

Archaeology in Hampshire



Annual Report 2008

INTRODUCTION

Up until 2003 Hampshire County Council published an Annual Report of Archaeology in Hampshire. The first volume was published in 1977 (for the year 1976) and for over a quarter of a century it proved to be a valuable resource bringing together in summary fashion archaeological work carried out in a particular year, whether it was by professional organization, academic institution or local society. The report ensured that knowledge of such work was easily and conveniently available to all interested parties. The final report of this 'first series' was published in 2004 (for 2003). Following a hiatus of several years, The Hampshire Field Club was invited to produce a new series of reports and began with a round-up of the 'missing' years. These can be downloaded from the Hampshire Field Club website. From this year (2008) the report will be published annually and copies will also be available for download from the HFC website <http://www.fieldclub.hants.org.uk/>

Developments in technology have forced a re-think about the most efficient way to go about the publication of interim statements and it was decided that an electronic format (i.e. a PDF document) provided a convenient and cost-effective solution. It also offers the option of printing only what is required.

The structure and content of the report

The report is organized by District and then alphabetically by location. Individual entries consist of a location that includes a grid reference. This is followed by an identifier, usually a *Site UID*, which links it to a record held in the AHBR database. The records for Southampton, Portsmouth and Winchester have also provided information about work carried out in these cities and identifiers that relate to their respective databases are given. It is through the identifier that further information about a particular project can be acquired.

In addition to archaeological fieldwork the report includes records of building surveys. Survey projects that encompass large numbers of sites, for example by the Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology or Berkshire Archaeological Surveys are also included.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL MUSEUM'S SERVICE IDENTIFICATIONS

Hampshire County Council Museum's Service have for many years offered an identification service for the general public and a list of finds from the various museums in the county is included in the Annual Report.

THE PORTABLE ANTIQUITIES SCHEME (PAS)

A number of local societies already publish a selection of the finds recorded on the PAS database for their county. Rob Webley, the Finds Liaison Officer for Hampshire, has kindly agreed to compile a selection for 2008 showcasing some of the most interesting and important finds. These range in date from prehistory through to late medieval times and include a variety of different materials.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The data for each year was assembled and edited by Nick Stoodley, but it would not have been possible to produce this work without the assistance of numerous individuals and organizations. Hampshire County Council and the Hampshire Field Club are acknowledged for financial assistance. I am particularly indebted to the Archaeology staff at the Environment Department (HCC), especially David Hopkins, Thomas Sunley and Alex Godden, for providing information from the AHBR database, in addition to proof reading and other assistance during the preparation of the report. I am grateful to the various archaeological organisations, both amateur and professional, of which there are too many to acknowledge individually, that provided me with summaries of their work. I would also like to acknowledge the help of Jennifer Macey (Portsmouth City Council), Tracy Mathews (Winchester Museums Service), Ingrid Peckham (Southampton City Council), and Dr Andy Russel (Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit) for assembling information from their respective databases. Thanks must go to Rob Webley for bringing together so admirably the selections of PAS finds. Kay Ainsworth (Hampshire County Council Museum's Service) contributed lists of identifications from the county's museums for which she is thanked. I am also grateful to Roy Entwistle (Berkshire Archaeological Services) for making the survey reports for the East Hampshire Area of Natural Beauty available. Finally I would like to offer my gratitude to Dave Allen for helping to organize the project and to offer advice whenever required.

Email contact for editor: Nick.Stoodley@winchester.ac.uk

CONTENTS

Archaeology in Hampshire	4
Finds reported to the Portable Antiquities Scheme	33
Hampshire County Museums Service identifications	45

BASINGSTOKE AND DEANE

Burghclere

Modern windpump (SU 47641 59380) (Site UID: 58174) Observation

A 20th-century windpump was observed at this location by David Hopkins. Both the blades and vane are intact and the latter is marked 'Hockleys'.

Hannington

Possible Roman road terrace (SU 53853 56270) (Site UID: 58142) Observation

A terrace was visible in the side of a water pipe trench, observed by Hampshire County Council. It was about 12m wide and filled with a charcoal layer and capped by a thick clay layer. The filling of the terrace probably occurred in the recent past. It is possible that this terrace related to the route of the Portway Roman road, although no signs of it were recorded on the projected line of the road.

Highclere

Highclere Castle cellar (SU 44639 58795) (Site UID: 58186) Watching brief

Observations were undertaken by WA Heritage as part of the development to link two cellars underneath the north-east corner of the main castle building. This work recovered a 1937 two shilling coin, and revealed the cut of the brick foundation trench, which contained pieces of high quality limestone. The trenches may relate to earlier buildings, but are more likely to be associated with the Victorian remodelling of the castle. Evidence from made ground deposits demonstrated that the demolished remains of earlier structures underlie the present castle buildings.

North Waltham

Enclosure south-west of North Waltham (SU 54770 45590) (Site UID: 37966) Fieldwalking

A fieldwalking survey was carried out at this site by Basingstoke Archaeological and Historical Society with the aim of further investigating the enclosure identified by cropmarks. The finds comprised numerous pieces of modern ceramic building material, burnt flints, a single microlith, a sherd of prehistoric pottery and two sherds of Roman pottery. Although a more extensive survey would be needed to assign a definitive date, the shape of the cropmark and the paucity of Roman pottery and building materials may suggest a prehistoric date.

Enclosures north of North Waltham (SU45801478) (Site UID: 38026) Fieldwalking

Basingstoke Archaeological and Historical Society carried out two field walks at a site just off Dummer Lane, and South of Dean Heath Copse. The site was identified from aerial photographs which showed crop marks that indicated one or two possible banjo enclosures, together with other more linear crop marks that suggest smaller enclosures or a farmstead (Fig. 1). As the area of the field was large, it was divided up into four areas of interest and two of these areas were investigated. The walks were carried out along transepts running the length of the field and spaced 10 m apart.

Ceramic Building Material (CBM) was found in both areas, although the density of finds in Dummer Lane 2 was much less than in Dummer Lane 1. The finds were mostly post medieval in date, and were found in a variety of sizes and conditions and was either broken brick or roof tile. Burnt Flint was found in some quantity: again the concentrations found in Dummer Lane 1 were much higher than in Dummer Lane 2. In Dummer Lane 2 there is a good correlation between the burnt flint density and the outline of the ditches in the banjo enclosure. A small number of flint tempered Iron Age pottery sherds were found within the area of the crop marks in the Dummer Lane 1 survey, including a pot rim. Roman pottery sherds were found in both surveys and in all cases, the type of pot was the same, a sandy fabric with a grey surface. In Dummer Lane 1, the Roman pottery finds were mainly confined within the area of crop marks, with the exception of a few that were within the vicinity, possibly due to spread from ploughing. In Dummer Lane 2, the Roman pottery finds were concentrated in one area. And at Dummer Lane 2, two pieces of Tudor Period Border Ware pottery were found within the area of the survey.

The finds suggest that the areas surrounding the crop marks were the centre of human activity in the late Iron Age to the Roman period. The spread of finds from the Dummer Lane 1 survey suggests that the area could have been a small farmstead. The spread of finds from the Dummer Lane 2 survey suggest a banjo enclosure that was used for stock, with the presence of the burnt flint in alignment with the ditches possibly indicating activity relating to the slaughter and processing of animals.

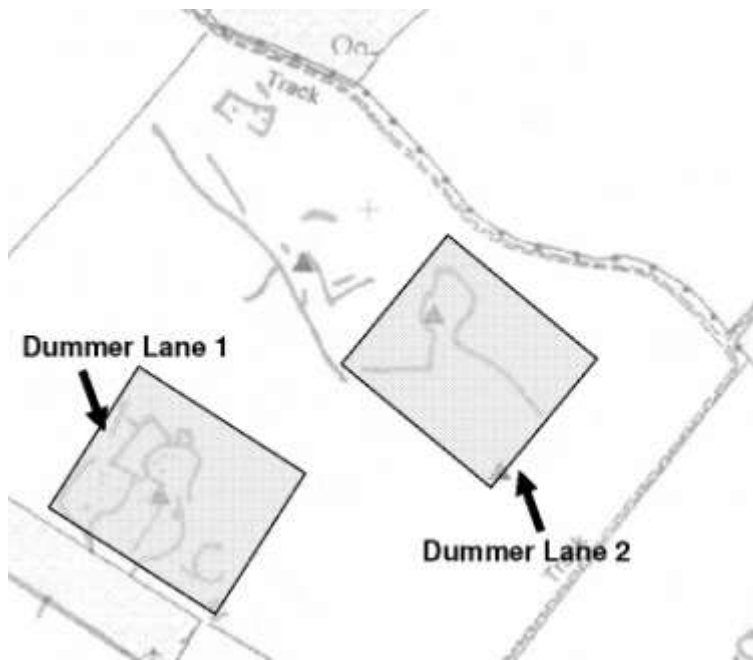


Figure 1 Crop marks at Dummer Lane (sites 1 and 2)

Old Basing and Lychpit

The Citadel ditch, Basing House (SU 66259 52551) (Site UID: 59631) Excavation

The object of this year's excavation was to complete a project begun over 25 years ago. The Citadel Ditch, to both east and west of the main gatehouse and adjacent to the bridge, was filled with rubble after the fall of Basing House in 1645: this length of ditch was to be fully emptied to show its 17th-century lines. The major part of the workforce was drawn from members of the Basingstoke Archaeological and Historical Society, but it also included Museums Service staff and A-level archaeology students from Queen Mary's College. The strategy involved the excavation of two cross-sections, dug by hand and stepped and battered to accommodate the loose nature of the material. The central baulk – up to 6m in width would then be removed mechanically.

Trench 1 (Fig. 2) was sited adjacent to the Tudor period bridge and beneath the upper truncated levels. The excavation revealed a horizon of burnt material, which was interpreted as the Civil War (1645) level. Beneath this was a uniform layer of chalky silts which had accumulated on a thick band of much darker clay silts. It was clear that some of this darker material had been removed to facilitate the construction of the bridge, presumably in the mid 16th century. Beneath this level was a further 0.5m of silts, with some evidence for recutting or scouring, before the base of the ditch was reached at a depth of c.5m from the outer lip, and 7m from the inner.

The sequence as seen, although by no means complete, would allow for a substantial Norman and medieval ditch, accompanying the ringwork castle, which by Tudor times had silted up considerably. After construction of the brick-built bridge, further silts accumulated, before a horizon of burning and broken brick marked the siege and Civil War episode. Additional silts then accumulated before the ditch was deliberately filled with a vast quantity of brick and stone. The most likely date for this was the last quarter of the 17th century, when the Citadel was landscaped and turned into a garden – possibly a memorial for those who died during the conflict (Allen and Anderson 1999, 58).

The ditch contained a vast quantity of brick and stone and this was scanned for decorative features, paw prints, graffiti, mason's marks etc. Three mason's, or set out marks, -'x'- were found, as well as a 'T' and possible arrows. Decorative features were numerous, including small fragments of foliate carving, and some window mullions still had bits of lead kames in the grooves. A corbel with a grotesque head was found (Fig. 4), similar to those on display in the Bothy, however this example had a very weathered, pitted surface, probably from contact with lime mortar. A piece of spherical stone ammunition survived in a much better state. The opportunity to scan the banks with a metal detector revealed musket and pistol shot in some quantity, and their distribution was plotted. Unused (still with sprue) unblemished and flattened examples were noted. Apart from dressed stone, the commonest finds were fragments of animal bone and pottery. The latter were generally of types already known from Basing, and included a number of medieval sherds from the lower levels of the ditch. Metal finds, apart from the musket balls, were few, but included a copper alloy medicinal syringe with a direct parallel among the finds from the wreck of the Mary Rose. (All photographs: Hampshire County Council).



Figure 2 Trench 1



Figure 3 Work in progress (Trench 2)

In the eastern area excavated (Trench 2, Fig. 3) more consolidated bands of brick and stone rubble were encountered and the tip lines showed how they had entered the ditch from the southern face. Beneath this material, lay grey clayey silts with ample evidence for burning, as seen in Trench 1. This was again interpreted as the Civil War level (1645). As this was the proposed depth for the refashioned ditch, excavation was not taken beyond this point.



Figure 4 Corbel with grotesque head

Sherborne St. John

The Vyne (SU 63650 56800) (Site UID: 58181) Watching brief

Observations were undertaken by WA Heritage. Three service trenches (nos. 49-51) were observed and a number of features were recorded. These took the form of a mid 17th-century culvert and drainage system, a post-medieval wall that incorporated medieval stonework and a moat containing the remains of four horses.

Marnel Park (Popley Fields), Basingstoke (SU 63750 54600) (Site UID: 60467) Evaluation

A third phase of evaluation was carried out at Marnel Park by Wessex Archaeology in advance of development. A plot of land (3.42ha) was investigated through the excavation of 33 trenches measuring 25 x 2.2m. This evaluation revealed evidence of prehistoric agricultural and settlement activity taking the form of nine post-holes, five pits, four ditches and a possible holloway. Many of these features contained late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery and a quantity of worked flint was recovered from the various trenches. Little evidence for activity in other periods was noted and it seems probable that the features are associated with the structures and pits dated to the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age directly south-west of the site, i.e. to the south of Chineham Lane.

Marnel Park (Popley Fields), Basingstoke (SU 63440 54725) (Site UID: 59851) Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation was carried out at this site (Phase 4 of the Marnell Park development) by Wessex Archaeology. Thirty three trenches were excavated and one of these was expanded into a square area to help investigate the archaeology further. Features recorded included a possible late Bronze Age/early Iron Age roundhouse, Neolithic hollow, post-medieval quarry pit, post-medieval holloway and a number of other undated features.

Silchester

Silchester Insula IX (SU 63850 62553) (Site UID: 50796) Excavation

Silchester Town Life Project

The twelfth season of excavation on insula ix took place over six weeks between the end of June and early August (Fig. 5) by Reading Archaeology. Since the start of the project in 1997 we have excavated down from the latest Roman levels of the 5th to 7th century AD to occupation dating principally across the second half of the 1st century AD including the laying out of the street grid and thus the origins of the Roman insula itself in the last quarter of the century.



Figure 5 Overall view of the excavation trench taken in 2008 and looking north

Period 0: Late Pre-Roman Iron Age (c. 20/10 BC – c. AD 40)

Our earliest feature excavated in 2008 was a well (Fig. 7) in the north-west corner of the trench which appears to have been dug around AD 25. It was cut down to a depth of c. 4m below the contemporary land surface and at the bottom were placed four, complete late Iron Age pots, one of which was found to have a well preserved maple leaf adhering to its outer surface (Fig 6). These appear to have been deliberately placed as offerings.

As the season progressed it became clear that, in the western half of the trench, we were uncovering the course of two, pre-Roman streets or lanes laid out on a north-east/south-west/north-west/south-east orientation. The broader of the two appears to align with the remains of a similar structure found beneath the basilica in the 1980s, over 100m to the south-east. At right angles to the latter and aligned to the north-east was a slighter structure which curved as if to avoid the later, Roman street at its north-eastern end. The alignment of these streets, particularly that on the north-east/south-west alignment anticipates the orientation of the sequence of houses on the 'House 1' footprint which we have traced through from the late 1st century to the late 3rd century AD. These two streets were laid out before the Claudio-Neronian period, the 40s to the late 60s, judging by the date of the pottery from the fills of the large pits which bordered them.

Period 1: c. AD40 - 70

We began excavation of the most distinct group of pits which flanked the western side of the north-west/south-east street and which contained fills of pottery, animal bone, etc, dating to the Claudio-Neronian period.

A well preserved round house with its distinctive, yellow clay floor and central hearth, was also associated with this period. The building was destroyed by fire and occupational debris was excavated from its floor surface. Two Iron Age silver minims were embedded in the floor, one of Eppillus, the other of Verica.

A second well, which proved to be of Claudio-Neronian date, was also excavated during the season. The remains of a barrel were found at the bottom (Fig. 7). It had been re-used to line the shaft and the wood proved to be of silver fir, a species indigenous to the Alps and Pyrenees, but not to the British Isles. The barrel may have originally contained wine imported from the Rhineland or south-west Gaul, or, perhaps, dried fruit, as a fig seed was identified from the basal sediments of the well.

Other rubbish pits of this date were excavated in the central area of the trench including several small, shallow pits containing the remains of possible sacrifices in the form of cremated sheep or goat bone.



Figure 6 Complete late Iron Age pot with maple leaf adhering to outer surface

Period 2 *c.* AD 70/80 – *c.* 125/50

We have almost completed the excavation of the remains of this period, with the exception of a group of buildings in the south-east corner of the trench and the gravel yard or lane which separated them from the row of Period 2 buildings on the ‘House 1’ footprint.

Thus, excavation of a group of four, rectangular, timber-framed buildings, oriented north-east/south-west and dating from the late 1st century AD, proceeded in the south-east corner of the trench. The best preserved of these is our ERTB 7, comprising a single room with a central hearth flanked on its northern and western sides by a corridor. Its dwarf clay walls supported a single-story, timber superstructure.

Traces of burning began to emerge beneath the remains of timber buildings 5, 6 and 8.

Discussion

In addition to the first clear evidence for a pre-Roman grid of streets and lanes, a striking perception of the 2008 season was the clear discontinuity between our Period 1, Claudio-Neronian occupation, and our Period 2 buildings whose construction coincides with the laying out of the Roman street grid of the town, but completely ignores the orientation of the Roman streets. The burning associated with the end of the Claudio-Neronian occupation in insula ix can also be observed in the pre-Flavian building beneath the forum basilica, giving rise to the possibility of a widespread destruction of the town either by human or natural forces. Such a destruction horizon would provide a clear context for the Roman re-planning of the town.

Wootton St. Lawrence

Post-medieval track make-up layers and associated ditch (SU 58428 52303) (Site UID: 60224) Watching brief

Possible former fenced boundary between Lain Park and Manydown Park (SU 58414 52163) (Site UID: 60225) Watching brief

Former trackway surface and make-up (SU 58445 51971) (Site UID: 60226) Watching brief

An archaeological watching brief was carried out along the length of the Oakley replacement pipeline by Network Archaeology. This took the form of a permanent presence in Plot N2, controlled monitoring in Plot

N17 and intermittent monitoring along the rest of the route. This work produced evidence of construction, maintenance and re-surfacing of former tracks. In addition, evidence of a possible fenced boundary between Lain Park and Manydown Park was uncovered. The finds retrieved mainly comprised post-medieval pottery, glass and metalwork but a few prehistoric worked flints were noted.



Figure 7 Silchester: Claudio-Neronian well under excavation, with the remains of the wooden barrel at its base

EAST HAMPSHIRE

Alton

10 Turk Street/rear of 53 High Street (SU 71736 39224) (Site UID: 58074) Evaluation and watching brief
A number of features were recorded by Thames Valley Archaeological Services which comprised pits, a well and building footings. All were dated to the post-medieval period. The finds from the site included post-medieval pottery sherds, pieces of post-medieval clay pipe and ceramic building materials.

Land to rear of 51-55 Normandy Street (SU 72080 39650) (Site UID: 59213) Watching brief
An archaeological watching brief was carried out by West Sussex Archaeology in the hope of recording medieval/post-medieval land plots or the site of a medieval leper hospital. No evidence of either was found. However, a number of 19th-century features were noted and these comprised a well, boundary ditch, water butt and several pits.

Bentworth

Hall Farm (SU 66337 39985) (Site UID: 83) Dendrochronology
This is a multi-period manor house. The dating was instigated by Edward Roberts and revealed that: the porch, and probably the aisled hall, date to 1295-1327; solar cross wing 1479/80; east service wing 1520; hall floored over and roof raised 1603/04.

EASTLEIGH

Hamble River Project

The following sites were explored as part of the Hamble River Project by Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology (because of the fact that the survey was based along the course of the River Hamble it encompasses sites from the Eastleigh, Fareham and Winchester Districts). The results are discussed in depth in the Final Report which is contained in the HCC back-up file for Monuid 60056.

The survey recorded evidence for vessels and a range of features associated with the Hamble foreshore. A variety of different vessels were noted and amongst several post-medieval/modern hulks the wreck of the Norseman (SU 49545 09050) (Site UID: 55536) was identified. Although very little of the ship was found to survive above the silt, the dimensions were estimated to be 34m (length) x 6.4m (breadth) x c.3m (depth). It was found that the hull was of carvel construction with copper alloy and iron nails and bolts and from documentary research the wood was found to be oak, larch and yellow pine. Written sources also revealed that the Norseman was built in America in 1881 as a racing yacht and was renamed *Alsacienne* for a period. It eventually ended up in its current location and was used as a houseboat before being damaged in WWII and destroyed by fire in c.1950. Vessels dating to both the World Wars were also surveyed. For example, the Wreck of WWI seaplane towing tender (SU 49511 09946) (Site UID: 57138) and the hulk of a WWII motorised minesweeper (SU 48770 07390) (Site UID: 60057); the latter is believed to belong to the MS 1 Series.

The sites of several post-medieval docks were surveyed and these included Dock Creek (SU 50675 11150) (Site UID: 42517), which had been used either for loading timber onto vessels, or from where timber was floated down the Hamble. The evidence consists of wooden structures that are still visible on both sides of the creek, while the foundations of the old "Dock House" with its existing well can also be observed. The site of Botley Quay (SU 51513 12624) (Site UID: 60059) was investigated and was found to comprise a slipway in the east and a large flat main quay with three possible recessed moorings. The main part of the quay is a large flat surface with what may be three boat berths cut into it, while a brick warehouse is closely associated with these features. Also in Botley, two sets of wooden posts were surveyed (SU 49735 10612) (Site UID: 60056), which were found to define a rectangular timber-lined post-medieval dock. Cartographic evidence shows that it was in existence by 1881. A pair of early 20th-century slipways and a jetty, that were associated with the Hamble seaplane industry, were recorded at SU 48700 05850 (Site UID: 60058). The southern example was built in 1911, while the northern one is more modern (1930s) and is still in operation. To the north of the slipways a series of parallel wooden posts have been recorded that seem to be the remains of a wooden jetty, probably contemporary with the slipways.

Hedge End

Dowd's Farm: Urban Park (SU 48950 14890) (Site UID: 59989) Evaluation excavation
An evaluation was carried out at this location by Wessex Archaeology: nine trenches, each approximately 20m long, were excavated. Only one trench (no.93) was found to contain archaeological features, and these comprised two ditches of probable medieval date. Finds recovered included late prehistoric and post-medieval pottery sherds, worked and burnt flints, and an iron object tentatively identified as a bowl.

Hound

Netley Abbey (SU 45305 09008) (Site UID: 58184) Watching brief
An archaeological watching brief was conducted by Southampton City Council Archaeological Unit during the reinstallation of notice boards/panels. Few archaeological features/deposits were disturbed. However, a number of post-medieval brick fragments and a possible pathway were recorded. The brick fragments were possibly associated with the partial demolition of the Tudor house.

FAREHAM

Sites were explored as part of the Hamble River Project by Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology. See the summary on p.9. They are also discussed in depth in the Final Report which is contained in the HCC back-up file for Monuid 60056.



Figure 9 Photograph of the Reward (photograph: Jo Saladas)

Figure 8 View of the remains of the Reward (photograph: Jo Saladas)

The wreck is located in the intertidal zone of Saltern's Creek and is almost completely covered at high tide, but is exposed at low tide (Fig. 8). The project by University of Southampton undergraduate students surveyed the remains of the vessel. Only the lower sections below the bilge remain of the hulk. The keel is probably extant, but the area is entirely obscured by mud. The vessel has listed to port and much of the starboard frame's remaining outside planks have broken apart, or are obscured by mud. The lowermost section of the bow remains and the sternpost still stands proud with bits of the rudder being attached. The hulk's current length is 17m, with a recorded breadth of 5.3m. The length does not account for a bowsprit, or a transom stern that would have protruded farther aft than the stern post, however.

The study also sought to identify the vessel through a search of documentary records. By comparing measurements of the hulk to those of other Brixham Trawlers and correlating the physical remains with historical data it was possible to identify the hulk as that of the Reward (Fig. 9). The vessel is listed in the Mercantile Navy List Maritime Directory as first registered in 1906 and last registered in 1957. It was built at Ramsgate by Beeching Moses and Co. in 1905.

Fort Fareham (SU 57340 04978) (Site UID: 59937) Watching brief

Observations were carried out during groundworks to locate and repair a sewer within the scheduled area by Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit. The trench exposed a 19th-century brick culvert, or drain, which was built as part of the fort. No archaeological finds of significance were noted.

Southwick and Widley

Post-medieval earthworks and enclosures, Creech Woods (SU 64010 10690) (Site UID: 58151) Survey

An archaeological walk over survey was conducted within the area of Creech Woods by Berkshire Archaeological Services. The purpose of this exercise was to identify the location and extent of any archaeological remains and resulted in a large number of archaeological features and deposits being recorded. The most significant discoveries comprised a WWII Prisoner of War camp, a possible barrow, a collection of earthworks/boundaries and several prehistoric burnt flint scatters.

GOSPORT

Gosport

The Paddock, The Royal Naval Hospital Haslar (SZ 61500 98490) (Site UID: 57114) Excavation
Work by Cranfield University involved the excavation of two trenches, with the main one extending a trench opened in 2007. A total of ten skeletons were recovered, of which two showed signs of a cranial autopsy.

91-93 High Street (SZ 62149 99847) (Site UID: 59629) Building recording
Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit carried out the survey. The buildings were constructed as three properties. The northern two (numbers 92 and 93) were amalgamated into one property at some time, and were the site of the inn which was originally known as the Sovereign, but changed its name to the India Arms during the 18th century. The southern property may have been built as a shop in the mid 18th century. The present buildings probably date from about 1769, with 19th- and 20th-century extensions and alterations. Part of one block may be earlier, however. Its roof form would suggest a 17th or even 16th century date. It included panelled rooms at first floor level which, although altered, may be of mid 18th century date. It is thought that this room may have been the venue of a travelling theatre known to have visited the inn from 1783 and which may also be depicted on De Gomme's map of 1678.

St Vincent's College (SU 60900 00600) (Site UID: 60038) Watching brief
A watching brief by Oxford Archaeology revealed the remains of several walls. One wall was part of the inner face of the tidal pond supplying Forton Mill, whilst the other two related to construction phases of Forton barracks.

Forton Lake

A third season of survey was carried out on the maritime hulks present in Forton Lake by the Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology. The full details of this work programme are in the report contained in the HCC back-up file for Monuid 60108. This survey included detailed recording of vessels, limited excavation and an auger survey.

The auger survey, was carried out on the north-west shore of Forton Lake (SU 61036 01004) (Site UID: 60109) and produced ten samples that highlighted the difference in depth of sediments on each side of the lake in the north-west corner. It is also believed that deeper deposits may exist under those sampled by the auger and which could provide evidence for a Holocene sequence. In 2008 the remains of eight vessels were surveyed all are of late post-medieval or modern date. A relatively large amount of The Motor Fishing Vessel (FL2) (SU 61269 00881) (Site UID: 53066) is extant. It is situated on the north side of the lake, orientated east-west, and with approximate dimensions of: 16.10m length and 3.70m width. The keel, futtocks and external planking are still visible. It is of carvel construction with engine propulsion, although the engine is no longer present. A number of other elements have survived, including: the mast, mast-step, ridder, steering gear, possible water tank, propeller post and a machinist's table/bench. The remains are thought to be those of the MFV Lauren. Several vessels dating to WWII were observed. A WWII bomb scow (SU 61237 00757) (Site UID: 57878) (FL23), orientated north-south with the bow facing the foreshore. The landing craft measures 9.10m in length and 2.36m in width, and in common with previously noted landing craft is constructed of steel. A Possible WWII motor gunboat (FL17) was located at SU 61213 00770 (Site UID: 57869) and a large wooden hulk (SU 61550 00865) (Site UID: 59217) on the southern bank of Forton Lake may be the remains of a WWII Mine Counter Measures Vessel (MCMV).

HAVANT

Emsworth

Post-medieval oyster beds, Emsworth (SU 75054 05483) (Site UID: 58032) Survey
Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology investigated 37 sites across Chichester Harbour, with oyster farming identified at five of them, Emsworth being one. A survey was conducted on the features of the oyster industry located on the Emsworth foreshore. This work recorded 13 oyster pits (ponds), two pathways, a gully, a section of the seawall, an unidentified brick structure and the remains of the 'Ark' a boat engaged in the oyster industry. These features were felt to be 19th century in date.

Havant

North West Building 2, South Downs College (SU 68960 07470) (Site UID: 60048) Watching brief
An archaeological watching brief was conducted by Southern Archaeological Services during level reduction of the site prior to the excavation of foundation groundworks for a new building. This also involved the investigation of test pits. A single undated ditch was observed, but no other significant deposits or finds were noted.

Waterlooville

Land west of Waterlooville (SU 6734 0897 6702 0813) (EWC 12057) Evaluation
Wessex Archaeology undertook a second phase of archaeological evaluation of land to the east and south of Plant Farm. This involved the excavation of 130 trenches, each 25m by 2.0m. The evaluation demonstrated that archaeological remains of varying degrees of density and importance survive across the landscape and six zones of significant archaeological activity were identified. Sporadic activity of Neolithic date was suggested by a pit and residual Neolithic pottery. Early Bronze Age activity was represented by the ditches of a funerary barrow. Middle/late Iron Age activity was evidenced by a probable multi-phased ditched settlement enclosure with associated field systems and outlying occupation, which may have been succeeded by an enclosed sub-circular Romano-British settlement located further to the north-east. This area produced an interesting domestic finds assemblage together with slag fragments suggesting small scale smelting. Drainage systems and field boundaries to the west may also be associated with this settlement.

Old Park Farm Waterlooville (SU6694 1033) (EWC TBA) Excavation
Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit investigated three areas in the north of the site: evidence for Romano-British occupation and activity was identified, comprising a series of linear features, some with concentrations of burnt flint along their edges and discrete dumps of Romano-British pottery, fragments of CBM and quernstones. A number of discrete features were also identified, many charcoal rich, with some areas of burnt clay and possible post-holes. Assessment and analysis is currently ongoing.

NEW FOREST

Ellingham Harbridge and Ibsley

Site of WWII control tower, Ibsley Airfield (SU 15500 09000) (Site UID: 39570) Personal research
Site originally recorded by A.E. Wylie as part of The Defence of Britain Project. In 2008 HCC checked Google Earth and noted that this tower is no longer standing.

WWII Spitfire control tower, Ibsley Airfield (SU 15850 08880) (Site UID: 39843) Personal research
Site originally recorded by A.E. Wylie as part of The Defence of Britain Project. It was used during WWII for Spitfire Command. In 2008 HCC checked Google Earth and noted that this tower is still standing, but in a derelict and window-less state.

Exbury and Lepe

Cross Solent Water Main replacement at Lepe (SZ 45600 98500) (Site UID: 58171) Watching brief
Observations were conducted by Archaeology South East during the replacement of the Cross Solent Water Mains pipe. No archaeological sites or features were reported, although a scatter of prehistoric flints were recovered. Most of these flints were felt to be of Bronze Age date and related to a flaking industry, perhaps having derived from activities conducted on the hilltop to the north of the site.

Fawley

Site of RAF/MOD radio masts (SU 46502 02208) (Site UID: 58774) Observation
A series of buried copper strips were discovered at this location. They were eventually identified as having formed part of a wireless aerial cluster installed in the 1920s or 1930s by the RAF/MOD and linked to a wireless station which still survives, although it is now used as a vehicle repair business.

Cadland Estate

Berkshire Archaeological Services carried out a survey in woodland on the Cadland Estate to record archaeological earthworks and other features of the historic landscape. A variety of previously unrecorded features were investigated and the full details are contained within the three volumes of the report, all of which are held in the HCC back-up file for Monuid 60238.

A large number of earthworks, such as lynchets (total = six) and banks, often with accompanying ditches, (total = 30), were recorded, but many of these features cannot be closely dated; however it was possible to suggest dates for several of them on the basis of their morphology or their relationship to earthworks of known date. Several features may be prehistoric or Roman in date, for example the lynchet at SU 46995 02408 (and extends to SU 447053 102434) (Site UID: 60241) is a prominent north-west facing lynchet and its character suggests that it may have originally marked the edge of a Celtic field, although it may also have figured as a boundary in later periods. Likewise the lynchet at SU 45515 00034 (and extends to NGR 445540 100059) (Site UID: 60319) pre-dates the woodland and is possibly of Iron Age or Roman date.



Figure 10 Badminston Plantation: A view to the north-east along the boundary earthwork dating between AD 1814 and AD 1825. The ditch is clearly visible to the left of the bank. One metre scale rods (Photograph: Berkshire Archaeological Services)

Of medieval date may be a mound, situated on Badminston Plantation (SU 46241 01343) (Site UID: 30180), which has been interpreted as a small adulterine castle mound, possibly constructed to control the crossing to the Isle of Wight. While at King's Rew Copse (SU 45204 00866) (Site UID: 42819) the site of an old manor house which was demolished in c.1840 was noted. A number of earthworks were observed that are of pre-woodland date and therefore of medieval origin, e.g. lynchets at SZ 46512 99654 (Site UID: 60310), while some of the linear features and scarps in the area have been identified as possible holloways. Some are contemporaneous with the lynchets and therefore probably of medieval date, such as (SU 44765 00270) (Site UID: 60322). Many of the boundary banks and associated ditches are believed to be of medieval or early post-medieval date on the basis of their form. In some cases the earthworks were depicted on enclosure or manorial maps and a medieval or early post-medieval date can be ascribed, for example the very prominent boundary bank and associated ditch at SZ 46073 99938 (and extends to SU 446154 100008 (Site UID: 60294). The bank is approximately 5m wide and aligned south-west to north-east and both features first appear on a manorial map of 1640, although they seem to have fallen out of use by 1825. Of particular interest is the large boundary bank (SU 45550 00045) (extends to NGR 445544 100060 then to 445589 100078) (Site UID: 60320) over 1m high and approximately

6m wide, that defines part of the northern boundary of Withyhayes Copse. The stretch of bank within the wood pre-dates the layout depicted on an 1825 map, demonstrating that it is earlier than Withyhayes Copse enclosure, which coupled with the earthwork's form, may suggest a medieval or earlier date. In some cases it was possible to determine that an earthwork consisted of a number of chronologically-different sections. For example, a very prominent boundary bank and ditch at SZ 46070 99802 (and extends to NGR 446073 099805 and beyond): the south-west section was first mapped in 1640, the central section is of mid 18th - to early 19th-century date, and the section parallel to the Cadland House drive is dated to 1825-1838.



Figure 11 New House Copse: the footings of a house, constructed of large limestone blocks and brick bonded with lime mortar. The remains coincide with a dwelling first shown in AD 1868 on the first edition Ordnance Survey map. One metre scale rods (Photograph: Berkshire Archaeological Services)

More recent features include both earthworks (Fig. 10) and structural evidence. A bank at SU 46274 01274 (extends to NGR 446357 101412) (Site UID: 60282), with a ditch on its north-west side forms part of a boundary line constructed between 1812 and 1838. A holloway (SU 46075 01453) (Site UID: 60288) flanked by mature oak trees extends for 50m on a south-west to north-east alignment. It corresponds with a route shown on the 1814 enclosure map and can therefore be placed in the date range 1785-1814. A WWI military firing range was recorded at SU 47246 01096 (Site UID: 60271). The remains of a wall built of hollow blocks survive, while a number of holes confirm its usage. There is, however, considerably more evidence for activity associated with WWII. In total 24 pits and trenches have been identified as trenches excavated during this conflict. In addition, two air raid shelter were surveyed (SU 45780 01111) (Site UID: 60321) and (SU 46409 01689) (Site UID: 60285). They are small, rectangular structures built from brick with concrete roofs. Finally at (SZ 46758 99474) (Site UID: 60314) a sub-circular pit (2.5m diameter) has been interpreted as a belonging to a WWII gun emplacement or searchlight battery.

Non-military structures were also in evidence and several sites produced the remains of cottages, for example the footings of a cottage (SU 45770 01102) (Site UID: 60772), constructed of large limestone blocks and bricks with lime mortar, were found just to the north of Newhouse Copse (Fig. 11). These are associated with a mound of demolition debris to the south and the remains coincide with a dwelling first shown in AD1868 on the first edition Ordnance Survey map named as 'Newhouse'. The site of a post-medieval brick kiln (SU 44737 00370) (Site UID: 60325) was visited and a hollow feature surrounded by brickwork remains (Fig. 12) was recorded. It was noted that the brickwork includes part of a curving barrel arch.



Figure 12 Whitefield Rough: remains of a brick kiln dating to the mid 19th century (AD 1854 to AD 1868; defunct by AD 1895). The woodland floor is densely overgrown and it is possible that more of the structure survives in the surrounding area. One metre scale rod (Photograph: Berkshire Archaeological Services)

Lymington

Modern boat graveyard, Lymington Harbour (SZ 34407 94865) (Site UID: 58146) Survey

A walkover survey was conducted by Wessex Archaeology in advance of a proposed construction of two new breakwaters. A collection of discarded vessels and timber posts/mooring piles constituted the only site of interest to be recorded. This area was referred to as a 'boat graveyard' and the vessels identified as modern. Most were probably dumped during the mid to late 20th century

Lymington and Pennington

Rear of 121-124 High Street, Lymington (SZ 32574 95600) (Site UID: 59598) Watching brief

An archaeological watching brief by Terrain Archaeology was carried out during groundworks associated with extensions and alterations of existing buildings. A 19th-century brick-lined well and modern rubbish pit were recorded. No finds were recovered.

Marchwood

Marchwood Seawall (SU 39252 11534) (Site UID: 59852) Watching brief

A watching brief was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology during work on the seawall as part of the flood defence scheme. Two features were noted, one on the upper flood wall and one on the lower flood wall. These features ran in alignment with an early 19th-century walkway that ran from Magazine A to the foreshore and were probably associated with the foundations of this track.

Milford-on-Sea

Building to the rear of Hordle Bridge Cottage (SZ 26700 92630) (Site UID: 60036) Building recording

A 19th-century square brick-built building stands to the rear of Hordle Bridge Cottage. The building was subject to a visit by the New Forest District Council Conservation Officer. Brief notes and a photographic record were produced.

WWII tank traps, Long Mead End/Taddiford Gap (SZ 26000 92300) (Site UID: 58775) Observation
Hampshire County Council was provided with information regarding the WWII tank traps formerly present between Hordle and Barton cliffs.

Totton and Eling

Hanger Farmhouse (SU 33759 13478) (Site UID: 12344) Building recording
Building recording was carried out at the property by Edward Roberts prior to restoration work. The first phase of development of this building is represented by a lobby-entry house built in c.1600. Subsequent slight phases of development have been numerous and are not always easy to place in chronological order. The 18th century saw perhaps the most significant developments with the erection of a back kitchen, the raising of the roof to the north and the placing of a fashionable brick skin on the front elevation in 1759. It is in this 18th-century character that the house presents its outward appearance today.

PORTSMOUTH

Fratton

247 Fratton Road (SU 6500 0090) (Portsmouth Museum Accession number 2008/158) Watching brief
Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit observed groundworks for the construction of flats at 247 Fratton Road, Portsmouth. The site was situated within the glebe lands of the nearby parish church, thought to have Saxon origins. Natural brickearth was situated 0.6m below the surface and was at least 1.1m thick. The weathered natural contained a fragment of burnt flint and above it the topsoil contained finds from the 19th century.

Portsmouth

48-54 Broad Street (SZ 6296 9945) (Portsmouth Museum Accession Number 2008/95) Watching brief
Southern Archaeological Services Ltd carried out the work on a level reduction for piling and the excavation of contaminated ground. Infill and alluvial layers of 19th and 20th century date and natural shingle were observed. A stone wall from a former building at 48-50 Broad Street and two timber structures, sealed with a layer of clay, were probably associated either with a former quayside or with a 19th-century boatyard shown on OS maps.

Buckingham House and Felton House, High Street (SZ 463475 099490) (Portsmouth Museum Accession number 2008/332) Building recording
Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit carried out the survey at Felton Houses, 11 and 12 High Street, part way through a refurbishment project. Buckingham House has significant historical associations, being the location of the assassination of the Duke of Buckingham in 1628. Buckingham House was of several elements. The oldest part was at the north end on the street front. It had taken its basic form by 1627, if a drawing of that date is authentic, and shows a brick facade with crude classical details. The surviving structure had a timber-framed core that may have been significantly earlier. There was originally a further block to the north, but this was demolished in 1760. A second block, in brick, probably also in existence by 1627, appeared to have been built on to the timber-framed block. A new structure was added to the south in about 1760 in a clean neo-classical style. At some time an additional block was added to the rear of the original house, but this was rebuilt in the late 1940s.

Felton House was a simple town house of 18th century date, though it appeared to have been built on an earlier basement. A new range was built to its rear in the mid 19th century.

Cosham Interchange (SU 465680 105090) (Portsmouth Museum Accession number 2008/6) Watching brief
Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit observed groundworks at the site, which lay at the southern limit of the medieval extent of Cosham. No trace of the medieval village was found but remains of the infrastructure of the former Portsdown and Horndean Light Railway were exposed.

Golf Driving Range (SU 673 019) (Portsmouth Museum Accession number 2008/124) Watching brief
Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit carried out the observation. This took place prior to the erection of a new fence along the western edge of the site and was intended to look for evidence of prehistoric activity and

the salterns as seen on maps from the 17th century. The area proved to have been used to deposit Portsmouth's refuse in the post-war years and the 17th-century levels were not reached.

St. James Hospital, Milton (SU467368 100164) (Portsmouth Museum Accession Number 2008/95) Watching brief

Cambrian Archaeological Projects conducted the work on groundworks for a new hospital building. A Neolithic flint 'fabricator' was the only find of interest.

Portsmouth University Dentistry Building (SZ 463780 099700) (Portsmouth Museum Accession number 2008/444) Evaluation excavation

Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit undertook the investigation in advance of redevelopment of land at the Ravelin Park Campus of the University of Portsmouth. A large feature containing post-medieval material was interpreted as a quarry for the 17th-century defences, which lay just to the south of the site. No earlier material was found.

Southsea

Wilton Place (SZ464468 098965) (Portsmouth Museum Accession number 2008/123) Watching brief
Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit undertook the observations on groundworks at the west end of Wilton Place. The area was recorded as being part of the manor of Froddington (Fratton) and in the 17th century the Great Morass, an area of marshland, lay to the south and east. Natural gravel was observed at the base of all the trenches. Natural brickearth was observed in the east of the site. Five features were observed cutting the natural gravel. Some contained burnt flint, a fragment of abraded pottery, possibly medieval, and degraded animal bone. A layer of garden soil covered the majority of the site, probably associated with the 19th-century house that still survived on the site.

SOUTHAMPTON

Bracken Lane, Shirley, Poor Clare Convent, (SU 439440 114404) (SOU 1486) Building recording
Gifford and Partners carried out the recording and assessment of the former Poor Clare Convent, prior to demolition of the building. The former convent comprised a group of buildings ranging in date from the mid 19th century to late 20th century. The earliest buildings had originally been private residences. The convent was established on the site after the WWII and further buildings were added to the complex.

301-7 Bursledon Road (SU 446401 112099) (SOU 1463) Excavation
Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit undertook an excavation to check the presence of the Roman road from Chichester to Southampton (Margary Route 421). It had been constructed in a shallow excavation about 4m wide and 170mm deep. There were at least two layers of gravel metalling. The upper surface was much worn, though there was some evidence for a camber. A second phase of road construction involved a widening by about 2m to the north. There was no evidence for road-side ditches.

73 Canal Walk (SU 442178 111468) (SOU 1478) Building recording
Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit carried out recording at the former Lord Roberts public house. The building was probably a purpose built public house constructed at some time between 1853 and 1863. It was built on the limestone rubble foundations of an earlier 19th-century building, which had been constructed in the backfill of the medieval town ditch. The present building had been substantially altered after WWII and during a refurbishment in 1986. These alterations had removed most of the original fittings.

2-10 Cawte Rd (SU 40546 12941) (SOU 1479) Watching brief
The observations were carried out by Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit on groundworks for a development. Nothing of archaeological significance was found but not all groundworks were observed.

20 - 26 College Street (SU 442474 111314) (SOU 1465) Evaluation excavation
Thames Valley Archaeological Services carried out the work. The remains of 19th-century buildings and the terminal of a pre-19th century ditch were found.

Back of the Walls, Old Nexus Club (SU 421114) (SOU 1482) Excavation
The Archaeology Unit of Southampton City Council excavated on land between Back of The Walls and Canal Walk. The site included the line of the medieval town wall and ditch on the east side of the town. Preliminary

works revealed stone foundations, possibly of a medieval tower, but the site was closed shortly after work started and has not yet (March 2010) recommenced.

Blechynden Terrace and West Park Road (SU 441527 112239) (SOU 1481) Evaluation excavation

The Archaeology Unit of Southampton City Council carried out investigations to the land to the rear of the Mayflower Theatre. Two roads, known as “Goswell Lane” and “la Stronde” had crossed the site in the medieval period. The evaluation showed that there had been significant disturbance of much of the site in the 19th and 20th centuries, which had almost certainly removed any evidence that may have existed for the roads.

Brickfield Road (SU 44319 11482) (SOU 1490) Evaluation excavation

The Archaeology Unit of Southampton City Council undertook the work. The site was located in Portswood, to the west of Portswood Road. The area has produced a number of prehistoric finds and one site was described as a ‘workshop’. Worked flints and burnt flints were present in several layers and features in all trenches. The worked assemblage comprised two possible cores, 14 flakes, and 17 dubious fragments. No definite tools were present and all were waste pieces. Despite the lack of diagnostic pieces it can be suggested that the worked flints were later prehistoric. Medieval and post-medieval material was present and comprised small quantities of pottery, peg tile, clay tobacco-pipe, and West Country slate. This material may have arrived on the site with other rubbish that was spread on the fields of Portswood.

East Park Terrace, Ambulance Station (SU 442200 112350) (SOU 1462) Evaluation excavation

The first phase of an evaluation excavation was carried out by Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit in advance of redevelopment of land at East Park Terrace and St Andrews Road. No archaeologically significant features or deposits were found but residual 17th- and 18th-century material was recovered. The evaluation showed the extent to which mid 19th-century residential development and redevelopment during the 1960s had affected the topography of the site.

Freemantle Common Road, Oak Lodge (SU 444772 112539) (SOU 1485) Watching brief

Observations were carried out by Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit on groundworks. The site, immediately prior to the present development, was occupied by a mid 19th-century villa, probably built at some time between 1863 and 1867. Traces of its service wing were found in the watching brief. No remains that predated Oak Lodge were found.

13-17 High Street (SU 442058 111489) (SOU 1493) Excavation and watching brief

Southern Archaeological Services undertook work, which comprised a watching brief on part of the demolition works, followed by the excavation of three trenches on the line of the proposed piled foundations. Observations on the removal of a concrete slab yielded little archaeological evidence, although a few finds were recovered. The excavation of the trenches exposed a number of pits ranging in date from late Saxon (900-1050) to post-mediaeval (1500-1800), although the majority were High and late mediaeval (1250-1500). These contained evidence of life in the north-east quarter of mediaeval Southampton, including pottery and possible nearby pottery production, animal bones (including both food remains of domesticated and wild mammals, birds and fish, as well as worked objects of bone and antler), evidence of metal-working (including iron and copper alloy objects), building materials (stone, burnt daub, floor and roof tiles) and charcoal from several tree species. Later disturbance, such as 19th- and 20th-century brick walls and drains, was also recorded.

High Street (SU 420115) (SOU 1474) Evaluation and excavation

Southampton City Council Archaeology unit carried out the work in advance of a tree planting scheme. The project will take a number of years to complete. The first phase, south of the junction with East Street, revealed a late Saxon feature, a possible Anglo-Norman road surface, a holloway filled by a sequence of medieval road metalling, rubbish deposits and a lead pipe - part of the early water supply to the town.

Hill Lane, Taunton's College (SU 441051 114283) (SOU 1472) Excavation, watching brief and recording

A targeted investigation and building recording exercise was carried out by Oxford Archaeology. Trench investigations revealed slight evidence of a group of 19th-century farm buildings and boundaries as well as the below ground remains of some demolished WWII structures. The college building was recorded prior to demolition.

Houndwell Park Gas Trench (SU NE end: 442210 111880, SW end: 441900 111645) (SOU 1467)

Watching brief

The work was carried out by Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit on trenches excavated for a new gas main in Houndwell Park, Hanover Buildings, Above Bar Street and Bargate Street in central Southampton. The trenches exposed two large, Iron Age or Romano-British features in the park: a pit and a possible ditch. The trench then passed across the Above Bar area north of the medieval Bargate, and revealed a post-medieval cellar wall, the foundations of post-medieval and early modern buildings and a post-medieval brick-lined well.

North Town Walls (SU 442121 111625) (SOU 1476) Building recording

Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit carried out the survey of damage to the northern town walls in York Walk. A bricked-up opening into the northern face of the wall had partially collapsed, revealing a concrete core to the town wall. The opening was probably the remains of a fireplace belonging to a building shown on the Royal Engineers' map of 1846.

Ocean Village (SU 442780 110702) (SOU 1480) Watching brief

A watching brief was carried out by Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit on land at Ocean Way and Maritime Walk, Ocean Village. The land had been reclaimed from the sea when the docks were built in the 1830s. Only limited groundworks towards the north-east corner of the site were observed. Reclamation deposits were encountered in the southern trench. To the north was found the concrete foundations of a 20th-century building on the site of 19th-century warehouses.

81 – 97 Portswood Road (SU 442560 113900) (SOU 1477) Evaluation excavation

The work was carried out by Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit in advance of redevelopment. A number of worked flints were found and six possible linear features were exposed. Three were dated by finds to the Romano-British period, two were similar, but undated, and one was not excavated. They were interpreted as probable field boundaries. Late medieval to post-medieval pottery and building material were recovered from later deposits. A single feature was possibly related to a house shown on a 17th-century map.

Royal South Hants Hospital (SU 442403 112660) (SOU 1473) Evaluation excavation

Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit carried out investigations at the site of the new Adult Mental Health Unit at the Royal South Hampshire Hospital between Graham Road and Brintons Terrace. No middle-Saxon remains were found, suggesting that the northern edge of Hamwic lay to the south of the present site. A secondary aim was to ascertain if any trace of the Antelope Cricket Ground, an important and early sporting venue, survived. The only pre-19th-century feature found was a ditch of uncertain date and function.

74 St Anne's Road, Woolston and Sholing Conservative Club, (SU 444528 110825) (SOU 1489) Watching brief

An archaeological watching brief was carried out by Southern Archaeological Services Ltd on a preliminary level reduction and on the excavation of foundation trenches for the new Clubhouse in the grounds of the existing Conservative Club. The watching brief recorded three layers that were severely disturbed by root activity, and one possible undated pit. Several modern features, including a brick-lined rubbish pit (possibly a re-used cess pit), a soakaway and several tree holes were also observed.

St Mary Street, City College (SU 426116) (SOU 1484) Excavation

The Archaeology Unit of Southampton City Council excavated land to the north-east of St Mary's church, thought to be the mother church for Hamwic, the middle Saxon precursor to Southampton. Numerous Saxon rubbish pits were found, at least two post-hole buildings, and evidence of working of iron, antler, and whalebone. A forked spoon was an unusual find, as was a single human skeleton radio-carbon dated to 645-685AD. Work continues.

Third Avenue, Former Calor Gas and Dimplex Site (SU 438264 113030) (SOU 1468) Watching brief

The archaeological watching brief was by L-P Archaeology. The groundworks were the first stage of development for a number of new industrial units being built on the site. The site was considered to have a low potential for the survival of archaeological remains. However the watching brief revealed a coin hoard with some associated pottery, all dating to the Roman period. This represented an unexpected one-off find within a site that otherwise showed high levels of disturbance from previous industrial development. No residual finds and no other significant archaeological deposits were recorded during the works.

Western Esplanade, The High Arcades (SU 41779 11162) (SOU 1464) Watching brief

Observations were carried out by Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit on trial holes, foundations trenches and a service trench at the medieval High Arcades (Scheduled Ancient Monument 67D). The foundations of medieval and later stone structures were exposed by the test pits and trenches. These structures

comprised the Town Wall, a medieval arcade pier, and a modern arcade pier. A section of stone wall was found near the Mayflower Memorial, it may be a remnant of the Town Wall or part of a later building. The full thickness of the modern deposits was not exposed but ranged from at least 0.5m to at least 1m thick.

West Quay Road/Harbour Parade, Former Pirelli Site (SU 441562 111567) (SOU 1469)

Geoarchaeological borehole survey

A geoarchaeological borehole was requested by the archaeological advisor to the local planning authority and carried out by the Trust for Wessex Archaeology. The project consisted of two boreholes which were carried out at the site of the former Pirelli Cable Works, through the thick alluvial and peat deposits known to underlie the site. Initial geoarchaeological and alaeoenvironmental assessment has been carried out on the retrieved sediments.

Borehole 1 could only be excavated to a depth of 5.5m due to encountering an impenetrable oak object. Further identification of this object was impossible. Problems with the coring of Borehole 2 meant that only a discontinuous and partial sequence was retrieved, however the assessment results show a broadly similar sequence of deposits to other sites in the local area. Repeated episodes of peat formation - representing a freshwater dominated terrestrial alder fen carr environment - were subsequently buried beneath brackish and estuarine sediments laid down in marine inundations during periods of rising sea level. Radiocarbon dating, supported by comparisons with previous dated geoarchaeological studies undertaken locally, indicates that peat initiation occurred 5370-5210 cal. BC.

152 Winchester Road (SU 439991 114419) (SOU 1487) Building recording

Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit carried out the survey prior to the demolition of the vicarage built for St James' Church in Shirley at some time between 1836 and 1840. It was extended to the north by the end of the 19th century. The vicarage was sold as a private residence at some time between 1917 and 1922. It was again sold in 1940 to the adjacent children's hospital, and was converted to a residential care home in the 1980s.

Woodmill Lane (SU 443965 115203) (SOU 1470) Watching brief

Observations were carried out by Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit on groundworks for the installation of new roadside barriers on the bank of the River Itchen at Woodmill Lane. Two brick features were observed that had probably formed part of the sea lock of the Itchen Navigation.

Woolston Riverside, Victoria Road (SU 443517 111077) (SOU 1483) Excavation and sample

Thames Valley Archaeological Services carried out an evaluation on this site, which was formerly the Vosper Thornycroft Shipyard. Much of the archaeologically relevant horizon had been heavily truncated or disturbed by 19th century and modern activity. The only deposits revealed were 19th- and 20th-century foundations and layers of made ground, and undated (but probably late 19th-century) wooden structures. Two silt-filled river palaeochannels traversed the gravel terrace. They were unassociated with any archaeological deposits. On the basis of this sample, the site is considered to have no archaeological potential.

TEST VALLEY

Andover

Rooksbury Mill (SU 35490 44560) (Site UID: 58122) Watching brief

An archaeological watching brief was carried out by Thames Valley Archaeological Services during the conversion and extension of the Mill. The area affected by the new extension appeared to have been disturbed by the construction and demolition of an outbuilding. This process may explain the fragments of brick and tile that were noted during the watching brief. The only feature of interest to be recorded was a rammed chalk surface found inside the still-standing Mill.

Land adjacent to 96 High Street (SU 36497 45761) (Site UID: 60049) Watching brief and excavation

A watching brief and excavation were conducted by Southern Archaeological Services during enabling works for the re-erection of Ford Cottage. Two post-medieval wells and two modern wells were recorded. Part of the footings of a modern wall was also uncovered. These features probably relate to buildings that formerly occupied the site during the 18th to 20th centuries, and which were demolished in the 1960s and 1970s.

Barton Stacey

Barton Stacey to Lockerley gas pipeline

A series of targeted excavations were carried out along a 32km stretch of the gas pipeline between Barton Stacey and Lockerley by Wessex Archaeology. This work aimed to establish the character and extent of archaeological remains previously identified through evaluation and geophysics. Nine mitigation areas were investigated and numerous archaeological features were recorded. For the full report see the HCC back-up file for Monuid 60474.

Palaeoenvironmental samples were taken from all the mitigation areas excavated in 2008. This totalled 72 samples which were then subject to flotation. Cereal remains were recovered from three Roman features in Mitigation Area 4. The full report is in HCC back-up file of Monuid 60474.

Mitigation Area 2, Barton Stacey to Lockerley pipeline (SU 45022 40190) (Site UID: 60475) Excavation
Six Romano-British ditches were identified in this area during the excavation. Some of these ditches intercut one another, with some acting as boundary features and others seemingly forming enclosures. An irregular feature was situated in the north-east corner of the area. This feature comprised small inter-cutting pits which were probably used for quarrying.

Mitigation Area 3, Barton Stacey to Lockerley pipeline (SU 44920 40009) (Site UID: 60476) Excavation
A single lynchet was discovered in the central area of the site. It was orientated north-east to south-west, 2.3m wide and 0.4m deep. It was probably of Roman date as it was on a similar alignment to the Romano-British enclosures in Mitigation Area 2. Two groups of post-holes were uncovered to the north of a lynchet discovered in this area. The date and function of these features could not be ascertained but a flint flake, pieces of burnt flint and an undiagnostic pottery sherd were recovered.

Mitigation Area 4, Barton Stacey to Lockerley pipeline (SU 43709 36779) (Site UID: 60477) Excavation
A curvilinear ditch fragment was located in the northern part of the site. It was aligned north-west to south-east with a width of 1.6m and a depth of 0.5m. It was felt that this was probably a field boundary of Romano-British date. Two large quarry pits were recorded within this area. No dating evidence was recovered from these pits but they are believed to be late Iron Age/Romano-British as indicated by prior evaluation works.

During April to June 2008 a number of watching briefs were conducted along a 32km stretch of the gas pipeline between Barton Stacey and Lockerley. This work was carried out in conjunction with a series of targeted excavations. For the full report see the back-up file for Monuid 60474.

Plot 2.2, Barton Stacey to Lockerley pipeline (SU 45064 40398) (Site UID: 60487) Watching brief
An undated ditch was recorded in this area. However, a prehistoric flint hammerstone was recovered from the fill of this ditch. A possible lynchet was also identified, but because no finds were recovered it was not possible to give it a date. A single undated pit was also recorded of which the fill contained a quantity of charcoal.

Plot 2.9/2.10, Barton Stacey to Lockerley pipeline (SU 45064 40398) (Site UID: 60488) Watching brief
A single undated quarry pit was identified. A pit containing sherds of middle Bronze Age pottery was recorded and has been interpreted as a probable domestic rubbish pit. A number of post-holes were also identified, and although some appeared to be aligned north-south, their function was unclear.

Plot 3.2, Barton Stacey to Lockerley pipeline (SU 43634 37976) (Site UID: 60489) Watching brief
Four undated ditches were recorded in this area, which contained animal bones. It was suggested that these features constituted field boundaries.

Bullington

Barton Stacey to Lockerley gas pipeline

A series of targeted excavations were carried out along a 32km stretch of the gas pipeline between Barton Stacey and Lockerley by Wessex Archaeology. This work aimed to establish the character and extent of archaeological remains previously identified through evaluation and geophysics. Nine mitigation areas were investigated and numerous archaeological features were recorded. For the full report see the HCC back-up file for Monuid 60474.

Mitigation Area 1, Barton Stacey to Lockerley pipeline (SU 45143 40529) (Site UID: 60474)

Excavation

A shallow prehistoric ditch aligned north-east to south-west was discovered in this mitigation area. Two probable quarry pits were also uncovered. Both were roughly circular in shape, with one having a diameter of c.3m, while the other was 15m in diameter. Roman pottery sherds were recovered from both features. In addition, a number of post-holes were identified, principally in the western and central portions of the site. Some of these were associated with quarry pits and these features were dated by spatial association as few artefacts were recovered. Some of the post-holes were felt to exhibit packing in the form of flint nodules.

During April to June 2008 a number of watching briefs were conducted along a 32km stretch of the gas pipeline between Barton Stacey and Lockerley. This work was carried out in conjunction with a series of targeted excavations. For the full report see the back-up file for Monuid 60474.

Plot 1.2, Barton Stacey to Lockerley pipeline (SU 45103 41880) (Site UID: 60486) Watching brief

The watching brief recorded a ditch filled with burnt flint, which was felt to be a field boundary although an exact date could not be ascertained. Two pits were recorded in this area: both contained pieces of animal bone and flint, and one pit also had sherds of Roman pottery within its fill.

Crawley

Barton Stacey to Lockerley gas pipeline

A series of targeted excavations were carried out along a 32km stretch of the gas pipeline between Barton Stacey and Lockerley by Wessex Archaeology. This work aimed to establish the character and extent of archaeological remains previously identified through evaluation and geophysics. Nine mitigation areas were investigated and numerous archaeological features were recorded. For the full report see the HCC back-up file for Monuid 60474.

Palaeoenvironmental samples were taken from all the mitigation areas excavated in 2008. This totalled 72 samples which were then subject to flotation. Significant quantities of charred plant remains were recovered from the Roman ditches in Mitigation Area 5. Full report in HCC back-up file of Monuid 60474.

Mitigation Area 5, Barton Stacey to Lockerley pipeline (SU 41887 35353) (Site UID: 60478) Excavation

A fragment of an Iron Age ditch was identified. It was felt that this ditch possibly formed part of an early boundary. A number of Roman ditches were also recorded, many of these were found to form a rectilinear field system which lay to the south of a small Romano-British settlement known to lie just outside this mitigation area. The ditches were dated to this period by spatial association and the presence of Roman pottery sherds in their fills.

A sub-circular pit was situated in the central/western part of the excavated area. The fills of this pit contained a moderate amount of Iron Age pottery, bone pins, a prehistoric axe or macehead and charcoal. It seemed likely that this was a rubbish pit. Two shallow pits were found in the south-west portion of the site. The lack of finds and spatial association with other features meant that dating of the pits was not possible. A single post-hole was located towards the centre of the area. No packing material was observed although evidence of a post-pipe was observed in section.

During the course of the excavation three late prehistoric inhumation graves were uncovered. Grave [25040] was in the western portion of the site and contained a single individual in a flexed position with the head pointing north. No grave goods were found in association with the body. Grave [25056] lay to the south-west of [25040] and was shallow with evidence of truncation through ploughing. Again the skeleton was aligned north, probably flexed and had no grave goods. Grave [25078] was situated in the north-east of the site and was also fairly shallow, truncated by ploughing and aligned north. The individual contained in the grave had no associated artefacts.

Mitigation Area 6, Barton Stacey to Lockerley pipeline (SU 40798 33172) (Site UID: 60479)

Excavation

Two pits were found. One had a bell-shaped profile and this, along with spatial associations for both pits, suggested an Iron Age date. In addition, a pit cluster was uncovered in the central southern portion of the site. The nine intercutting pits seem to have been dug over a relatively short time span and were dated to the Iron Age by artefactual evidence. It was felt that they probably related to quarrying activity rather than domestic waste disposal.

A collection of 39 post-holes was identified in the north-west corner of this area. These post-holes appeared to be separated into three rows, with several outer post-holes in association. A single Saxon pottery sherd was recovered from one of the post-holes, and the spatial association of the other post-holes suggests they are of

contemporary date. The scale of the area, and the lack of any domestic material, suggested that the function of the post-holes did not relate to habitation.

In addition to the Saxon post-holes, another two groups of post-holes were identified in this area. The lack of artefacts and spatial association meant that dating these features was not possible. However, it was felt that they may have formed a small wind break or animal corral.

During April to June 2008 a number of watching briefs were conducted along a 32km stretch of the gas pipeline between Barton Stacey and Lockerley. This work was carried out in conjunction with a series of targeted excavations. For the full report see the HCC back-up file for Monuid 60474.

Plot 5.1, Barton Stacey to Lockerley (SU 42300 35538) (Site UID: 60490) Watching brief

The watching brief recorded a single boundary ditch in this area, which was found to contain Iron Age pottery sherds, struck flints and pieces of slag.

Plot 6.1, Barton Stacey to Lockerley pipeline (SU 41214 34710) (Site UID: 60492) Watching brief

Three intercutting pits were recorded and were dated by pottery evidence to the Bronze Age, although their function was not clear. A large circular shaft was also recorded within this area. It was 2.15m wide and at least 1.6m deep. Late Bronze Age pottery sherds were recovered from the shaft but it was felt that this feature could pre-date the pottery.

Fyfield

Roman Buildings on Lambourne's Hill (SU 29500 50340) (Site UID: 22397) Evaluation excavation

A small evaluation excavation was carried out on the site of the villa by Matt Nicholls. The villa site is located c.1.5 km east of Faberstown and was first excavated in 1830 by Sir John Pollen of Redenham Park. Because of animal disturbance, a small evaluation excavation was conducted and focussed on part of a mosaic floor (Fig. 13). The mosaic was found to be in poor condition with no mortar cementing the tesserae in place, but enough of it survived to reveal that it was built up from crudely chopped tesserae and consisted of primary colours, both red and white. A red band of chopped lozenge shaped brick and tile butted a wall-foundation, while to the south of this some rough cut white limestone was also identified. No finds were discovered at the interface between the floor and the upper deposit to help date the floor surface, although animal disturbance in the general vicinity of the site had unearthed building materials, roof tiles, pottery sherds and pieces of wall plaster. In addition, buried wall foundations were recorded and their north-east to south-west alignment seems to indicate that these were the remains of an external wall.

In the west corner of the excavated area, both the wall and the tesserae appear to terminate abruptly, almost as if both had been cut through at a later date, and suggest, either a robbed out wall on a north-west to south-east alignment backfilled after the removal of any useful stone, or perhaps an entranceway.

Kings Somborne

John of Gaunt's Palace (SU 36000 30850) (Site UID: 25184) Borehole survey

A borehole survey was conducted by R.W.M. Ten boreholes were sunk and a number of finds were recovered including brick and tile of medieval date, a medieval pottery sherd and a fragment of oyster shell. These finds were consistent with land at the periphery of the palace site.

Barton Stacey to Lockerley gas pipeline

A series of targeted excavations were carried out along a 32km stretch of the gas pipeline between Barton Stacey and Lockerley by Wessex Archaeology. This work aimed to establish the character and extent of archaeological remains previously identified through evaluation and geophysics. Nine mitigation areas were investigated and numerous archaeological features were recorded. For the full report see the HCC back-up file for Monuid 60474.



Figure 13 Lambourne's Hill. View east showing the wall-foundations with the mosaic floor butting and positioned south of wall (red and white design parallel with wall). Wall alignment is approx. NE-SW. Small test-pit excavated in the north-east at a depth of 0.40m to confirm possible exterior of building located to the north (Black and white arrow points north) (Photograph: Matt Nichol)

Mitigation Area 7, Barton Stacey to Lockerley pipeline (SU 39193 31951) (Site UID: 60480) Excavation
Despite the fact that earlier evaluations in this area had shown the potential for Bronze Age funerary remains the 2008 excavations only recorded a single post-hole. A lack of artefact and associated features meant that this post-hole could not be dated.

During April to June 2008 a number of watching briefs were conducted along a 32km stretch of the gas pipeline between Barton Stacey and Lockerley. This work was carried out in conjunction with a series of targeted excavations. For the full report see the HCC back-up file for Monuid 60474.

Plot 9.1, Barton Stacey to Lockerley pipeline (SU 38980 31936) (Site UID: 60493) Watching brief
Two ditches were recorded. One had a fragment of quern stone and some unidentified pottery pieces whilst the other contained no artefacts. Both were felt to be some sort of boundary ditch. An inhumation burial was also recorded in this area. The grave was contained within an oval cut, with the skeleton in a crouched position with its head aligned south. Approximately 60% of the skeletal remains survived and the body did not have any associated grave goods.

Plot 10.5, Barton Stacey to Lockerley pipeline (SU 36866 30130) (Site UID: 60494) Watching brief
An oval pit 1.13m wide and 0.4m deep was recorded in this location. This pit was found to contain various flint implements, pig bones, burnt flints and charcoal. Analysis of the flint assemblage suggested it was of early Neolithic date.

Lockerley

Flint flakes, near Lockerley churchyard (SU 29876 26640) (Site UID: 59988) Field walking
Two flint flakes were recovered from a field during a survey by Fitzpatrick-Connelly, C.

Long Parish

Barton Stacey to Lockerley gas pipeline

Plot 0.2, Barton Stacey to Lockerley pipeline (SU 44865 42686) (Site UID: 60485) Watching brief
A number of watching briefs were conducted along a 32km stretch of the gas pipeline between Barton Stacey

and Lockerley by Wessex Archaeology. This work was carried out in conjunction with a series of targeted excavations. For the full report see the HCC back-up file for Monuid 60474.

Four ditches were noted: two appeared to be field boundaries, and the fill of one of these features contained Roman pottery. A single pit was also found. It contained fragments of Bronze Age pottery and was probably used as a rubbish pit. No date could be securely assigned to this feature as the pottery was probably residual.

Michelmersh and Timsbury

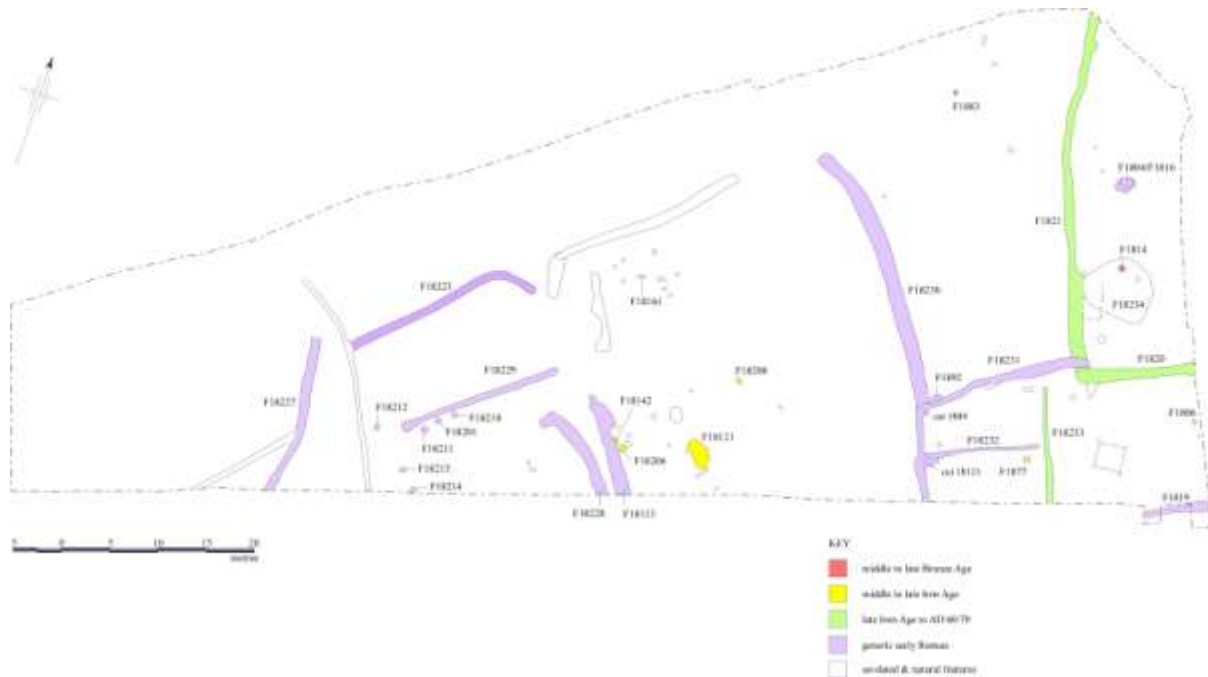


Figure 14 Provisional phase plan (Berkshire Archaeological Services)

Michelmersh Quarry (SU 34200 25920) (Site UID: 58001) Evaluation excavation

During the extension work to Michelmersh quarry an archaeological strip, record and evaluation was conducted by Berkshire Archaeological Services (Fig. 14). It was clear that plough erosion was severe and had destroyed a number of shallower features. The earliest evidence encountered during the investigation was two pits that date to the middle to late Bronze Age and which produced 183 sherds of pottery. It is not known whether the pits belong to an as yet unidentified settlement. Similarly, a number of small pits were dated to the middle to late Iron Age. Ditches were dug to divide the site into a number of small fields at some time between the late Iron Age and 60/70 AD. The ditches produced a range of finds including quern fragments, iron slag and possible furnace lining, the latter two indicating that metal working took place at the ?settlement. Three pits were excavated that belong to this period and between them they produced a small assemblage of pottery. The original layout of the ditches was remodelled and extended during the early Roman period, which may have involved a shift in the focus of the ?settlement. In Phase 3 there were several features, including a probable structure, that date to the third century AD.

Barton Stacey to Lockerley gas pipeline

A series of targeted excavations were carried out along a 32km stretch of the gas pipeline between Barton Stacey and Lockerley by Wessex Archaeology. This work aimed to establish the character and extent of archaeological remains previously identified through evaluation and geophysics. Nine mitigation areas were investigated and numerous archaeological features were recorded. For full the report see the HCC back-up file for Monuid 60474.

Palaeoenvironmental samples were taken from all the mitigation areas excavated in 2008. This totalled 72 samples which were then subject to flotation. Charred cereal remains were retrieved from features in Mitigation Area 9. For the full report see HCC back-up file for Monuid 60474.

Mitigation Area 8, Barton Stacey to Lockerley pipeline (SU 33677 25865) (Site UID: 60481) Excavation
A steep shaft with straight sides and with a depth of 4m was uncovered. This was filled with a rich series of deposits which contained pottery sherds, animal bones and a spindle whorl. Although the finds were of Iron Age date it was suggested that this might be an earlier Neolithic flint mine which was re-used in the Iron Age for ritual depositions.

Various pits were discovered. Some were thought to be rubbish pits because they contained sherds of pottery, animal bones, slag, worked flint and ceramic building material. These artefacts were used to date the pits to the early Iron Age. Several post-holes were identified. One post-hole contained sherds of early Iron Age pottery but the others were empty. On the basis of this pottery, and the spatial association of the features, they are believed to be contemporary in date.

A number of the early Iron Age pits appeared to have special placed deposits. One such pit contained two complete fineware vessels, a large cooking vessel, burnt wood and burnt antler. Another contained pottery sherds, a complete neonate dog and cat skeletons, bone tools, quern fragments, pieces of daub and a human skull with a weapon injury. Another pit also showed evidence of ladder ruts, suggesting the manner in which the pit was accessed. It is possible that these were former extractive pits that were re-used for ritual purposes. One of the early Iron Age pits had evidence of a bowl furnace at its base. Iron slag, burnt bone, burnt flint, pieces of iron ore and pottery sherds were recovered from this pit.

Mitigation Area 9, Barton Stacey to Lockerley pipeline (SU 31869 24801) (Site UID: 60482) Excavation
The work recorded a ditched enclosure. These ditches had V-shaped profiles and their fills contained late Iron Age/Roman pottery sherds. A gully and pit of probably Iron Age/Roman date were recorded within this mitigation area. No finds were recovered from these features, but they were dated by spatial association.

A number of pits were found. Some seemed to have been used for storage whilst others had evidence of metalworking activity. All were dated to the Iron Age/Roman period by artefactual evidence or spatial association. A number of pits and gullies were uncovered near to the medieval trackway in the southern part of the site. Some of these features contained pottery and one pit appeared to have functioned as a waterhole.

Two groups of post-holes were identified, although neither demonstrated coherent patterns. One group was found to contain pottery sherds whilst the other lacked any artefacts. A shallow scoop filled with flint nodules was discovered in the southern portion of this mitigation area. This feature was aligned north-west to south-east and is thought to be of medieval date.

During April to June 2008 a number of watching briefs were conducted along a 32km stretch of the gas pipeline between Barton Stacey and Lockerley. This work was carried out in conjunction with a series of targeted excavations. For the full report see the HCC back-up file for Monuid 60474.

Plot 15.1, Barton Stacey to Lockerley pipeline (SU 33590 25820) (Site UID: 60495) Watching brief
Three parallel ditches were recorded, which seem to form a field system; the presence of a medieval coin may suggest a date for these features.

Nursling and Rownhams

Adanac Park (SU 37350 15550) (Site UID: 60193) Excavation
An excavation was carried out by Network Archaeology. A middle/late Bronze Age settlement with enclosure ditches, post-built structures, roundhouses, pits and fence lines was recorded in the central/northern part of the site. In addition, a rare Iron Age barrow cemetery, comprising seven barrows of different forms, was identified on a gravel ridge. Separate to this were a number of Iron Age flat graves, most of which cluster together to form a possible cemetery. Most of the funerary features had been robbed in antiquity but one of the barrows was found to contain a late Iron Age warrior burial complete with weapons.

Romsey

WWII slit trench (SU 35250 21800) (Site UID: 58124) Observation
Information provided regarding the existence of a WWII slit trench.

WWII gun emplacement (SU 36000 21450) (Site UID: 58125) Observation
Information provided regarding the survival of WWII gun emplacement situated in a tree.

WWII anti-tank blocks (SU 35300 22900) (Site UID: 58126) Observation
Information provided regarding the survival of WWII anti-tank blocks.

Middlebridge Street (SU 35080 20876) (Site UID: 60385) Watching brief

Context One Archaeological Services carried out the observations at 72-80 Riverside Gardens/land forming rear of 129-135 Middlebridge Street. A shallow pit was uncovered and contained three small sherds of medieval pottery.

Wherwell

Fullerton Roman Villa (SU 37490 40060) (Site UID: 28882)

Excavation



Figure 15 Preparing the mosaic for lifting
(Photographs: Hampshire County Council).



Figure 16 Reassembling the mosaic

The Mars Mosaic was lifted from the floor of Fullerton Manor (Figs. 15-16). The mosaic was discovered at Fullerton Villa in the late 19th century and transferred some years later to Fullerton Manor. The mosaic was lifted in 17 separate pieces and was relocated to the Andover Museum, where it was unveiled in late 2009. The project was funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund and the work was carried out by Cliveden Conservation.

WINCHESTER

Alresford

Alresford Golf Course (SU 5818 3097) (EWC12002) Watching brief

Berkshire Archaeological Services observed topsoil stripping for a new practice range, and identified a single linear ditch feature, possibly associated with a field system.

Bishops Waltham

Bishops Waltham Palace (SU 55200 17350) (Site UID: 18435) Geophysical survey

The survey was carried out within the moated enclosure of the Bishop's Palace and to the south in the garden of Palace House. The work was by Archaeological Prospection Services of Southampton and was successful in verifying a number of buried structures. Most of these were situated in the northern sector of the area originally thought to be a courtyard. In particular, two buildings (one large and one small) were noted in the zone between the kitchen and brewhouse. In the garden of Palace House, several possible boundary walls were identified, along with a feature that could be a tunnel that is said to have linked the palace and the house.

Cheriton

The Old Rectory (SU 5819 2839) (EWC11980)

Building recording

The survey at this late 17th-century property was by Robert Adam Architects/Dan Cruickshank and was in connection with development proposals.

Curdrige

Sites were explored as part of the Hamble River Project by Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology. See the summary on p.9. They are also discussed in depth in the Final Report which is contained in the HCC back-up file for Monuid 60056.

Denmead

An archaeological walk over survey was conducted in the area of Creech Woods by Berkshire Archaeological Services. The purpose of this was to identify the location and extent of any archaeological remains and resulted in the recording of a range of archaeological features and deposits. The earliest evidence consists of two scatters of burnt flint (Site UID: 58152) (SU 65553 10784) and (Site UID: 58153) (SU 64077 10762), which indicates prehistoric activity in the woods. In both areas the frequency of the material was too low to suggest that it derived from a burnt mound, although buried concentrations of flints are probably located in the vicinity. It is also possible that associated prehistoric earthworks in the area may be obscured by the dense vegetation. A flat-topped oval mound was also surveyed (Site UID: 58150) (SU 64282 11230). It had dimensions of 8m x 16m and was 1m high, and although no trace of a ditch was observed it may be a round barrow of Neolithic/Bronze Age date. The most extensive evidence found related to a WWII prisoner of war camp (Site UID: 58149) (SU 65262 11064), which was constructed after the D-Day invasion for the purpose of containing the German militia. It is important because of the quantity and quality of the surviving structures. In particular, a number of well preserved building bases were surveyed, while the brick and concrete footings of six structures were found to survive to their original height. The foundations of about another seven structures were noted, although these were partially obscured by the undergrowth. Other features consist of brick or concrete pads, brick drains/sumps, a military trench and a dugout. The buildings and features were ranged either side of a layout of rectilinear tracks that have been identified as the principal camp roads.

Easton

The Dairy House (SU 5141 3202) (EWC 12020) Watching brief

Context One Archaeological Services observed topsoil stripping in advance of the construction of a ménage and associated works. A small number of archaeological features and deposits spanning the medieval, post-medieval and modern periods was revealed. Medieval features include a possible property boundary ditch and a buried subsoil. A small undated gully was recorded to the west of the property boundary ditch. In the south-east corner of the site was a large quarry, backfilled in the 19th and early 20th century.

Itchen Abbas

Itchen Abbas CP School (EWC12024) (Site UID: 60054) (SU 5359 3297) Watching brief

Wessex Archaeology carried out a watching brief during the initial construction phase of a multi-user games area. The 37m by 19m site was stripped to an average depth of 0.3m. Four archaeological features - three pits and one post-hole - were exposed. One pit was sample excavated. None of the features were dated. No graves or related funerary remains were revealed, and it may be concluded that the site lies outside the western extent of the late Roman and Anglo-Saxon cemetery.

Kings Worthy

Down Camp, Kings Worthy (SU 4735 3521) (EWC12019) Watching brief and excavation

An extended watching brief that involved excavation was carried out by Oxford Archaeology. On the north side of Bray House, a small group of archaeological features were revealed by topsoil stripping. These comprised two pits, three post-holes and a likely tree throw-hole with a possible post-hole at one edge. Several of the features contained pottery of late Bronze Age - early Iron Age date and it is likely that they were contemporaneous. Three post-holes in close proximity may have formed part of a structure that extended outside the area investigated. A notable number of worked flints were recovered. These represent knapping debitage, and have been dated to the late Bronze Age or possibly into the early Iron Age. Limited animal bone evidence suggests the presence of young and adult cattle. This small site suggests an area of settlement activity, possibly part of a small farmstead.

Princes Mead School, Worthy Park House (SU6694 3282) (EWC TBA) Geophysical survey

A geophysical survey was carried out by Wessex Archaeology in advance of the submission of a planning application for a proposed new sports facility close to the site of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery. A detailed gradiometer survey identified a number of anomalies of archaeological potential and some were close to the predicted route of a former Roman aqueduct.

Kings Worthy Primary School (SU 49245 32974) (Site UID: 59630) Watching brief

Archaeology South East undertook the work during the construction of a new extension at Kings Worthy Primary School. Archaeological features dating to the Iron Age, Roman and medieval periods were revealed during the investigations. The Iron Age features included a large ditch, a probable grain storage pit (containing the remains of three foetal or neonate dogs), part of a large, probably circular, post-built structure and several other post-holes and pits (Fig. 17). A small rectangular enclosure and infant burial were also uncovered but were not dated by artefacts, however their spatial association suggest an Iron Age date. The post-built structure was a probable roundhouse, but it appears to have been much larger than other such structures, and may have served a communal purpose. A medieval trackway also ran across the site. One of a group of post-holes adjacent to the post-built structure contained a sherd of possible early Roman pottery, although this could have been residual and no firm conclusions can be drawn from this limited evidence. The medieval track-way continues in both directions outside of the excavated area, and probably relates to a similar network of tracks that have been recorded during investigations, both to the south-west and north-east of the site.

Numerous artefacts were retrieved from the ditch fills, including pottery dating to the mid and late Iron Age, fired clay, worked flint, animal bone and a bone gouge. The animal bone, which was largely composed of cattle and sheep, but also dog, included fragments displaying evidence of butchery and also gnawing by carnivores. The nearby site at Eversley Park Recreation Ground included similar features, and it is likely that the school site is part of the same Iron Age settlement.

Micheldever

Northbrook Dairy Farm (SU 5118 4013) (EWC12001) Building recording

Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit carried out a programme of historic building recording of a model farm built around 1870. It was undertaken prior to redevelopment that involved the demolition of modern farm buildings and the conversion of the historic buildings to dwellings.

Old Alresford

Godsfield Chapel adjacent to Godsfield Farmhouse (SU 60431 37050) (Site UID: 10271)

Dendrochronology

A series of samples from the chapel were submitted for dendrochronological dating (English Heritage), but due to the fact that the rings only ranged in number between only 33 and 57, no reliable cross-matching or cross-dating was found.

Soberton

An archaeological walk over survey was conducted in West Walk, Soberton by Berkshire Archaeological Services. The purpose of this exercise was to identify the location and extent of any archaeological remains. A large number of archaeological features and deposits were recorded. The most significant discoveries comprised scatters of burnt flints, quarry features, earthwork enclosures, hollowways and the remnants of WWII military buildings.

Site of WWII military buildings West Walk (SU 59700 13700) (Site UID: 58154) Survey

A rectangular platform measuring 3.5m x 7.6m was recorded. The brick-built footings of a structure are also visible in this area. Several other building platforms exist nearby and are scattered with modern bricks. It is possible that all of these structures are of WWII date and relate to some sort of camp.

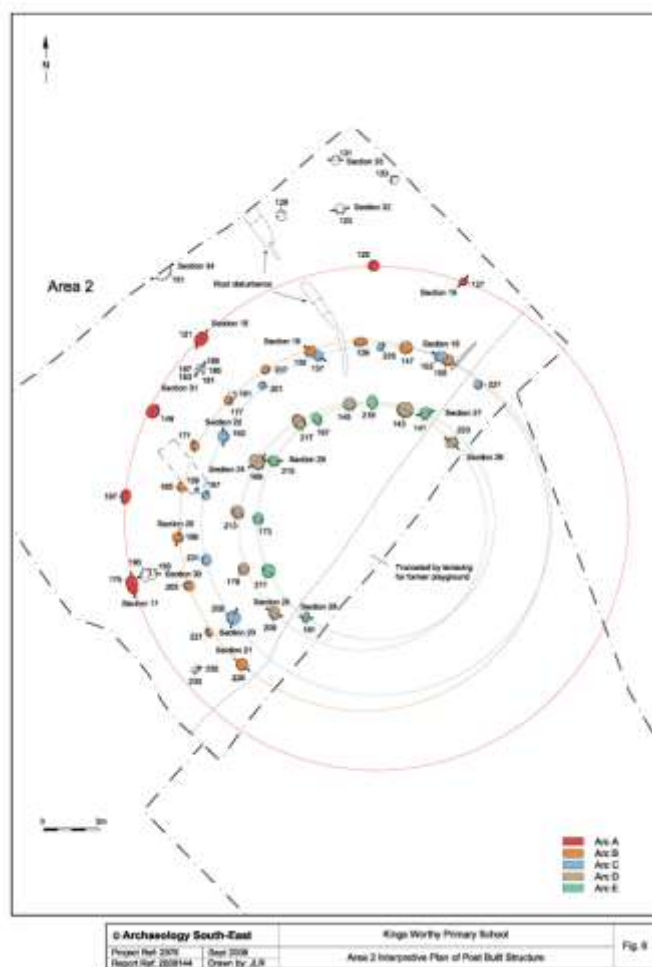


Figure 17 Interpretation of post-built structure (Archaeology South-East)

Prehistoric burnt flint scatter, West Walk (SU 60556 12273, SU 60515 12342) (Site UID's 58155 & 58156) Survey

Concentrations of burnt flints were recorded at these locations. It is possible that these flints relate to prehistoric or Roman activity in the area, although the nature of such an activity could not be determined.

Post-medieval earthworks and enclosures, West Walk (SU 59660 13074) (Site UID: 58157) Survey

A large number of linear earthworks and boundaries were recorded that formed part of a layout that subdivided the survey area into four principal zones. It may suggest contrasting land ownership or use in the past. The quality of preservation of these features marks them out as important, while their sharp profiles are typical of the post-medieval period. Interestingly, some of the sinuous earthworks may be of a fairly early date whereas the more regular, linear features are almost certainly of later date.

Post-medieval holloways, West Walk (SU 60100 12706) (Site UID: 58158) Survey

Several holloways were identified. Two of these are associated with quarry features, whilst causeways flanked by ditches define several short stretches of disused forest rides. All of these features are the products of erosion and thus mark established routes. Some were dated to the period after the late 18th century, but others relate to extraction/quarrying and are therefore earlier in date.

Post-medieval quarry features/extractive pits, West Walk (SU 59913 12100) (Site UID: 58159) Survey

A series of old diggings were visible. A number of these appear as prominent hollows and associated spoil heaps consistent with extractive activity. Other quarries within the area are characterised by isolated pits marked by large hollows. However, some of the linear hollows and embankments are more consistent with military trenches and may relate to the WWII camp in the area

St Cross

St Cross Hospital (SU4760 2773) (EWC TBA) Geophysical survey and excavations
Following a geophysical survey, a number of trenches were excavated by WARG members, aimed at clarifying the date and nature of various earthworks to the south of the Hospital and also to investigate the demolished southern range.

Twyford

WWII building containing borehole (SU 49266 24832) (Site UID: 58586) Observation
A number of modern features were located at this site through personal observations. Some of these features concurred with local oral traditions.

Winchester

Abbey Gardens, The Broadway (SU4848 2931) (EWC TBA) Evaluation and watching brief
Context One Archaeological Services excavated a small evaluation trench within the courtyard of the public toilets in Abbey Gardens in order to assess the impact of a proposed extension. Medieval remains were located at a depth of 0.55-0.7m below ground level, comprising a substantial wall or foundation core. The remains are likely to belong to St Mary's Abbey, potentially forming part of the north transept of the Abbey church. A subsequent watching brief did not reveal any additional remains due to the shallow nature of the groundworks.

14-20 Chesil Street (SU4864 2918) (EWC TBA) Evaluation
The work was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology in relation to proposed redevelopment of the site. The evaluation established that relatively deep deposits of overburden exist over the entire site, which appears to have been deposited in three phases, the earliest possibly of late Roman date, the second, from the 13-14th centuries and the latest from the late medieval/early post-medieval periods. The deposits are interpreted as deliberate dumps in order to raise ground levels adjacent to the river Itchen. The evaluation did not clarify whether earlier remains are present beneath these deposits.

East of Antrim House, St Cross Road (SU 4781 2872) (EWC 12026) Watching brief
Context One Archaeological Services observed excavations for a concrete foundation pad for a new boarding house for Winchester College. A large D-shaped medieval rubbish pit, cut into the natural sub-soil, was identified.

North side of Winchester Cathedral (SU4825 2927) (EWC TBA) Evaluation
An archaeological evaluation by Oxford Archaeology was undertaken on the north side of the Cathedral to the east of the north transept. At least nine inhumations were revealed, some in simple graves, others lined with chalk block cists. No definitive dating evidence was established, however the chalk cists are similar to those excavated on the site of the St Swithun's chapel in the 1960's. Artefactual material recovered from deposits cut from the graves suggests they are no earlier than the 13th century. Evidence of the early 20th-century underpinning of the Cathedral was also revealed.

Colebrook Street, Abbey Mill (SU 4843 2922) (EWC 12029) Building recording
A historic building assessment was undertaken by Forum Heritage Services in connection with the proposed re-use of the building. The report includes a detailed description of the development of the building (a former corn mill and silk mill) from the mid late 18th century to the present.

28 Jewry Street (SU 4805 2976) (EWC 11960) Evaluation and geotechnical survey
An archaeological evaluation by Wessex Archaeology was undertaken as a first stage of work prior to redevelopment of the site. A single trench revealed complex stratified archaeological features and deposits approximately 1m below the surface. The archaeological stratigraphy was found to be approximately 1.3m in depth. At the western end of the trench, remains of Romano-British activity, including possible structural / occupation evidence, were located. These were overlain by late Roman or immediately post-Roman "dark earth" deposits; this in turn was overlain by late Saxon/early medieval occupation surfaces. These surfaces were sealed by medieval waste deposits, through which were cut a series of medieval intercutting pits. Towards the east end of the trench, a series of metallised surfaces, representing the original line of Jewry Street, were investigated via a limited sondage. Potentially four different phases of street make-up and surfaces were identified, but these did not represent the entire sequence of the street's development. The latest surface was sealed by a deposit containing ceramics of 10th -12th century date. Partial remains of a structure fronting the west side of the street

was represented by a thin rammed chalk and flint nodule footing, and some associated surfaces or make up layers. A second wall footing, located c.5.0m from the street frontage, was revealed as the corner of a substantial flint and chalk block structure. These structures were probably later medieval in date.

An associated geotechnical investigation (comprising 4 boreholes) was monitored by archaeologists and provided information about the overall depth of deposits, as well as suggesting that wells or deep pits were present within the site.

Land adjacent to St John's Croft (SU 4881 2955) (EWC 12064) Geophysical survey

Detailed magnetic, earth resistance and ground penetrating radar surveys were carried out by Stratascan over a total area of c.0.42ha at St John's Croft, in connection with development proposals. All three techniques used were successful in indicating targets of possible archaeological origins (potentially including burials). Areas of possible structural remains or compacted ground were also identified along with areas of ground disturbance and a possible former ground surface.

St John's Croft (SU 4881 2955) (EWC 12008) Evaluation

Work by Oxford Archaeology, following a previous geophysical survey, revealed a significant number of pits and some associated post-holes and gullies which dated to the medieval period. No structures were recorded, but these features are interpreted as backyard or garden activity relating to possible tenements on the road frontage to the south. The activity appears to be domestic in character, but some evidence for metal working on the site was also noted.

81 North Walls, Reference Library and Library Headquarters (SU 48096 29811) (EWC 11957) Evaluation

Wessex Archaeology carried out an evaluation comprising two machine trial pits to inform future decisions concerning the treatment of any archaeological remains during redevelopment of the site. The fieldwork revealed that areas of the site had been extensively landscaped and built up with soil during the post-medieval period. This soil horizon overlay deposits that contained finds which date from the Roman to post-medieval periods, and are likely to represent dumping or terracing in the post-medieval and modern periods. Augering within the trial pits indicated that the soils extended to a depth of 2.80-3.10m from the existing ground surface before the natural geology was encountered.

81 North Walls (SU 4809 2981) (EWC 12015) Building recording

A programme of historic building recording was undertaken at this former private residence, school and latterly library by Westwaddy ADP (architects), in connection with redevelopment proposals. A summary of the form, function, structure, materials, layout, date and development sequence of the building was compiled.

Wolvesey Castle (SU 4844 2909) (EWC 11951) Watching brief

A watching brief was carried out by Southampton Archaeology Unit in advance of the installation of two notice boards. The work revealed possible, but not clearly dated, demolition horizons.

FINDS REPORTED TO THE PORTABLE ANTIQUITIES SCHEME IN 2008

By Rob Webley

A total of 1,804 Hampshire finds were recorded on the Portable Antiquities Scheme database during 2008.

- These were from all periods from the Palaeolithic to c. 1800 AD, with the following breakdown: Stone Age (4%), Bronze Age (1%), Iron Age (3%), Roman (43%), Early-medieval (4%), Medieval (25%) and Post-medieval (20%).
- They were made from a range of materials: metal (94%, of which copper alloys, 76%), worked stone (4%), and pottery (2%).
- Most finds were discovered whilst metal-detecting (96%), some as 'eyes only' surface finds; most others were discovered through fieldwalking (3%) or as other chance finds (1%).

A proportion of finds examined by the Hampshire Finds Liaison Officer and 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 2008. The PAS database number (Find ID) is included in each description. The public online database (www.finds.org.uk/database) contains detailed information and colour photographs for each object recorded by the Scheme, including those below.

Principal Finds

Palaeolithic handaxe from Stubbington CP (HAMP-0ED045)



A knapped Lower Palaeolithic handaxe of dark grey-brown flint with a white-grey patina measuring 108.5mm by 62.0mm by 33.5mm and weighing 223g. It is sub-cordate in shape, but incomplete, missing its tip. The axe has a shallow S-shaped profile. It is covered by shallow flaking, particularly along its edges; removals in the lower half of the axe towards the butt end make it ergonomic in the hands of a right-handed individual. The facets have been somewhat smoothed by water action; the coastal findspot is close to Rainbow Bar, Hill Head, famed for its very early stone tools (see e.g. Hack 1999). A substantial group of other Lower Palaeolithic material from the vicinity is being recorded on the PAS database.

Iron Age coin from Binsted CP (HAMP-A5D123)

A base silver stater measuring 20.4mm by 17.4mm by 2.9mm and weighing 4.63g. The very worn obverse shows a bust facing right, while the reverse depicts a horse with a human head going right and an indistinct boar below. This uninscribed mid 1st-century BC coin is from Armorica (modern-day Brittany). Most coins of similar type found in Britain have findspots on the Hampshire/West Sussex coast or on the Isle of Wight; few have come this far inland.



Iron Age coin from Odiham CP (HAMP-7BF4B2)



A gold stater of Epaticcus measuring 17mm in diameter. The obverse shows a corn ear dividing the legend 'TAS-CI F'. The reverse shows a horse going right whose rider raises a spear. It is inscribed 'EPATI-C-V', with the majority of the legend below the horse. Together, the inscriptions tell us that the coin was issued by Epaticcus, 'son of Tasciovanus', of the Catuvallauni. This coin, with its Catuvallaunian/Trinovantian designs, is indicative of the encroachments this group was making into the traditional Atrebatian area of northern Hampshire in the early 1st century AD.

Roman denarius hoard from Hursley CP (NCL-7902B6 / 2008 T767)



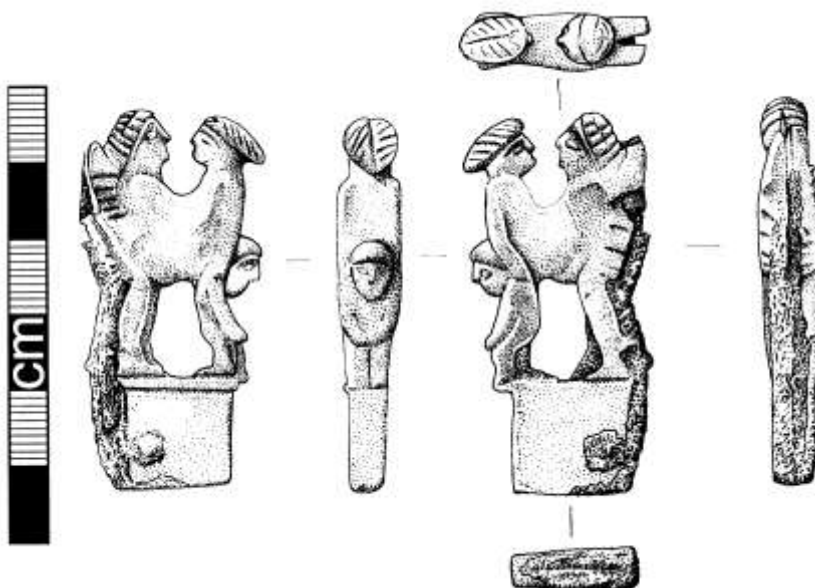
A small group consisting of four Republican denarii, one Republican denarius serratus, one denarius of Octavian as Caesar (36 BC), and two denarii of Augustus (the name Octavian adopted when he became emperor). The earliest of these silver coins dates to 118 BC, while the later Augustan coin could date up to AD 14; coins of all these types continued to circulate until the late 1st century AD. This group, possibly from a purse, could therefore have been buried in the years following the invasion of AD 43. As such it is comparable with a slightly larger Republican/early imperial coin group also from the vicinity of Winchester (HAMP-CC27E5 / 2006 T163 / WINCM:C6489-6512; Webley 2009, 21). This hoard is being acquired by Winchester Museums Service, which has already acquired the other.

Roman coin hoard from Southampton CP (HAMP- B41528 / 2008 T167)



A group comprising 4,387 late 3rd-century Roman coins, all copper-alloy (billon) radiates with the exception of a single silver denarius of Carinus (AD 283-285). The group was deposited in a grey coarseware vessel. The earliest coin is an issue of Volusian (AD 251-253), while the latest is an undated issue of Carausius (AD 286-293). The hoard contains issues of a total of twenty-four emperors or empresses with an emphasis on coins of Gallienus (sole reign, AD 260-268), Claudius II (AD 268-270) and Tetricus I (AD 271-274). There are very few contemporary copies, with only nine obvious 'barbarous radiates' amongst the assemblage. This hoard is being acquired by Southampton City Museums.

Roman knife from Over Wallop CP (HAMP-4D3135)



A Roman folding knife, the cast copper-alloy handle of which is an erotic scene modelled in the round. The handle is sub-rectangular and openwork; it measures 50.6mm by 24.7mm by 8.2mm and weighs 33.95g. An iron

blade has corroded in its folded position within a slot in the handle. The handle depicts a standing male figure engaged in sexual intercourse with a woman seated on the bent shoulders of a third person who is kneeling on one knee. This latter is smaller, appears to wear a hat and has clasped hands. The distinctive hairstyles on both main figures are incised. The woman and the kneeling figure are naked, while the man wears boots and possibly a tunic; his hands support the woman's legs around his waist. The group is set on a largely plain square pedestal. The knife is virtually identical to an example found at Verulamium (modern-day St Albans) in a 4th-century context (Frere 1984, 56-59; ref. 217, Plate III). A further example of this type can be found recorded on the PAS database (ref. SF-A23522), with other similar examples known (see discussion in *ibid.*, 58-59 / Plate III; Mills 2000, 87; ref. RB259). On a more unusual variant recorded on the PAS database (ref. LIN-536F87) a severed head has intruded into the scene!

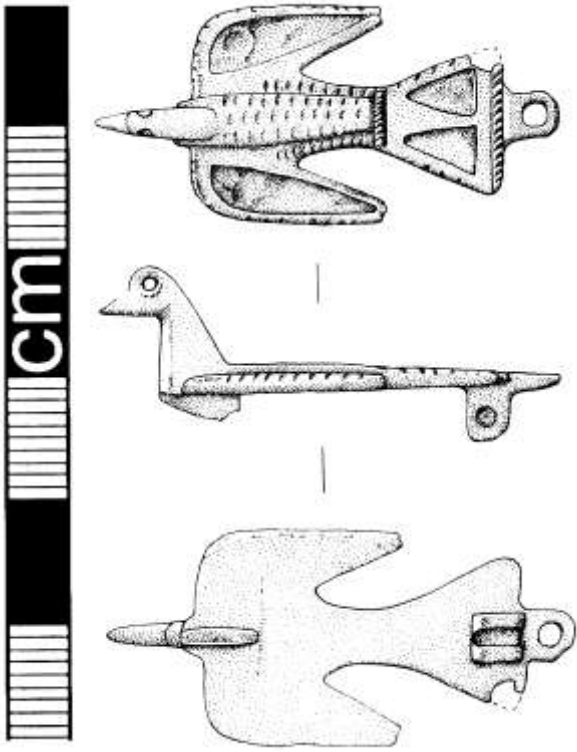
Roman plate brooch from Kings Worthy CP (HAMP-D570C6)



A broken cast copper-alloy plate brooch after the style of the Dragonesque type (late 1st to late 2nd century AD). It measures 27.7mm by 16.2mm by 3.0mm and weighs 4.54g. The brooch is a moulded S-shape, with an expanded central area which features five recessed cells divided by diagonal ribs. These were filled with enamel, including reds. The bow is broken below the expanded centre with around 70% of the brooch surviving overall. The usual zoomorphic head is absent at the extant terminal; rather there is a large circular perforation with a phallic protrusion beyond, moulded in profile. The pin is retained within the perforation. Dragonesque brooches are most common in north-east England, although a pair has been found locally in a late 1st-century Winchester cremation grave (Rees *et al.* (eds.) 2008, 40-41; refs. 49, 50).

Roman plate brooch from Micheldever CP (HAMP-10DC27)

A cast copper-alloy plate brooch in the form of a 'bird in flight'. The brooch measures 37.6mm by 18.3mm by 2.3mm and weighs 5.43g. The bird has a flat body, spread wings with enamelling, and a triangular tail with enamel in two cells terminating in a chain loop; the plain neck and head rise high from the plane of the brooch. Much of the enamel has decayed but some may have been red. The eyes are rendered by a perforation. A raised spine on the body features crescentic punch marks in groups of three. On the lower surface the hinged pin is missing, although the pin lugs and catch-plate survive. Hattatt (1987, 224) suggests that such brooches are a native British type, with most being found in southern Britain.



Roman buckle from Kings Worthy CP (HAMP-C65AB6)



A damaged but mostly complete late Roman cast copper-alloy openwork buckle plate with integral frame (4th/5th century AD). The artefact measures 59.7mm by 44.9mm by 2.5mm and weighs 25.23g. The buckle is largely flat, but with bevelling to the upper surface on both sides of the outer edge of the frame, and around the sides of the plate. The plain frame is kidney shaped. The corroded remains of an iron pin remain in a central perforation at the frame end of the integral plate. The openwork plate features three central rectangular apertures, each with a circular hole at each end. The outer edges of the plate have groups of moulded knops adjacent to the circular holes and at the attachment end. In each corner of the plate is a rivet hole; three retain a copper-alloy rivet with hammered down terminal. This object is much larger than published examples of Roman buckles with integral openwork plates; for example, those illustrated in Appels and Laycock (2007, 230-231) tend to be smaller and less ornate. The object is tentatively classified as a Hawkes and Dunning (1961, 21ff.) Type IIa buckle which are similar in form, but smaller.

Early-medieval zoomorphic mount from Petersfield area (LVPL-E6F3E3)

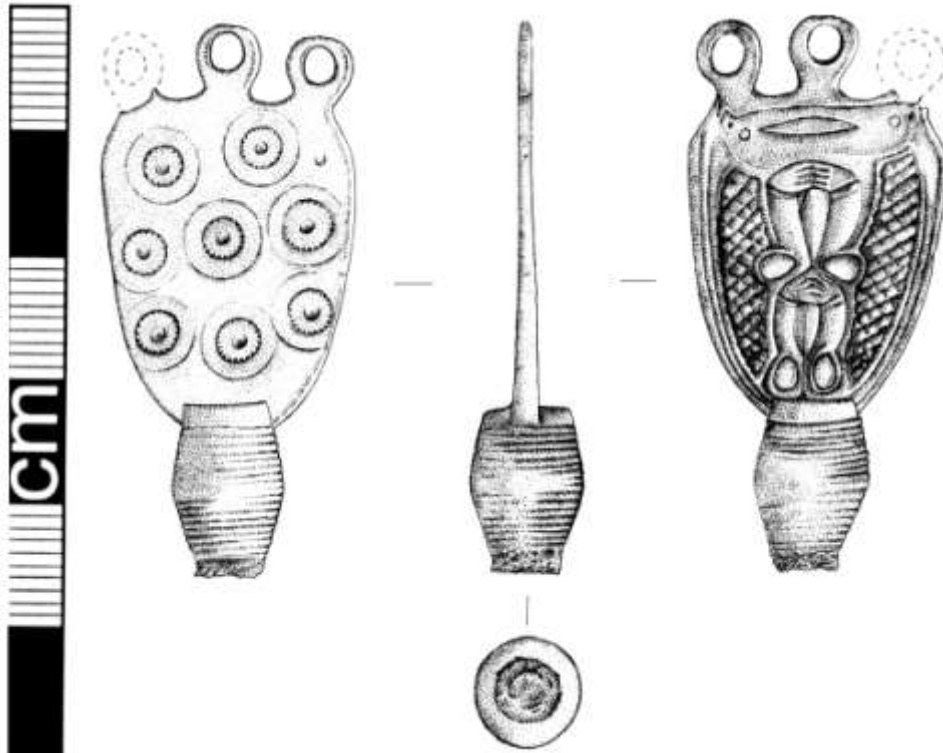


A copper-alloy mount in the form of a sea creature measuring 76mm by 31mm by 4mm and weighing 37.2g. The mount is broadly of elongated sub-oval form with a trapezoidal extension for the creature's tail. The head is missing after an old break. It has a central raised longitudinal rectangular panel running the length of the body. There are four small 'fins' (surviving at varying lengths) with incised lines and traces of gilding, one 'fin' has been repaired by riveting it back on. The tail is incomplete with an uneven end; it is recessed on the upper surface and thinner than the body. The object is similar in style to what Dickinson (2005, 130-131) calls 'aquatic board mounts' which are thought to be of 6th century date and used on shields or possibly harnesses.

Early-medieval chatelaine from Micheldever CP (HAMP-235970)

A cast copper-alloy chatelaine measuring 46.5mm by 21.8mm by 1.6mm and weighing 12.24g (Naylor *et al.* (eds.) 2009, 330-332; Hammond 2009, 96; fig. 1.9). It comprises a large pendant fitting with a biconical neck decorated with incised transverse lines, imitating a spacer bead. A bell-shaped plate appears to be slotted into the neck but is in fact integrally cast. From the wider end of the plate protrude two flat circular loops; there would have been a third but this has been lost in antiquity. The extant loops both show evidence of wear on their lower edges where implements would have hung. The plate is decorated on both sides. The more ornate surface features a raised border of three bands with grooves between. Within the sunken field are two 'beak-headed' creatures facing each other in profile, rendered in low relief level with the border. Their 'beaks' are connected, and the tips of their clawed 'hands' and 'feet' also meet. The heads each feature a defined ear and a punched

annulet eye. The forelegs and rearlegs are both raised. They both have moulded 'joints' where they meet the body. The long bodies follow the border and are separated from the heads and joints by a groove. Within a plain rim the bodies are decorated with closely packed pellets giving the effect of scales or feathers. The other side of the plate is decorated with three rows of lightly punched double ring and dot motifs.



It is assumed that this object was worn with the bead at the top. The image shown and described above is from the presumed viewpoint of the wearer who sees the bead as closest to them. However, other viewers would see it the other way up with the bead at the top; when viewed at that orientation the limbs of the creatures can be interpreted as a pair of face-masks, one above the other. This optical ambiguity by which designs can be viewed in different ways appears deliberate and is not uncommon on objects of this period. This object bears comparison with another chatelaine recorded on the PAS database from Norfolk (ref. NMS-2139A6), and pendants from the North Downs, Kent (Treasure Case 2003 T207; TAR 2003, 72-73; ref. 94.2). Such objects are of a Continental type and reveal evidence of contact in the 7th century.

Early-medieval hanging bowl escutcheon from Broughton CP (WMID-B145A3)



A cast copper-alloy mount measuring 45.1mm by 25.8mm and weighing 15.17g (*Portable Antiquities and Treasure Annual Report 2007*, 102; ref. 182). The escutcheon has an oval plate with a large integral hook at the apex and an old break at the lower edge which has removed the end. The outer surface of the plate is decorated with recessed cells, some of which retain red enamel. The cells are geometric, with those towards the sides curving with the side of the mount. The integral semicircular hook terminates in a zoomorphic head, possibly that of a bird, that was probably originally bent downwards to rest on the rim of the bowl; this is now damaged and the tip bent over to meet the base of the hook. This artefact is thought to be of British (7th century) or perhaps Irish (8th century) origin due to the cell work.

Early-medieval penny of Offa from Broughton CP (SUR-3017D5)



This 8th-century silver coin measures 16.0mm in diameter and weighs 0.97g. The obverse shows the bust of Offa of Mercia (757-796 AD) facing right with his name and title inscribed around. The reverse depicts an elaborate floriated cross with a small saltire in its central lozenge. The inscription '+ I-B-B-A' in the angles of the cross gives the name of the moneyer; Ibba is thought to have struck at London. This penny forms part of the 'light coinage' of Offa, and as such can be dated between c. 765 and c. 792; the bust type perhaps suggests a date after c. 787.

Early-medieval halfpenny of Aethelstan from Wonston CP (HAMP-55EAA4)



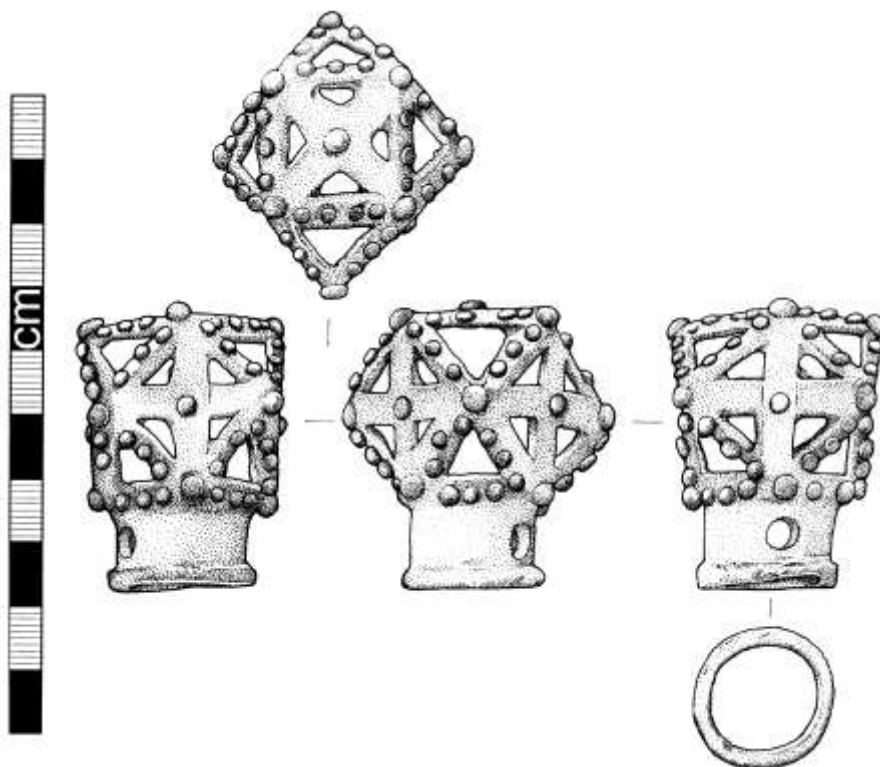
A broken and bent 10th-century silver halfpenny of Aethelstan (EMC 2008.0114; Allen *et al.* (eds.) 2009, 278; ref. 315; Naylor *et al.* (eds.) 2009, 331-332). The coin measures 16.1mm by 9.8mm by 0.7mm and weighs 0.45g. The obverse bears a small cross in the centre with the king's name and title around the edge, while the reverse has the moneyer's name in two lines, separated by a row of three crosses, with a trio of pellets above and below (when complete). The extant inscription suggests that the moneyer was Cunerof. Round early-medieval halfpenny coins are rare finds; they begin with coins of Alfred of Wessex (871-899 AD) and end with the reforms of Edgar in 973 after which pennies were cut into fractions for a period of over 300 years. To date this is only one of two halfpennies of Aethelstan (924-939 AD) recorded on the PAS database.

Early-medieval coin brooch from Andover CP (HAMP-94D5C6 / 2008 T457)



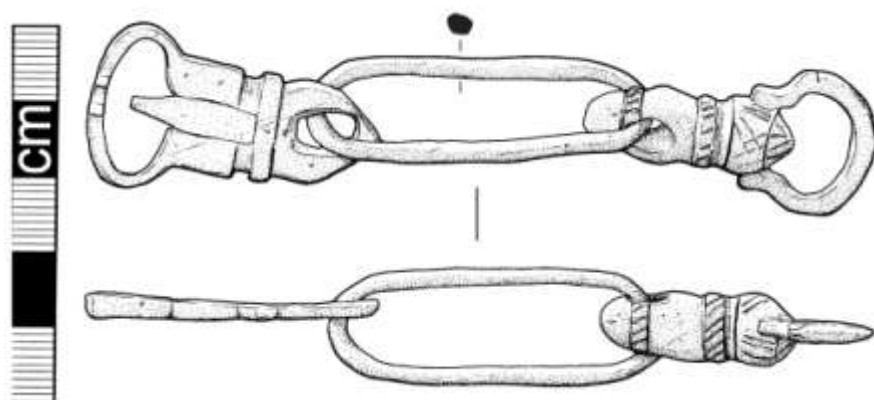
A damaged and incomplete brooch formed from a silver penny of Eadwig (King of all England, 955-957 AD, King of Wessex 957-959 AD). The brooch measures 21mm by 16mm and weighs 1.04g. The reverse is a rare floral variety probably minted in the West Midlands while he was King of all England. The curvilinear motifs are divided by the legend across the coin's centre; the latter, although truncated, gives the moneyer as Sedeman. It is the reverse that has been gilded for display as a brooch, rather than the obverse with its small cross and the king's name. The coin was perforated at the top and bottom for mounting; only the lower iron rivet remains in situ.

Medieval staff terminal from Whitchurch CP (HAMP-8C67D6)



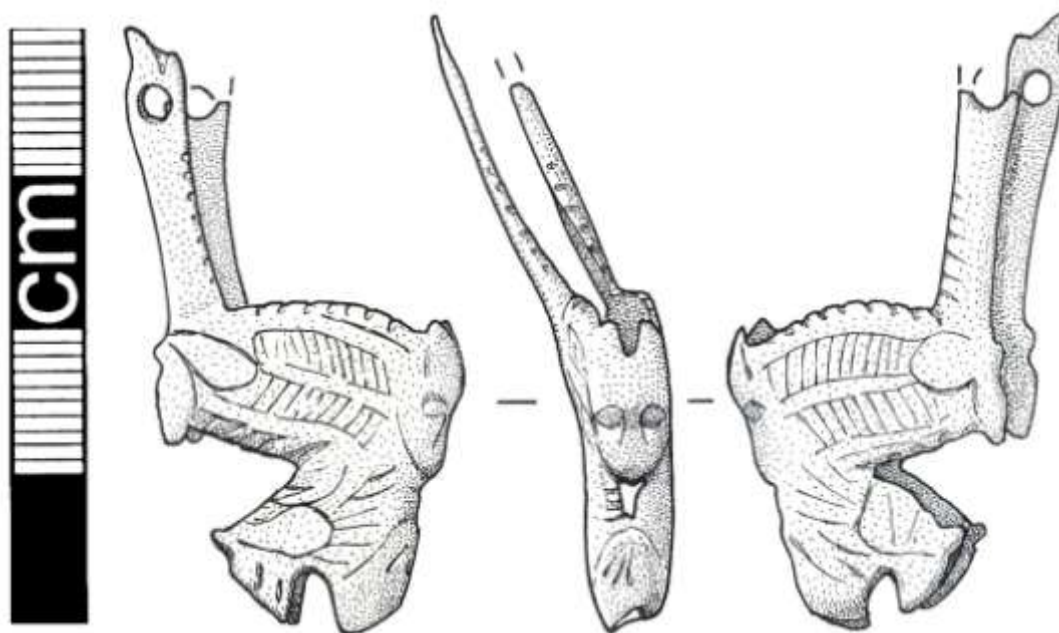
A cast copper-alloy artefact measuring 45.4mm by 32.5mm and weighing 57.6g. The object consists of an openwork head with a circular sleeve emerging from one of the faces. The head is in the shape of a cube with the corners cut off; each face is formed by a lozenge with a central cross. The object is decorated with pellets of various sizes along the sides of the lozenges and in the centre of each cross. The sleeve terminates in a collar and features two opposing rivet holes aligned with the centres of two of the sides. Such objects were once thought to be sword pommels but have been reinterpreted as lower terminals from medieval ecclesiastical cross-staffs dating from the 11th century onwards (see *Portable Antiquities Scheme Annual Report 2004/05*, 65; ref. 113).

Medieval buckle and swivel from Marchwood CP (NCL-5D3D67)



A cast copper-alloy buckle and swivel connected by a link (Naylor *et al.* (eds.) 2009, 330-331). The ensemble measures 110mm by 22.2mm and weighs 26.8g. The buckle has an oval frame and integral plate with a perforated pentagonal terminal attached to the link. The buckle pin is extant. The swivel has a rounded terminal, again perforated to accommodate the oval link. Above and below the hole is a cabled collar. The boss above rotates within the swivel, attached to the boss is a D-shaped loop with zoomorphic heads at each end. The function of the group is uncertain, but may have been used on a horse harness, a baldric to hold a hunting horn or part of a pet's leash.

Medieval scabbard chape from Broughton CP (SUR-43C192)



A copper-alloy scabbard chape measuring 44.4mm by 21.1mm and weighing 6.76g (Naylor *et al.* (eds.) 2009, 330-331). The object is formed of a folded plate with arms extending upwards at right angles from the two upper outer corners of the plate; the arms run parallel and are both perforated at their ends, although one has a broken tip. The main plate depicts a pair of squirrel-like animals moulded in low relief with further decoration incised. The heads are on the outer side of the fold with the bodies depicted on the sides. They are probably mating. Chapes of similar construction have been found with Romanesque style motifs and are dated to around the 12th century.

Medieval harness pendant from Wonston CP (HAMP-19E403)



A square copper-alloy harness pendant measuring 31.6 mm by 23.3 mm and weighing 7.85g. The pendant has the usual perforated transverse suspension loop protruding from the centre of its upper surface. Unusual, however, is the composite construction of this artefact which is formed of a grille with a raised centre attached to the backplate in each corner by a rivet. There is a central square hole in the grille to allow for a separate fitting consisting of four prongs bent round on themselves into a claw retaining what appears to be a broken fragment of green glass. Gilding survives all over this 12th-/13th-century artefact.

Post-medieval cloth seal from Wonston CP (HAMP-19B0F2)



This 16th-/17th-century lead-alloy cloth seal measures 27.9mm by 25.5mm by 1.4mm thick and weighs 7.88g. The upper surface bears a representation of St Peter stamped in low relief showing him haloed and holding a large key in each hand. The legend is indistinct but reads 'ST PEETER', a Low-Germanic spelling. This suggests that the seal originated in Turnhout (in modern-day Belgium), although the design is not noted elsewhere. The lower surface bears the imprint of the fabric which was a striped twill. This find was donated to Winchester Museums Service (WINCM:AY 396).

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 (HAMP), David Williams (SUR) and M. Hoyle (NCL). All images are copyright of Winchester Museums Service / PAS.

References

- Allen, M., Leins, I. and Moorhead, S. (eds.) 2009 'Coin Register 2009', *The British Numismatic Journal* 2009, 79, 254-287.
- Appels, A and Laycock, S. 2007 *Roman buckles & military fittings*, Witham: Greenlight Publishing.

- Dickinson, T. 2005 'Symbols of Protection: the significance of animal-ornamented shields in early Anglo-Saxon England', *Medieval Archaeology*, 49, 109-163.
- Frere, S. 1984 *Verulamium Excavations, Volume III*, Oxford: Oxford University Committee for Archaeology.
- Hack, B. 1999 'More stone tools from Rainbow Bar, Hillhead', *Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club Archaeological Society*, 54, 163-171.
- Hammond, B. 2009 *British Artefacts: Volume 1 – Early Anglo-Saxon (AD 400 - 650)*, Witham: Greenlight Publishing.
- Hattatt, R. 1987 *Brooches of Antiquity*, Oxford: Oxbow Books.
- Hawkes, S.C. and Dunning, G.C. 1961 'Soldiers and Settlers in Britain, Fourth to Fifth Century' *Medieval Archaeology*, 5, 1-70.
- Mills, N. 2000 *Celtic and Roman Artefacts*, Witham: Greenlight Publishing.
- Naylor, J., Leahy, K. and Egan, G. (eds.) 2009 'Medieval Britain and Ireland, 2008 – Portable Antiquities Scheme', *Medieval Archaeology*, 53, 327-346.
- Portable Antiquities Scheme Annual Report 2004/05*, London: Museums, Libraries and Archives Council.
- Portable Antiquities and Treasure Annual Report 2007*, London: British Museum.
- Rees, H., Crummy, N., Ottaway, P.J. and Dunn, G. (eds.) 2008 *Artefacts and society in Roman and medieval Winchester*, Winchester: Winchester Museums.
- Treasure Annual Report 2003*, London: DCMS.
- Webley, R. 2009 'Archaeology in Hampshire – Annual Report for 2006 – The Portable Antiquities Scheme': <http://www.fieldclub.hants.org.uk/hampshire-archaeology-report-2006-pas.pdf>.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY MUSEUMS SERVICE 2009

By Kay Ainsworth

A selection of the items relevant to the County of Hampshire brought to the Hampshire County Museums Service in 2009 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

Odiham. From a garden in Odiham. ALTCM 1775

17th-century copper alloy trader's token. Obv: Initials I.A.S in the centre. Legend: Of Odiham. Rev: 1668 in centre. Legend: John Spier.

Alton. Found in Alton, pre-1951. ALTCM 1770

Roman. Commemorative medallion of the emperor Commodus. Obv: Laureate and cuirassed bust facing right. Legend: M. Commodus Antoninus Augustus Brit. Rev: Commodus as Hercules with Victory. Leg: PMTRPX IMP VIII COS IIII P.P

Andover. Roman Way. ANDAM 1793

Iron Age coarse ware pottery and early Roman fine ware sherds.

Ashley Down. SU 3940 3012 ALTCM 1764

Roman combed tile and mortar.

Basingstoke. ANDAM 1778

17th-century copper alloy token. Obv: A stag with antlers. Legend: John Purdue at Ye White Harte Overton 1670. Rev: Initials I.I.P. His half penny Overton.

Bordon area. WINCH 1144

Mesolithic flint including blade segments, points, burins, graters, truncated burins, scrapers, knives, cores, hammer stone, and debitage.

Bromwich Farm. FRHFM 1577

Palaeolithic flint axe, small and very worn.

Chalton, found in fields. FRHFM 1581

Two flint Mesolithic axes, one Neolithic flint flaked chisel, one Neolithic large flint flaked axe with butt missing, one Neolithic small flaked axe, and a hammer stone. Also a small iron cannon ball 1.5" bore.

Christchurch, from the water meadows. CHRRH 1224

Medieval jug sherd with pinched decoration. 13th-14th century.

Hamble Shore. HVNHM 1867

Palaeolithic flint ovate axe.

Holt Pound and Old Down Wood. Roman Road Survey. WINCH 3752

Roman abraded sherds probably Alice Holt ware.

Kimpton, from a local field. ANDAM 1730

Roman roof tile including tegula and imbrex.

Kingsclere. Gailey Mill. BSKWM 1914

Mesolithic flint axe.

Kingsley. SU 802 383 ALTCM 1713

Palaeolithic multi-purpose knife- scraper.

Longparish, dug up in garden. ANDAM 1754

Byzantine copper alloy follis. Very worn but possibly Justinian I. Obv: Head facing right. Rev: The letter 'M' signifying its equivalence to 40 nummia.

North Wallington, found in a garden. FRHFM 1628

18th-century copper commercial token. Issued by I. Jordan a Gosport draper. Obv: Sir Bevois in armour with morion and plume: A small shield of arms gules charged with roses on the breast. Legend: Promissory half penny. Rev: A three masted collier under full sail. Legend: Pro Bone Publico. 1794 in the exergue.

Ringwood. Linwood Forest. CHRRH 1237

Roman grey ware sherds from storage vessels, jars and bowls, some with bead and everted rims.

Soldridge. Alton. Visitor from Germany collected and sent by post

Mesolithic flint fabricator and flakes.

Stanstead Forest. SU 1175 7530 and Allmount, Riders Lane SU 712 073 and SU 717 073. HVNHM 1876

A selection of Mesolithic and Neolithic flint.

Swains Hill Farm. ALTCM 1758

(1) 15th-17th-century copper alloy clothing fastener with quatrefoil openwork design with sub-rectangular loop. (2) 15th-17th-century fragment of crotal bell. (3) 17th-18th-century piece of frame with rosette and foliate decoration.

Thrupton. ANDAM 1782

Anglo-Saxon 8th-century silver sceatta. Mercian type. Obv: Confronted heads, cross with trident base between. Rev: Four birds clockwise around cross.