

# Archaeology in Hampshire



**Annual Report 2010**

## **INTRODUCTION**

Welcome to the Annual Report of Archaeology in Hampshire for 2010. 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 (HFC) 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 2008 the report has been published annually and copies are available for download from the HFC [website](#).

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 Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record](#) (AHBR) database for Hampshire. 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 2010 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, Alex Godden, Charlotte Malone and Thomas Sunley, 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 who have provided information (in no particular order): Ingrid Peckham (Southampton City Council), and Dr Andy Russel (Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit), Jennifer Macey (Portsmouth City Council), Tracy Mathews (Winchester Museums Service), Dave Allen (Hampshire County Council: Basing House, and list of identifications from the county museums), Amanda Clarke (University of Reading: Silchester), Dr Simon Roffey (University of Winchester: St Mary Magdalen Leper Hospital), Edward Roberts, Julie Gardiner (Wessex Archaeology), Cynthia Poole (Cholderton Estate) Mark Peryer (Basingstoke Archaeological and Historical Society), Tiziana Vitali (Pre-Construct Archaeology), Martin Wilson (Souterrain Archaeological Services), Dick Selwood, Chris Sellen and Don Bryan (WARG, St Cross), Steve Preston (Thames Valley Archaeological Services), Diana King (Foundations Archaeology), Ross Turle (Winchester Museums Services), Melissa Melikian (AOC Archaeology Group) and Jon Murray (Archaeological Solutions). Finally, thanks have to be extended to Rob Webley for bringing together so admirably the selections of PAS finds.

## CONTENTS

Archaeology in Hampshire	4
Finds reported to the Portable Antiquities Scheme	41
Hampshire County Museums Service identifications	53

Email contact for editor: [Nick.Stoodley@winchester.ac.uk](mailto:Nick.Stoodley@winchester.ac.uk)

Front cover      Post-medieval coin hoard from Bishops Waltham

## **BASINGSTOKE AND DEANE**

### **Church Oakley**

*The Well House, Rectory Road (NGR 456720 150400) (Site UID: TBA)* Building recording  
Wessex Archaeology was commissioned to carry out an assessment of the Well House prior to its extension and redevelopment. The building lies within Church Oakley Conservation Area (designated 1976) and is a Grade II listed building. A search of the relevant historic maps, plans and documents combined with a visual examination has enabled the production of phased floor plans of the house indicating several phases of alteration and adaptation. A description of the main rooms of the property accompanied by digital images highlights the surviving historic features present.

The story of the Well House is one of continuous change and adaptation. Few historical sources exist for the building prior to the 19<sup>th</sup> century, although records indicating a charge on the property date from c. 1700 and the building is first depicted on maps dating from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. The property was initially constructed as a humble, two-and-a-half bay, timber framed cottage with thatched roof during the late 16<sup>th</sup> or 17<sup>th</sup> century and the lobby entrance plan form is typical of buildings of this date in Hampshire. During the later 17<sup>th</sup> - 18<sup>th</sup> centuries the building was extended to the east and a rear stair turret added in order to access a new attic floor created within the roofspace. Subsequently the building was gentrified with the addition of a brick frontage and tile roof. At some stage during the early-mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, four windows on the front elevation were replaced with the present large horizontal sashes. Records from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century onwards indicate that the property was operating as a shop which continued until the late 1930s. During this time the property expanded and adapted to take on numerous roles including that of bakery, grocers, coal merchant, post office and telephone exchange. In addition to the growth of outbuildings to the rear of the property, during the late 19<sup>th</sup> - early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries the building was substantially extended to the rear. Following the end of the lease in 1937, the property reverted to a private house. More change and adaptation followed as the numerous small outbuildings to the rear were swept away and the building became known as the Well House. The final expansion phase occurred 1968-1972 when a single storey extension was added to the south-eastern corner.

### **Hannington**

*Hannington BTS, Ccottington's Hill (SU 452740 156820) (Site UID: TBA)* Watching brief  
Wessex Archaeology carried out a watching brief at the Hannington Broadcasting Transmission Station. Previous work, undertaken by the Winchester Museum Service in 1999, uncovered three earthworks that did not appear on 19<sup>th</sup>- and early 20<sup>th</sup>-century maps of the site, but which were considered to be of medieval and post-medieval date. The recent watching brief recorded and excavated two curvilinear ditches, which produced pottery of c. 13<sup>th</sup>- 15<sup>th</sup>-century date.

### **Kingsclere**

*The Old Mill (SU 52398 58727) (Site UID: 62025)* Watching brief  
John Moore Heritage Services carried out observations which revealed structures associated with an earlier phase of the building and the possible orientation of the earlier millstream property.

### **North Waltham**

*Land to the south-west of North Waltham (SU 56020 45850) (Site UID: 38029)* Fieldwalking  
The fieldwalking was undertaken by Basingstoke Archaeological and Historical Society (BAHS) alongside a series of cropmarks. The site has been interpreted as small Romano-British farmstead on the basis of the finds that were recovered (pottery, roof tile, brick, flint and burnt flint). Additional details about this, and the following two BAHS projects, will be provided in due course.

*South of Dean Heath Copse (SU 57550 47420) (Site UID: 37863)* Fieldwalking  
A banjo enclosure identified from air photograph, in proximity to those at Site UID's 38026 ([see Annual Report for 2008](#)) & 54272, was the subject of a BAHS fieldwalking project (Dummer Lane 2).

*South of Dean Heath Copse (SU 57340 47280) (Site UID: 54272)* Fieldwalking  
A banjo enclosure identified from air photograph, in proximity to those at Site UID's 38026 ([see Annual Report for 2008](#)) & 37863, was the subject of a BAHS fieldwalking project (Dummer Lane 1).

## Old Basing and Lychpit

*West Gatehouse, Basing House (SU 66177 52550) (Site UID: TBA)* Excavation

Further work on the west gatehouse to the bailey was carried out by Hampshire Museum's Service (Fig. 1). Limited excavation took place to facilitate the construction of a new footbridge, which will form part of the discovery trail from Garrison Gate onto the bailey terrace at Basing.

The most significant trench cut a section into the ditch between the bridge abutments, encountering a flat solid chalk base at a depth of 1.4m. This was surprisingly clear of primary silts and the first layer of significance was a jumble of brick rubble and mortar which presumably relates to the 'destruction phase' of October 1645 and later (Fig. 2). In among this material was the skeleton of a small dog, but other finds were few.



Fig. 1 View of excavation on the west side of the bridge (Photograph: Hampshire County Council)

On the west side of the bridge a clear foundation trench cut into the chalk, but on the east side the 'outlining' excavation of a century ago interfered with the upper levels and the backfill contained a significant quantity of Victorian and Edwardian broken bottle glass; work in this area was limited.

The brown silts of the upper fill clearly 'flowed down' over the broken sub-structure of the bridge into the ditch, suggesting that the destruction and abandonment of this route-way took place fairly rapidly after the fall of the house to Cromwell's army.

A small number of finds were made near the Great Barn during construction work, and the most striking was an iron musket rest. There were hopes that the exposure of sphagnum peat and recovery of a birch post stump might throw some light on the early environmental history of the area. The material was examined by Mike Allen, but it was found to have little significance without the benefit of considerable further work, which was not possible in the circumstances.



Fig. 2 Section through the ditch to the natural (Photograph: Hampshire County Council)

*Milkingpen Lane, Roundhead Cottage (SU 667 532) (Site UID: TBA)* Dendrochronology

Despite its name, this is a very substantial timber-framed house of four almost equal bays. It is currently of two and a half storeys, but attic rooms appear to have been inserted at a later date. The timber is all of large scantling and good quality. The roof comprises queen strut trusses with side purlins clasped between undiminished principle rafters and collars. There are curved windbraces. The walling is framed with two square panels per floor, and there are curved braces between the posts and wall plates. The plan is of the 'hearth passage' type. The hall is located in the two central bays with the chimney stack backing on to the cross passage. The layout of the first floor reflects that of the ground floor, with a principal chamber directly above the hall. There is no indication that the roof was not built as a single phase, and the early collar is considered to be a re-used or stockpiled timber. Dating was commissioned by the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Community Foundation.

*Felling dates:* Winter 1506/7 and Winter 1550/1

Total (6/7). Collar 1506(50C); Purlins 1512(h/s), 1550(33C); Post 1476(+35NM to h/s); Wallplate 1520; Tie 1520(h/s). *Site Masters* 1362-1506 obr01 (t= 9.7 HANTS02, 7.8 HEMINGTN, 7.7 REIGPRY); 1362-1550 RONDHD1 (t= 9.2 gho1, 9.1 STRETFM, 8.6 HANTS02).

**Tadley**

*Hatch Cottage (SU 597 602) (Site UID: TBA)* Dendrochronology

This is a 3-bay cruck cottage with a central open hall that has an inserted chimney at the assumed low end. The hall rafters are heavily sooted as are those of what is probably the kitchen/service bay. The crucks are presently of type-W and appear always to have been so. The assumed kitchen/service bay has a modern ceiling; the hall bay has a spine beam with axial joists and is of 17<sup>th</sup>-century form; and the assumed parlour bay has broad, axial joists consistent with a 15<sup>th</sup> or early 16<sup>th</sup>-century date. There appeared to be a number of re-used timbers within the frame but datable timbers were difficult to find. Those that did date yielded inconsistent dates. The dated axial joist was lodged above the tie beams on either side of the assumed parlour bay, and the dated stud was pegged to a mid-rail but halved cross and nailed to the wall plate above. Clearly these timbers could belong to a second phase. The tie beam, however, was integral to a cruck truss and thus would appear to belong to a primary phase. The most probable conclusion is that the house was built between 1496 and 1528 (the date of the tie

beam) and that the dated stud and ceiling joist belong to a later phase of work. Dating was commissioned by the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Community Foundation.

a) Tie to south end truss *Felling date range*: 1496-1528

b) Stud in east wall *Felling date range*: after 1539

c) Floor joist, south bay *Felling date range*: 1568–1599

a) Tie 1487(h/s). b) 1530. c) 1567(9). *Site Masters* 1396-1487 htc01 (t= 6.4 SWANINN, 6.3 CASTLBRDG, 6.1 BURGCLER2); 1446-1530 htc04 (5.9 HARCHRCH, 5.9 CHAPELFM, 5.8 VANN); 1426-1567 htc06 (t= 6.4 PRBRIGHT, 6.3 MOTISFNT, 6.2 TUDORCT1).

## Winslade

*Barn at Hackwood Farm (SU 66998 49777) (Site UID: 2871)* Dendrochronology & survey

The dating analysis was carried out by Tree Ring Services and established that there were three precise felling dates: two from 1747 and one from 1748, from which it can be postulated that the barn was constructed in AD 1747 or soon after.

The building is a timber framed L-shaped structure of two periods, the earlier (north-south) block of six bays with aisles, with a later unit built into the west side (south end), of eight bays with aisles. The older wing has old tile roofing, 1/2 hipped, with cantilevered hipped roofs above the entrance (third bay from the north). The truss has struts to the upper purlins, arched and straight braces to tie beams, the frame resting on brick base walls (also dividing the aisles); weather boarded walls, with the lower part in red brick. The larger (east-west) unit is a taller queen post truss, with a corrugated iron roof, with hipped tiled sections above the cantilevered entrances (at the second and third bays) and red brick walling in header bond.

## EAST HANTS

### Alton

*Rear of 10-22 Kings Road (SU 70970 39100) (Site UID: 17109)* Watching brief

The observations were carried out by Thames Valley Archaeological Services. No archaeological evidence was found. Previously in 1956 (confirmed 1968) a Roman coin of Claudius II (268-269 AD) was discovered in the garden at Halterworth (Alton Museum Accession No. 1956, 41).

*Treloar College (SU 72846 40951; 73010 40820 ) (Site UID: 61251 & 61252)* Evaluation excavation & watching brief

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned to carry out a field evaluation during initial site investigations at Treloar College, Alton. The site is adjacent to an Area of High Archaeological Potential and an Area of Archaeological Potential as designated by the Historic Rural Settlements Project. Close to the site are a number of archaeological finds spots of prehistoric flint work and pottery and the Scheduled Monument of Cuckoos Corner Roman site lies 1km to the east. This programme of archaeological fieldwork comprised the machine excavation of 20 trenches.

Prehistoric archaeological features comprised two small Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age rubbish pits containing pottery dated to 1100-400 BC. In addition, numerous residual Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age worked flints were recovered from the overlying topsoil and subsoil. Four Romano-British ditches were aligned with existing field systems suggesting that a fossilised Roman landscape may have directly influenced the current field patterns. The presence of Bronze Age features on the eastern fringes of the site is significant, although given that the area immediately east has been subject to previous development, the recovery of further settlement remains is unlikely.

The subsequent watching brief in the area of the two pits identified no indication of further prehistoric activity, other than worked and burnt flint retrieved from topsoil and subsoil layers. The continued alignment and Romano-British date of the easternmost ditch were confirmed.

### Buriton

*Bottom Cottage (SU 71806 18034) (Site UID: 62822)* Building recording

A Building survey was carried out by C. Healey as part of an undergraduate dissertation for Southampton University. The building was originally utilised as an Inn, but was converted into a dwelling at an unknown date remaining in the possession of the brewery. The cottage was purchased by the Bonham Carter estate in 1904, to accommodate the game keeper.

It was documented in 1773 in the will of Isaac Long and the design is typically Georgian, with two main rooms downstairs, an out shut scullery and two rooms on the ground floor. Two rooms make up the first floor, and the attic contained a further two rooms. The building also has a cellar.

## **Colemore and Priors Dean**

*Windmill Farm, Colemore (SU 70653 29942) (Site UID: 61309)* Geophysical survey  
Resistivity and magnetometer surveys targeted an area where Roman pottery and artefacts were discovered after ploughing. The work built upon the geophysical results obtained by Liss Archaeological Group in 2009. A number of anomalies were identified.

## **Kingsley**

*Grooms Farm Settlement (SU 81265 38884) (Site UID: 62417)* Excavation  
Wessex Archaeology was commissioned to undertake a programme of archaeological strip, map and record excavation in advance of sand extraction. The site covered approximately 1.3ha. A small assemblage of residual Mesolithic flints and a scatter of Middle to Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age features, including pits, a post-hole, and a continuation of a field system with a possible track way, identified in a previous excavation, were recorded. A curvilinear gully and a single pit have been attributed to the Iron Age, as has a large erosion feature in the west of the extension area, and this activity appears to be peripheral to the occupation of similarly dated features identified to the north. The truncated remains of a single-chambered, twin-flue kiln, typical of the Romano-British Alice Holt pottery industry (dated to the late 3<sup>rd</sup> - 4<sup>th</sup> centuries), was recorded in the south of the site, associated with pits, post-holes and an east-west aligned ditch.

Also of possible potential significance was a series of erosion features that post-date the activity associated with Romano-British pottery production. At the base of two coombe-like features in the east and west of the site, a charcoal-rich horizon, probably deriving from kiln waste, was sealed by numerous colluvial deposits. These erosion features may have been caused by deforestation resulting from the intensification of the Alice Holt industry which reached its peak in the mid to late 4<sup>th</sup> century.

## **EASTLEIGH**

### **Hedge End**

*Kings Copse Primary School (SU 49340 12100) (Site UID: 60983)* Evaluation excavation & geophysical survey  
A geophysical survey and subsequent trial trenching were carried out by Allen Archaeology Limited in advance of a residential development. The geophysical survey identified evidence for significant modern disturbance and possible ephemeral linear features. The subsequent trial trenching, comprising six 40m long trenches, identified evidence for significant truncation of the site, probably during construction of the school and playing fields. The only features exposed were a number of recent land drains and a single ditch terminus backfilled with modern material.

## **FAREHAM**

### **Fareham**

*Red Barn Community Primary School (SU 61013 06012) (Site UID: 63040)* Watching brief  
Archaeology South East carried out the work. Although no archaeological features or deposits were recorded, sedimentary sequences were uncovered that relate to both temperate and cold stage depositional environments, which suggest a wider potential for Palaeolithic archaeology to the north of the site.

### **Hamble**

*Holy Hill Hard (SU 48854 07622) (Site UID: 62793)* Topographic survey & fieldwalk  
The University of Southampton undertook the project. An 1867 Map shows a bank built in a straight line, which may have been used as a wharf. A bank revetment was recorded: a slightly curved line of stout posts up to one meter high that show an attempt to reinforce the embankment. A wall 10.5m in length was also identified, but collapsed blocks at the eastern end suggest that it was originally longer c. 12m. It is 2.6m wide at its west edge

and 1.5m wide at the eastern edge. The blocks are clearly re-used and no mortar was used in the construction of the wall.

## GOSPORT

### Gosport

*Fort Monkton, Glacis (SZ 61240 97978) (Site UID: 62830)* Evaluation

Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit carried out the work. It was determined that the glacis was constructed in three phases by depositing dumps of locally derived material. In the first phase the glacis seems to have been fairly level, but then dropped steeply to level out again. The steep slope could have given cover to attackers and in the second phase the surface of the glacis was raised to give a wider level area adjacent to the fort. In phase three the slope was almost entirely removed.

*Haslar boat shed (SZ 62051 99061) (Site UID: 61602)* Building recording

LP Archaeology surveyed the boat shed (Building 66) at the JSASTC site. At yet there are no further details.

*Haslar Road (SZ 62026 99047) (Site UID: 61600)* Watching brief

The observations were carried out by LP Archaeology. The remains of brick drains and a possible concrete foundation were found that probably belonged to a building shown on Ordnance Survey mapping. In addition, the remains of a light railway, brick drains and evidence that the land had been levelled in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, were uncovered. The railway tracks probably belonged to the transverse rail system used to transport boats between the slipway and boat shed.

*Royal Clarence Yard land reclamation area (SU 61781 00524) (Site UID: 62745)* Excavation & dendrochronology

Pre-Construct Archaeology undertook an excavation of the Stormwater Attenuation tank. A large timber quay was discovered constructed of vertical oak posts (Fig.3).



Fig. 3 The timber quay (Photograph: Pre-Construct Archaeology)

The structure was part of the historic waterfront that existed prior to the expansion of the yard into Portsmouth harbour. The robustly built quay consisted of manually sawn plank sheathing fastened to uprights with large iron spikes slightly countersunk. The planking was closely set on edge with no visible sapwood, but varied in sizes suggesting that it derived from leftovers from a nearby dockyard. About 1.6m down the frontage a thickened wale timber could be seen secured to uprights with iron spikes and in one case an oak tree nail. The structure would have gone down another 1m at least: enough depth to accommodate large coastal and short sea trading vessels. Traces of the tarring of one of these crafts was found in irregular spreads of tar found adhering to the upper edge of the wale, which would have acted as a ledge to catch droplets. Dendrochronological dating proved inconclusive.



Fig. 4 The timber lining of the reservoir (Photograph: Pre-Construct Archaeology)

Two large circular brick features, one on a north-south alignment and the other on a north-west to south-east alignment were identified. These carried fresh water from the reservoir situated to the north-west of the victuling yard (Fig. 4). A circular brick well was positioned where the two crossed. Another silted up brick culvert was recorded in the north-east area of the Attenuation Tank excavation area, and appears to have been used for transporting foul water into the channel.

*Royal Clarence Yard land reclamation area (SU 61781 00524) (Site UID: 62746)*

Excavation

A second excavation of the Stormwater Attenuation tank was carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology. In the north-east corner of the pumping station a 20<sup>th</sup>-century structure designed to secure the re-deposited ground of the late 18<sup>th</sup> century was uncovered. The structure was observed as the top of a vertically driven pile with an iron tip on the end, 2.7m in length by 0.33m wide and 0.1m thick. The stake had a 30mm hole in it, which was not used to attach it to other timbers thus suggesting an earlier use. A circular iron and concrete feature was uncovered in the pipe trench to the south of the pumping station, which is believed to have been part of the railway station added in 1850. It had a central rotating hub with extending iron spokes that were attached to an outer ring and may have acted as a turntable for rolling stock loading and unloading at the wharfs. A red brick wall uncovered in the pipe trench connecting to the north side of the pumping station and running to the outflow valve is identified as a 19<sup>th</sup> - 20<sup>th</sup>-century reinforcement of the sea wall.

*Royal Clarence Yard, Phase N, Gosport (SU 61760 00580) (Hampshire Museum Service Accession number A.2000.41)* Evaluation

An evaluation, comprising seven trenches, was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at Phase N of the site in advance of development of the land into residential property. The investigation revealed 20<sup>th</sup>-century made ground overlying natural stratigraphy. Trenches towards the south of the study area revealed a large cut for a modern ceramic drain pipe and probable associated activity, and the concrete slab foundation of a range of buildings along the western boundary of the study area. The latter is likely to represent the footprint of a garage fully demolished in 1999.

## **HART**

### **Odiham**

*23 High Street, Odiham (SU 74315 51060) (Site UID: 62806)* Evaluation excavation

The work was undertaken by Thames Valley Archaeological Services and several gullies, a pit and a post-hole were investigated. One gully produced Late Iron Age pottery, while a further three of a shallower and narrower nature are thought to date between the Roman and early medieval period. The end of a gully terminal was also discovered that contained 14 sherds of early Roman pottery of an Alice Holt/Surrey grey ware type. The pit and post-hole both produced Anglo-Saxon pottery, while the bottom of the latter produced a large amount of charcoal.

### **Heckfield**

*Heckfield Place (SU 73183 61044) (Site UID: 62838)* Watching brief

Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd (Martin Wilson) carried out the observations which recorded three crude land drains filled with broken hand-made brick and tile fragments. Set about 4.5m apart they are aligned east-north-east / west-south-west and probably functioned as drains to take rain water away from the building. One of the drains led to a brick lined soakaway which was c.1.2m in diameter and at a distance of c.9.5m from the house. Most of the bricks with mortar had clearly been used, and were similar to those in the stableblock. The land drain rubble also contained floor and tile fragments, along with pieces of moulded pan tiles of a type not previously found at Heckfield Place. A large pit, probably of sub-circular shape but of unknown function and date, was partially exposed.

*Heckfield Place (SU 73202 61059) (Site UID: 4054)* Building recording

The survey was by Martin Wilson. The building was constructed by John Lefevre, who purchased the land in 1785, and was completed in 1790, with two wings being added in 1818. The cellar consists of two barrel vaulted cells situated directly beneath the north-east corner of the mansion house with three smaller barrel vaulted cells to the west and south-west. The larger cells possibly represent the earliest phase of building. They are symmetrical in form and are 7.45m by 3.45m in size. At an unknown date the roof structure of one of these cells was reinforced with three brick arched ribs - two of which extended to ground level as internal partitions. The three smaller cells were built later in a single episode. It is thought that the two larger cells relate to the original 18<sup>th</sup>-century mansion house, with the other vault appended afterwards.

### **Hartley Wespall**

*Church of St Mary the Blessed Virgin (SU 697 583) (Site UID: TBA)* Dendrochronology

The nave of this church is a timber-framed, unaisled structure of three bays. The main posts, west wall and roof remain intact. The north and south walls have been rebuilt except for the original doors with two-centred heads. The posts are moulded with turned caps and bases. The crown-post roof has cusped braces to the collar purlin and cusped and arched scissor braces. This is unique in Hampshire where carpentry is generally plain and may be associated with the fact that the lord of the manor in the early 14<sup>th</sup> century was Bishop of Bath and Wells (where carpentry was often more elaborate). The church is illustrated in Mercer, E 'English Vernacular Houses' p.163. Dating was commissioned by the Hampshire Buildings Survey Group.

*Felling date range: 1335-1364*

Total (2/4). Wallplate 1320(h/s); Rafter 1326(h/s). *Site Master 1272-1326 HARTWPCH (t= 9.2 HANTS02, 8.4 NCADBRY3, 7.8 SOMRST04).*

*Hartley Court, Stables (SU 696 584) (Site UID: TBA)* Dendrochronology  
Felling date range: 1610-1614

These fine riding stables, formerly belonging to a demolished country house, have brick walls and a clay tile roof. They are approximately 21m in length and are divided into five bays at ground-floor level and six roof trusses. The trusses mainly comprise queen posts supporting side purlins – but without collar beams, although there is one queen-strut truss. There are stable doors on the ground floor and ventilation slits for the hayloft above. Although somewhat altered, there is evidence of a hay-drop in the loft floor and drainage channels on the ground floor. Dating was commissioned by the Hampshire Buildings Survey Group.

Total (1/7). Tie 1604(h/s+20mm NM). *Site Master* 1530-1604 wes01 (t= 5.4 WHTOWR7, 5.1 MASTERAL, 5.1 STNSTJN3).

## NEW FOREST

### Burley

*Holmsley Lodge & Shrike Cottage (SU 422135 100960) (Site UID: TBA)* Building recording  
Wessex Archaeology carried out a programme of historic building recording in advance of redevelopment works at Holmsley Lodge, which comprises a detached Edwardian property approximately 40m to the south-east of Shrike Cottage and a group of outbuildings. A study of the available sources indicates that Holmsley Lodge existed from the early 17<sup>th</sup> century, although the building is first depicted cartographically in the 18<sup>th</sup> century depicting two buildings. At some point during the early or mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, Holmsley Lodge appears to have been rebuilt. In the *Manuscript Reports on the Keepers Lodges of the New Forest*, dated c.1853, it is described as ‘in a high and exposed location, built of brick...and contains 3 rooms on the ground floor, 2 pantrys and...4 rooms above...all in good repair.’ The present Lodge was rebuilt in its current location in 1909, in much grander style than the building which preceded it.

A study of the fabric suggests that the present house was constructed during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century with a two-storey extension at the south-eastern end of the property and small single-storey flat roof extension on the western corner added during the 1930s. A double garage was added to the east of the building during the late 1960s/early 1970s. Despite the extension, care has been taken to match the form and materials of the original construction, although with slight noticeable differences.

With the exception of the late 20<sup>th</sup>-century finishes, the interior of the property has undergone little change in the last hundred years, with no apparent space consolidation and the retention of the vast majority of its original fixtures and fittings including fireplaces, doors and fitted cupboards. The fitted kitchen and present decoration within the property suggests that it was last updated in the late 1960s/early 1970s.

Shrike Cottage forms the eastern corner of the collection of what are principally outbuildings arranged around a central courtyard that once belonged to the adjacent Holmsley Lodge. A study of detailed maps dating from 1869-1909 show an irregular arrangement of outbuildings in this area which seem to have been upgraded when the Lodge was rebuilt in 1909. A map dated 1961 reveals that the outbuildings present in 1909 had mostly been replaced with the present courtyard arrangement.

A study of the fabric of Shrike Cottage, and two of the outbuildings, suggested an early 20<sup>th</sup>-century date of construction with no evidence to suggest any re-use of earlier building(s). A third outbuilding appears to be of earlier 18<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup>-century construction being a survivor of the irregular arrangement.

Shrike Cottage appears to have been constructed in two phases with the main three-bay cottage erected during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. This was followed by the flat-roofed kitchen extension, which was most probably added post WWII, but before 1961 when it first appears on the Ordnance Survey map.

### Lymington and Pennington

*House on the Quay (SZ 32759 95597) (Site UID: 12,084)* Building recording

The survey was carried out by Wiltshire Buildings Record, but at present there are no additional details.

## PORTSMOUTH

### Eastney

*Ferry Road, Institute of Marine Sciences (SZ 6844899890) (Site UID: 2010/567)* Watching brief  
Southampton Archaeology Unit undertook observations on a site that lay near the north end of Eastney Spit and extends across the west side of the entrance to Langstone Harbour. The natural was shingle. Remains of the

coastguard station, built by 1870, consisted of a soil makeup and a bricklined pit. The base of the pit was filled with oyster shells, peg tiles and limestone fragments. Its position coincided with a structure (Coastguard Watch House) on the 1898 OS map.

## North End

*London Road/ Heathfield Road, the Lanyard Public House, land to the rear (former Baptist, church) (NGR 464852,102010) (Site UID: TBA) Watching brief*

Wessex Archaeology carried out observations on land to the rear of the Lanyard public house. Two possible pits and a slot that may pre-date the construction of Victorian buildings on the site were recorded. However, the general absence of earlier material, specifically medieval artefacts, appears to confirm that this area lay well beyond the limits of the original core settlement of Portsmouth and was not incorporated until the urban expansion of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

## Paulsgrove

*King Richard School (NGR 462930 105880) (Site UID: TBA) Geophysical survey*

A detailed gradiometer survey was conducted by Wessex Archaeology over land at the school, as part of an ongoing programme of archaeological investigation. The site falls within a school playing field bounded by Allaway Avenue to the north and a railway line to the south. The survey area sloped gently downwards from north to south and a number of low topographic features are evident, particularly a large bank at the south-western corner of the survey area. Portsmouth harbour lies a short distance to the south.

The gradiometer survey has identified several anomalies of possible archaeological interest, although a strongly varying magnetic background was observed across the site. This irregular background, most likely a result of landscaping and modern usage, has complicated the interpretation. The conclusions are therefore more tentative than would normally be the case.

Most notable of these anomalies is a sinusoidal response similar in form to military trenching, although this interpretation is offered very speculatively. A linear anomaly and weaker linear trends on similar alignments may indicate the presence of former fields and possible ridge and furrow cultivation.

Regions of increased magnetic response probably indicate varying land use, and perhaps define former enclosures or fields. Topographic features noted in a previous desk-based assessment appear to correlate with the above anomalies and regions.

A group of responses at the south-eastern extent of the survey area may be of archaeological interest, as is another response towards the south-western extent, although it is equally likely that these are chance alignments.

Elsewhere, apparently randomly-distributed ferrous responses appear throughout the data; they are more densely packed in some places. Several anomalies can be correlated with equipment associated with the current use of the site as a sports field. A modern service trench extends from the western boundary towards the centre of the survey area, where it terminates.

## Portchester

*202 – 204 Castle Street (SU 62302 04721) (Site UID: TBA) Watching brief*

A watching brief was undertaken by Allen Archaeology Ltd during excavations for a new swimming pool in the rear garden of a property close to the Roman and medieval defended enclosure. The groundworks exposed a subsoil horizon containing post-medieval material and a single residual fragment of medieval floor or hearth tile.

## Portsmouth

*Grand Parade (SU 6313 9230) (Site UID: TBA) Informal record*

Repaving works by COLAS on the corner of Grand Parade in the south-east corner of 'Old Portsmouth' resulted in the discovery of a stone tunnel (Fig. 5 a&b). Although the tunnel was backfilled soon after it was found, one of the contractor's team took photographs on his digital camera and these have been passed to Portsmouth City Council's Archaeological Advisor. Only the tunnel roof was visible, it was mostly made of stone rubble, but some parts were capped by stone slabs. The tunnel appears to be very similar to an east-west tunnel revealed in Russel Fox's excavation on Cathedral Green some 75m to the west. That tunnel was 1.6m high and 900mm wide. If both tunnels were projected they would meet to the rear of the Saluting Battery. Their purpose and date are not known.



Fig 5 a&b Tunnel revealed during repaving work on the corner of Grand Parade (Photograph: Portsmouth City Council)

*Pembroke Path (SZ6330099150) (Site UID: 2010/407) Watching brief*

A watching brief was carried out by Southampton Archaeology Unit along the south eastern defences of Portsmouth, between Pembroke Road and Grand Parade. The works impinged on the King's Bastion a scheduled monument. A possible ancient shore line was identified about 160m north of the modern beach. A number of stone walls may have been parts of the medieval Domus Dei Hospital or its post-medieval successor, the Governor's House. A number of 19<sup>th</sup>-century probable military structures were encountered along the foot of the Long Curtain rampart, and part of the remains of the 20<sup>th</sup>-century Drill Hall built in the King's Bastion were found.

*Portsmouth Historic Dockyard, Mary Rose New Museum (SU 62850 00650) (Portsmouth Museum Accession number 2008/323) Watching brief*

Following the 2008 monitoring of geotechnical pits, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd carried out a watching brief on the initial phase of enabling ground work prior to the construction of a new museum to house the preserved remains of Henry VIII's flagship. This year's investigation focused on the 1803 Dry Dock no. 3 and the immediate surrounding area. Previously unknown elements of the construction of the Dry Dock were revealed helping to further our understanding of the construction methods employed in the building of the structure. These included parts of the buttress system supporting the dock, the outer edge of the dock wall, the construction cut for the dock, and backfilling material. During the investigation various large stone-built dock-side structures, both contemporary with, and post-dating the Dry Dock itself, were revealed, along with a stone-built drainage culvert that may pre-date the structure. Remains of early 20<sup>th</sup>-century brick walls, possibly associated with either the now demolished Trafalgar building or an earlier 20<sup>th</sup>-century building that was on the same site, were also revealed in the south-eastern corner of the site. Work is still ongoing.

*St. Helen's Parade (SZ 6539 9832) (Site UID: 2010/464 12) Evaluation*

The work by Southern Archaeological Services prior to redevelopment showed that the site had been subject to much disturbance in the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century when the area was developed with large seaside houses. The natural was clay over sand and shingle.

*Trafalgar Gate Link Road (SU 642013) (Site UID: 2010/311) Watching brief*

Archaeology South-East observed the construction of a new road link to the east of the dockyard. It crossed the line of early 19<sup>th</sup>-century developments to house dockyard workers that were cleared in the post-war period. The ground had been built up in the post war period and none of the housing was exposed.

*Treadgold Industrial Heritage Museum (NGR 463394 100363) (Site UID: TBA) Watching brief*

Wessex Archaeology carried out observations during geotechnical investigations in the basement and ground floor of the museum. Nine hand dug pits were archaeologically monitored, three in the basement and six on the ground floor. No significant artefactual remains were recorded during the watching brief, but several foundations were recorded which may relate to the 18<sup>th</sup>-century development of the site.

## RUSHMOOR

### Aldershot

*Evelyn Woods Road, Project Allenby/Connaught, Tournai Hall (NGR 487540 152965) (Site UID: TBA)*

#### Building recording

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned to carry out the survey of Tournai Hall at New Normandy Barracks. The building was selected for survey on architectural merit as well as being a representative example of its type. It is the last of four original Officer's Mess buildings which were originally constructed within the North Camp as part of its reconstruction in 1890-95.

A study of the available historical documents indicates that the building formed part of the original permanent late 19<sup>th</sup>-century barracks and originally functioned as an Officer's mess, then a Sergeant's mess, before becoming a Defence Dental Agency in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century. Recently the ground floor of the building was operating as general offices. Tournai Hall is due to be demolished as part of the overall replacement/refurbishment of buildings at the camp.

Tournai Hall comprises a substantial late Victorian brick building, which displays a high quality of build and finish. The survey revealed that, with the exception of the large rear kitchen block, which was demolished in recent years, the room arrangements appear to remain unaltered from the original floor plan. Despite some modern finishes, most of the original decorative architectural features have remained within the building.

*Officers & Senior Ranks Garrison Mess (NGR 487428 152901) (Site UID: TBA)*

#### Watching brief

Wessex Archaeology undertook an archaeological watching brief. The work comprised the monitoring of the strip foundation trenches for a single mess building and the excavation of associated service trenches. A made ground deposit was evident throughout the area and overlay the natural geology.

No archaeological features, deposits or finds were encountered. The variation in the depth of the made ground deposit recorded, confirms the extensive building and reorganisation known to have taken place across large areas of the camp since its construction in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, and suggests extensive earthmoving and ground levelling has taken place within the site itself.

### Farnborough

*Marlowbrook Lane, the former Queen's Head public house, (NGR TBC) (Site UID: TBA)*

#### Excavation

Excavation by Thames Valley Archaeological Services, prior to re-development of the site, identified medieval pits and boundary ditches along with early post-medieval features containing pottery production waste and the remnants of a kiln. The site lies in a part of Hampshire which, along with adjacent areas of Surrey, is noted for the production of 'Border Ware' pottery in post-medieval times. However, although pottery was undoubtedly produced at the site in both the 16<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> centuries, the kiln structure here was almost certainly for the production of brick or tile (tile wasters were found in its stokehole), although of course it could have been used for pottery as well. Its last firing was archaeomagnetically dated to between 1820-1850; no kiln is noted on the 1841 tithe map, and although that need not be decisive evidence that it had gone by then, it is plausible.

## SOUTHAMPTON

### Bitterne

*119a, Bitterne Road West, Manor Service Station (SU 4376 1337) (SOU 1529)*

#### Watching brief &

#### excavation

Southampton Archaeology Unit observed work on the site that lies on the outer ditch of the Roman settlement (Clausentum). Observation and excavation revealed natural deposits of River Terrace gravel above London Clay (Fig. 6). These were cut by the outer Roman defence ditch. Only the east side of the ditch was within the trench, and the ditch was more than 4m wide by more than 1m deep. The ditch was much shallower than expected and although joining the tidal river Itchen at both ends, would not have been filled at high tide. The ditch appears to have remained open until the late 19<sup>th</sup> century at which point it was backfilled and the area developed for housing.



Fig. 6 Deposits within the outer ditch of Clausentum (Photograph: Southampton Archaeology Unit)

### **Millbrook**

*First Avenue, SCC Depot, (SU 3821 1297) (SOU 1535)* Evaluation excavation  
 Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit carried out an evaluation of land adjacent to where a recent Roman coin hoard was unearthed. The excavation revealed much modern disturbance, but a possibly prehistoric feature was found which contained worked and burnt flints, probably of Late-Bronze Age or Iron Age date.

### **Portswood**

*Shakespeare Avenue, Kingdom Hall (SOU 1533) (SU 4267 1379)* Watching brief  
 Southampton Archaeology Unit carried out the observations which revealed a former watercourse and features associated with the 18<sup>th</sup>-century mansion built by General Stibbert after his retirement from the East India Company.

### **Shirley**

*219 Romsey Road, The Old Thatched House (SOU 1522) (SU 3926 1429)* Building recording  
 Southampton Archaeology Unit made a record of one of the oldest buildings to survive in this suburb, first documented in 1840. It may have been built as a passage entry house with a central doorway opening onto an entrance lobby running the width of the house, probably to a staircase to the rear. Such a plan would not contradict the 18<sup>th</sup>-century date assigned to the house in the listing documentation.

*429 Shirley Road (SU 4009 1361) (SOU 1544)* Building recording  
 Southampton Archaeology Unit surveyed a large shop with storage above, one of a pair built on a corner plot at some time between 1899 and 1909. It was brick built with stone decorative details. The main floors had timber beams with steel joists, the roof was of timber with braced king post trusses.

### **Southampton**

*61 Bugle street, Tudor House Museum (SU 4184 1129) (Site UID: SOU 670 & 1368)* Watching brief  
 Southampton Archaeology Unit carried out the work, which revealed further details about the early history of the building. In King John's Palace, a Norman house at the west end of the complex, shingle beach deposits were found beneath 18<sup>th</sup> - and 19<sup>th</sup>-century yard surfaces. No medieval floor surfaces were found, they appear to have been removed in the post-medieval period.

In the garden of Tudor House a large stone cellar was found behind one of the adjacent tenements. It contained early post-medieval demolition deposits and was perhaps demolished when John Dawtrey acquired the property and amalgamated it with Tudor House in the late 15<sup>th</sup> century.

Inside Tudor House, sampling for historic paint revealed that little had survived the c.1890 restoration, but cleaning of limewash in one room revealed a palimpsest of graffiti including ships, animals, birds, initials and dancing figures incised in the plaster. The ships and costumes depicted appear to be c.1560-1620, but further analysis is underway. A date of 1612 with initials SCH or SHC appears in two rooms.

*138 – 140 Burgess Road, Gate Public House (SU 4262 1557) (SOU 1530)* Building recording  
The survey was by Southampton Archaeology Unit. The 1846 Royal Engineers' map shows that there has been a public house, known as the Well Hung Gate, on the east side of the site since at least that time. It is probable that the oldest surviving part of the building was the same structure. The west side was a separate property in 1846. There were several periods of extension and alteration, particularly when the two properties were united, which probably occurred in 1925. This phase of investment coincided with the growth in motor travel (Burgess Road was an east-west route to the north of the Southampton peninsula), and the establishment of the University nearby.

*168 Burgess Road, Crown and Sceptre Public House (SU 4271 1557) (SOU 1531)* Building recording  
Southampton Archaeology Unit made a record of the building. There had been a beer house on the site since at least the 1870s. The property was acquired by the Strong's Brewery of Romsey in the late 1920s and it was rebuilt in their "mock Tudor" house style in 1930. The architect was Newby Vincent of Southampton and the builder Jukes and Son. It was almost certainly intended to provide hotel accommodation as well as being a public house. The exterior was well preserved, but the arrangement of the bars had been radically altered, probably in the 1970s. The original small bars, catering for different classes of clientele, had been opened up into one large open-plan bar.

*Burgoyne Road, Eastpoint Centre (SU 4713 1156) (SOU 1521)* Evaluation & watching brief  
Southampton Archaeology Unit was responsible for the work. A number of Bronze Age burial mounds lie in the vicinity of the site, and it was close to the Roman road from Southampton to Chichester. The work revealed nine probable prehistoric features, marked by charcoal, burnt flints, and flint flakes. One feature was radiocarbon dated to 160BC to 60AD at the 95% probability.

*72-4 Canal Walk (SU 4216 1147) (SOU 1482)* Excavation  
Southampton Archaeology Unit excavated the presumed berm between the east medieval town wall and its associated ditch. The space was mostly filled by a sloping rampart of soil and brickearth, sealing a number of features containing Anglo-Norman pottery. The medieval town wall lay just west of the trench, in the centre of the rampart. This may reflect the original form, but elsewhere no rampart survives outside the town walls. The foundation of a large semi-circular stone tower was found cutting into the sloping rampart, showing it was an addition to the wall. The tower had been completely robbed and only stone chips and mortar fragments remained. In the early 19<sup>th</sup> century the area was developed with cheap housing and a number of yard surfaces and cess pits were found.

*30-32 Carlton Road (SU 441790 113042) (Site UID: 1539)* Watching brief  
Southern Archaeological Services carried out the observations during groundworks and recorded up to 2.6m of Modern disturbance above natural gravel. The work ceased when the foundation design was altered from trenching to piling because of the collapse of the trenches in the northern part of the site. A drain trench that had to be excavated on the line of the foundations was also recorded. No finds were recovered from the site.

*Derby Road, Maytree School (SU 427128) (SOU 1534)* Watching brief  
Southampton Archaeology Unit undertook observations at a site that lay between the Saxon town of Hamwic and the medieval grange farm at Northam, but no archaeologically significant deposits were observed. A large amount of rubble and mid 20<sup>th</sup>-century domestic objects was probably the remains of terrace houses destroyed in the Blitz. The terrace included a corner shop and an advertising sign for De Reszke cigarettes was recovered (Fig 7).



Fig. 7 Advertising signs for De Reszke cigarettes (Photograph: Southampton Archaeology Unit)

*Guildhall Square, Above Bar (SU41921223) (SOU 1517)* Watching brief

Southampton Archaeology Unit completed observations at Guildhall Square and the adjacent streets. The works recovered a small amount of residual late prehistoric finds, but the area appears to have first been settled in the Middle Saxon period. Features included a number of pits, with imported pottery, and evidence of a field system with parallel ditches. A Middle Saxon bronze pin had previously been found on a site to the south. A single medieval feature was found, suggesting that the medieval leper hospital of Mary Magdalene lay elsewhere, although the leper hospital garden may have occupied part of the site. In the post-medieval period the east part of the site was developed for housing and quarry pits dug for the extraction of brickearth covered much of the area.

*Havelock Road and West Park Road (SU 4165 1226) (SOU 1524)* Watching brief

The observations were by Southampton Archaeology Unit. The works ran from Southampton Civic Centre, along to the new “Gantry” development site off Blechynden Terrace and a post-medieval soil layer and evidence for 19<sup>th</sup>-century gravel digging were identified.

*34 – 35 High Street, Dolphin Hotel (SU 4208 1135) (SOU 1519)* Building recording

Southampton Archaeology Unit undertook the survey of the hotel first mentioned in 1520. The modern property was occupied by two capital tenements in the 15<sup>th</sup> century; the southern property appears to be the original Dolphin. Stone-built basements probably date from this period, as does a fragment of stone walling from the northern tenement. This had diamond-mullioned windows on each floor and a fragment of a moulded door jamb. A timber-framed range to the rear of the south tenement was also probably of late-medieval or early-post-medieval date. The Dolphin’s street frontage was rebuilt as a coaching inn in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, with further rebuilding to the rear in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The Dolphin was an important centre of Southampton’s social, economic and political life in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries and is reflected in the number, size and quality of large function rooms in both parts of the property.

*High Street, west of Holyrood Church (SU 4200 1099) (SOU 1474)* Excavation

Southampton Archaeology Unit carried out the work revealing a late Saxon feature which incorporated a sherd of Roman colour coated pottery. The 18<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup>-century lead water main was also encountered.

*Lansdowne Hill, Castle Chambers (SU 4188 1143) (SOU 1528)* Watching brief

Southampton Archaeology Unit observed work on a site that lay within the precinct of the medieval castle. A gravel layer beneath the site may have been natural River Terrace gravel or part of the castle mound. A brick wall and deposits butting it dated to the post-medieval period. They contained residual high medieval pottery and a large block of limestone, likely to have been part of the castle. Perhaps they were a part of the Marquis of Lansdowne’s gothic castle built in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

*Oxford Street, Mountbatten Centre (SU 441926 112185) (Site UID: SOU 1461)* Watching brief

Southern Archaeological Services carried out the observation on an exploratory pit for a pile position, the excavation of some of the pile caps and ground beam trenches and a service trench. The work recorded six contexts over the site, consisting of rubble infill, buried topsoils, and natural brickearth. No archaeological features were observed, as the site was found to be heavily disturbed by Modern building activity. One sherd of Post-Medieval pottery was recovered.

*74 St Anne's Road (SU 444595 110893) (Site UID: 1527)* Watching brief

The observations were carried out by Southern Archaeological Services during groundworks and recorded modern topsoil above natural gravel and sand. Several modern features associated with the pre-existing mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century villa were observed. No finds were recovered.

*76 St Mary Street (SU 442497 111963) (Site UID: SOU 1542)* Building recording

Wessex Archaeology was appointed to carry out a programme of historic building recording on the well-preserved Victorian hall (St Mary’s Hall) with second floor gallery at 76 St Mary Street, where a new development will involve internal alterations in addition to a programme of refurbishment.

The building appears to have had a number of different uses over the years. A study of the available sources indicates that St Mary’s Hall was opened as a lodge hall of the adjoining Kingsland Tavern in 1884 functioning as a meeting place for a variety of Friendly Societies, which had formerly met in the tavern.

Despite the popularity of the new facility, by 1886 the landlord decided to expel the societies in favour of opening a music hall named *St Mary’s Hall of Varieties*. It is likely that a stage and the present second floor gallery were added at this time. This venture also seems to have been short-lived and after lying empty for a short time the building re-opened in January 1889 as Southampton’s first public library, which was relocated to

larger premises in 1893. The trade directories of the time indicate that the building remained vacant for the next ten years, with the exception of a brief period in 1899 when it was occupied by the Social Democratic Federation - an early socialist political party.

By 1905, it is likely that the building operated as a Temperance Hall before becoming (in 1908) the home of the *Southampton Holiness Mission*, the first branch of this charismatic religious organisation outside of London. A new staircase and access onto Johnson Street was probably created at this time, establishing the arrangement of St Mary's Hall that can be seen today. The Hall appears to have remained as a church of the Holiness Mission until the late 20<sup>th</sup> century. Following a brief period in use as a martial arts venue, the building has lain empty for the last two decades.

#### *Sea City Museum, Civic Centre (SU 4175 1229) (SOU 1523)* Evaluation

Southampton Archaeology Unit conducted an evaluation at the site of the proposed Sea City Museum, in the Marlands Fields, which take their name from a medieval leper hospital. The area had been extensively quarried for gravel during the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and subsequently backfilled and landscaped.

#### *Westgate Street, Tudor Merchants' Hall (SU 4179 1120) (SOU 1495)* Excavation & dendrochronology

Early post-medieval records show that this area behind the town walls was garden in the late 15<sup>th</sup> and early 16<sup>th</sup> centuries. The Hall, formerly located in St Michael's Square, was moved to the present site in 1634 and became a warehouse. Excavation inside the building by Southampton Archaeology Unit revealed large dumps of 17<sup>th</sup> - century rubbish, with imported pottery and a touchstone for checking the purity of gold. The warehouse was originally provided with a brick-paved floor. This was renewed and patched throughout the life of the building. One area of the floor was heavily impregnated with salt, which has had a detrimental effect on the nearby stone town wall.

Tudor Merchants' Hall is a fine, two-storey building of five bays with a single large hall on the first floor. The roof is an early example of clasped side-purlin form and is fully wind-braced with large, curved braces. The internal trusses have a single 'crown struts' between tie beam and collar beam and arched braces between tie beams and principal posts. The early floor beam is considered to be a re-used or stockpiled timber. This 15<sup>th</sup> - century timber framed building originally stood in St Michael's Square. The first documentary reference to the building is in the Steward's Accounts of 1428-9 which refer to a lease of 'a tenement over the fish market' that had been running for a number of years. By 1634 the building was very dilapidated and was sold to a prominent burgess, Alderman Edward Exton, for 20 marks. He dismantled it and re-erected it as a warehouse on its present site against the walls of the Westgate. The building continued to be leased out as a warehouse until the early 20<sup>th</sup> century when it became an archaeological store. It was restored in 1973/74 by Southampton City Council. Southampton Archaeology commissioned the dating.

a) Floor beams *Felling date*: Spring 1396

b) First floor timbers *Felling date range*: after 1417

a) Floor beams 1378(7), 1389(h/s), 1393(7), 1395(21¼C). b) Posts 1378(h/s), 1383, 1408(h/s). *Site Master* 1272-1408 TUDORMH1 (t= 8.9 ANGLIA03, 8.3 EASTMID, 8.0 HANTS02).

#### *Yeovil Chase, Harefield Junior School (SU 4582 1359) (SOU 1536)* Building record

Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit made a record of the 1957 junior school prior to its demolition. The school was designed by the Borough architect, and the main contractors were AJ Dunning & Son (Weyhill). The construction used brick-clad reinforced concrete frames.

## Swaythling

#### *100-102 High Road, Swaythling (SU 443731 115761) (Site UID: 1541)* Watching brief

Context One Archaeological Services carried out the works which revealed a simple sequence of modern made ground directly overlying the natural, across the extents of the site. The only feature observed during the monitoring of development groundworks was a brick lined well that is likely to be contemporary with the 19<sup>th</sup> - century buildings that fronted High Road.

## TEST VALLEY

### Amport

#### *The Cholderton Estate, Laundry Field (SU 23558 41980) (Site UID: 62409)* Excavation

Following the discovery of a hoard of three bronze palstaves and three looped socketed axes during 2007 (Treasure case 2007/TO704), a small scale investigation was undertaken by The Quarley Down Environs

Project in the Laundry Field at the request of the landowner, Henry Edmunds, to try and establish the context of the finds. The site is situated on the Cholderton Estate at the west end of the parish of Amport, within a kilometre of the county boundary with Wiltshire. It lies on a south facing slope of a dry valley that runs from below Quarley hillfort on the east to the Bourne valley on the west and contains two groups of Bronze Age barrows, one of these forming a row along the southern edge of the Laundry Field. Part of a prehistoric field system has also been plotted from aerial photos, which forms part of a more extensive system running up to Quarley hillfort (Palmer 1984, see also *Site UID*: 33015). The bedrock here is chalk but the surface disrupted by periglacial freeze-thaw and with a hint of a Clay-with-flints capping now ploughed out. The ploughsoil is a silty clay containing a high density of flints and flint gravel.

Excavation has continued since the winter of 2007/8 until 2011, and the intention is to complete the excavations in 2011. The initial trench (1) was located purely to investigate the location in which the hoard had been found. At the same time fieldwalking and geophysics (Brooks 2008) established the presence of more intense evidence of occupation immediately to the south. Subsequent trenches expanded in this direction to investigate the settlement area and an area totalling 470m<sup>2</sup> has been excavated.

The geophysics survey suggested the presence of an oval enclosure with a discontinuous boundary and a number of anomalies within the interior, some of which were interpreted as a possible circular structure. In the light of the excavation there has been some reassessment of the shape of the enclosure and what is represented by the anomalies.



Fig. 7 The northern boundary feature F176, looking west (Photograph: Quarley Down Ancient Environs Project)

The initial area of excavation (trench 1) in 2007 revealed an area of tree root hollows and a large tree throw sealed by a layer of flint gravel together with a few post-holes and a pit concentrated in the southern area of the trench. A small trench (trench 2) excavated to test the geophysics evidence revealed a line of small hollows, which were interpreted as tree root holes representing a hedge line enclosing the settlement. This has been revised following the opening of a larger area (trenches 3 & 6) which encompassed trench 2.

The pattern that became apparent as a result of the larger area exposed was of a broad hollow F176 (Fig. 7) aligned west-south-west east-north-east across the northern half of the trench with a slightly higher area to the north containing a couple of large tree throws but otherwise devoid of features. To the south of this linear feature was a concentration of pits and small post-holes cutting through further tree root hollows. All features were sealed by layer of flint gravel (181), which had accumulated most thickly over F176.

The tree roots and F176 represent the earliest phase of activity. No artefactual or dating material was found in the fills of these features, but the few relationships observed to post-holes showed the tree root hollows were



always earlier than the anthropogenic features. The linear feature F176 was c. 4-5m wide and has been provisionally interpreted as a field lynchet with the higher positive area to the north and the negative area to the south. In this hollow a continuous line of large tree throws and root hollows was exposed, with shallower areas of rooting between. This would suggest that the lynchet had started to form before the trees grew, although it could be argued that the mature trees were left uncleared on the field boundary and the rooting was responsible for the hollow. The three main tree hollows / tree throws along this boundary are large covering areas 3-4m wide with shallower rooting continuing in the intervening area.

Fig. 8 Flint packed post-hole of circular structure (Photograph: Quarley Down Ancient Environs Project)

Smaller tree root hollows were found to north and south with the greatest concentration on the eastern side of the excavated area, where they might represent colonisation of the field or field boundaries running at right angles to north and south of F176. Others, more scattered, occurred within the area of the settlement, but the trees must have been cut down and the roots rotted well before the occupation commenced based on the pattern of fills and the lack of artefactual material.

The exact sequence is uncertain but a possible interpretation is that tree root hollows mainly represent the primary prehistoric woodland that was cleared to make way for the Bronze Age field system, possibly leaving some trees along the field boundaries from which hedges developed. It could alternately be argued that the fields were laid out during the Bronze Age, the lynchet formed, and trees and shrubs recolonised the fields if abandoned for arable agriculture in the LBA when the linear ditches radiating from Quarley were created. The root hollows could represent both primary woodland and recolonisation. It is hoped that molluscan samples taken from several of the root hollows may provide some evidence on their environment.

Whatever the exact sequence, the lynchet formed some sort of boundary and barrier when the later settlement was in use. Features and artefacts extended right up to it but not over or beyond it to the north. A thick substantial hedge is the most likely barrier in view of the absence of any man-made feature such as ditch or palisade.

The settlement appears to have utilised one of the earlier fields and dates from the early - middle Iron Age, based on preliminary analysis of the artefacts. The settlement area was represented mainly by post-holes together with a scatter of small pits, most of which were shallow and heavily truncated. The post-holes appeared to encircle a more open area that may have served as a yard. On the eastern side two successive four-post structures c.2.5m<sup>2</sup> could be discerned amidst the post-holes. In the south-west corner were four large post-holes that could form either part of a large six-post structure, if one postulated two further post-holes beyond the area of excavation, or otherwise they may form a pair of two post structures. On the west side was a two post structure recut three or four times. In its first phase the post-holes were elongated apparently each holding a double post setting and had a shallow slot running between, an arrangement typical of the door setting of a Iron Age circular structure. In the later phases the post-holes were packed with substantial flint nodules up to 400 mm in size, which had been packed back into the post-hole following removal of the posts. A feature of many of the post-holes on the site was the repacking of flints into the holes following disuse (Fig. 8).

If this two post structure was indeed the door of a circular structure then most of the building would have lain outside the excavated area to the west. Some doubts have, however, arisen to this interpretation as the setting lies very close to the lynchet and any circular structure would have cut into the lynchet, which would be unlikely if this formed the boundary of the settlement. In addition, no evidence of a wall or other features such as an enclosing gully were found, though a stake built wall is unlikely to have survived in view of the disturbance from ancient tree roots to both sides of the structure. An alternative is that it represents some form of gate setting, though there is nothing to suggest a boundary running south from it.

Seven pits were identified rarely more than 0.1-0.15m deep and between 0.4 and 1.0m long. Only one, F90, was larger measuring 1.0 x 1.4m and 0.35m deep. It contained a large quantity of pottery throughout its fill, possibly representing a number of smashed pots of early or middle Iron Age date. Another pit F202 also produced large quantities of pottery though in this case it contained large slabs from the body of a single large pot, possibly a storage jar, laid flat on the base of this heavily truncated feature (Fig. 9). Unfortunately neither the rim nor base of the pot survived. Two pits produced articulated animal remains: in F148 was the complete skeleton of a piglet (less than 6 months), and in F320 were the partial remains of a sheep consisting of the rear



Fig. 9 Partial pot on a pit base (Photograph: Quarley Down Ancient Environs Project)

legs, a font leg and part of the vertebral column. It seems likely the rest of the animal had been truncated by ploughing. A small oval pit F212 was packed full of burnt flint and sandstone blocks, though no in situ burning was present nor any charcoal or ash in the fill. A tip of burnt flint was found also in F35, but in this case it was small shattered fragments, apparently the residue from quenching heated flints. Amongst this flint was a small bone with a line incised around each end. Finally pit F194, produced a range of objects fitted into a small area: parts of two sarsen saddle querns, a sandstone hone, a tiny fragment of bronze and a clay spindle whorl, in addition to some large sherds of pottery.

In summary the excavations have shown a sequence starting with primary woodland, followed by the formation of a field system and arable agriculture during the Bronze Age. Between these, clearance of the woodland must have taken place and activity during the Neolithic and Bronze Age is attested by numerous struck flints. Also during this phase the ritual funerary landscape developed in the valley. In the late Bronze Age the bronze hoard was probably deposited, perhaps buried at the edge of the field as the fields fell into disuse or became pasture, at the time when the linear ditches were being constructed from Quarley. The small settlement was founded probably during the early Iron Age making use of one of the old fields to define its limits. The size of the site and density of structures and occupation material suggest this was a small farmstead probably representing a single extended family. The recutting of features indicates that it may have lasted a couple of generations and some of the pottery suggests it may have continued into the middle Iron Age. Following abandonment of the settlement, the area was probably once more given over to arable agriculture, as the truncation of features must have occurred before a horizon of gravel formed over the site. This gravel layer, thickest over the field lynchet, but also covering many of the features though thinning to the south, must have formed as a result of earthworm sorting during a long period of pasture possibly from the late Iron Age or Roman period through to the 19<sup>th</sup> century when the local downland was broken up and given over to arable once again.

Woodland survey. Three woods were surveyed with the aim being to fill in the gaps where air photography and fieldwalking are unable to be applied. The surveys were carried out under the supervision of Mark Peryer by members of the Quarley Down Ancient Environs Research Group and Basingstoke Archaeological & Historical Society. The report is by Peter Stone and Cynthia Poole.

*The Circular Wood, Quarley Down Farm (SU 240417) (Site UID: TBA)*

The wood was recorded on the Quarley Parish Tithe map of 1840 as a new plantation. The survey revealed that the wood is demarcated by a ditch and bank, which is associated with a bank running through the line of trees along the ridge to the west. This bank marked the original boundary of the fields to the north and north-west of the wood and is likely to represent the enclosure of the downland during the 19<sup>th</sup> century; the field and woodland banks probably being contemporary. The wood bank is characterised along its length by mature oak, beech and ash trees with an estimated age range of about 100 to 250 years. In contrast, the interior supports much younger trees, including a scattering of yew and accords with early air photographs that show the wood had been cleared of trees over three quarters of the interior in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The interior produced over 40 bowl-shaped earthworks, each with an average diameter of about 7.25m and an average area of about 41m<sup>2</sup>. They each have an external bank and a central depression up to 1m deep. Four of them that are located on the north-eastern periphery, each contain a beech tree that is estimated to be 70 years old. Interestingly, the features are mostly concentrated in a broad arc situated to the west and north of the wood, which has left a triangular-shaped area c. 0.55 hectare on the east clear of earthworks. A comparison of these earthworks with lye pits in Savernake Forest (Bathe & Greenaway 2007) suggests that they may have been related to an increase in the wool industry during the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century.

*Windy Dido (SU 250 426) (Site UID: TBA)*

Windy Dido is situated to the south of Cholderton Hill, about 1.25km north-east of the Circular Wood and about 250m east of Barrow Field. It covers about 11.74ha and was referred to on the Amport Tithe Map of 1839. It has

been described as ‘native semi-natural woodland’, while the name ‘Dido’ apparently refers to any plantation of trees that acts as a windbreak for shooting.

The main funnel shaped wood is bounded on the north by an extended narrow strip, separated by a track which joins with that on the south-west side. This forms a separate plantation creating a hangar of trees to act as a windbreak. Two ‘ancient beech’ trees and the presence of dog’s mercury support the conclusion that it is ‘Ancient Woodland.’ A beech tree located on the northern boundary of the wood has been estimated to be of about 124 years, while its unusual appearance may be due to coppicing. The wood contains many regenerating tree species with ash, yew and hazel dominant. Game butts and seed hoppers make plain its use during the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century for sporting activities.

Two lengths of ditch and bank lying about 25m apart in the south-east sector of the wood were surveyed: each was c.0.5m deep, but they have varying lengths of 30m and 19m. To the north two circular features were found, one of which may be a barrow, although neither was conclusively identified as such.

#### *Quarley Park Wood (SU 236 410) (Site UID: TBA)*

This woodland covers an area of about 8ha and is near-rectangular in shape bounded by a track on its western side. It comprises diversified woodland that includes large beech, ash and oak, patches of mature hawthorn and blackthorn and fairly extensive open areas. The presence of Dog’s Mercury and Early Dog-violet has been taken to indicate ‘Ancient Woodland’, although this has yet to be confirmed.

The boundary ditch runs parallel to the track (and the county boundary) on the west and was measured over about 135m where it was found to have a depth of about 0.50m and a width of 2.4m at the south-east, widening to about 3.5m at its north-western end. It does not however enclose the whole wood, suggesting it relates to general field enclosure rather than the wood.

The survey mapped two prominent features, one of which appears to coincide with the gas pipeline that cut across the wood. Further to the north the survey identified a deep curving ditch feature about 80m in length by 4.5m to 5.0m wide and c. 0.75m deep. This is probably the sunken feature marked on the OS map. A number of other features in the south-east corner included a linear feature which may be as long as 180m and a circular feature c. 6.5m diameter by 0.65m deep.

#### **References**

- Bathe, G & Greenaway, D 2007 A Lye Pit in Savernake *WANHM* **100**, 207-10.  
Brooks, I 2008 *The Laundry, Cholderton Estate Geophysical Survey* EAS Client Report 2008/01 Unpub.  
Palmer, R 1984 *Danebury: an Iron Age hillfort in Hampshire An aerial photographic interpretation of its environs* RCHM (England) Supplementary Series 6.

#### **Andover**

*Land at Picket Twenty (Area H) (SU 39000 45500) (Site UID: 60761)* Evaluation excavation  
Wessex Archaeology carried out the work. No archaeological finds or features were found in the area designated for development. In the eastern part of the site, which is to be excluded from development, there is a small group of ring ditches that represent the ploughed out remains of Bronze Age barrows.

*Land at Picket Twenty (Area J) (SU 39240 45454) (Site UID 63041)* Evaluation excavation  
The work was by Wessex Archaeology and a single pit, possible an isolated post-hole, was uncovered during the evaluation. Other features were mainly tree-throws. The limited finds included burnt flint, fired clay and a small sherd of Romano-British pottery (Samian ware).

*Land at Picket Twenty (Area K) (SU 38814 45139) (Site UID 63043)* Geophysical survey  
The survey was carried out by GBS. Although anomalies were recorded an evaluation yielded no archaeological evidence.

*Land at Picket Twenty (Area L) (SU 38918 45172) (Site UID 63044)* Geophysical survey  
The survey was carried out by GBS. Although anomalies were recorded an evaluation yielded no archaeological evidence.

#### **East Tytherley**

*East Tytherley Manor House (SU 29324 28966) (Site UID: 62292)* Watching brief  
The work at this designated Scheduled Ancient Monument was carried out by Wessex Archaeology. During the observations, layers of post-medieval made ground were encountered within the depth required for the development, thus indicating the depth of overburden that appears to lie above the archaeological horizon. The

overburden may represent imported material used to landscape the area, and as such appears to form a protective cover over the former Manor House site. The presence of ironworking slag, medieval roof tile and dressed stone, although residual within the overburden, may indicate the potential presence of *in situ* deposits associated with the Manor House at a greater depth than revealed by the test pits.

## Mottisfont

*Mottisfont Tythe Barn, Hampshire (SU 325 268) (Site UID: TBA)* Building recording

The following is by Martin Wilson and summarises the detail in the following reports:

*Mottisfont Tythe Barn, Mottisfont Hampshire (SU 325 268), Historic Building Record, 2009-2010*, by Wilson, M, Souterrain Project No. SOU10/059, November 2010; *Mottisfont Tythe Barn, Mottisfont Hampshire, SU 325 268, 'As found' Photographic Record*, by Wilson, M & Planas, M, Souterrain, Archaeological Services Ltd Report, May 2007. The reports give a descriptive and illustrative account of archaeological observations during the work, provide an analysis of the former agricultural building, and looks at its historic context. It compliments an earlier photographic record of the building made of the 20<sup>th</sup>-century village hall prior to its conversion.

The former village hall at Mottisfont, a Grade II Listed building, was adapted from a medieval barn sometime during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century (Fig. 10). Between 2009 and 2010 it was converted to a house. The original timber-framed barn, a five bay structure, was placed within the date range 1400 and 1480 by Mr. Edward Roberts, based upon the 'fan truss' (i.e. out-curving braces from above the collar) at the east end (Fig. 11), a hallmark period feature of the mid 15<sup>th</sup> century, and a type which has been dated many times in Hampshire.



Fig 10 Mottisfont barn facing south-east (Photograph: Souterrain Archaeology)

The surviving medieval timber building comprises five of the original six cross frames (except for an upper section of the east end), and a significant part of the roof frame, including curving wind-braces. An unusual feature is that all cross frames are faced up to the west, whereas customarily, they are faced up to the wagon entrance of a barn (i.e. a central bay). Another uncommon feature is the threaded purlin which is usually found only in houses; Hampshire examples of these being one at Overton dated to the 1430s, and another at King's Somborne, dated to 1504.

The modern conversion work revealed that the barn had previously undergone a great many alterations in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, or even the 19<sup>th</sup> century, at which time it belonged to the Rector of Mottisfont. The more obvious of these changes being the lower halves of the north (long) and west elevations which were replaced by brick or cob walls, and the half-hipped roof which was originally gabled. Mortise and peg-hole evidence in the south elevation showed that the long elevations were originally mid-railed, with a central stud between each bay and down-swinging tension braces. None of the building's wall plates are likely to be in their original positions, if they are at all original. Indeed, there was sufficient evidence to demonstrate that the structure was dismantled from its original site (unknown) and re-built on the present site in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The main indicator of a re-build is the two sets of carpenters' Roman numerals, which are found side-by-side throughout the roof structure and cross-frames. The earliest set, which most certainly date to the fabrication of the 15<sup>th</sup>-century building, consist of long rough score marks, while the second set are shorter, neatly chiselled numerals with v-shaped profile, common in 18<sup>th</sup> - and 19<sup>th</sup>-century carpentry. There would be no reason to re-number the timbers unless the building was to be dismantled and reassembled.



Fig. 11 'Fan truss' of the east elevation (Photograph: Souterrain Archaeology)

The evidence also suggests that the structure was re-sited on a smaller footprint than that for which it was designed, the south side of the west end bay being fore-shortened as a result. The wind brace mortises in the west bay, unlike their counterparts elsewhere in the roof structure, which are well-carpentered and tightly fitting, were roughly widened to enable re-jigging during re-erection. Interestingly, ground-works beneath the two easternmost bays revealed made-up ground, up to c.0.6m in thickness, which consisted of a large quantity of decorative rubble masonry which is likely to have originally derived from the priory of Mottisfont, which was suppressed in 1536 during the Dissolution and converted to a mansion house shortly afterwards. Archaeological observations concluded that it was doubtful that the barn had been 'jacked-up' to accommodate new foundations.

The medieval timber framework of the barn, exposed and restored during the work, has become a key feature of the new house design.

### **Romsey Extra**

*Abbey Water (NGR 435124 121147) (Site UID: 62021)* Watching brief

Wessex Archaeology carried out the observations during works to replace a retaining wall forming the southern side of Abbey Water. Abbey Water, running from east to west, lies to the south of Romsey Abbey, in an area of

high archaeological potential. Evidence for the development of the Abbey suggests that its historic foundation as a Nunnery by Edward the Elder in the early 10<sup>th</sup> century may have followed earlier ecclesiastical use of the Abbey site as indicated by structural remains and, immediately north of Abbey Water, burials. It has also been suggested that Abbey Water, a mill leat that diverted water from the course of the 'Shitlake' stream, may follow the southern extent of the late Saxon Abbey precinct.

The works comprised the removal of the existing retaining wall forming the southern side of Abbey Water and its replacement on a new foundation. This involved the excavation of a trench 69m in length and up to 1.70m deep, formed in stages prior to the construction of the replacement wall. The watching brief identified evidence for archaeological features, deposits and finds surviving behind the existing retaining wall and below the adjacent road. Of primary interest was the presence of a number of graves. Although it was not possible to investigate the graves fully, and no clear dating evidence was recovered, they may be associated with the burials previously recorded to the north of Abbey Water which have been assigned a broad middle to late Saxon date. If so, the course of Abbey Water may not represent the southern extent of the late Saxon Abbey precinct, as previously suggested.

No direct evidence for the medieval channel 'Shitlake' was noted during the watching brief. A possible channel, indicated by the presence of alluvial deposits, was noted towards the eastern end of the trench however, c. 5m west of the point at which the existing course of Abbey Water turns from north-south to run east-west.

*Broadlands House (SU 35443 20370) (Site UID: 62021)* Watching brief

Nexus Heritage undertook the work. The pit for a biomass boiler revealed the remains of a brick built structure interpreted as an outhouse or garden building, while the service trench produced evidence for walls and floors and a brick building which has been identified as part of a kitchen range. The two structures can be identified on OS maps 1865, 1895 and 1908.

*Former Romsey Carpets Building (SU 35143 21048) (Site UID: 63013)* Building recording,  
excavation & watching brief

This programme of work was undertaken by Context One Archaeology. This building is one of the few historic buildings on Newton lane that survived the extensive re-development in the 1950s and 60s. The building was constructed between 1895 and 1909 and was originally part of three structures that formed a range of structures around a cattle market. The building was probably purpose built by the market. Ground floor: the surviving external door in the centre of the building is a stable door which suggests that the building was used to house animals. The first floor was probably used as a hay loft, with original access gained through the external first floor doors, or one of four internal hatches. As the sole surviving structure associated with the Romsey cattle market, the building serves as a visible link to a formerly important aspect of the economy in Romsey in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Three late 19<sup>th</sup>-century pits were uncovered to the west of the building and extend under the existing building. They are likely to represent a phase of use immediately prior to its construction. The contents of the pits include domestic waste, and building rubble.

*19-21 Middlebridge Street (SU 351 209) (Site UID: TBA)* Dendrochronology

This is a 4-bay, continuously-jettied town house, gabled at both ends. There are three rooms on each floor. One end room comprises two bays with a central truss that lacks principal posts. The clasped-purlin roof and small-panel framing is typical for the date but the minimal and virtually straight bracing is very unusual. The roof is unsooted so the brick chimney is likely to be an original feature although it probably heated only the central room. Conversion, probably in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century, involved the introduction of a lobby entry with back-to-back fireplace and lateral bracing on the first floor. Dating was commissioned by the owner, with assistance from the Hampshire Buildings Survey Group.

*Felling date:* Winter 1523/4

Total (5/7). Posts 1503(h/s), 1518(17+4NM), 1523(14C); Ties 1509(h/s+7NM), 1519(11). *Site Master* 1426-1523 TCROMSEY (t= 11.0 MOTISFNT, 10.0 HANTS02, 10.0 SOUTH).

## WINCHESTER DISTRICT

### Bishops Waltham

*15 Folly Field, Bishops Waltham (SU 5553 1729) (Site Code: WINCM: AY429)* Watching brief  
Southampton Archaeology Unit undertook a watching brief on ground works for new houses and identified a shallow pit, possibly of later prehistoric date, later prehistoric flint tools and flakes together with an early-

middle Saxon pit or ditch containing crushed ironstone, which may be associated with smelting activity in the vicinity.

## **Boarhunt**

*Fort Nelson, (SU 6093 0710) (Site Code: TBA)* Geophysical & topographical survey & evaluation excavation

ArchaeoPhysica, on behalf of Gifford Consulting, undertook the surveys on land to the east of Fort Nelson in connection with proposals to build new visitor and parking facilities at The Royal Armouries museum. Fort Nelson is a Scheduled Monument and a Grade 1 Listed Building and part of Portsmouth defensive forts line established in the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The topographic survey revealed a number of distinct hut platforms thought to date from WWI and signs that a large excavation at the east end of the site may once have been a reservoir, although this may not have been its original or final function. The geophysical survey contributed both to the understanding of the hut platforms and also the understanding of the wider site including a number of buried services that seem likely to include the original water and electricity supplies to the fort.

Pre-Construct Archaeology (*Site Code: EWC 2008.65*) undertook the evaluation in the fort. The underlying geology was revealed to be weathered upper chalk sealed by a subsoil and modern topsoil. No archaeological activity predating the 19<sup>th</sup> century was discovered during the evaluation. In the south-eastern portion of the site however, a deep linear cut lined on both sides with red brick walls was recorded as extending into both the northern and southern limits of excavation. The demolition material situated within this feature suggested that it was backfilled during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, and that the structure itself was likely to be contemporary with the Fort, possibly a tunnel or a sunken thoroughfare. Towards the centre of the site shallow linear cuts containing backfilled demolition material were observed and interpreted as foundation trenches for the army issue building erected outside of the Fort during WWI. Following the demolition of this building and the removal of the shallow foundations, the footing trenches were subsequently backfilled with demolition material, presumably from the building itself. Work will continue in 2011.

## **Chilcomb**

*Alresford Road, St Mary Magdalen Leper Hospital (SU5056 2959) (EWC TBA)* Excavation

Work in 2010 continued in the area to the north of the medieval chapel. A number of burials were identified in this area and C14 dates for one burial, which presented evidence for leprosy (SK9), gave a date of cal AD 980-1060AD (65% probability). This burial was therefore of some significance in that it presented the possibility of a Pre-Conquest burial (with SK8 another possibility). A further sample from SK 9 corroborated these findings in presenting a cal AD 890-1040 (95% probability and 90% within AD 940-1040) with a clear spike in the area of AD 970-1030.

The south aisle of the medieval infirmary was uncovered which included evidence for partitioned cells with individual hearths. An attached building was also excavated to the south of the infirmary which was likely to have been the original master's accommodation. Underlying the earliest phases of the medieval infirmary was a large cellared structure. It is thought that this structure, the burials and a masonry structure underlying the later medieval chapel (excavated in 2008), represent possible pre-Norman occupation.

## **Curdrige**

*Canoe at Shawfords Lake (SU SU 52080 11810) (Site UID: 18,095)* Dendrochronology

A 'dug-out' canoe was found in 1888 and is now in the Tudor House Museum, Southampton. It was 13ft 6 inches (4.12m) long, 2ft 6 inches (6.71m) wide and had sides between 3-6inches (7.6-15.2cm) remaining. It was discovered at the junction of the Curdrige creek and the river (Hamble). At the time of discovery it was believed to be prehistoric but a dendrochronological analysis, carried out by Nigel Nayling of Lampeter University, has determined that the most likely date for the manufacture of the logboat is the late 7<sup>th</sup> or early 8<sup>th</sup> century AD, based on the felling range of the tree.

## **Compton and Shawford**

*Bushfield Camp, Land at (NGR 446970 127190)* Geophysical survey & evaluation

A detailed gradiometer survey was conducted over land at Bushfield Camp. The site occupies the flank of a ridge 2.5km south-west of Winchester. A previous desk-based assessment indicated a high potential for archaeology from the Bronze Age to the end of the Roman period, with other periods also represented.

Bushfield Camp itself is a former military base commissioned during WWII and which fell out of use in the 1970s; many of the buildings have been demolished, although a few derelict structures remain.

Notable amongst the anomalies detected was a system of apparent defensive or training trenches towards the eastern extent of the survey area, along with numerous other responses due to demolished or extant structures. These anomalies are generally concentrated within the central portion of the Camp, although a number are visible to the east and the west.

To the east, a rectilinear field system of uncertain date has been identified, with several possible spurs. Similar ditch-like responses appear to the west of the Camp. Elsewhere, isolated linear and sub-linear anomalies may be of archaeological interest.

Twenty six evaluation trenches showed a good correlation between the geophysical survey and the archaeology encountered, which was generally relatively sparse and relates to late prehistoric and Romano-British field systems. A series of Romano-British enclosures in the eastern part of the site appeared to be aligned with the Roman road now followed by the St Cross Road to the east. A more intensive area of activity was found in the far south-eastern part of the site where a number of pits and a small gully was identified. These could not be directly dated, but are likely to be prehistoric. An isolated cremation burial was found in the western part of the site and was left *in situ*. A number of undated features were also encountered, predominantly isolated post-holes.

*Compton Street, Martins Close (SU 4627 2591) (Site Code: WINCM: AY 389)* Watching brief  
AOC Archaeology undertook observations on a programme of ground reduction and foundation trenching at Martins Close and Old Orchard, Compton. During the course of the work an undisturbed sequence of soil horizons was identified across the full area of the site overlying natural chalk. No finds or features of archaeological significance were observed

#### **Dean**

*Franklin Farmhouse (SU 570 204) (Site UID: TBA)* Dendrochronology

The main body of the house was described in 2009, further samples being taken in 2010. A single purlin from the 'old house' has now been dated, and although this should not be taken to date the whole range, it is in the expected date-range. The north-west cross-wing has two dated timbers with earthwood/sapwood boundaries some 11 years apart.

a) 'Old House' *Felling date range:* 1433-65

b) North-west cross-wing *Felling date range:* 1521-53

a) Purlin 1424(h/s). *Site Master* 1377-1424 ffd20 (t= 6.6 LONDON, 6.5 GEORGE, 6.3 PENSFORD). b) mid-rail 1503(h/s); ceiling beam 1520(6). *Site Master* 1398-1520 FRANKLN2 (t= 8.7 ASHLEY1, 7.5 CHARLWD2, 7.1 HANTS02).

#### **Itchen Abbas**

*Lone Farm (SU 528 343) (Site Code:TBA)* Geophysical & topographic survey & test pitting

A programme of archaeological investigations was undertaken by Southampton University during the summer of 2010, to the north of the Scheduled site (Roman Villa). Additional details will be provided in due course.

*Lone Farm (SU 453333 134185) (Site UID: TBA)* Building recording & watching brief

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned to carry out a programme of historic building recording prior to the demolition of one of the timber framed barns, and a watching brief during subsequent groundworks. The collection of five farm buildings of different ages, types and materials surrounds a central courtyard on three sides. Although not statutorily listed or situated within a conservation area, the L-shaped arrangement of two timber-framed barns linked by a cattle shelter, is considered to have historic merit as the buildings contain timber framing with queen-struts in the Northern barn, uninterrupted roof lines and some broad-lap tarred weatherboarding.

A search of the available historic documents provided very little information with the exception of mapping evidence. This revealed that a building on the site of the Southern Barn was present on the 1839 Tithe map. The adjoining Cattle Shelter and Northern Barn were constructed sometime between 1839 and 1870 as part of a general expansion of Lone Farm. As part of the final stage of 19<sup>th</sup>-century expansion, a pair of farm workers cottages was constructed between 1870 and 1897. Between 1910 and 1965 Lone Farm changed dramatically to accommodate a shift in emphasis towards cattle farming. The 19<sup>th</sup>-century buildings on the north-eastern side of the courtyard were swept away to be replaced by the present concrete and steel modern cattle shelter and Dutch Barn for the storage of hay and straw. The buildings to the south-west and north-west of the courtyard remained but were adapted with the conversion of part of the Northern Barn into a cattle shelter and the reconstruction of large parts of the Southern Barn.

The earliest available information relating to Lone Farm suggests that it was a minor concern established following enclosure of the downland in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and conversion of the land from sheep pasture to grain-producing fields. Although featured on the 1839 Itchen Abbas tithe map, Lone Farm is not mentioned in the accompanying apportionment, neither does it feature in any of the censuses from 1841-1911, or any of the trade directories. The most likely reason is that it was always an outpost of the nearby Itchen Down Farm, a fact which is confirmed in sale particulars for The Grange Estate dating from 1932.

Archaeological remains of national importance dating to the prehistoric and Romano-British periods lie within close proximity to the Site, to the north-west and north. These comprise a Romano-British villa, two Bronze Age barrows and a prehistoric Banjo-type enclosure.

An archaeological watching brief was maintained on the site during all groundworks, which consisted of the excavation of a number of pits and trenches prior to the installation of septic tanks and a field drainage system immediately to the south-east of the farm buildings. Within the farmyard itself, the ground level was reduced within the courtyard and inside the barns.

The only feature identified comprised the flint footings representing the corner of a post-medieval wall although it was not possible to ascertain whether the wall was part of a building or was free-standing.

#### *Sunnybank (NGR 453640 132920) (Site UID: TBA)* Evaluation excavation

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned to carry out the work on land which lies immediately south of a Late Roman and Anglo-Saxon cemetery. Four trenches were opened and revealed archaeological features of Bronze Age, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon date. A possible Bronze Age pond barrow nearly 30m in diameter was partially excavated. Three north-south aligned inhumation graves, one containing a cremation vessel, and all almost certainly of Romano-British date, were found close to the western side of the barrow. Three cut features inside the western edge of the barrow were all filled with coarse chalk rubble but it is not clear if they were of a funerary nature. A post-hole was recorded nearby. One definite and two possible inhumation graves, all probably aligned east-west were recorded close to the southern side of the barrow. A possible cess pit contained a sherd of Romano-British pottery in its upper fill.

The results of the evaluation demonstrate that there are well preserved and significant archaeological remains on the Site that include human remains and a probable Bronze Age pond barrow. The results should be viewed in the context of previous archaeological discoveries to the north of the site that include a penannular ditch of Neolithic date and an extensive cemetery containing burials of Late Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon date. Taken together, these monuments represent a long-lived funerary and ritual landscape that appears to survive largely intact.

### **Martyr Worthy**

#### *Chilland Lane, Chilland Mill (SU 5232 3257) (EWC: TBA)* Building recording

The work was carried out by Archaeological Solutions Ltd. The analysis revealed that the original late 18<sup>th</sup> - century mill comprised two distinct elements; the mill range, constructed with a robust roof, and an attached granary cross-wing to the north, which was formerly timber-faced on the east. In the early 19<sup>th</sup> century a second attached granary was constructed to the south. Refurbishment in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century has replaced much of the original flooring, while most of the original windows have been refurbished, utilising older material. The mill machinery noted on the listing has been removed. The roof structure survives in good condition, comprising elements identifiable as Baltic softwood.

### **New Alresford**

#### *43 West Street, New Alresford (SU 58699 32575) (Site UID: TBA)* Excavation & watching brief

The work on land to the rear of No. 43 was commissioned by Michael Heaton Heritage Consultants on behalf of Covemile Ltd and carried out by Foundations Archaeology. The excavation area comprised a 403m<sup>2</sup> strip of land on a north-northwest to south-southeast alignment.

The archaeological works revealed evidence for Medieval activity in the form of numerous small pits and post-holes. A cluster of small pits and post-holes, ranging from 0.m to 1.3m in diameter and up to 0.4m in depth, was located in the north-west corner of the site, on an alignment broadly parallel to West Street. Two further clusters were grouped in linear arrangements parallel to one another on a north-northwest to south-southeast alignment, perpendicular to the course of West Street and separated by a gap of approximately 5m. Analysis of the pottery assemblage is ongoing, but preliminary assessment suggests an almost exclusively Medieval date. Other artefactual material associated with the pits and post-holes includes a small quantity of animal bone and CBM. Some modern truncation of the excavation area was evident, most notably in the form of a former air-raid shelter; most of this truncation, however, was located in the centre of the excavation area where the density of archaeological features was otherwise low.

The linear nature of the groups of features suggests that they form the remnants of medieval property boundaries relating to burgage plots fronting West Street. The lack of structural deposits indicates that the excavation area is located within what comprised the open land within the plot, with any contemporary structures located to the north-northwest fronting West Street. This interpretation is supported by the results of an excavation carried out at the adjoining site of No 47 West Street by Oxford Archaeology in 2006 which revealed a large number of post-holes and pits defining the boundaries of three burgage plots relating to the alignment of West Street.

Further post-excavation work is ongoing and will include detailed pottery analysis and a comparison of the data from the site to that obtained from the excavation at No 47 West Street.

## Otterbourne

*Kiln Lane, Manor House Barn, Otterbourne Manor (SU 4644 2240) (Site Code: WINCM: AY442)* Watching brief

The work was monitored by Neville Hall (independent archaeological contractor). Modern made ground deposits were identified, decreasing in depth towards the moat, which contained an assemblage of residual late 18<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup>-century pottery and fragments of 14<sup>th</sup> - 15<sup>th</sup>-century ridge and peg tile, together with an architectural ashlar block, probably originally from the earlier medieval manor house. Low brick walls and areas of brick and flint paving formed a garden feature with steps leading down to the moat, probably dating to the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century.

## Soberton

*Cole Hill, Maypole Cottage, Soberton (SU 609 162) (Site Code: TBA)* Excavation

An inhumation burial was disturbed during groundworks for the construction of new stables / outbuildings at the site. Limited excavation was carried out by the Archaeological Officer of Winchester City Council in conjunction with Police Specialists which confirmed that the find was archaeological in nature.

The burial was roughly aligned east-west and was likely an older individual, probably male. A single sherd of pottery recovered from the grave fill is of Early-Middle Saxon date. No further archaeological remains were observed in the vicinity and the burial was left *in situ*, with landscaping works altered to preserve the find.

## Twyford

*The Bourne, Bournefields (SU 4859 2509) (Site Code: WINCM: AY422)* Evaluation excavation

Wessex Archaeology excavated a trial trench in connection with development proposals. A single east-west aligned grave was identified in the southern part of the site. No direct dating evidence was recovered, but the fill of the grave and the condition of the bone suggests a medieval or earlier date. It is possible that the grave may be related to an Anglo-Saxon cemetery that lies to the south-west, but it is equally possible that it may be a discrete burial within a dispersed funerary landscape. Further archaeological work is due to be undertaken on the site.

## West Meon

*Westbury Cottage, Westbury (SU 6572 2427) (Site Code: TBA)* Watching brief

Development Archaeology Services undertook a watching brief during the construction of a new driveway. A north-south orientated linear ditch was identified and although no direct dating evidence was located, a possible prehistoric date was suggested, the ditch being linked to a nearby Bronze Age settlement site identified in 1969 and subsequently excavated in 1970-1.

## Winchester

*13 City Road (SU 47950 2988) (Site Code: WINCM: AY 454)* Evaluation excavation

The work was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology. The c. 220m<sup>2</sup> site is proposed for commercial and residential development and currently comprises a small yard/garden area. A test pit toward the extreme west end of the site contained part of what appeared to be a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age defensive ditch, aligned south-west to north-east with a suggestion of a further feature exposed within the far south-west corner of the test pit. The ditch yielded a small quantity of finds including animal bone, pottery of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date and a fragment of human bone of potential Romano-British date from well sealed contexts below post-medieval infilling/levelling. Three very regular and shallow pits/post-holes cut into the latest redeposited chalk levelling layer contained post-medieval/modern artefacts.

The site incorporates a scheduled monument, ‘Hermit’s Tower’, that comprises the remains of the Roman, Saxon and medieval city defences. It was originally postulated that earlier, prehistoric, defence system(s) would have been removed by the medieval period. However, the results of the evaluation indicate that a late prehistoric defensive boundary ditch does survive that correlates with previously exposed parts of the defensive ditch at Oram’s Arbour and Sussex Street.

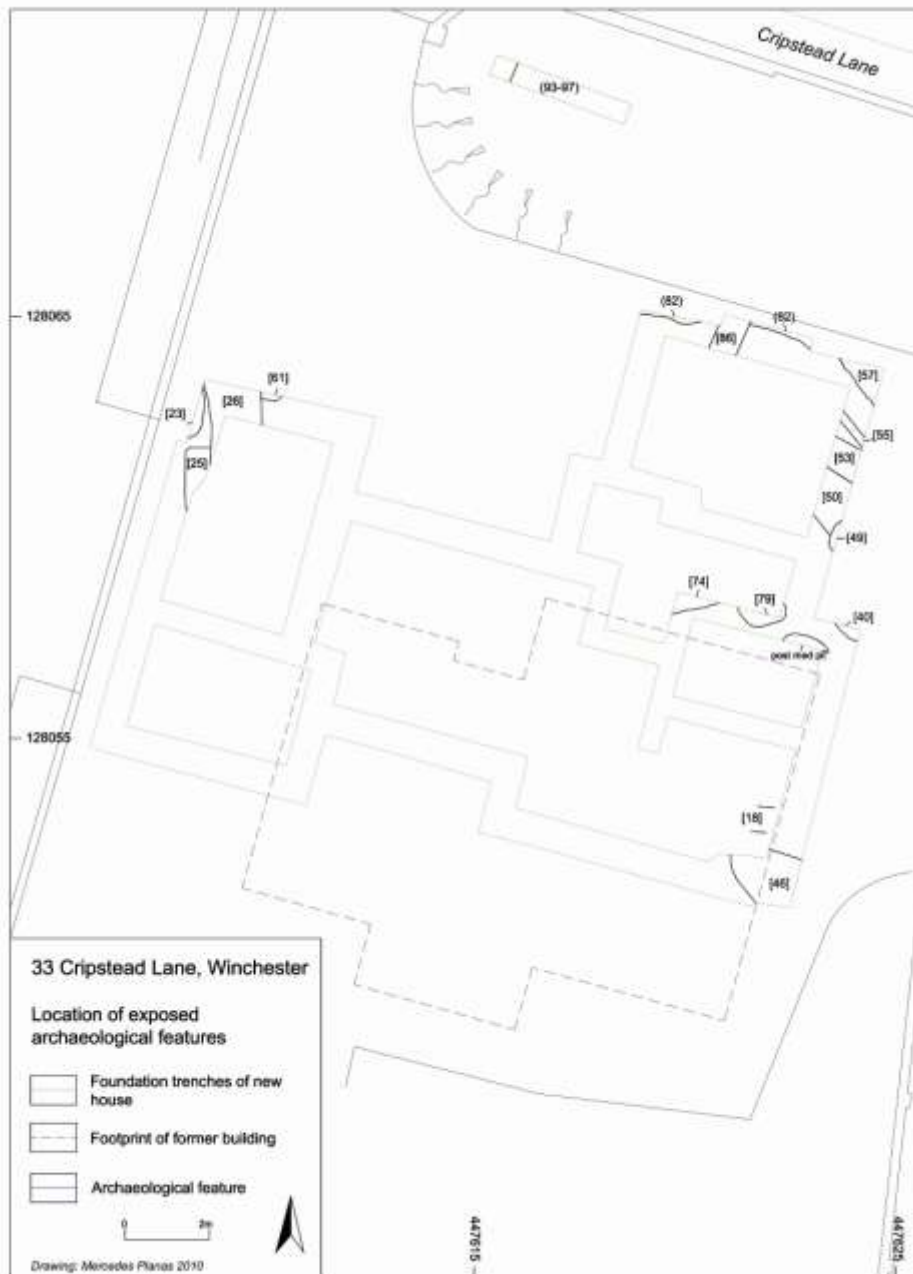


Fig 12 Cripstead Lane: plan of features (Drawing: Souterrain Archaeology)

*16A City Road (SU 4793 2992) (Site Code: WINCM: AY 439)*

Excavation

An excavation was carried by Allen Archaeology Limited in advance of the redevelopment of the site. The development area was situated immediately to the north of the later prehistoric Oram’s Arbour, and the defences of the Roman and medieval town, with an extensive Roman cemetery immediately to the north. Previous evaluation had identified the potential for medieval activity on the site.

There had been significant truncation caused by modern services across much of the site, although there was better preservation towards the northern Swan Lane frontage. The excavations identified a number of Roman ditches running parallel to Swan Lane, one of which contained frequent stone, CBM and painted plaster, indicating a high status building in the vicinity of the site. Two neonate burials were also recovered and were radiocarbon dated to the mid 2<sup>nd</sup> to mid 4<sup>th</sup> century AD. Nails from one of the burials suggest it was buried in a wooden coffin.

Late Saxon activity was defined by two pits containing small quantities of pottery, and largely truncated by medieval and post-medieval pits. A medieval trackway also ran across the northern part of the site on an east-west alignment and may be a precursor to Swan Lane.

33 Cripstead Lane, St Cross (SU 4761 2805) (Site Code: WINCM: AY430) Watching brief  
 Souterrain Archaeological Services monitored the work and the following is a summary of: Wilson, M 'Archaeological Recording at 33 Cripstead Lane, St Cross, Winchester Hampshire (NGR 447616 128052)', Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd, Project No.SOU10/146, September 2010.

An undisturbed sequence of layers and features that dated from the High Medieval period through to the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century was discovered during the preparation of a building plot at No.33 Cripstead Lane. Just 11% of the 620m<sup>2</sup> development site was excavated for the foundations of the new building. Notably, the results of the archaeological investigation, which is about 1.3km south of the city centre, represent the largest single body of excavated data of the medieval period so far from the St Cross district.

The archaeology augments the sparse history of Cripstead Lane which is known from documentary sources. The thoroughfare is known to have been in existence for at least 800 years, taking its name from Creprestre Mill and Creprestre Meadow, both of which were situated on the west side of the River Itchen. The first element of the name is thought to be from Old English *crēopere*, meaning 'cripple', while the second being from Old English *trēo* for 'tree' (Biddle, 1976). The lane was probably the main access route to Creprestre Mill from the 'king's highway' between Winchester and Southampton (now St Cross Road). The mill is known to have been rented from the bishop from at least 1208-09, until it ceased to operate in c.1277-8 (*ibid.*), and the meadow is known to have been administered by Wolvesey Palace in the late 13<sup>th</sup> century (Keane 1985). The 19<sup>th</sup>-century report of William Tite suggests that the land was most likely held on lease from the Hospital of St Cross (HRO 1).

Sixteen medieval archaeological features were revealed, which reflect two discernible episodes of land-use: the 13<sup>th</sup> century, when seven substantial pits were dug, and the late medieval to early post-medieval period (c.14<sup>th</sup> to late 15<sup>th</sup> century), which was marked by the construction of a series of ditches, gullies, and a cobbled surface (Fig. 12).

The pits were gradually in-filled with domestic waste in the latter half of the 13<sup>th</sup> century. Three of them, super-imposed to some extent and sharing the same alignment, may have been cess pits. They were sub-rectangular in plan with steep sides (Fig. 13) and were filled with deposits of dark greyish brown gritty loam (domestic waste), frequently interleaved with lenses of orange-brown clay or sandy clay, denoting a series of events over a period of time; the clay and sand having been used to cover up detritus, seal in odours and keep away flies.

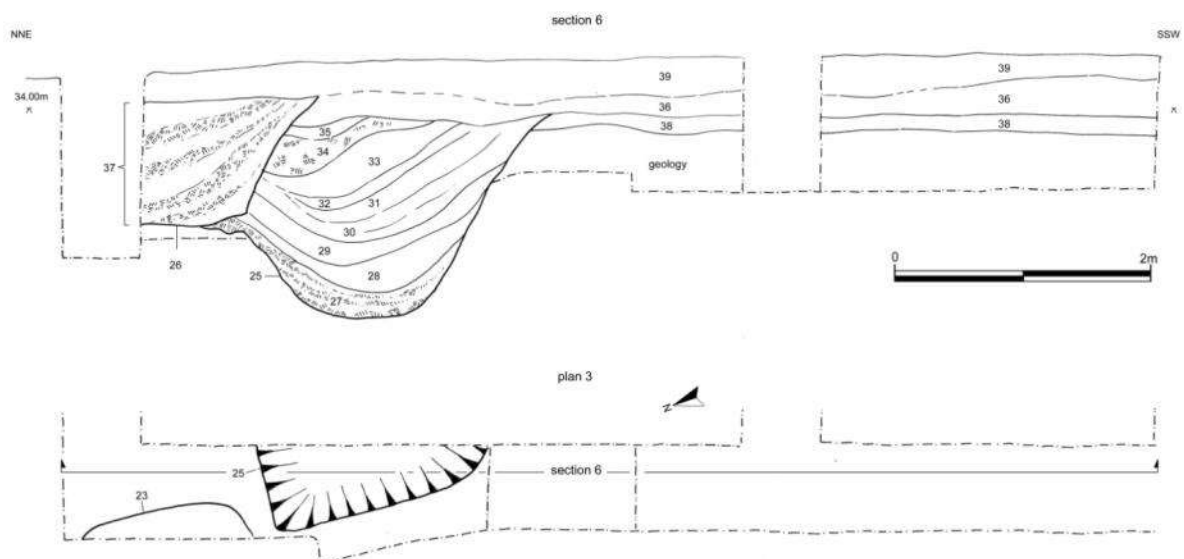


Fig. 13 Cripstead Lane: section through medieval pits 23, 25 & 26 (Drawing: Souterrain Archaeology)



Fig. 14 Possible medieval well  
(Photograph: Souterrain Archaeology)

Two narrow, shaft-like pits ([61] and [79]; Fig. 14) were probably wells; they remained un-bottomed at the formation level for the new building, which was 32.76m AOD and 32.41m AOD, respectively, c.2.1m below the existing ground level. A third steep-sided pit [40], partially excavated on the north-east edge of the new building foundation was also a possible well (Fig. 12). The fill of each well shaft was indicative of domestic waste - dark grey silty loam with abundant small fragments of burnt firewood, broken pottery and animal bones (sheep/goat, pig and ox/cow). Soil samples revealed further evidence of medieval diet, in the form of charred cereal grains, mainly *Triticum sp.* (wheat, likely emmer or spelt wheat), but also *Hordeum sp.* (barley). A few abraded sherds of residual domestic Saxon pottery heralds former occupation in the vicinity of the site.

The back-filling of the wells is thought to have been a single rapid event, indicated by steep tip-lines; and since few of the medieval pottery sherds recovered were abraded, it is thought likely that the material was derived from nearby middens.

As with the 13<sup>th</sup>-century pits, the orientation of the late medieval linear features differs from the general trend of property boundaries adjoining Cripstead Lane known since the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Some of the ditches appear to have been either property or land-use divisions, in particular [53] and [50], where a re-affirmation of a boundary was apparent. Part of a cobbled surface (82), with a shallow drainage channel [86] running through it, in the north-east part of the site, was probably the internal surface of an outbuilding, dated to the late 14<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century.

A change in land-use occurred in the late medieval/early post-medieval period, when the ground was levelled, possibly for domestic cultivation. This was discernible by an undulating layer of dark grey-brown sandy soil up to 0.26m in thickness, sealing many features (Fig.3/0, (44)), which contained abundant charcoal and oyster shells. The upper site stratigraphy corresponds to a period of over two hundred years when the site was the garden of a public house.

#### References

- Biddle, M (ed) 1976 *Winchester in the Early Middle Ages. An edition and discussion of The Winton Domesday*, Oxford.  
 HRO 1, (Hampshire Record Office) 111M94W/T2/26/2, report of William Tite Esq., 1853-4, St Cross Hospital, Properties on Lease.  
 Keane, D 1985 *Survey of Medieval Winchester*, Oxford.

#### *Francis Gardens, land at (SU 4866 3117) (Site Code: WINCML AY424)*

#### Excavation

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned to undertake the programme of work. Following evaluation two areas were identified as requiring further archaeological mitigation. Features were revealed dating to the Prehistoric, Romano-British, Early/Middle Saxon and medieval/post-medieval periods. Residual worked flint artefacts, most notably an Upper Palaeolithic 'pick', retrieved from a natural depression and a small pit and a segmented narrow field/land boundary of possible Iron Age date were recorded.

Romano-British features included a V-shaped ditch and associated remnant metalised surfaces, two small pits and a post-hole. The metalised remnant surfaces of well sorted flint are possibly the remains of the Roman road leading out of the Winchester North Gate toward Silchester, with its V-shaped roadside ditch. Residual Romano-British artefacts were also retrieved from Saxon sunken-featured buildings and included bronze coins dating to the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> centuries, tegula/roofing tile fragments, pottery sherds and a set of bronze tweezers.

Early-middle Saxon features comprised six sunken-featured buildings, each yielding an array of artefacts such as glass beads, quernstones, annular loomweights, a shale spindle whorl, bone pins and a knife handle.

Two early/middle Saxon rectangular houses defined by post-holes were also recorded. The northernmost structure appeared to be of a single phase whilst the southernmost revealed more complex/multiple phases of construction and included a number of associated internal pits, one of which contained a possible ceramic kiln lining. Both buildings yielded a small quantity of pottery dating to the 5<sup>th</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> century, animal bone and burnt flint.

A series of parallel field boundary ditches identified in the evaluation contained residual late prehistoric struck flint and pottery. Further investigation confirmed that these were of medieval/post medieval date.

*Hyde Abbey (SU 448265 130123) (Site Code: WINCM: AY417)* Watching brief  
 Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd undertook this programme of work which revealed evidence of Saxon and Medieval occupation. The following is by Martin Wilson and is a summary of: Wilson, W 'Archaeological Watching Brief at 8 Alswitha Terrace, King Alfred Place, Winchester' (NGR 448265, 130123), Souterrain Project No. SOU09/140, October 2009.

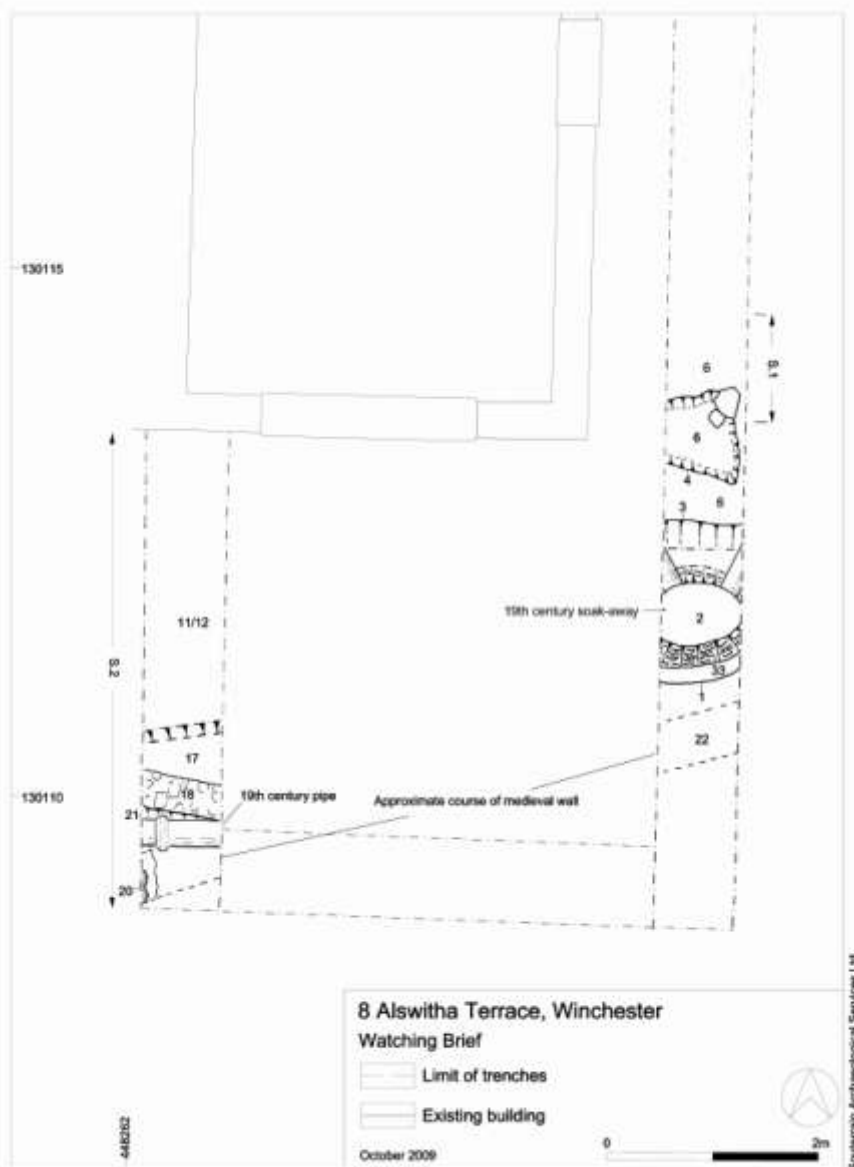


Fig. 15 Plan of archaeological features at 8 Alswitha Terrace, Hyde, Winchester (Drawing: Souterrain Archaeology)

### Medieval remains

The foundations of a stone wall understood to have belonged to the inner north wall of the cloister of Hyde Abbey were found in the back garden of No 8 Alswitha Terrace (Fig. 15). Other features included a chalk foundation layer, seemingly for a floor, and a foundation trench. A near-complete fragment of green-glazed floor-tile was found face upwards (but not *in situ*) on the chalk layer having been disturbed by the laying of a 19<sup>th</sup>-century sewage pipe.

The discoveries were made when two parallel strip foundation trenches were dug by ground-workers for a rear extension to the house. The trenches, north-south aligned and 4m apart, crossed the projected line of the north side of the cloister. The medieval wall was c.0.46m in width and aligned east-north-east / west-south-west, and had been cut through by a 19<sup>th</sup>-century pipe trench.



Fig. 16 Ashlar blocks from the cloister wall (Photograph: Souterrain Archaeology)

In Trench 1 (11m long x 0.7m wide), on the east side of the site, ground-workers removed three *in situ* blocks of fine-grained ashlar (Fig. 16) from the north face of the wall, with a course thickness of 0.158m. The wall was encountered 1.3m below ground level. Interestingly, no dressed stone survived in abbey church which lies about 45m to the east-north-east (pers. comm. G. Scobie). Due to the instability of the trench sides it was not possible to further examine the feature. In Trench 2 (c.4.4 x 0.7m), to the west (Fig. 17), a further extent of the wall foundation was exposed and removed during the works. A lower sequence of rubble layers (8 to 13) were understood to pertain to the demolition of the abbey in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, while the upper deposits were presumed to relate to the 18<sup>th</sup>-century county gaol (the Bridewell), which was built at this location, and demolished in the next century. There was no suggestion of corresponding demolition layers in Trench 1.

### Saxon deposits

North of the medieval wall in Trench 1 was a 'horizon' of chalk and flint, reached at a depth of c.1m, which is thought to have been either a make-up layer of the floor of the abbey, or a layer that pre-dates the abbey. The surface appeared to have been trampled, containing impressed pieces of limestone, fragments of slate and oyster shells. Significantly, two sherds of unglazed late Saxon domestic coarse-ware pottery were recovered from c.0.10m below this surface; also on the same plane. One piece dates to the 10<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup> centuries, the other, a diagnostically later fabric, is perhaps 11<sup>th</sup> century. Their un-abraded condition suggests that waste deposits (e.g. from a pit) of a Pre-conquest settlement were disturbed during the building of the abbey. It is a locality which is understood to have been north of the main Saxon settlement of Winchester. Notably, no finds of late Saxon pottery were made during the excavation of the abbey church.

Bearing in mind that one has to be circumspect when interpreting stratigraphy from what are in effect 'key-holes', the results of the watching brief demonstrate the potential for the survival of extensive medieval deposits and features that appear to have suffered little from 19<sup>th</sup>-century development (including the construction of Alswitha Terrace).

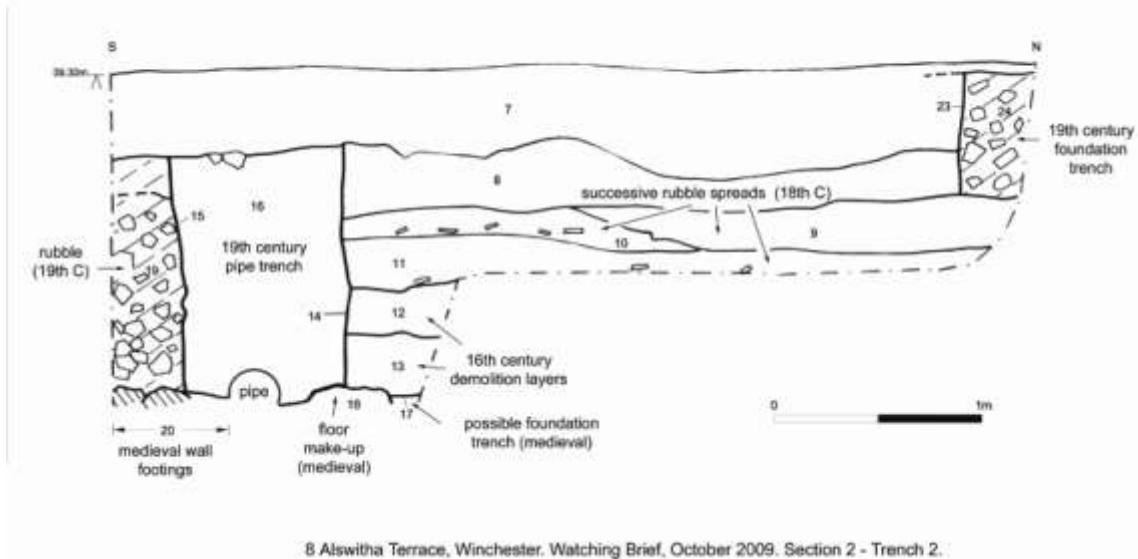


Fig. 17 Section 2, medieval and post-medieval stratigraphy (Drawing: Souterrain Archaeology)

*Lanham, Lane, Gemini House (SU 45746 30573) (Site UID: 61515) Excavation*

A burial was disturbed during the excavation of a small trench for the foundations of a garden wall. A skull, cervical vertebrae and the upper parts of the humerus and scapular were exposed. The burial appeared to be articulated and in a supine position with the skull facing left. The orientation was approximately south-east / north-west. The size of the individual, in combination with a lack of dental attrition, suggests that it was a young adult. The ground surface had been terraced, so it is probable that the original burial was much deeper. No dating evidence was found, however the proximity of Roman material (see Monuid 27271) may suggest a date in the Romano-British period. A loose tooth (molar) was taken for dating.

*Northbrook Avenue, Former Milesdown Children's Home (SU4895 2930) (Site Code: WINCM: AY415) Excavation & watching brief*

Following an earlier evaluation which identified a single inhumation burial and post-medieval deposits, an excavation and watching brief were carried out by Thames Valley Archaeological Services in late 2009 and early 2010. Evaluation (in 2009) revealed an undated inhumation burial and subsequently excavation and a watching brief (2009–10) were undertaken by Thames Valley Archaeological Services. A late Neolithic pit containing Grooved Ware pottery was the earliest feature discovered. Several early post-medieval features were also revealed including pits and a wall foundation, but of more interest was a large ditch, aligned initially north-south, then making one abrupt right-angled turn to the east and one of 45°, to the south-east. It was between 4.8–5.2m wide and 1.76m deep, with a 45° inner slope and about a 30° slope on the outward face. Although a few sherds of medieval pottery and a flint flake were found in the lower fills, these seem to be residual and the ditch may have been dug and filled in the 17<sup>th</sup> or 18<sup>th</sup> century (based on finds of clay pipes and manganese glazed ware pottery). The dating, however, relies on a very small amount of material and is by no means precise. The ditch, cut through chalk, was also initially filled mainly with chalk rubble and chalky silt, which suggests the original upcast bank (on the south and west side of the ditch, i.e. towards the town) was deliberately slighted, perhaps not long after construction. The ditch's shape in plan suggests that this was a military work, and the most likely context would be as a previously unknown Civil War redoubt covering the eastern approach to the town above the Itchen river crossing. After the slighting of the bank, the ditch fill may have settled over time and remained a visible hollow until finally backfilled and levelled in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. While a late 18<sup>th</sup> - or early 19<sup>th</sup>-century origin (French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars) is not ruled out, Winchester played a much larger role in the Civil War than it would have done in defending against French invasion, so the earlier period seems a more appropriate context for a defensive work.

Further human burials were revealed in the watching brief, including at least five individuals. The remains cannot be dated but one was orientated north-south, indicating a non-Christian rite and therefore probably a Saxon or earlier date for that one at least. All were adult males who had led active lives. One had survived the amputation of his right hand, and two had suffered weapon injuries. Saxon and medieval burials have previously been discovered on St Giles' Hill and it is likely that these are of similar date.

*St Cross Hospital, Brethren's Hall (SU 475 277) (Site UID: TBA)*

Dendrochronology

The hall appears on stylistic grounds (window tracery, sculptural detail) to have been first built in the late 1360s by the Master of St Cross, John of Edington, as his accommodation. It was remodelled in the 1440s by Cardinal Henry Beaufort, who founded a new charitable institution called the Almshouse of Noble Poverty, intended to run as a parallel to the first 12<sup>th</sup>-century hospital. Beaufort seems to have intended that hereafter the former Master's hall should be the brethren's hall for his new foundation. The building appears to have been reroofed as part of these alterations to the building. The trusses are supported on corbels in the form of angels bearing (alternately) the king's arms and those of the cardinal. The roof is in four bays, that over the cross-passage being shorter than the others. There are two tiers of tenoned-purlins; each tier being fully wind-braced. The arched-brace collar trusses, in which tie beams are dispensed with, are in one sense typical of Hampshire's 8mid 15<sup>th</sup>-century hall roofs and yet superior to most, if not all of them, in their richness of decoration. Dating was commissioned by the Hampshire Buildings Survey Group.

*Felling date range: 1434-1462 (1437-1451 OxCal)*

Total (3/7). Principal rafters 1420(h/s), 1425(h/s+6NM); Arch brace 1422(h/s). *Site Master 1357-1425 STCROSS* (t= 6.3 HANTS02, 6.1 MDM9, 5.8 GODBEGOT).

*St Cross Hospital (SU 475 277) (Site UID: TBA)*

Excavation & geophysics

Report by Chris Sellen and Don Bryan

Excavations by WARG (Winchester Archaeological Rescue Group) in the field immediately south of the Hospital of St. Cross were begun in 2007. In the four seasons of excavation some 20 trenches have been excavated following archival and geophysical research. In the three seasons prior to 2010, the south range was uncovered, confirming it was identical in plan to the west range, and it was also established that the Lockburn (the medieval drainage channel) extended along the southern edge of the demolished range. Other work done in these seasons included a section across a 2.5m deep boundary ditch that was found to cut a pit of Anglo-Saxon origin. This is likely to have been the boundary ditch of the de Blois foundation in the 12<sup>th</sup> century. The other feature explored was the 'water feature', a rectangular ditch in which water flowed at one time, but had subsequently been used to deposit some of the demolition debris from the south range and some of the building rubble created when work was carried out to "improve" the church in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The aim in 2010 was to further explore some of these features, in particular the boundary ditch and the extension of the Lockburn, and to tidy up some of the unfinished excavations from previous years.

A geophysical survey conducted in 2008 was extended in 2010. The most exciting result was clear evidence that the outline of significant buildings in the Bowling Green area immediately east of the Hospital extended south into the Brothers' graveyard. Other features, less clear but likely to belong to related structures, were found in the Masters' garden. Excavation at some future date is planned.

To complement the earlier work on the boundary ditch, a further section was opened on the southern-most section, an east-west orientation immediately adjacent to the cricket pitch (trench 17). This revealed a multi-phase ditch of comparable depth to the earlier one. A non-diagnostic sherd was the only artefact, but a sheep skull was found comparable to the three retrieved from the earlier section excavation (trench 10). These skulls were smaller than most modern sheep and seemed to be "Soay" type, a species bred in the Iron Age. Radiocarbon dates are currently being determined and may provide further dating evidence for this ditch.

The 'water feature', a sizeable rectangular feature (perhaps a carp pond) with water flowing through it from the Lockburn was investigated. The feature is now substantially filled with building rubble from the South range demolition and work on the church; the Lockburn flow is now diverted into a stream. In 2010 excavation aimed to explore this earlier phase (trench 13). The uncovered drain was shown to be a 15<sup>th</sup>-century stone-lined conduit, i.e. dating from the period of the construction of the Beaufort almshouses. Although originally open, it was roofed with brick arching, probably in the 18<sup>th</sup> century (Fig. 18). At some point this drain section, some 27.3m in length, was abandoned but not before work was carried out to extend the medieval conduit towards the water feature. This extension was of degraded greensand stone with no foundation and is probably of 19<sup>th</sup>-century date.

Two test pits (trenches 14 & 15) were excavated to establish evidence about areas that had not been examined. Trench 14 was in the middle of the water feature and revealed evidence of ploughing at some point with a layer below of hard packed flint. Trench 15, outside the water feature, unexpectedly revealed the skeletons of two infants. No artefacts were found and, in the absence of C14 dating, they cannot be dated. They were left in situ. The south-west corner of the water feature was dug (trench 16) and revealed a poorly defined ditch section on the south side.



Fig. 18 15<sup>th</sup>-century stone-lined conduit (Photograph: WARG)

Trench 19 was opened up to establish if there was a track way on the low bank which appeared to run parallel with the water feature on its south side. Layers of compressed chalk lay just below the surface and appeared to lie across the low bank. The section was extended to the south to help clarify the stratigraphy and a flint wall was encountered, which on further excavation, appeared to belong to a small building of unknown date (Fig.19). It was, however, roofed (as evidenced by slate roof-tile debris) which indicates a date not earlier than the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. The roof appeared to be supported by posts set into slots within the interior of the structure and has been interpreted as a probable animal pen.

A pottery specialist (Steve Taylor) from the University of Southampton has examined the pottery sherds from the various trenches. The range of dates extends from Roman, through Saxon to later medieval and post-medieval.

*St Peter's Street, St Peter's Roman Catholic Church (SU 4810 2970) (Site Code: WINCM: AY 436)*

Evaluation excavation

Wessex Archaeology undertook a small scale investigation in connection with proposals to replace the existing parish hall on the site. The work identified a short stretch of medieval wall to the west of the Parish Centre. The wall, aligned east-west was located c.1.0m below the present ground surface and was constructed of flint and limestone, with a chalk rubble core, set in a yellow mortar. The quality and substantial nature of the wall are suggestive of a building of relatively high status.

Stratified deposits were identified to the east of the building at c.1.5m below the current ground surface. It is considered that these deposits may comprise the upper fills of pitting activity in this part of the site. Artefactual and environmental material, typical of that found in Winchester, was also recovered during the evaluation.

*18 St Thomas Street (NGR 447946 129308) (Site UID: TBA)* Evaluation

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned to carry out the evaluation in connection with a proposal to erect a two storey building to provide a ground level car port and residential accommodation above.

The site is in the south-eastern part of the historic core of the Winchester. A single test pit was excavated. It revealed no archaeological features, although a gravel layer likely to represent the uppermost archaeological horizon was encountered from 1.85m (43.15m above OD) below ground level. Above this, thick deposits of garden soil of probably later medieval and certainly post-medieval date were identified, consistent with previous investigations nearby. Archaeological features and deposits of Romano-British, Saxon and medieval date are very likely to survive within the site; however the evaluation has indicated that these lie at a depth of more than 2m below ground level. The archaeological resource appears to be well-preserved and survives without having suffered significant previous impacts.



Fig. 19 Flint-walled building (Photograph: WARG)

*Wharf Hill, Former cow house, Wharf Farm (SU 4855 2879) (Site Code: WINCM: AY 438)*

#### Building recording & evaluation

The survey of a former cow house at Wharf Farm was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology. The building lies within a sub-rectangular parcel of land to the south of Winchester city centre, which is due to be redeveloped.

The building was most likely constructed in the 18<sup>th</sup> century as part of a complex of warehouses, stables and a malthouse together known as Blackbridge Wharf. Following the disuse of the Itchen Navigation in the early 1860s the site was taken over by Hiram Spencer, becoming the Wharf Dairy. With minor adaptations and some consolidation of earlier structures the footprint of the existing buildings on the site appears to have remained relatively constant into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. However, in response to changes in the law with regard to food hygiene and the arrival of a new tenant at the dairy, a purpose-built cowhouse was erected in the early 1930s. The building was constructed by retaining the rear and side walls of two of the earlier warehouse units with the addition of a new front elevation, roof and partition walls to create the present structure. Two small pigsties were most likely added to the southern elevation during WWII. Subsequent to the closure of Wharf Dairy in the late 1960s the cowhouse was adapted with the addition of large garage doors and the removal of internal features to form a boat store with garages/storerooms to the north.

An evaluation and borehole investigation was undertaken to investigate any possible existing remains of the wharf/immediate pre-wharf remains with the borehole investigation directed towards identifying potential for pre-wharf remains in potentially waterlogged deposits. The only *in situ* archaeological deposit encountered was

the remains of a flint gravel surface/hard standing probably associated with Blackbridge Wharf. No structural elements associated with the Wharf or Navigation were found.

Evidence provided by the borehole samples indicates the presence of a thin peat and alluvial layer which predates the Wharf construction. The presence of a buried soil beneath what may be Late Glacial deposits is potentially of significance.

## FINDS REPORTED TO THE PORTABLE ANTIQUITIES SCHEME IN 2010

By Rob Webley

A total of 15,482 Hampshire finds were added to the Portable Antiquities Scheme database during 2010 within 2,512 database records. Also in this year 1,796 Iron Age coins from Hampshire were added into the dataset from the Celtic Coins Index (CCI). In order to maintain comparable figures with previous reports the CCI coins and two large hoards (of 7,083 post-medieval coins (see below), and 4,387 Roman coins (published in Webley 2010, 36)) have been excluded when calculating the percentages below.

- The finds were from all periods from the Palaeolithic to c. 1800 AD, with the following breakdown: Stone Age (5%), Bronze Age (1%), Iron Age (1%), Roman (67%), Early-medieval (2%), Medieval (12%) and Post-medieval and Modern (12%).
- They were made from a range of materials: metal (87%, of which copper alloys, 76%), pottery (8%), and worked stone (5%).
- Most finds were discovered whilst metal-detecting (97%), some as 'eyes only' surface finds; most others were discovered as 'other chance finds' (2%) or by various other means (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 2010. The PAS database number (Find ID) is included in each description. The public online [database](#) contains detailed information and colour photographs for each object recorded by the Scheme, including those below.

### Principal finds

*Palaeolithic handaxe group from Fareham CP (HAMP-DA07D8 etc.)*



A knapped Lower Palaeolithic handaxe representing a group of fifty-one hand tools probably from the same area. It is of yellow-grey to red-brown stained flint, of an underlying dark grey-brown colour. It measures 179mm by 104.9mm by 46.1mm and weighs 668g. It is of the 'ficron' form, with a rounded butt, above which it narrows and flattens into a blade shape with a pointed tip. The axe is covered by shallow flaking, the facets somewhat smoothed by water action. The coastal findspot is a typical one for Palaeolithic material in Hampshire.

*Bronze Age scabbard chape from Quarley CP (HAMP-095061)*

This Late Bronze Age scabbard terminal measures 35.7mm by 36.9mm by 12.5mm and weighs 25.32g. Such cast copper-alloy chapes are described as being 'bag shaped', with a U-shaped top, and sides that flare to a curved base. The thickened top is slightly damaged, while the base, also thickened, has a central flattening possibly due to wear. The faces are both decorated with three punched ring-and-dot motifs in an arc aligned with the curved base, most perforated at the centre. A couple of these chapes are listed in O'Connor (1980, 190-191; ref. 161); a less elaborate example has been recorded on the PAS database (ref. NARC-5DEF37). These 'bag shaped' chapes are associated with the innovative metalwork of the 'Carp's Tongue complex' of south-east England and date to the Ewart Park metalworking phase (9<sup>th</sup> century BC).



*Iron Age brooch from Wonston CP (HAMP-7EA4C1)*

A cast copper-alloy La Tène I one-piece brooch with unusual coral inlay. The spring and catch-plate are missing; the surviving section measures 29.8mm by 9.4mm by 6.1mm and weighs 5.9g. The front of the wide, rounded bow is moulded; a rounded hollow occupies most of its length and width. The orangey coral inlaid within the hollow has been cracked in three places. This brooch dates from the Middle Iron Age (5<sup>th</sup>/4<sup>th</sup> century BC).



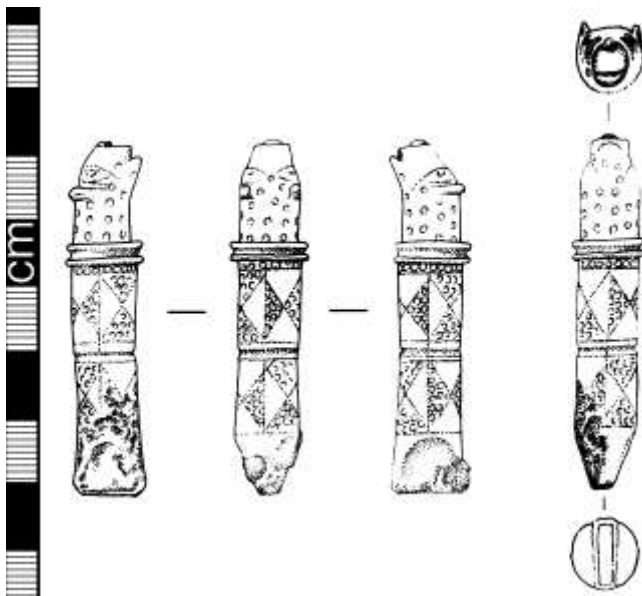
*Roman coin from Buriton CP (HAMP-F9B448)*



This corroded copper-alloy *sems* of Nero (AD 54-68) measures up to 21.4mm in diameter by 2.7mm thick and weighs 4.98g. The obverse shows the emperor's head facing right, possibly with a globe at the tip of his shoulder, a characteristic of the coins struck at Lyon. The reverse depicts the female personification of Rome seated left holding out a wreath with her right hand. This small early imperial denomination rarely reaches Britannia; this example of c. AD 66 is the first recorded for Hampshire on the PAS database. Furthermore, the obverse inscription, which includes the Julio-Claudian 'GERM[anicus]' title, is not recorded for this type in the main reference work (cf. R.I.C. vol. I, 182; ref. 550).

*Roman knife from Hursley CP (HAMP-7A27F3)*

This cast copper-alloy zoomorphic knife handle measures 53.7mm by 11.4mm by 12.6mm and weighs 25.96g. It is cylindrical with a terminal in the form of a probable feline head, possibly a leopard's. It flattens at the other end to take an iron blade which is now missing. The animal terminal has moulded ears, brow ridges and snout, and is decorated with ring-and-dot marks in evenly spaced longitudinal rows, giving the effect of spots. Beyond a moulded collar that separates it from the terminal, the handle is decorated in rectangular zones themselves subdivided by incised satire crosses. In the triangles thus created are punched crescents in alternating opposing fields. This is a finely decorated example of a type found in the north-west provinces (Kaufmann-Heinimann 1977); Manning's Type 1c (1985, 110/Plate 53; ref. Q3) dating to the 1st or 2nd century AD.



*Roman as from Itchen Valley CP (HAMP-77EDC5)*



This very worn and corroded copper-alloy coin of Faustina II (AD 138-176) measures up to 26.7mm in diameter by 3.6mm thick and weighs 12.1g. The obverse shows Faustina the Younger, daughter of Antoninus Pius, while the reverse has Venus leaning her left elbow on a column while holding an apple out with her right hand. This very rare reverse is not published in the main reference work implying a limited or localised circulation. The finding of this coin alongside three others from England, all published on the PAS database (refs. SWYOR-A6D626, KENT-023778, IOW-1358B5), suggest that it might have been struck specifically for the province. Many such 'coins of British association' have been published from the sacred spring at Bath (Walker 1988). Sam Moorhead of the British Museum has noted the similarity between the stance of Venus on this coin and of Spes on a coin of Marcus Aurelius (as Caesar, AD 153-154), a known 'coin of British association' (R.I.C. vol. III, 184; ref. 1320).

*Roman contemporary copy of a dupondius from Kings Worthy CP (HAMP-2649B7)*

This worn cast copper-alloy imitation has a diameter of 22.0mm and weighs 3.13g. It has the head of Commodus (AD 175-192) wearing a radiate crown on the obverse and an uncertain figure standing left on the reverse. Third-century light-weight base-metal imitations such as this are known as 'Limesfalsa', based on initial examples found on the Roman continental frontier. Increasing numbers are now known to have reached Hampshire, including coins copying Faustina II (AD 138-176) from Greywell CP (PAS database ref. SUR-B62F32), and Otacilia Severa (AD 244-249) from Crondall CP (PAS database ref. SUR-EC7923; Webley 2009, 19).



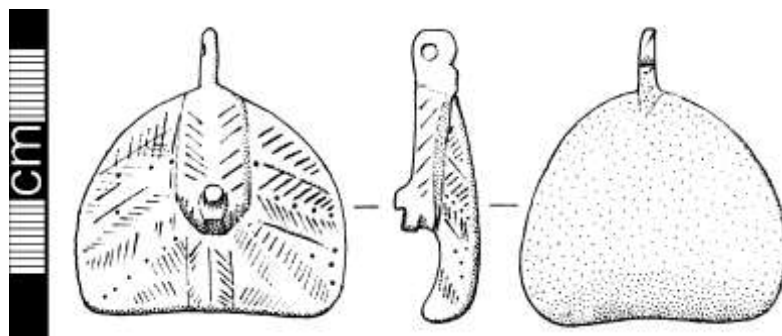
*Roman eating utensil from Broughton CP (HAMP-BC38B6)*

This cast copper-alloy Roman multifunctional device measures 64.8mm by 12.3mm by 16.2mm and weighs 11.16g (Worrell 2011, forthcoming). It is moulded in the form of an elongated, crouching feline with extending

forepaws. At the other end it terminates in a wide crescent, one half of which is split and pierced to hold an iron implement, possibly a spike for extracting flesh from crustaceans. On the lower surface, at the beginning of the crescent terminal, is a double perforated lug, around which a probable iron blade would have hinged; it would have folded underneath the handle in a wide groove when not in use. Within the forepaws there would have been a hinged spoon, known from other examples. The form of the handle can be classified as Sherlock's (1976, 250) Type B and dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD. Recently Sherlock (2007) had collated seven such handles; PAS data has now doubled the corpus of these Roman 'Swiss Army knives'.



*Roman vessel lid from Bighton CP (HAMP-258E52)*



This cast copper-alloy lid measures 37.4mm by 36.2mm and weighs 25.35g. It is D-shaped in plan, with the straight side angled upwards in profile to fit against with the vessel's rim, probably a jug's. The pierced thumb

rest at the centre of the rounded end is a crude representation of a duck. Its back is decorated with diagonal incisions on each side, representing feathers. On the lid straight radial grooves form zones that are filled with herringbone decoration. Some zones also feature lines of punched pits, with some pits clustered in groups. The decoration on the lid is unusual; similar lids with ducks published both on the PAS database and in the literature tend to be plain. An example of such a lid from Verulamium (modern-day St Albans) was found in a 4<sup>th</sup>-century context (Frere 1984, 48, 51; ref. 175).

*Roman toothpick from Cliddesden CP (HAMP-4669A5)*

This cast copper-alloy Roman toothpick measures 66.6mm by 21.1mm by 1.5mm and weighs 3.14g (Worrell 2011, forthcoming). It consists of a thin stem from which a comma shaped blade emerges at one end. At the other end a perforated expansion has broken through. The blade curves round to one side as it tapers to a point; the tip is slightly truncated and bent. It is flat and undecorated. Although very few toothpicks have been found in Britain, the blade's form is a typical late Roman one, with four silver examples known from the Hoxne hoard (Johns 2010, 133-135; refs. 150-153). They are normally accompanied by an ear scoop at the other end; the presence of a loop on this example may suggest that this object was suspended from a chatelaine.



*Early-medieval (Byzantine) coin from New Milton CP (WAW-C7E3F6)*

This worn copper-alloy *foliis* of Justinian I (AD 527-565) measures 29.5mm in diameter and weighs 12.7g. The obverse shows the Byzantine emperor's bust facing right wearing a diadem. The reverse features a large central initial 'M' flanked by a star to the left and a cross to the right, with a further cross above. The initial, in the Greek numbering system, gives the value of the coin as forty *nummi*. Below the exergual line the letters 'CON' show that the coin was struck at Constantinople (modern-day Istanbul; Sear 1987, 59; ref. 158). The incidence of 6<sup>th</sup>-century Byzantine coins now recorded on the PAS database gives weight to theories of direct links

between western Britain and the eastern Mediterranean (Naylor et al. 2008, 321-322); Moorhead (2009, 266) suggests that Hampshire and the Isle of Wight perhaps forms the western boundary of such trade.



*Late Early-medieval strap-end from Bishops Waltham CP (HAMP-7C2996)*



This 11<sup>th</sup>- or 12<sup>th</sup>-century cast copper-alloy strap-end measures 33.2mm by 10.6mm by 4.1mm and weighs 4.54g. It has a wedge-shaped attachment end, split to accommodate the strap which would have been held in place by an iron rivet. A waisted central section below is moulded on the front in the form of a beast's head with a prominent brow ridge and snout below; the eyes are formed by curved removals to the sides. Emerging from the beast's mouth is a tongue terminal with cusped edges on all three sides, perhaps representing flames. The attachment end and terminal are of similar sizes; both are decorated with incised lines, longitudinal and diverging diagonals respectively. Such decoration can be seen as devolved Ringerike style. The strap-end broadly fits into Thomas' (2004, 4-5) Class G, but its interest derives from its similarity to a strap-end recorded from Wonston CP (PAS database ref. HAMP-3731A7) implying a local variant. In turn, these are similar in form to a contemporary mount from Headbourne Worthy CP held by Winchester Museums Service (ARCH 4892).

*Medieval halfpenny from Medstead CP (SUR-6F7462)*



This late 12<sup>th</sup>-century silver coin from Ireland measures 16.9mm in diameter and weighs 0.68g. The obverse shows the diademed head of Prince John, who later became king of England (1199-1216 AD). The inscription 'IOHANNES DOM' refers to the lordship of Ireland he had held since 1172. The reverse has a voided short cross potent with an annulet in each angle. It gives the moneyer's name (Rodberd), followed by the mint (Dublin). This very rare coin from John's second Irish coinage is thought to date between c. 1190 and 1198 AD.

*Medieval coin from Long Sutton CP (BERK-295FB4)*

A 13<sup>th</sup>-century silver pfennig of Hermann I of Holte (1223-1254 AD), Abbot of Corvey in Westphalia, Germany measuring 17.3mm in diameter and weighing 1.1g (Allen and Moorhead 2010, 236; ref. 355). The obverse shows a head facing left within a quatrefoil border. The inscription reads '+ SANCTVS VITVS'. The relics of the Sicilian martyr Saint Vitus (d. AD 303) had been translated to Corvey in 836 AD. The reverse shows a voided long cross dividing an elaborate quatrefoil. This is a very rare find for this country; an incomplete example is held by the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge (Accession Number PG.7921), to which this coin has also been donated.



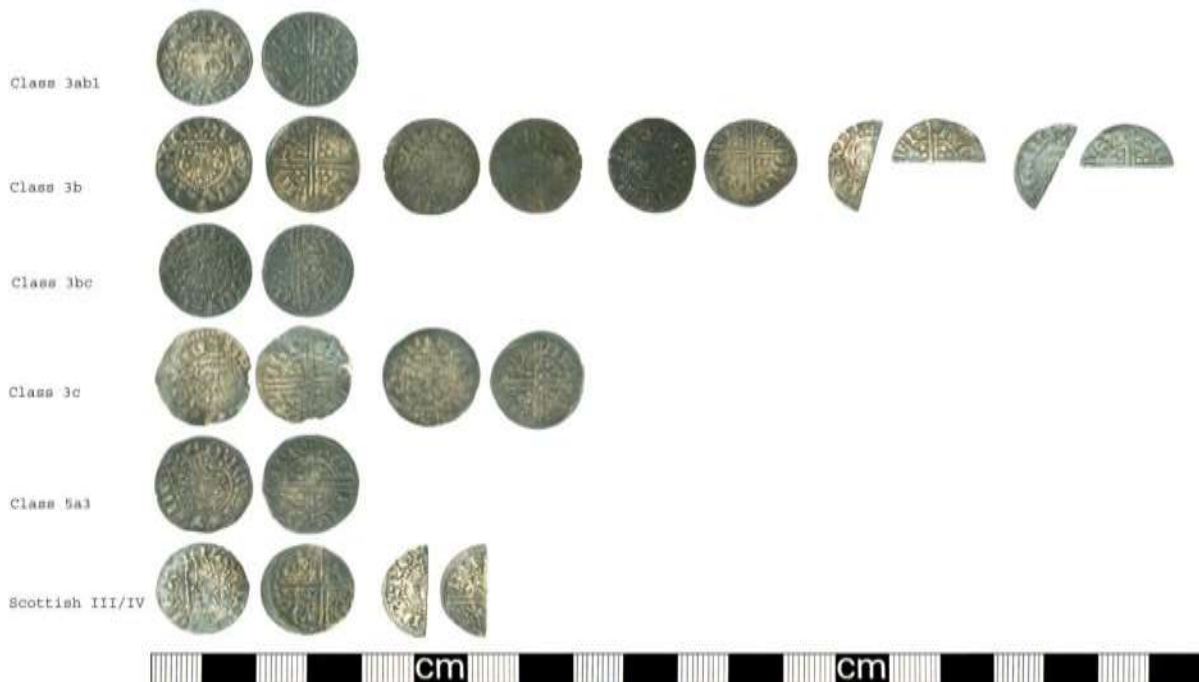
*Medieval cross arm from Buriton CP (SUSS-54B2C4)*

This c. 13<sup>th</sup>-century cast copper-alloy cross element measures 60.2mm by 42.6mm by 1.6mm and weighs 25.94g. It is shaped like a letter 'T' on its side and is perforated for attachment to the right hand arm of a processional or altar cross. It depicts the upper half of a winged and haloed bull facing left. The bull, and the cloud from which it rises, are low relief, with incised lines to pick out facial features and the wing's feathers. The creature would have once have been gilded, the sunken field around it filled with blue enamel, and the halo and cloud decorated with bands of multiple colours in the Limoges enamelling tradition. The winged bull represents St Luke, one of the four evangelists who would have been represented on the cross when complete. A recent find of a mount depicting the angel that represents St Matthew from Bishops Waltham CP is another such cross element, but of inferior workmanship (PAS database ref. HAMP-A33213).



*Medieval coin hoard from Bramdean CP (HAMP-A76663 / 2010 T452)*

A group of twelve medieval silver pennies and cut halfpennies of Henry III (1216-1272 AD) and Alexander III of Scotland (1241-1286 AD) of the voided long cross and contemporary long cross and stars types, respectively. They vary from poor to fine condition and have a total face value of ten and a half pence. The coins of Henry III are: one penny of type 3ab1; two cut halfpennies and three pennies of type 3b; one penny of type 3bc; two pennies of type 3c (all 1248-1250 AD) and one penny of type 5b2 (1250-1256 AD). The coins of Alexander III are: one cut halfpenny and one penny, both of types III/IV of his first coinage. The group is likely to have been deposited in the mid 1250s probably as a lost or buried purse; no container has been recovered. The hoard is being acquired by Winchester Museums Service.



*Medieval pendant from Broughton CP (WILT-3D44D4 / 2010 T88)*

This 15<sup>th</sup>-century silver-gilt object measures 21.4mm in diameter by up to 8.2mm thick and weighs 10.75g. It is circular with a missing suspension loop and resulting scar. A disc, finely decorated on both faces, is held within a raised double border of a ring with square projections beyond; a twisted rope-effect rib runs around the circumference of the pendant. One surface bears the face of Christ with features picked out by fine incisions, and four zones of cross-hatching around. The other surface depicts the lamb and flag (the Agnus Dei) on a cross-hatched ground. This devotional pendant is being acquired by Hampshire County Museums Service.



*Medieval coin from Abbots Ann CP (HAMP-FEE0E5 / 2011 T142)*



This slightly clipped gold coin of Henry VII (1485-1509 AD) measures 37.3mm in diameter by 1.6mm thick and weighs 5.07g. The denomination is known as an angel as the obverse depicts the archangel St Michael spearing a dragon. The reverse shows a ship with a cross on its mast, to its left Henry's initial 'h', and to the right a Tudor rose. The reverse inscription, 'IHC AUTE[M] TRANSIENS PER MEDIU[M] I[L]LORU[M] IBAT]', is a slightly truncated version of Luke, chapter 4, verse 30, translated as 'but Jesus, passing through the midst of them went on his way'. A rare coin, this is the first angel of Henry VII to have been recorded on the PAS database. Six months after, a second angel, this one of Henry VI, second reign (1470-1471 AD), was found in the vicinity; the group has been put through the Treasure process.

*Post-medieval jetton group from Abbots Ann CP (HAMP-FDB3A4)*



A group of ten post-medieval Nuremberg copper-alloy jettons all of the 'Rose / orb' type probably deposited in the early 17th century all in the same hole; no traces of a container have been discovered. They can be divided into groups, firstly chronological: three unsigned jettons possibly attributable to the early Schultes dynasty (c. 1553 - c. 1603 AD), seven jettons of Hans Krauwinckel II (fl. 1586-1635 AD). The second sorting is by size: four jettons c. 23mm in diameter (the three unsigned examples and one of Hans Krauwinckel II - Mitchiner 1509 var.), six jettons c. 20/21mm in diameter (the remaining six examples of Hans Krauwinckel II). Within this latter are two sets of three jettons of the same type (Mitchiner 1539 and 1571ff.). This is a rare discovery of a group of jettons which helps illuminate how they were used in sets and the level of mixing between makers and types that occurred.

*Post-medieval coin hoard from Bishops Waltham CP (HAMP-E4E185)*



A group found under a cellar floor totalling 7,083 French billion (copper with some silver) 30 denier pieces all dated 1711 and with the mintmark for Lyon. These coins of Louis XIV (1643-1715 AD) have back-to back 'L's

on the obverse and a reverse cross with lis in the angles. Because this cross design was similar to that worn by the royal military, these coins were known as ‘mousquetaires’. This denomination was struck at Lyon and at Metz between 1709 and 1714 for export to the French colonies (Canada and Louisiana). This hoard has suffered significantly from corrosion, with many coins concreted together. The consistent wear patterns within a sample of 700 coins studied revealed that probably the same dies were used to produce these coins. Their apparent uniformity, however, is belied by variations in the diameters and weights of the coins, with a number of very small examples in particular. This size variation, along with a number of cut, stamped, and blank flans, would seem to suggest that this hoard was the output of a counterfeiting operation. In the 18<sup>th</sup> century counterfeiting in France was rife, with some examples known of the production of fake 30 denier pieces (Pilon 2008, 54).

## Acknowledgements

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

## References

- Allen, M & Moorhead, S (eds) 2010 Coin Register 2010, *British Numismatic Journal* **80** 207-237.
- Frere, S 1984 *Verulamium Excavations, Volume III*, Oxford.
- Johns, C 2010 *The Hoxne Late Roman Treasure: Gold Jewellery and Silver Plate*, London
- Kaufmann-Heinimann, A 1977 *Römische Bronzestuetten aus Augst und Kaiseraugst*, Mainz.
- Manning, W H 1985 *Catalogue of the Romano-British Iron Tools, Fittings and Weapons in the British Museum*, London.
- Mattingly, H & Sydenham, E A 1930 *The Roman Imperial Coinage Vol. III*, London.
- Mitchiner, M 1988 *Jetons, medalets and tokens Volume 1: the Medieval period and Nuremberg*, London
- Moorhead, S 2009 Early Byzantine copper coins found in Britain: a review in light of new finds recorded with the Portable Antiquities Scheme, in Tekin, O (ed.) *Ancient History, Numismatics and Epigraphy in the Mediterranean World. Studies in memory of Clemens E. Bosch and Sabahat Atlan and in honour of Nezahat Baydurl*, Istanbul, 263-274.
- Naylor, J, Leahy, K and Egan, G (eds) 2008 Medieval Britain and Ireland, 2007 – Portable Antiquities Scheme, *Medieval Archaeology* **52** 316-334.
- O’Connor, T 1980 *Cross-channel Relations in the later Bronze Age*, Oxford.
- Pilon, F 2008 La fabrication de fausses pièces de 30 deniers dites “mousquetaires” à Mardore (Rhône), *Cahiers Numismatiques* **175** 49-57.
- Sear, D R 1987 *Byzantine coins and their values*, London.
- Sherlock, D 1976 Roman folding spoons, *Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society* **27** 250-255.
- Sherlock, D 2007 A Roman folding spoon from Wallsend, *Archaeologia Aeliana* **36** 363-365.
- Sutherland, C H V & Carson, R A G 1984 *The Roman Imperial Coinage Vol. I*, London.
- Thomas, G 2004 Late Anglo-Saxon and Viking-Age strap-ends 750-1100 pt II, *Finds Research Group Datasheet* 33.
- Walker, D 1988 *Roman coins from the sacred spring at Bath*, Oxford.
- Webley, R 2009 Archaeology in Hampshire – Annual Report for 2007 – The Portable Antiquities Scheme: <http://www.fieldclub.hants.org.uk/hampshire-archaeology-report-2007.pdf>, 16-25.
- Webley, R 2010 Archaeology in Hampshire – Annual Report for 2008 – The Portable Antiquities Scheme: <http://www.fieldclub.hants.org.uk/hampshire-archaeology-report-2008-pas.pdf>, 34-45.
- Worrell, S 2011 (forthcoming) Roman Britain in 2010, II. Finds reported under the Portable Antiquities Scheme, *Britannia* **42**.

## HAMPSHIRE COUNTY MUSEUMS SERVICE 2010

By Dave Allen

A selection of the items relevant to the County of Hampshire brought to the Hampshire County Museums Service in 2010 by the general public for identification.

### Abbreviations

ESLEM Eastleigh Museum                      BSKWM BasingstokeWillis Museum  
WINCH Winchester Chilcomb House

### Warsash area. WINCH 3318

The 'John Sharpe' collection of 51 palaeolithic handaxes. Exact provenances unknown,  
Returned to owner

### Botley and Hedge End, especially Dowds Farm. ESLEM 998

Field-walked flints. Items of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age date noted, particularly a  
Neolithic arrowhead. Found by J Butcher, Identified R Banbury, returned to owner.

### Woodmancott. BSKWM 1967A

Medieval iron horseshoe (14th - 15th century) found while beating by Mr L Farley. Donated.