID: EWC11907) Watching Brief
An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundwork associated with the construction of a new water pipeline near Twyford by Archaeology South-East. Substantial evidence for Bronze Age or late Bronze Age/early Iron Age activity was recovered that included a probable enclosure ditch

containing a neonatal burial, a small curvilinear ditch or gully with associated stakeholes and a collection of post-holes in association with a small patch of cobbled surface.

Upham

Near Upham (SU 5433 2233) (Site UID: EWC11908) Geophysical surveys
University of Winchester conducted gradiometer and resistivity surveys to discover the extent of features uncovered by Winchester Archaeological Rescue Group. Both surveys indicated anomalies consistent with negative archaeological features. Resistivity also uncovered high resistance anomalies consistent with buried features.

Winchester

43 High Street (SU 4809 2947) (EWC11911) Building recording
Wessex Archaeology carried out the survey which included a photographic survey.



Figures 6 & 7 Excavations at Winchester Library
(© The Oxford Archaeological Unit Ltd)

Winchester Library (SU4799 2977) (Site UID: TBA) Excavation
Archaeological excavations were carried out at the site by Oxford Archaeology in advance of the construction of an extension to the Winchester Library (Fig. 6). Evidence for a pre-Roman trackway was located, aligned with the north entrance of the Oram's Arbour enclosure, however little other evidence of pre-Roman occupation was found. Remains of a previously known north-south Roman street crossing the site was found; flanking this was a flat bottomed trench lined with mortared flint which may represent a water conduit (Fig. 7). Traces of several late 1st – 2nd century timber structures were found flanking the street, one constructed of substantial chalk filled post pads. A large number of late Saxon /Saxo-Norman pits representing backlands activity from properties flanking Staple Gardens (Brudenstret) were found, however remains of the associated structures had largely been destroyed by later activity. Elaborate masonry cellars were constructed within several of the property plots during the medieval period. Occupation and activity within the area seems to have largely ceased after the 14th century.

Two air raid shelters, Jewry Street (SU 47994 29764) (Site UID: 55871)

Building

recording

Hampshire County Council commissioned Oxford Archaeology to record the graffiti within two World War II air raid shelters. These are regarded as listed curtilage structures, as they are located beneath the car park of the Grade II* Winchester Library. The library is to be extended resulting in the partial loss of the air raid shelters. These structures have previously been recorded by Context One Archaeological Services (1998) (see also Marter and McConnell in Proc Hampshire Fld Club Archaeol Soc 1999). Oxford Archaeology recorded the graffiti photographically in accordance with English Heritage guidelines. A further 30 images were identified resulting in a total of 105 pieces within the two shelters. The graffiti were drawn by ordinary citizens in wartime Winchester and are significant in providing a personal snapshot depicting conditions in the shelters, as well as popular culture and political views of the period. As part of the recording programme an interview was also conducted with Mr Ford, who as a Winchester resident during wartime provided a valuable social insight. Construction details of the shelters were also recorded.

St Peter Street, Granville House (SU 4813 2967) (Site UID: EWC11987)

Evaluation

Work was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group. The site evaluation was investigated by means of seven test pits and boreholes. The earliest archaeological features recorded were dated to the late Roman period c AD250-400, and consisted of possible in-situ floors or surfaces composed of chalk, clay and compacted mortar. No evidence was recovered to indicate what type of structure the floor related to. After abandonment in the 5th century, the site was not reoccupied until the Saxo-Norman period, when the area was used for dumping of domestic and occasionally industrial rubbish. A sequence of about 1.8m of intercutting pits and dumped deposits were revealed in the test pits.

FINDS REPORTED TO THE PORTABLE ANTIQUITIES SCHEME IN 2006

By Rob Webley

A total of 1883 Hampshire finds were recorded on the Portable Antiquities Scheme database during 2006.

- These were from all periods from the Palaeolithic to c.1800 AD; with the following breakdown: Stone Age (5%), Bronze Age (1%), Iron Age (2%), Roman (45%), Early-medieval (3%), Medieval (27%) and Post-medieval (17%). These figures can be compared with those compiled for the South-East region (*Portable Antiquities Scheme Annual Report 2006*, 137), the major discrepancy being the high level of Roman material recorded from Hampshire at the expense of all other periods, excepting prehistoric lithic finds.
- They were made from a range of materials: metal (91%, of which copper alloys, 82%), pottery (3%), and worked stone (6%).
- Most finds were discovered while metal-detecting (91%), although not exclusively with a machine; most others were discovered through gardening (4%), agricultural work (1%) or as other chance finds (4%).

Many others 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 2006. 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>).

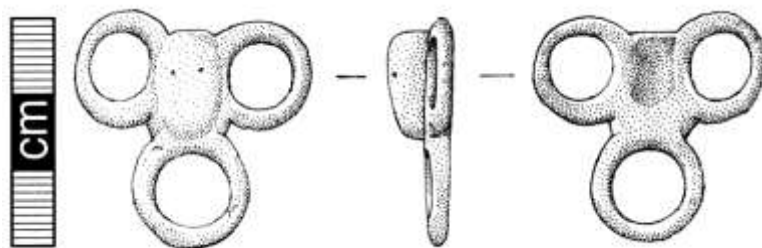
Principal finds

Palaeolithic handaxe from Fawley CP (HAMP-43EAC2)



A knapped flint handaxe of Lower Palaeolithic date. The sub-oval handaxe measures 193mm by 95.5mm by 44.5mm and weighs 805g. It has been worked on both faces, although significant areas of cortex remain.

Iron Age / Roman harness fitting from Buriton CP (HAMP-7794C4)



A cast copper-alloy harness fitting comprising three conjoined loops: probably a strap junction (*Portable Antiquities Scheme Annual Report 2006*, 42). The harness fitting measures 30.5mm by 31.65mm by 8.3mm and weighs 10.6g. Centrally, between the two upper loops and above the bottom loop is a stylised 'Celtic' human head, with very worn features. Such tri-looped strap junctions usually depict either a human face (e.g. Bushe-Fox 1926, Plate XV; ref. 29) or the face of a stylised animal, usually a bull or a horse.

Roman coin hoard from 'Winchester area' (HAMP-CC27E5 etc./2006 T163, addenda to 2001 TA24)



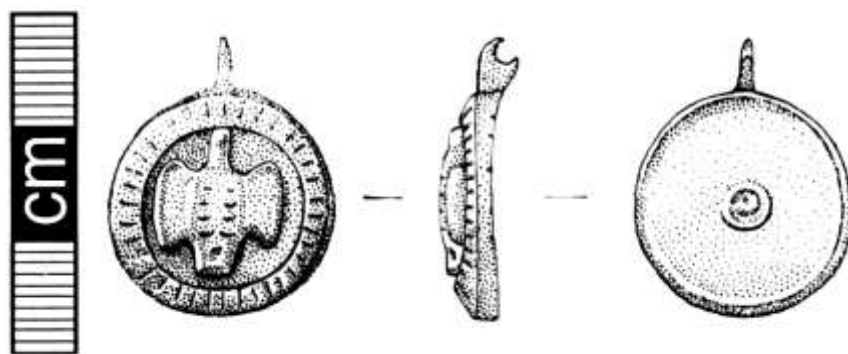
A group consisting of 18 Republican *denarii*, four *denarii* of Augustus, and a *denarius* and an *aureus* of Tiberius (*Treasure Annual Report 2005/6*, 188; ref. 1061). These are scattered coins from a previously discovered hoard which contained five coins: three Republican *denarii*, a *denarius* of Augustus and a *denarius* of Tiberius. The group must have been deposited after AD 37, and was probably buried in the years following the invasion of AD 43. This hoard has been acquired by Winchester Museums Service and can be viewed online at <http://www.winchestermuseumcollections.org.uk/>.

Roman bow brooch from Quarley CP (WILT-378826)



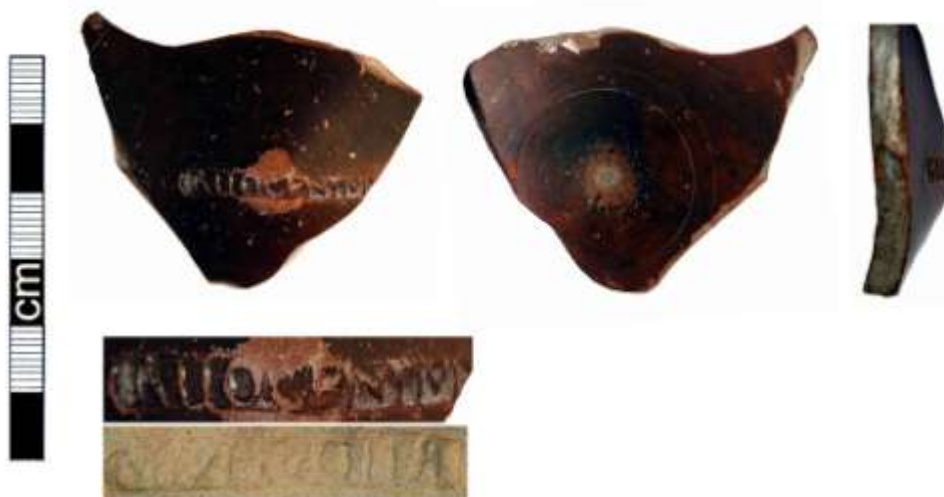
This cast copper-alloy brooch measures 50.6mm by 22.7mm and weighs 13.15g. The bow is circular in plan, with a trapezoidal foot as with bow-and-fantail brooches. On the foot is a recess in the form of a fleur-de-lis, around which is red enamelling. The pin is now missing but the brooch otherwise survives well.

Roman seal-box lid from Droxford CP (HAMP-156A74)



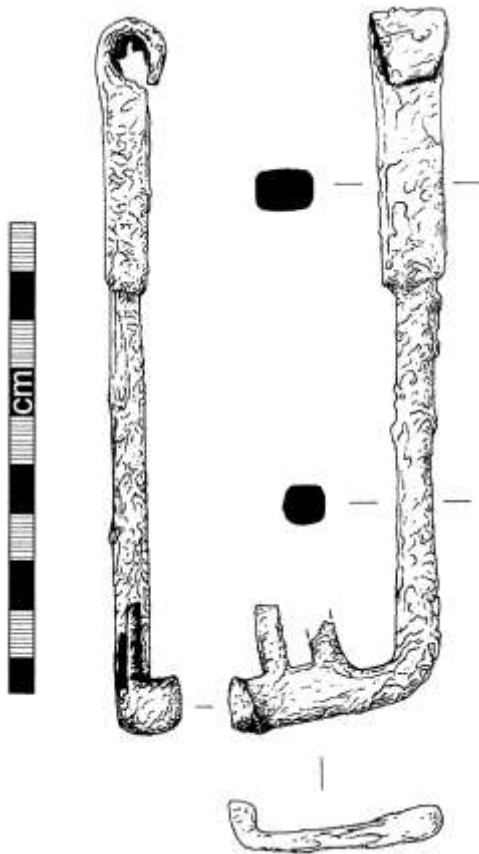
A copper-alloy seal-box lid with a separately cast eagle riveted at the centre (Worrell 2007, 339-340; ref. 37). The circular lid measures 26.15mm by 20.8mm by 5.3mm and weighs 4.8g. The suspension loop is now broken. The moulded eagle has its head facing and has feathers depicted on its breast by incised curved lines. This is a relatively uncommon method of construction for seal boxes, with fewer than 30 known from this country to date bearing zoomorphic motifs (*ibid.*, 340).

Roman Samian ware bowl sherd from Candovers CP (HAMP-C65476)



A pottery sherd from the lower body/base of a Samian ware bowl (*Portable Antiquities Scheme Annual Report 2006*, 52). The fragment measures 50.65mm by 39.0mm by 5.5mm and weighs 11.73g. The convex body form allows for classification as a Form 31 bowl. Such bowls are known from the factories of Lezoux in Central Gaul, of which the dark red-brown slip found on this bowl is also typical. A stamp on the internal surface reading 'RIIOGENIM', roughly translated as 'made by Ritogenus', is known from Form 31 bowls found on the Antonine Wall (Hartley 1972, 17). This allows for close provenancing of this fragment, and its dating to the mid to late 2nd century AD.

Roman lift key from Candovers CP (HAMP-B380C2)



A corroded cast iron L-shaped lift key from a Roman tumbler lock. The key measures 150mm in length and has a maximum width of 44.5mm; it weighs 73.1g. It has a stem that narrows towards the bit, a rolled bow, and possibly three teeth on the damaged bit. Two teeth survive (Ls.: c. 11mm, c. 13.8mm) and the extension beyond the second tooth suggests a third, thus making it rare (Manning 1985, 90).

Roman knife handle from Whitchurch CP (SOMDOR-4F6FB3)



A cast copper-alloy knife handle in the form of a right leg and foot. The handle measures 32.8mm by 17.45mm by 9.5mm and weighs 9.81g. The foot appears to be wearing a moulded flat-soled Roman sandal and a woollen sock, which is incised with a faint herringbone pattern to show the texture of the material. The leg is hollow. Part of the corroded iron blade is still *in situ* in a vertical slot, 8mm long, cut through the centre of the top of the leg.

Roman radiate hoard from Leckford CP (HAMP-DC1794/2006 T194; HAMP-9F2262/2008 T630)



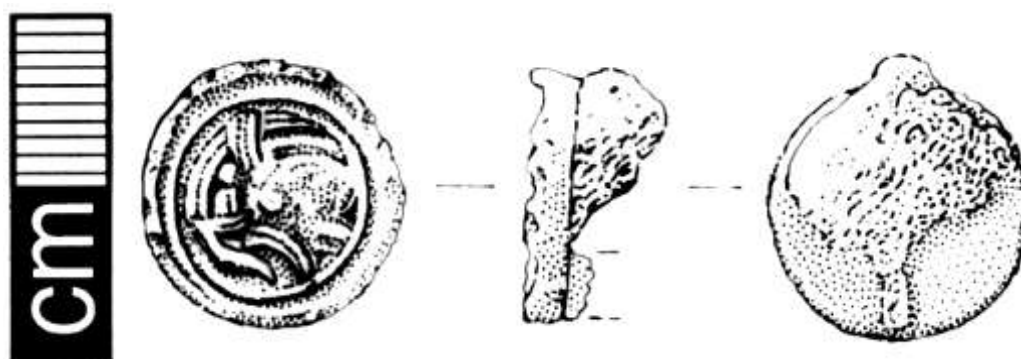
A hoard, when first discovered, consisting of six base-silver *denarii* and ninety-five radiates, with the earliest coin being of Elagabalus (AD 218-22) and the latest of the Tetricii (AD 271-74) (*Treasure Annual Report 2005/6*, 197; ref. 1103). Thirty-five silvered radiates have been added to the hoard over the subsequent two years bringing the current total to 136 coins. It is supposed that the hoard must have been deposited very soon after the reign of Tetricus I as the subsequent baser material is mostly absent (this may also be due to deliberate selection by the hoarder). The hoard has been donated to Hampshire County Museums Service.

Roman solidus hoard from Stubbington CP (HAMP-F927E7 etc./2006 T321, 2007 T449)



A hoard currently totalling four gold *solidi* of Honorius (AD 393-423) (*Portable Antiquities Scheme Annual Report 2006*, 61; *Treasure Annual Report 2005/6*, 204; ref. 1140). The coins have been unearthed over the course of two years and all depict the victorious emperor spurning a bound captive with his foot on the reverse. Two of the coins were struck at Ravenna and two at Milan. They date between AD 395 and 406 and might thus represent the last throes of Roman military occupation in Hampshire. The hoard is being acquired by Hampshire County Museums Service.

Early-medieval button brooch from Headbourne Worthy CP (HAMP-2F45C2)



A cast copper-alloy brooch of 5th- or 6th-century date, with a highly corroded iron pin on the reverse (Fig. 11). The circular brooch measures 16.3mm in diameter by 8.9mm in thickness and weighs 3.4g. Within its damaged upturned rim is intertwined moulded strapwork within a border. This is unusual for button brooches which generally depict a human face mask; this is perhaps a highly degenerated version.

Early-medieval contemporary imitation of a keystone garnet disc brooch from Over Wallop CP (WILT-6F2B84)



An incomplete cast copper-alloy gilded brooch of 6th-century date (*Portable Antiquities Scheme Annual Report 2005/6*, 64-66; Geake 2006, 282ff.). The circular brooch measures 30.8mm in diameter by 2mm in thickness and weighs 8.82g. On its upper surface is a triple border, within which is a central circular setting. Around the central setting are three trapezoidal cells, between which are areas of relief decoration in Salin's Style I, perhaps representing faces. Two of these cells retain garnet, or possibly glass, settings. Other examples, also assumed to be local copies, have since been recorded from Wonston, Hampshire (HAMP-9B6151) and West Ashton, Wiltshire (WILT-F561A1). The brooch has been acquired by Hampshire County Museums Service.

Early-medieval great square-headed brooch fragment from Hound CP (HAMP-232965)



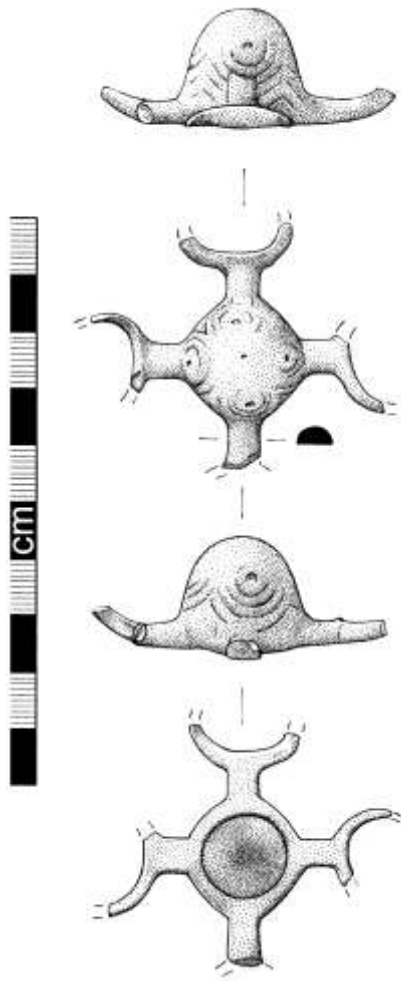
A cast copper-alloy fragment from an Anglo-Saxon great square-headed brooch of 6th-century date. The fragment measures 50.6mm by 23.0mm by 9.2mm and weighs 17.02g. It would appear to be a damaged bow, with the remains of the head and foot-plate at each end. The piece is decorated on its upper surface with a wide longitudinal ridge along the centre, which is particularly worn at the apex of the bow. A plain relief border encompasses the whole bow. To either side of the central ridge are two fields of worn stylised animal ornamentation, separated by a horizontal band of three narrow grooves. The remains of the inner head-plate are decorated with a worn human facemask.

Early-medieval contemporary imitation of a penny of Edward the Elder from Vernhams Dean CP (HAMP-232C50)



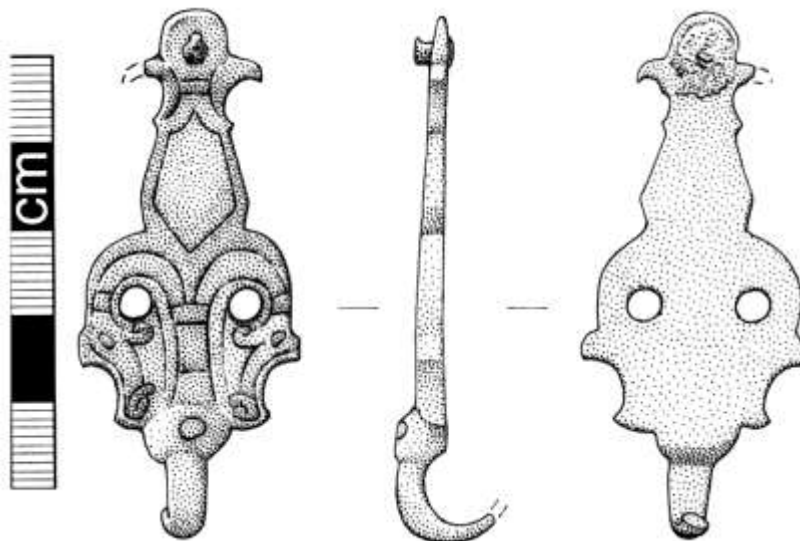
The fragmentary silver coin measures 15.3mm by 9.7mm by 0.9mm and weighs 0.5g (*Portable Antiquities Scheme Annual Report 2006*, 91). The obverse would have shown a diademed bust facing right and bears the inscription '[EADW]EAD . R[EX]' (King Edward). The reverse shows the moneyer's name in two lines with a row of crosses between; the name is indistinct. Edward's diademed bust type was thought to have been copied in and around Norwich at the beginning of the 10th century AD. This is the first securely provenanced example to be found outside Norfolk.

Late Early-medieval harness link from Langrish CP (HAMP-58B723)



An incomplete cast copper-alloy strap distributor of 11th-century date. The object measures 50.6mm by 42.4mm by 19.7mm and weighs 33g. It is cruciform, with four arms emerging from a pronounced central boss. The arms all terminate in loops that are now broken. This example is decorated with circular and linear patterning on its upper surface. This makes it unusual because four-way examples are normally plain (Williams 2007, 6).

Late Early-medieval strap-fitting from Monk Sherborne CP (HAMP-1733D0)



A cast copper-alloy strap-fitting of 11th-century date (*Portable Antiquities Scheme Annual Report 2006*, 95). The object measures 61.1mm by 25.5mm by 12.1mm and weighs 20.0g. At one end it features a trifoliate terminal that retains a corroded iron rivet; at the other end is a hook. The openwork body is decorated on its upper surface with engraved back-to-back animals whose open jaws point

towards the hooked end, which is an unusual form for such Ringerike-style engraved strap-fittings. It has been suggested that they may have been used as clasps for a leather strap or bag.

Late Early-medieval coin brooch from the 'Forest of Bere area' (SUSS-E28AA4/2006 T198)



A damaged and incomplete brooch formed from a silver penny of Edward the Confessor (*Treasure Annual Report 2005/6*, 76; ref. 206). The penny is 19mm in diameter and weighs 1.42g. The reverse, bearing a cross, has been gilded for display; rivet heads and some fittings survive on the obverse. The coin is of the 'Pointed Helmet' type (c. 1053-1056), issued by the moneyer 'Æstan' of Winchester (either Ælfstan or Æðelstan). The brooch is typical of a type of coin brooch which appears to have been particularly fashionable from the middle of the reign of Edward the Confessor (1042-1066) to some time in the reign of William I (1066-1087). It seems that these coins were converted while the coin type was still current. This artefact has been acquired by Winchester Museums Service and can be viewed online at <http://www.winchestermuseumcollections.org.uk/>.

Medieval buckle from East Meon CP (SUSS-949481)



A cast copper-alloy buckle of 12th- to 14th-century date (*Portable Antiquities Scheme Annual Report 2006*, 103). The buckle measures 31.4mm by 27.9mm by 8.3mm and weighs 11.2g. The buckle is of unusual form with an elaborate rectangular plate from which three looped terminals protrude. The plate is decorated with three bands of incised curvilinear decoration, aligned with the looped terminals. The frame is D-shaped with a narrowed pin bar and a pin rest opposite. The buckle bears comparison with Roman forms; however, excavated examples from medieval contexts suggest a firm medieval date for this particular form.

Medieval harness fitting from Crondall CP (SUR-F76721)



A cast copper-alloy decorative harness fitting of 13th- or 14th-century date (*Portable Antiquities Scheme Annual Report 2006*, 106). The artefact measures c. 46mm by c. 35mm. It is sub-rectangular in shape with one end curved round to fit on a stem; it was perhaps mounted on a horse's head. This 'banner' would have rotated around the pivot so that both sides were visible. This example is unusual in having different motifs on each side. On one face is an engraved butterfly; while on the other is a bird of prey.

Medieval metalworking die from Hursley CP (HAMP-8A5E03)



A flat sub-circular copper-alloy plate with engraved motifs: a metalworker's die of later medieval date (*Portable Antiquities Scheme Annual Report 2006*, 112; Geake 2007, 215-216). The incomplete disc measures 43.9mm by 35.2mm by 3.2mm and weighs 27.45g. One design is a fleur-de-lis, within a lozenge-shaped border; the other is a fleur-de-lis with a well-rendered human face in its centre. Both motifs are on the same surface, very close to each other. Such dies are rare, but seem to exhibit a similar crowding of motifs. They would have been used for the creation of sheet-metal appliqué.

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HAMPSHIRE COUNTY MUSEUMS SERVICE 2006

By Kay Ainsworth

A selection of the 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

Alton, Four Marks ALTCM 1412

A large copper alloy sub-rectangular shoe button 17-18th century

Alton, Ackender Wood SU 701 381 ALTCM 1496

Neolithic flint convex scraper

Alton, Wivelrod Fields SU 675 385 ALTCM 1520

A Mesolithic collection including cores, blades, flakes microliths and possibly a piece of Neolithic sickle. A very large collection of Medieval pottery including possibly some Saxon. 16th-17th century Border wares, a 16th century Cologne jug sherd and some 18-19th century pottery. 16-17th century glass wine bottle fragments, hone stone, clay pipes and oyster shells.

Alton, Borovere Farm, SU 718 384 ALTCM 1568

17th century copper alloy traders token. Obv: Crossed swords in a circle, legend Michael Fitchat. Rev: His halfe penny in a circle. Legend, In Winton 1667

Andover, Virgo School field ANDAM 1579

Nineteenth century commercial token. Issuer J. Lackington, bookseller. The book shop was called the Temple of the Muses, London

Andover, Millway Road ANDAM 1586

Bronze Age beaker sherd with cord impressed decoration

BSKWM 1716 N/P

18th Century copper token, issued by Reynolds & Co, ribbon weavers in Coventry.

Obv: Lady Godiva riding a horse, legend Pro Bono Publico, 1794 in exergue. Rev: View of a Gothic Cross approached by steps & enriched with statuary

Basingstoke, Eastrop Lane BSKWM 1734

Roman pottery, a large rim sherd from a storage jar

Basingstoke BSKWM 1744

16th century brass . Obv: A cross topped orb within a trilobe. Rev: too worn to identify. Produced by Hans Kranwinkle in Nuremberg

Bridgemary, Brook Side GOSPM 1781

14th century silver penny. Edward II Obv: Bust facing crowned and clothed. Legend: EDWAR R ANGLDNS HYB Rev: Long Cross Patee with pellets in angles. Legend: CIVITAS CANTOR, Canterbury mint:

Burley CHRRH 1155

Mesolithic flint adze

Chilbolton, Test Rise ANDAM 1602

17th Century copper alloy crotal bell

Christchurch, Mill Lane CHRRH 1101

Palaeolithic flint axe very rolled surface and broken tip

Christchurch, Priory School, Wick Lane CHRRH 1131

A collection of material found in a trench dug in the school grounds. Items include. (1) Bronze Age rim and body sherds, (2) 11th-12th century cooking pot, 'frilled' rim sherd and a collection of body sherds of similar fabric and date. (3) Probably 13th -14th century patchy thin glazed wares but mainly body sherds, the few rim sherds suggest plates and bowls were present in the assemblage. There were also sherds from a 16-17th century chamber pot, two pieces of Chinese export porcelain and a piece from Bohemia. (4) Clay pipe stems and two complete bowls. The small plain bowl is 17th century the Larger 19th century bowl is decorated in relief with a harp and the word ERIN (Ireland) on one side and shamrocks on the other. (5) A collection of glass fragments, the earliest in the group come from an onion shaped bottle dating to the 17-18th century, two Victorian bottles may have contained perfume or medicine, and various other pieces of Victorian date. (6) Two slate pencils (7) Animal bones with butchery marks, Military buttons and a variety of other metal small finds

Christchurch, Found in the Mill Stream by Quartleys Bridge, adjacent to Castle Street CHRRH 1140

18th-19th century pewter jug. A round bodied jug made in two parts, the lower part and lid are missing, the thumb piece is decorated with an acorn

Christchurch, found in the stream CHRRH 1148

Thirteenth century latten spoon. French derivative with tiny knob handle known as a proto-acorn, probably once tinned

FRHFH 1475 N/P

Iron socketed leaf shaped arrowhead with barbs on shaft. Medieval

Fareham FRHFM 1488

Palaeolithic flint axe

GOSPM 1787 N/P

17th-18th century cast lead weight with wire loop for suspension, decorated one side with a rose

Havant, West Street HVNHM 1763

17th-18th century heavy bronze key with a part solid shank and massive bit. The circular handle/bow is elaborately decorated with a classical leaf design. Length 150 mm

Havant, Locks Coppice Farm, West Leigh HVNHM 1776

Roman coins very worn. (1) Obv: Emperor Claudius bare head. Rev: Minerva advancing (2) Radiate head of Aurelian. Rev: Emperor clasping hands with Concordia. (3) Theodosius 1. Diademed bust, Rev: Emperor treading down captive, cross in field, mint Constantinople

Overton ANDAM 1641

Roman pottery. Rim sherd from large round bodied storage jar. The shoulder has a band of incised crosses on a white slip background

Portchester Castle shore FRHFM 1494

17th century body sherd from a brown stone ware jug (commonly called a Bellarmine). The oval medallion contains a mock heraldic device with part of the face and beard of the face mask below

Portchester, Merton Crescent WINCH 3460

17th century brown salt glazed stone ware mug. Decorated with pendant leaves and portraits. Possibly Cologne ware

St Marybourne ANDAM 1639

(1) Roman copper alloy Bow and Fantail type brooch with loop. Decorated with grooves on each wing tip, the bow has a reeded rectangular decoration that may have been enamelled and the fantail leg has triangular decoration. (2) Roman and Post Medieval sherds. (3) Lead cloth seal

St Marybourne, Test Way ANDAM 1576

Roman coins. (1) Obv: Maximinus laureate head of emperor. Rev: Probably Victory with wreath. (2 & 3) Constantine. Rev: Victory holding wreath and trophy, a Chi Rho in field. All coins very worn almost illegible

Silchester BSKWM 1741

16th Century brass jetton. Obv: Triquetra of Lis with crowns in interstices. Rev: Crossed topped orb within trilobe. Probably from the Nuremberg factory of Hans Schultes

Southbourne Beach, but in sand possibly brought from Poole Harbour CHRRH 1134

Bronze Age copper alloy rapier blade

Twyford, Queen Street WINCH 3476

12th-13th century cooking pot sherds from a number of flared rim full bodied vessels

Whitchurch, Tufton ANDAM 1640

Neolithic flint chipped axe partly polished

Wonston ANDAM 1616

Roman coin of Tetricus. Obv: Radiate head of emperor. Rev: Spes holding flower and walking left