

Archaeology in Hampshire



Annual Report 2011

INTRODUCTION

Welcome to the Annual Report of Archaeology in Hampshire for 2011. 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 record for Southampton has also provided information about work carried out in this city 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 a number of sites, for example by Souterrain Archaeological Services at Butsa, are also included.

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 2011 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, and Charlotte Malone 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), Prof. Mike Fulford and Amanda Clarke (University of Reading: Silchester), Dr Simon Roffey (University of Winchester: St Mary Magdalen Leper Hospital), David Graham, Edward Roberts, Nicola Bettley (Archaeology South East), Sam Driscoll (Absolute Archaeology), Dr Julie Gardiner (Wessex Archaeology), Richard Tabor (Context One) Tiziana Vitali (Pre-Construct Archaeology), Dr Keith Wilkinson (ARCA), Martin Wilson (Souterrain Archaeological Services), Dick Selwood (WARG St Elizabeth's College, Winchester), Steve Preston (Thames Valley Archaeological Services), Diana King (Foundations Archaeology), and Melissa Melikian (AOC Archaeology Group). 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	36

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Front cover Volunteers from Kirton Farm Nurseries taking part in the excavation at Kirton Farm, Stockbridge, under the supervision of Souterrain Archaeology

BASINGSTOKE AND DEANE

Basingstoke

Kenel Farm, Winchester Road (SU 5950 4850) (Site UID: TBA) Evaluation

Work by Thames Valley Archaeological Services revealed numerous features, but perhaps surprisingly few from a 10ha site in an area previously noted for its cropmarks and standing monuments. Numerous linear features, including a droveway/trackway of probable Iron Age or Roman date and a few possible pits were identified.

Overton

Overton Water Treatment Works, north of (SU 50443 50121) (Site UID: 63020) Evaluation

The work was carried out by Archaeology South East and resulted in six trenches being opened. A ditch was uncovered in Trench 1 (possibly a continuation of the ditch found in Trench 4). It contained unidentified bone and prehistoric pottery and is dated to the Iron Age. An undated pit was found in Trench 2 and was 4m wide and aligned north-south. In the south end of Trench 3 an undated north-east south-west aligned gully was uncovered, along with a pit (2.33m x 1.4m x 0.38m).

Trench 4 produced a north-east south-west aligned ditch, 1.65m wide and 0.66m deep. It contained struck flint of a Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date and may be a continuation of the ditch found in Trench 1. It has been dated to the Late Mesolithic to Late Neolithic. In the base of the ditch a small post-hole was discovered and is thought to be earlier/contemporary with the filling of the ditch. Trench 5 contained a subcircular pit 1.4m x 1.05m x 0.3m. The fill of the pit had charcoal flecks running through it, and contained dog's teeth and some probable beaker pottery from two separate vessels; it is dated to the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age.

Seven bulk soil samples were taken for environmental sampling. They contained charred botanicals, bone fragments, land snail shells and fly pupae.

Popley

Marnel Park (SU 635 550) (Site UID: TBA) Fieldwalking

Fieldwalking by Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd produced a small amount of struck flint, largely or wholly of later Neolithic or Bronze Age date. It was well dispersed across the area, without any clustering. The few sherds of late post-medieval pottery recovered along with brick/tile fragments are thought to be indicative of the manuring of farmland at this time.

Silchester

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

Silchester Town Life Project (Reading University)

The fifteenth season of excavation on Insula IX took place over 6 weeks during July and August 2011 and was directed by Prof. Michael Fulford and Amanda Clarke of the Dept. of Archaeology.

Excellent progress was made in uncovering evidence for the occupation of *Calleva* in the Late Iron Age and earliest Roman period, up to the episode of destruction which we are associating with the period of the Boudican revolt of AD 60/1. The Late Iron Age evidence is gradually being revealed, as we work across from the west to the east in the north and south of the trench (Fig. 1). Significant structures and extensive deposits of earliest Roman occupation continue to be excavated above the Iron Age occupation across the eastern half of the trench.

Perhaps the most important developments of the season concern the Late Iron Age occupation where a complicated sequence of occupation is emerging, stretching from the cutting of a major boundary or defensive ditch, which runs some 40m north-west/south-east across the trench, from *c.* 40 BC, to the development and expansion of an internal grid of streets and lanes up to the Roman invasion of AD 43. Dense occupation begins from *c.* 20 BC with the establishment of a north-west/south-east oriented street, the first buildings and the associated digging of rubbish pits and wells. The remains of three, rectangular, or sub-rectangular buildings dating between *c.* 20 BC and AD 20 have so far been identified. The most substantial of these is more than 20m in length and 10m in width (Fig. 2) and it produced a foundation burial of a dog identified by Dr Kate Clark as belonging to a toy breed and a very rare find of this date. A second building measured about 9m by 5m. A subsidiary lane at right angles to the first and oriented north-east/south-west was established sometime after *c.* AD 20.



Fig. 1 View of the trench looking west
(Photograph: Reading University)



Fig. 2 Iron Age building looking north east
(Photograph: Reading University)

The season produced more evidence for Claudian military occupation in the form of finds of arms and armour and in evidence for the imposition, perhaps limited initially to the line of the north-south street, of what eventually developed into the rectilinear Roman street-grid oriented on the cardinal points, north-south/east-west.

The short-lived military phase of no more than about five years duration was followed by the return of dense civil occupation represented by at least eight or nine timber buildings across the excavation trench. While the majority are rectangular in ground plan with distinctive clay floors, there are at least two round, or D-shaped houses. Two of the rectangular buildings relate to the north-south street and seem to have functioned as *tabernae*. In the largest building, perhaps the predecessor of our first town house of the late 1st century AD, was found the bronze figurine of Harpocrates, originally the foot of a Campanian drink-warmer, the first to be found in Britain.

Whitchurch

Manor Farm, Bloswood Lane (SU 4580 4815) (Site UID: TBA)

Earthwork survey, geophysical survey & evaluation

A programme of work by Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd comprising an earthwork survey, the excavation of a small trial trench and geophysical survey have suggested that a circular mound still standing on the site is probably the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow. A large volume of Roman pottery was recovered and is indicative of both Early and Late Roman occupation in the area. A few sherds of abraded medieval pottery are likely to reflect medieval manuring of farmland.

EAST HAMPSHIRE

Bentley

Meadow House, Station Road (SU 7855 4371) (Site UID: 63550) Evaluation

The evaluation by Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd on land to the south of the house recorded just two undated gullies and an undated ditch along with a ditch or large pit tentatively dated to the medieval period. It is possible that these features represent former field boundaries.

Binsted

River Hill, Camices Farm, medieval Occupation Site (SU 78600 41120) (Site UID: 39715)

Excavation

The work was undertaken by West Sussex Archaeology on the site of a medieval settlement 6km north-east of Alton. The farmhouse is a Grade II listed building and dates from the 16th century. To the east of the farmhouse is a timber barn of probable 17th century date.

Three trenches were excavated. Both Trenches 2 and 3 identified a lynchet that pre-dates the medieval period and is probably part of a prehistoric or Roman field system. The majority of features date, however, to the medieval period. A gully was discovered that was 0.75m wide and 0.55m deep at the north end and 0.3m deep at its southern end; its fill produced upper greensand rubble and sherds of later medieval pottery. It may have marked the eastern boundary of the medieval occupation site. Six pits of varying size were identified, several producing later medieval pottery. The most substantial was 0.75-0.8m wide, 1.3m long and 0.6m deep at its southern end. It contained no artefacts but a small rectangular slot was found in its base and at each corner. The function of this pit is not certain; however it may be the remains of a pit loom, the slots supporting the loom's frame. Although the pit produced no dating evidence, the general character of the finds from the excavation suggest that it should be considered part of the later medieval site. Two spreads of late medieval pottery, approximately 2m in diameter, may represent dumps of wasters from nearby kilns.

Goose Green Farm, Alice Holt Forest (SU 80940 39895) (Site UID: 63286 - 63288)

Rescue excavation/recording



Fig. 3 View looking north from Lower Thicket Lane
(Photograph: David Graham)

David Graham carried out emergency recording when a water pipeline trench was machine excavated through a field that has been pasture for many years (Fig. 3). The trench started immediately to the north east of the farmhouse, then skirted around the east side of the garden before heading south, via several changes in alignment to Lower Thicket Lane (Fig. 4). The trench was narrow and approximately 1m deep and, in the section roughly level with the house and garden, cut through a Roman pottery waster dump recorded by Lyne & Jefferies as dump AH28. With the

permission of the owner, the site was visited and emergency recording undertaken, which is the basis of this note. Unfortunately, the trench was backfilled before proper section drawing or photography could take place.

Description. The field slopes down gently from the north around the farmhouse to a point where the slope steepens into a small valley cut by a stream before rising up again to Lower Thicket Lane. The

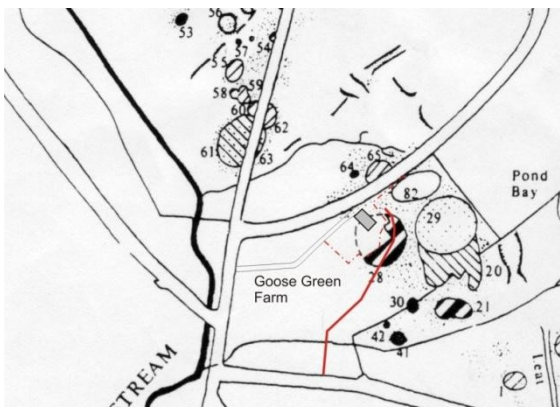


Fig. 4 Location Plan. Course of pipeline shown in red. Garden fence shown as dashed red line. Plan taken from Lyne & Jefferies (*The Alice Holt/Farnham Roman Pottery Industry*, CBA Res Rep 30, 1979)

Roman waster dump extends for 44m more or less from the northern edge of this valley (at SU 80890 39848) up the slope to at least the northern end of the trench and even appeared to continue beyond that point, albeit probably not far, as the deposits were visibly tapering off in the trench. The main core of the dump appeared to be in the section of the trench level with the farmhouse and garden.

Apart from the general scatter of ash and wasters, the trench had cut through three kilns all of which had been set into the surface of the waster dump and therefore appeared to belong to a late phase of the use of the dump. Samples of pottery were collected from the vicinity of each kiln. Elsewhere along the trench a number of deeper features were noted apparently continuing below the bottom of the trench. Some of these

were comparatively narrow and may have been pits or ditches while others, particularly in the trench section between the south of the garden and just above the change of slope, were up to 5m across and may have been infilled clay pits. In the southern section of the trench where there were no Roman deposits the section consisted of a 0.35m-thick layer of topsoil overlying undisturbed natural yellow clay.

Kiln 1 (SU 80940 39895) and more or less level with the farmhouse. Below the 0.25m depth of topsoil lay a concave excavation cut into the surface of the waster dump. The cut was approximately 1.83m across the top and 80cm deep, into which had been set the walls and floor of the kiln/flue itself. The space not occupied by the kiln had been backfilled with yellow clay that had become reddened where it was in contact with the kiln walls. It was uncertain which part of the kiln was exposed in section as it may have been the flue or part of the main body itself. In any event there was a flat 93cm-wide clay floor, which had apparently been replaced on at least one occasion because two floors showed in section. At each end a 0.03m-wide clay wall rose vertically for a few centimetres (see Fig. 5). Within the structure was a layer of ashy soil, presumably from the last firing. The natural clay was visible at a depth of 0.92m below the present ground surface. In as far as it was possible to tell, the kiln appeared to be orientated at an angle of 97°.

Kiln 2 (SU 80933 39885) and approximately level with an iron manhole cover. A very similar section to Kiln 1, albeit considerably less clear (Fig. 6). A concave excavation had been made into the waster dump, which had been filled with yellow partially reddened clay, into which had been set the rectangular clay walls and floor of the kiln. In this case the 0.04m-thick floor was 0.96m wide and the walls survived to a height of about 0.12m. There was no sign of an ash layer within the kiln. The concave cut was 1.54m across the top and 0.34m deep, but in this case the waster dump continued below the bottom of the



Fig. 5 Kiln 1
(Photograph: David Graham)

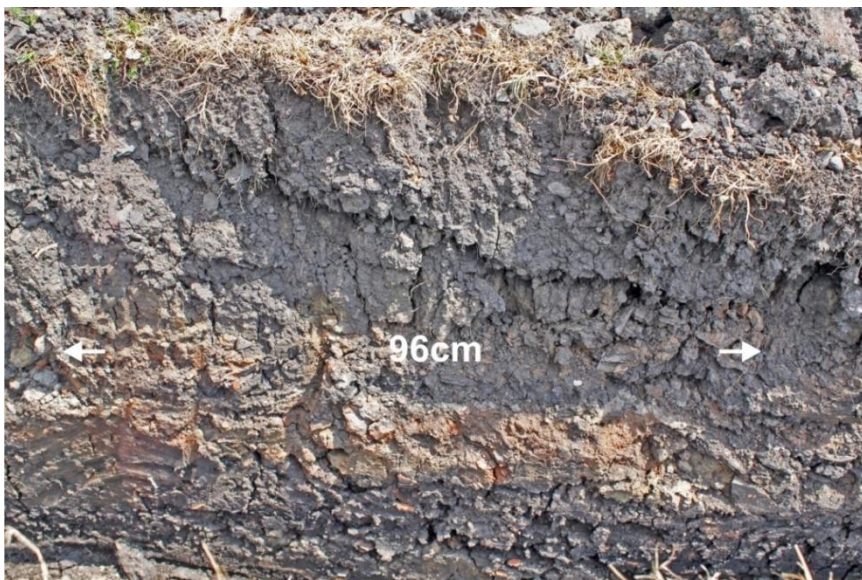


Fig. 6 Kiln 2
(Photograph: David Graham)



Fig. 7 Kiln 3
(Photograph: David Graham)

trench at 1.10m below the present ground surface. In as far as it was possible to tell, this kiln appeared to be orientated at an angle of 100° .

Kiln 3 (SU 80921 39870), approximately 3.3m south of Kiln 2 and opposite a corner of the garden fence. This was the best-preserved kiln, but again the section was similar to the previous kilns in that a roughly concave excavation, 1.54m across and approximately 0.70m deep, had been made into the waster dump (Fig. 7). This had been filled with yellow and partially reddened clay into which had been set the kiln itself. Again rectangular in section, the walls and floor were about 0.07m thick, with an internal dimension of 0.52m and the walls surviving to a height of about 0.30m (Fig. 8). As with the other kilns the flue had been backfilled with wasters after the last firing. Natural clay was visible at the bottom of the trench at a depth of 1.05m. In as far as it was possible to tell, the kiln appeared to be orientated at an angle of 110° .

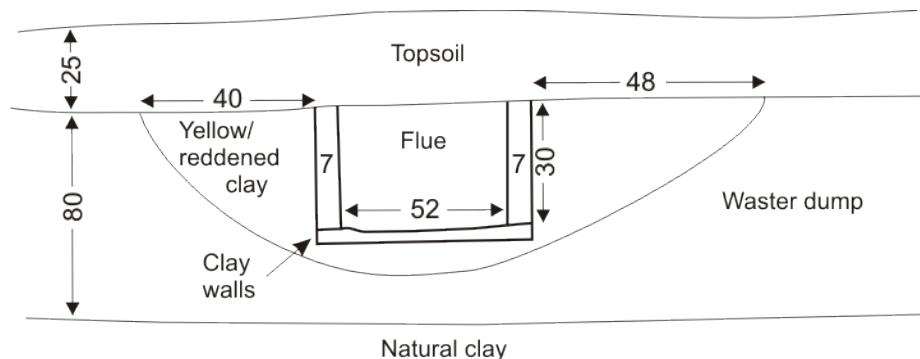


Fig. 8 Kiln 3: schematic section (Plan: David Graham)

Stables at Wyke Place (SU 75922 39354) (Site UID: 63309) Rescue excavation
Southampton City Archaeological Unit undertook the work. Large amounts of Malm Rock building stone was found and one block had an axe dressed face, while another had sandy lime mortar with crushed brick inclusions adhering to it. It is likely that this building material came from the nearby Wyck Roman bath house (see Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society 1988, vol. 44, 25-40). One fragment of Roman roof tile and one oyster shell were also uncovered. Post-medieval building material probably related to recent building work was also uncovered alongside 19th-20th-century roof tiles and a drainage pipe.

Clanfield

Green Lane (SU 71092 16283) (Site UID: 63545) Evaluation/geophysical survey
The work was carried out by LP Archaeology and involved an excavation and geophysical survey. The latter found anomalies of mainly modern and geological nature.

The excavation revealed a possible post-hole or small pit containing Late Neolithic material, which is of significance because features of such date are relatively rare in Hampshire. A circular

arrangement of pits was also discovered and the largest example contained pottery and flint fragments dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. Also found was a spherical flint nodule that had been placed in the exact centre of a pit: this may represent a form of ritual deposition similar to other sites, such as Durrington Walls. Another pit in the circle contained three broken vessels of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date. It is likely that the circular pit arrangement represents a post-built structure, possibly a hut. Two pottery vessels, of the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age, had been set into cuts in the natural chalk but had sustained plough damage. This site is of importance because in Hampshire most Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age evidence is associated with funerary contexts.

Liss

Lyss Place, Indoor Riding Arena (SU 76384 28268) (Site UID: 63131) Watching brief
Lyss Place is a Grade II Listed Building which at one time was a monastic grange. The observations were by Archaeology South East and revealed a disturbed site with one feature remaining on the eastern edge of the excavation. This was thought to be either a pit or a ditch terminus and contained two pieces of unclassified ceramic building material of probable post-medieval date and a small assemblage of animal bone.

Petersfield

Larcombe Road, land off (SU 73940 22430) (Site UID: 63021) Evaluation
Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Persimmon Homes (South Coast) Ltd to carry out an archaeological evaluation on a 3.2ha block of land at Larcombe Road in advance of a detailed planning application for the redevelopment of the Site for residential use. The evaluation, an approximate 5% sample of the proposed development areas, comprised 31 trenches, each 20–30m by 1.8m. No significant archaeological features or deposits pre-dating the post-medieval period were found. The remains of part of a post-medieval water meadow water management system was recorded, comprising two ditches reinforced by two sandstone block walls, which drained into the former course of the river that runs through the site. The ditches contained a small quantity of animal bone and a single residual Romano-British pottery sherd. A small quantity of undated burnt flint was recovered from a natural tree hole. The results confirmed that the site has a relatively low potential for archaeological activity.

Ropley

Ropley Primary school, Church Street (SU 464484 131869) (Site UID: 63408) Watching brief
Wessex Archaeology monitored all stripping and excavations associated with improvements to the school in areas which had been undisturbed by previous works. No archaeological features were revealed but three areas of disturbed ground were recorded. The southern end of the site had been landscaped so that the ground surface was level, possibly in association with the construction of the primary school.

Selborne

Burhunt Farm (SU 475353 132784) (Site UID: TBA) Watching brief
Wessex Archaeology undertook the watching brief on land at Burhunt Farm. Two features were identified which pre-date the construction of the Main Barn. These north-east to south-west aligned ditches are the probable remnants of earlier field boundaries. Dating evidence suggests that they are late medieval or post-medieval and may not precede the construction of the barn by any great length of time. The timber-frame of the Main Barn appears to be of one phase, consisting of a timber structure with a lower sillbeam resting on low stone walls (Fig. 9). Observations made during the groundwork suggest that the original ground level rose to the east, necessitating the cutting of a level platform prior to construction. The original function of the building is thought to be as a threshing barn, the entrance is the larger porch to the north with the lower exit to the south. There are indications that the northern entrance has been widened, probably in response to the usage of increasingly large machinery.

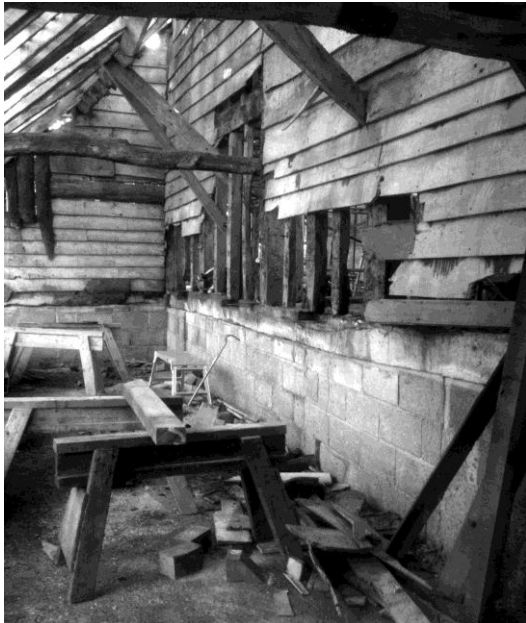


Fig. 9 The barn showing details of construction (Photograph: Wessex Archaeology)

The original extent of the building appears to have been 20 x 7.25m with a jutting overhang of up to 2.5m. Later aisles were created bringing the total footprint of the barn to the edge of the roof. A builder's mark located in the eastern aisle suggests some of this work may be early 19th century. Somewhat later in that century, the original low foundation walls in the eastern part of the barn were removed opening the area up to the aisle walls with the upright timbers being supported on brick pillars.

A third phase of building appears to occur in the late 19th century when the western part of the south wall was removed, including the sill beam in order to insert the north wall of the Stable Block.

A number of post-holes were encountered within the central part of the Main Barn which appears to be related to furniture fixtures or sub-divisions associated with the working life of the building.

Sheet

London Road, 25-27 (house & barn) (SU 758 242) Dendrochronology

Hampshire Buildings Survey Group carried out surveys of the house and barn at 25-27 London road. Eight samples were taken from various elements of the house (Site UID: TBA). Five timbers were dated, three tiebeams, a post and a rail. These formed a single group of timbers, most likely felled at the same time. The mean heartwood-sapwood boundary date was 1461, giving a likely felling date range of 1470–1502, which can be modified to **1482–1502** after taking into account sapwood present on one sample. The OxCal derived likely date range of use of the timbers (taking into account possible short-term stockpiling) is **1482-88**, which coincides with the property coming into the ownership of Magdalen College, Oxford in 1484. Dates were established by Dr. Martin Bridge of the Oxford Dendrochronology Laboratory.

The three-bay barn is an interesting survival in Hampshire, and its queen-strut roof trusses are often seen in the area, although in this case they were found to be the earliest yet dated in the county. Four timbers out of seven sampled were dated (Site UID: TBA). The conventional dendro date for the felling of the timbers, based on the mean heartwood-sapwood boundary date of 1403, was **1421–1444**. The significance of this earlier than expected date led to the calculation of an OxCal-derived likely date of use of the timbers (taking into account any possible stockpiling) of **1423–1440**. This makes the barn a couple of generations earlier than the house on the same site, which also has a similar truss construction. Dates were established by Dr. Martin Bridge of the Oxford Dendrochronology Laboratory.

EASTLEIGH

Hedge End

Dowd's Farm House, land adjacent to (SU 48850 14660) (Site UID: 63029) Evaluation
Wessex Archaeology carried out the work to the west of the Dowd's Farmhouse. The evaluation identified the footings of a modern barn as well as numerous tree holes. To the south three sewer pipes were recorded. The barn was constructed between 1845 and 1870 and demolished in 2004.

FAREHAM

Fareham

Cams Hill Development, Cams Estate (SU 458812 1061802) (Site UID: TBA) Evaluation

The evaluation was by Wessex Archaeology on 0.5ha of land on the Cams Estate adjacent to the site where the Cams Tidal Mill once stood, before its demolition in 1919. The Site is bordered to the west by the Wallington estuary (and a line of trees along the bank), to the north by the A27, and to the east and south by the internal Cams Estate access road. Only one possible archaeological feature was identified: an un-dated but probably modern post-hole. The modern finds within topsoil and subsoil layers in the eastern portion of the Site are also indicative of considerable modern disturbance.

Titchfield Abbey (SU 453909 106801) (Site UID: TBA) Watching brief

Wessex Archaeology carried out the watching brief at the Scheduled Monument (SM no. 26713) of Titchfield Abbey. The remains of a 13th-century monastery were converted into a mansion in the 16th century. Ongoing maintenance and improvements at the property were required and comprised the mechanical excavation of a soakaway and drainage trench within a grassed area and a gravel access drive positioned at the front of the gatehouse.

Garden soil material was observed throughout the footprint area for the soakaway and drainage trench. A gully of post-medieval date was exposed within the drainage trench but no evidence was found for the dwarf wall for railings shown in 18th-century engravings.

GOSPORT

HMS Dolphin, Building 144 (SZ 61863 99205) (Site UID: 63560) Building recording

The survey was by LP Archaeology. The building is a one storey structure which sits beneath a pitched roof, that appears to have been constructed of corrugated iron sheeting. The building sits upon a flat concrete platform. The north facing elevation consists of a large gable with blue painted wooden flashing. It has a central access doorway with a white paneled wooden door frame. The doorway has a flat concrete lintel and the door below has been removed. Access to the building is gained via a small concrete ramp; two windows either side of the doorway offer symmetry to the elevation. The frames consist of white painted aluminum, each with one mullion and six panes of frosted glass. The east window has lintels and sills made of concrete. A large porch light is attached to the wall above the door. A graffito of '495' is painted onto a brick to the right of the doorway which was possibly the original designated number of the building. To the left of the doorway is a sign saying 'Naval Stores Good Inward' which is a further indication of the building's past use.

The west facing elevation consists of ten windows with white painted aluminum frames. The eight central windows have two mullions and twelve single panes of glass and the two windows at either end of the elevation have one mullion and six single panes of glass. Every window has a concrete lintel and sill. A grey plastic gutter runs the length of the elevation with a down pipe at the northern end.

The east facing elevation consists of ten windows. The seven northernmost windows each have two mullions and 12 single panes of frosted glass with the exception of the northernmost which has one mullion and six single panes of frosted glass. The three southern most windows on this elevation have white uPVC frames and are double glazed, indicating that they are modern replacements.

The south facing elevation could not be surveyed due to the presence of the sheltered corridor at the rear of the building.

Internally the structure is based around a central corridor that runs north to south along the central axis of the building. Off this central corridor are partitions which create seven separate rooms of varying sizes. A doorway at the southern end of the building gives access to the corridor connecting the collection of buildings.

The internal walls are all cream painted brick and the internal partition walls are cream painted plaster board. There are ten internal doorways some of which give direct access to adjacent rooms. The door frames and doors have been removed. Where they have been removed it is possible to observe that the core of the partition walls is constructed from pinkish red brick.

The building has a suspended ceiling beneath a roof with wooden and steel trusses supporting the apex.

This brick built structure is of mid 20th-century build, possibly 1950s, and is larger in area than the others erected nearby. The internal layout is consistent with a building used for storage.

HART

Bramshill

The Police Staff College, Bramshill (SU 7580 5960)(Site Code: PBRC11; Site UID: TBA)

Watching Brief

The monitoring by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd of the excavation of a series of trenches part of a drainage survey on land within and in the vicinity of Bramshill House, a Grade 1 Listed Jacobean mansion, revealed evidence of post-medieval development above natural sandy gravels. The earliest features recorded dated to the 17th century and seem to be contemporary with the construction and/or early use of Bramshill House and its associated gardens. These consisted of a series of culverts, representing an extensive underground drainage system, a series of brick walls, possibly part of external terrace/garden walls, a brick and a gravel surface, which are thought to be contemporary external surfaces located to the north of the House. These were possibly associated with the stable block, whilst a brick and lime mortar vaulted arch uncovered to the south of the House may represent the apex of a brick built deer shelter located beneath the south terrace. Evidence of 18th century robber cuts, demolition deposits, landscaping and the construction of a 'Ha-Ha' seem to indicate that alteration to the southern curtilage of the House was undertaken following its initial construction and that the southern gardens may have been substantially redesigned during this period. Further alterations seem to have been made during the late 18th-19th century represented by additions to the existent underground drainage, the addition of a brick floor and a path to the eastern garden, and a well built in the vicinity of the stable block. The construction of the well may be linked to an increase in activity within the stable block area during the 19th century, as a concentration of contemporary pits and dump/occupation layers recorded within the area seem to indicate, whilst the presence of 19th century horticultural deposits and features in the remainder of the site may be related to the maintenance of the gardens.

Crondall

Queen Elizabeth Barracks, Church Crookham (Site UID: 63339) Evaluation & building recording Oxford Archaeology undertook a project that involved both an archaeological evaluation and the recording of several buildings. The evaluation (SU 81246 51576) (Site UID: 63339) uncovered two ditches both of which contained Middle Iron Age pottery. The width and depth of one ditch, in conjunction with the quantity of pottery recovered, suggests a substantial boundary - possibly related to settlement. The less substantial ditch may have marked a subdivision in a larger enclosure. In addition, a number of undated features were identified that probably include two ditches that may represent field boundaries, or belong to the recent military use of the area. Several post-holes were also excavated, but they are undated and it is not known whether they are related to the settlement. Environmental sampling produced cereal chaff which may indicate crop production in the vicinity.

The building survey (SU 81082 51508) (Site UID: 63340) was undertaken ahead of proposed development and resulted in a number of buildings being recorded. This is a large complex consisting of 14 open-fronted ranges around a central rectangular yard. The buildings include barracks, social buildings, offices and stores. The social buildings include a regimental institute, cinema/theatre, sports club, gymnasium and mess. Most of the barrack blocks comprise a central spine range with three smaller ranges to either side. The survey recorded evidence of the Gurkha's presence, such as a large painting of a Nepalese mountain scene in the bar of a social building. Individually the buildings are of limited significance, but are of interest as part of a complex.

Eversley

Butsa Triangle Earthwork surveys

Souterrain Archaeological Services undertook a programme of surveys targeting various monuments in this area of woodland. The former woodland Boundary Bank, (SU 78884 59574) (Site UID: 63410) on the north east side of the woodland was found to be flanked by a redundant ditch on its east side, which, in turn, is flanked by a disused track. It terminates about 15m south of the public bridleway which runs along the inside of the northern boundary. Embankment: height, up to 0.5m; width, between c.2.5m and c.4m. Ditch: depth, up to c.0.3m; width, between 2.5m and 3m. The bank was also recorded on the north side of the woodland and north of the public bridleway (SU 78743 59805) (Site UID: 63411). It is flanked by a partly-wet ditch on its south side. Embankment: height up to 1m; width c.2.5m. Ditch: depth, up to c.0.3m; width, between 2.5m and 3m. Mature oak trees are situated on its top. An earthen embankment (SU 78695 59266) (Site UID: 63414) aligned east-west has been

interpreted as a woodland boundary and is flanked by a ditch on the north side. In this case the ditch is inside the present woodland whereas in the other cases it is on the outer side. Embankment: width c.1.25m; height c.0.65m; length 79m. Ditch: width c.1.5m; depth c.0.3m. The remains of a possible ditch (SU 78660 59590) (Site UID: 63413), which appears to be more pronounced than the adjacent planting furrows, has a surviving depth of up to c.0.3m; a width of, c.1.2m and is c.147m in length.

The following smaller features were also recorded as part of the survey. An amorphous mound of very ashy soil aligned south-east north-west (SU 78630 59720) (Site UID: 63412), which has been burrowed by animals and is covered by moss with some saplings growing on it has the following measurements: approximately 13m x 10m, height up to c.0.9m. A mound of earth (SU 78751 59232) (Site UID: 63416) on the south-east edge of the woodland adjacent to the road was found to have been burrowed into by animals suggesting that this is an earth mound as opposed to rubble. Finally, a pit (SU 78820 59540) (Site UID: 63415) with an up-cast mound skirt on the north and west lip was recorded. The surface is covered by long grass and there is bracken above the sides. It is oval in plan: c.6.5 x 6m, with a depth, up to 0.4m.

Hartley Wintney

The Barn, Homestead, Thackham's Lane (SU 748 562) (Site UID: TBA) Dendrochronology

The work was undertaken by Hampshire Buildings Survey Group. Seven timbers were sampled from the barn. Five were dated and they appear to form a group of timbers most likely felled at the same time. All five retained some sapwood, and the derived likely felling date range for the timbers is **1541– 65**, making construction of the barn likely within this period. This post-Dissolution date may represent upgrading of the estate under new ownership. Dates were established by Dr. Martin Bridge of the Oxford Dendrochronology Laboratory.

Heckfield

Lower Walled Garden (SU 73176 61163) (Site UID: 63060) Evaluation

Souterrain Archaeology carried out the work at the site of the historic gardens. Little evidence of historic garden features were noted and it is doubtful that significant features pertaining to the layout of the gardens have survived. The main features uncovered are thought to relate to 20th-century terracing.

HAVANT

Havant

Hampshire Farm, Emsworth (SU 75300 07600) (Site UID: 63351) Geophysical survey

GSB Prospection undertook a magnetometry and ground penetrating radar survey. Some potential archaeological anomalies were located, including possible ridge and furrow and field boundaries, in addition to a line of ancient sea cliffs.

Hampshire Farm, Emsworth (SU 75107 07643) (Site UID: TBA) Excavation

Twenty-two evaluation trenches, each 1.5m wide were mechanically excavated to a cumulative length of 760m. The work was conducted by Archaeology South-East and most the trenches were targeted at anomalies found during a recent geophysical survey of the site. The majority of these signals were found to derive from episodes of recent burning or from naturally occurring variations in the character of the underlying geological deposits. However, two archaeological features were recorded, an undated post-hole, and a post-medieval ditch. A small quantity of flintwork and a thin scatter of medieval and post-medieval pottery were recovered from the overburden.

Stauton Park, Green House Structures (SU 72120 08695) (Site UID: 63512) Watching brief

The excavation of 27 pad foundation pits for two new polytunnel greenhouses within the North Garden and former Hartley Greenhouses Nos. 1 and 2 area were monitored by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. The remains of probable 19th century brick structures, including walls and a possible vaulted conduit running east-west, were revealed. The walls broadly corresponded to the structural remains identified by a previous evaluation and represent structures and installations to the south of the recorded locations of the contemporary Pine Pit and Melon House. The vaulted conduit appear to be a previously unattested installation that might have served the tropical fruit houses, perhaps part of the sophisticated

measures taken by Sir George Staunton to raise the temperature within them in order to generate propagation.

Purbrook

London Road, 86-92 (SU 67400 08300) (Site UID: 63546) Excavation

Southampton City Archaeological Unit carried out the work. A north-south aligned ditch or rectangular pit which contained finds ranging in date from the Roman to the early medieval period was investigated. It has been dated to the early medieval period on the basis of large amounts of Anglo-Saxon and Norman pottery found within the fill. Two post-medieval post-holes were identified on the site: one cut into the early medieval ditch, the second was 0.4m x 0.23m x 0.62m deep.

Two post-holes and a pit dating to the modern period were uncovered. The pit contained a perfume bottle and ceramic building material plus a flint flake. One of the post-holes was packed with brick.

NEW FOREST

Harbridge

Plumley Wood Quarry (SU 124 099) (Site UID: TBA) Excavation

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd undertook the work in advance of quarrying. Five areas were explored and post-excavation analysis of the large, multi-period site is still ongoing, but the most important results concern a Bronze Age round barrow ditch and Roman pottery production, with a group of at least four kilns producing New Forest ware (Fig. 10).



Fig. 10 Broken pottery in situ at the base of one of the kilns; the last firing must have been a disaster. (Photograph: Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd)

Ringwood

Nea Farm, Somerley (SU 13000 08500) (Site UID: 63542) Excavation

The excavation was by Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd for Tarmac Southern Ltd and forms part of an ongoing programme on this quarry site. The latest phase has revealed a variety of features from different periods. The earliest evidence on the site were isolated pits relating to Bronze Age occupation.

The Roman period produced two stone built corn-driers. These were T-shaped structures built from locally sourced sandstone. The northernmost was less well-preserved with the back chamber surviving to four courses, while the flu section was much more truncated and only one course remained. The other drier was much better preserved and had survived with up to eight courses intact. Three graves were identified in the area, aligned in both a north/south and an east/west direction, but no skeletal material had survived due to the acidic nature of the gravel. However, coffin nails were evident as well as hob nails from a pair of shoes. One shoe had concreted into the gravel allowing the shape of the shoe

to remain. Early Roman post-holes were unearthed and undated linear gullies close to the post-holes are likely to be contemporary.

The remains of at least five medieval timber buildings were uncovered. Two of these consisted of large post-holes forming rectangular structures with the other three represented by large post-holes and beam slots.

Fawley

Newhouse Field, land at (SU 45382 01196) (Site UID: 63022 & 55273) Geophysical Survey
The survey was conducted by Northamptonshire Archaeology on two fields on the Manor of Cadland Estate in the Langley area, and identified two possible ditched enclosures in addition to a possible trackway and several other ditches. The alignment of the ditches differ to those recorded on historic maps and are likely to be earlier post-medieval field boundaries that pre-date the creation of Newhouse Field in the mid-19th century.

A small square enclosure that surrounds Newhouse Farm was observed (SU 45599 01189) (Site UID: 55273) and may represent the site of a post-medieval precursor to the modern farm, but there is little evidence for earlier farm buildings in its interior. Several ferrous objects were also recorded by the survey.

Lymington and Pennington

Ampress Lane (SZ 432030, 096870) (Site UID: 63321) Watching brief
The observations were by Wessex Archaeology during groundworks and excavation of footings. A large proportion of the site appears to have been truncated and/or disturbed by modern activity. However, a small number of significant archaeological features were noted. These remains included part of the southern defensive ditch of Ampress Camp which was partly traced as running through the northern area of the Site. In the southern half of the site two palaeochannels and three shallow ditches were noted. Although poorly dated, these features are likely to be post-medieval and/or modern in date.

Lower Woodside, Creek Cottage (SZ 32460 93475) (Site UID: 63532) Evaluation
A series of ditches were excavated by Wessex Archaeology during the evaluation, dating to the post-medieval period. These are probably related to the use of the nearby causeway as a dyke or seawall (see below Creek Cottage, Site UID: TBA).

Creek Cottage (SZ 432506 093576) (Site UID: TBA) Evaluation
Wessex Archaeology examined a causeway and associated ditch that runs in a north-east to south-west orientation from Creek Cottage towards Lymington. The evaluation was undertaken as part of the Festival of British Archaeology as a collaboration between staff from Wessex Archaeology, the New Forest National Park Authority and local volunteers. Guided walks were also offered as part of the overall project during the Festival.

Historic building recording, geophysical survey and an archaeological evaluation had previously recorded evidence for salt production at Creek Cottage. This phase of work was intended to recover dating and environmental evidence in order to better understand the date and relationship of the causeway to Creek Cottage and the Salt Barns/boiling houses.

Salt production had developed into a thriving industry by the post-medieval period with the largest salterns based between Lymington and Milford. Salt factories or salterns collected sea water in shallow pans and by wind and sunlight evaporated some of the water to increase the salinity and produce brine. Using wind pumps the brine was pumped into header tanks where it was fed into the pans within the boiler house. The larger of the two industrial buildings to the south-west of the Site is the remaining part of a once much longer building, a salt boiling house dating to the 18th century. The construction of the causeway is thought to date from this expansion of the salt industries and may have been used to transport salt or other materials from the salterns to the boiling houses whilst serving a dyke/seawall function.

Dating and environmental evidence was recovered from the areas adjacent to the causeway but the extensive modern industrial activity has prevented the recovery of a definitive date for the creation of the causeway itself. It does, however, post-date the medieval period.

St Thomas' Church (SZ 32167 95448) (Site UID: 63341) Watching brief
A watching brief was carried out by Wessex Archaeology and discovered a post-medieval wall. A layer of made ground was uncovered that produced fragments of disarticulated human bone, including

a complete skull. Although no inhumations or grave cuts were found, it suggests that the courtyard and buildings were constructed on part of the original graveyard. Anecdotal evidence also mentions that human remains were discovered within the courtyard during the installation of 20th- century water pipes.

Webbs factory site, former (SZ 32790 95860) (Site UID: 63528) Watching brief
Wessex Archaeology undertook the work and while no significant archaeological features or deposits were recorded, a post-medieval vessel was found, (possibly a butter pot). It is possible that later industrial activity removed traces of earlier salt production.

Lyndhurst

St Michael and All Angels Church, churchyard (SU 29779 08173) (Site UID: 63537) Excavation
Archaeological excavations were undertaken in three areas outside the west end of the church in advance of works to improve vehicular access at the western approach to the church. Subsequently, a watching brief was maintained during preparatory works for the construction of a new footpath across the eastern churchyard area (Fig. 11). The archaeological investigations were carried out as a community excavation, supervised by staff from Wessex Archaeology.

The church was built between 1858 and 1869 and overlies the site of a Georgian church of 1741, which itself replaced a medieval chapel, the precise location of which remains unknown. The proposed access works outside the west end of the church required encroachment onto the churchyard and had the potential to expose *in situ* burials, whereas the footpath works to the east, also within the churchyard, were of a much more superficial nature.

Several headstones lay within the excavation areas at the west end of the church, none of which appeared to have been in its original location, and these headstones were recorded and relocated as part of the archaeological works. Excavations in these areas revealed only one *in situ* burial – a neonate in a relatively shallow grave, though the coffin plates (none legible) in several other graves were exposed in the base of the excavations. There were also four burial vaults, three of which were damaged and apparently infilled earlier, but the fourth (that of Sir Charles Burrard, 1793–1870) was intact and this has been preserved beneath the new access.

A moderate amount of redeposited human bone was recovered from the soil overlying the *in situ* burials, and represented a minimum number of 20 individuals, all of whom had been reburied within the cemetery. It is likely that all of this material derived from the intercutting of 18th and 19th graves, though some earlier material may be present. The overlying soil also contained a limited range of coffin furniture and other finds including ceramic and stone roof-tiles, brick, vessel glass and pottery, the latter including a small but significant (for Lyndhurst) assemblage of medieval pottery. Contrary to some earlier suggestions the excavations also demonstrated that the church is built upon a natural rather than man-made hill, with some evidence for earlier sand quarrying.



Fig. 11 Line of the new footpath and in the foreground a burial vault (Photograph: Wessex Archaeology)

Marchwood

St John the Apostle Church (SU 43855 11025) (Site UID: TBA) Geophysical survey

A ground-penetrating radar (GPR) survey was conducted by Wessex Archaeology over land immediately adjacent to the newly constructed church hall within the grounds of this church.

The survey covered approximately 69m² and comprised two survey areas immediately adjacent to the new church hall; the first beside the path and marked graves and the second between the marked graves and cemetery boundary. A total of 71 individual traverses were surveyed. Data were collected at 0.02m intervals along traverses spaced 0.5m apart, using MALÅ Geoscience shielded antennae of 500MHz and 250MHz central frequency. The datasets were then time-sliced and gridded to provide an estimation of depth. The

datasets demonstrate the presence or potential presence of two unmarked graves within the area close to the path and one in the area close to the fence. The orientation of existing graves has been used alongside the data to help verify the results where possible because graves are arranged geometrically into three lines running north–south across the entire eastern side of the cemetery.

Potential burials are marked by low trends in data values and appear to form east–west orientated rectilinear anomalies that align with existing graves. Elsewhere, isolated anomalies and high data values are likely to be the result of the recent building work involved in the creation of the new church hall, the small bank associated with the disabled fire exit and scattered masonry possibly made up of buried grave edging stones.

Milford on Sea

Downton Manor Farm (SZ2750 9290) (Site UID: TBA; SAS: 436) Excavation

Ongoing archaeological investigation by Southern Archaeological Services Ltd at a gravel extraction site on behalf of New Milton Sand & Ballast. Finds include Bronze Age settlement and funerary features. Fieldwork by Tony Molloy and Brian Whitehead.

Minstead

Bowl Barrow south west of Robin Hood Farm (SU 25629 11607) (Site UID: 19874) Watching brief
A watching brief was carried out by Southampton City Archaeological Unit when fencing was replaced along the A31. Part of the Barrow ditch was identified and was found to be narrower than previously thought (<3m).

Totton

St Mary's church (SU 436693 112462) (Site UID: TBA) Watching brief

Wessex Archaeology undertook the observations during groundworks. Although no archaeological features were recorded, the results have provided a comprehensive record of the deposits on the northern side of the church and indicated a relatively high level of disturbance adjacent to the path. Previous work on the site has provided evidence that the church dates from the Saxon period and indicated Romano-British activity in the vicinity, however the relatively minor excavations undertaken during the two phases of watching brief completed in 2009 and 2011 did not identify further remains relating to this activity.

PORTSMOUTH

A complete set of summaries for Portsmouth City was not received.

Hilsea

Recreation Ground, Peronne Road (SU 6565 0410) (Site UID: TBA) Evaluation

A small number of middle or Late Bronze Age features and a medieval pit were identified in evaluation trenching by Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd.

Portsmouth

Three Crowns Public House, St James's Street (SU 636 003) (Site UID: TBA) Watching brief

No archaeological features were identified during a watching brief by Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, but sherds of late medieval and post-medieval pottery were recovered from made ground deposits which may have been used to build the site up following gravel extraction in the area.

RUSHMOOR

Aldershot

Tournai Hall (SU 87538 52980) (Site UID: 63515) Building recording

Wessex Archaeology carried out the survey on the former officers' mess. The building is made up of a long front range consisting principally of a large number of individual rooms on two floors with a few large communal function rooms situated on the ground floor. A large service block formerly existed to the rear (north east). The survey showed that with the exception of the rear kitchen block, which was demolished in recent years, the room arrangements and general circulation of the building appears to have remained unaltered from the original late 19th-century floor plan.

While the vast majority of the former officers' rooms appeared to be of standard size and decoration several were more generously proportioned and secretive, particularly bedrooms 25-9 on the first floor. It is likely that these were reserved for senior officers with the smaller more simply decorated rooms used by junior officers. In addition, it is probable that the separate private residence (Tournai House) situated at the south east end of the building would have formerly been the residence of the most senior of commanding officers.

SOUTHAMPTON

Freemantle

36 Edward Road, Bald Faced Stag (SU 40065 13329) (SOU 1571) Building recording
Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit carried out an archaeological building record of the cellar at the former public House. The upper stories were not part of the survey. The public house dates from the 1870s when it was known as the "Stag Inn".

Lordshill

Oasis School (SU 3805 1590) (Site UID: SOU 1554; SAS 438) Excavation & watching brief
Following an archaeological field evaluation within a playing field and former BMX track adjacent to the Cedar School, Southern Archaeological Services Ltd were appointed by Carillion Construction Limited to carry out a strip, plan and record exercise on part of the site, with a watching brief on other enabling works. Thirty-nine archaeological features were recorded, including Prehistoric gulleys and pits, Saxon and Mediaeval hearths, many undated stake-holes, a Post-Mediaeval boundary ditch known from historic maps and other features. An environmental sample from the evaluation and two from this phase (taken from charcoal-rich contexts) were analysed and found to be suitable for carbon dating, giving results ranging from AD660-770 to AD1150-1240, showing that the undated features on the site are more likely to be Saxon or Mediaeval than Prehistoric. A small assemblage of finds was recovered from the site, including worked and burnt flint and Iron Age, Mediaeval and Post-Mediaeval pottery. The fieldwork and report were carried out by Brian Whitehead.

Millbrook

Newlands Primary School, Ullswater Road (SU 383143) (Site UID: SOU 1564) Watching brief
A watching brief was carried out by Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit on the groundworks for a new school building with associated works at the school. Natural brickearth was observed 0.40m below the ground surface. It was cut by features of Iron Age, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval date. The Iron Age activity was marked by ditches, pits, post-holes, stake-holes and a hearth. A curved line of post-holes was probably a circular building. A second probable building was of less regular form. Fragments of prehistoric pottery, burnt flints and worked flint were recovered. A radiocarbon date of 390-410BC was obtained from charcoal in one feature. Saxon activity was marked by three shallow features containing charcoal and burnt flint, and a ditch. Three radiocarbon dates spanned the period AD 420 to AD 770.

Northam

21 Britannia Road, Freeborn Garage (SU 4305 1211) (Site UID: SOU 1561; SAS 444) Watching brief
The watching brief by Southern Archaeological Services recorded up to 1m of modern disturbance above natural brickearth. No archaeological features were observed, but the survival of the brickearth suggests that archaeological deposits could survive on the site. One find (a sawn offcut of worked bone) was recovered from the site. Fieldwork and report were by Brian Whitehead.

Shirley

Blacksmith's Arms Building recording & evaluation

The survey (SU 4036 1422) (Site UID: SOU 1556; SAS 441) was by Southern Archaeological Services at the corner of Romsey Road and Winchester Road, Shirley, prior to the conversion of the building. The building was constructed in the 19th century and is locally listed. The building had been boarded up and remained derelict for some time so was without any services, and access to some areas was hampered by debris. The developer provided a plan of the main building that was found to need no revision, but the extensions and outbuildings had to be measured in order to create an accurate record. The survey found that the pub was in operation by 1839 (earlier than the local listing suggests) and had substantially the same footprint from 1869 until it went out of use, with a phase of alterations around 1900, but only minor additions made to the ground floor after that date. It was recorded by photographic and measured survey. Fieldwork and report were by Brian Whitehead.

Following the building recording an archaeological field evaluation (SU 439359 114224) (Site UID: SOU 1557; SAS 442) was undertaken in order to provide the Local Planning Authority (Southampton City Council) with information about the archaeological potential of the site, in support of a planning application for the development of the site. Southern Archaeological Services Ltd carried out the field evaluation. Four archaeological trenches were excavated. In addition to natural deposits, nine 19th-20th-century layers and three features were recorded, but no earlier features were found and no finds were recovered. The site appears to have been substantially disturbed by building, landscaping and gardening over the last two centuries and there is little chance of medieval or earlier remains surviving on the site. Fieldwork and report were by Brian Whitehead.

Thorner's Charity Homes (SU 39592 13637) (Site UID: SOU 1549) Building recording
Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit carried out an archaeological building record at the Thorner's Homes on behalf of Mansell Partnership Housing. The Home was built in 1932 to designs by Sir Aston Webb, and the contractor was Thomas Lowe of Burton on Trent. A monument designed by Eric Gill was included in the original design. The flats were brick-built in a sub-Arts and Crafts cottage style.

Southampton

38 Bugle Street (SU 41882 11208) (Site UID: SOU 1552) Building recording
Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit carried out an archaeological building record at this early 19th-century town house. It formed the southern house of a terrace of three, all stuccoed and of Georgian style. The house was brick-built to three stories with a, possibly earlier, stone-built basement. Despite being quite spacious, the quality of build was not of the best. It was probably a speculative build by the lessee from the freehold owners, Queens College Oxford, for rental.

Canal Walk (SU 42160 11500) (Site UID: SOU 1562) Evaluation
Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit carried out an archaeological evaluation of land to the north of Canal Walk on behalf of PD Scammell Ltd. The trenches revealed evidence for the construction of the medieval town wall, the location of the west edge of the inner town ditch, evidence for the filling of the town ditches and a large, brick-lined, possibly industrial feature dating from the early 19th century.

French Street (SU 418 110) (Site UID: SOU 1558) Watching brief
Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit carried out an archaeological watching brief on street works adjacent to the Wool House, a medieval warehouse and listed building, which stands on the east side of Bugle Street. At the base of the works a layer of stone rubble may have been the medieval road metalling or a spread of rubble associated with the construction or refurbishment of the Wool House.

French Street, St John's School (SU 41947 11120) (Site UID: SOU 1563) Watching brief
A watching brief was carried out by Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit at St. John's School, on the excavation of four trenches for groundworks associated with an extension to the present school, an access ramp and foundations for a lift. The site lay in the southern end of the medieval walled town. A wall of dressed stone and a flight of steps associated with a medieval vault (Scheduled Monument No.186) were revealed in one trench and a number of medieval and post-medieval finds were also recovered.

Fanshawe Street, Royal South Hants Chapel (SU 42507 12766) (Site UID: SOU 1570)

Building recording

Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit carried out an archaeological building record of the Chapel at the Royal South Hants Hospital. The Chapel was built in 1857–1858 to designs by local church architects Hince and Bedborough. It was built in the Perpendicular style to serve the adjacent hospital. The Chapel was accessed from the Hospital at first floor level, and sat above an undercroft. The interior of the Chapel had been much altered by the insertion of new panelling and furnishings in 1898, 1920 and 1923. A significant stained glass window, in memory of Fred Woolley, was inserted into the south window in 1955.

Ascupart Street, St Mary's School (SU 442743 112144) (Site UID: SOU 1565) Evaluation

Wessex Archaeology undertook the work in advance of development within the school playing fields at the school. The evaluation consisted of the mechanical excavation of eight trenches located within the proposed footprint of a multi-use games area. Trenches positioned in the south-western corner of the development area revealed extensive post-medieval and modern disturbance, presumably associated with the construction and realignment of the railway line which previously ran through the playing fields.

Three of the trenches each contained a large pit of middle Saxon date. Although hand excavation of the features was limited due to the depth of overburden (up to 1.2m), augering of the pits confirmed them to survive to depths ranging from 1.2–2.3m. Earlier archaeological investigations in the immediate vicinity have identified similar features which have been interpreted as localised brickearth quarry pits, later used for the disposal of rubbish/cess.

St Mary Street, 53-56, former Oddfellows Arms Public house (SU 42517 11812) (Site UID: SOU 1566)

Building recording

Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit carried out a Level 2 archaeological building record at this former public house. It was built in 1928-9 by the Courage Brewery, on the site of four earlier properties, the northern of which was already a public house. The architect was Weston, Burnett and Thorne of 24 Portland Street, Southampton. The public house had a private bar at the south end and a public bar at the north end that opened onto a club room at the rear. The two bars were separated by a corridor that probably functioned as a “bottle and jug” for off-sales. The first and second floor served as private accommodation.

Courage redeveloped the northern two properties as single storey lock-up shops in 1930 and used the same architect as for the public house. The builder was given as Cawte and Sons, who may have also been the builder of the public house.

St Mary Street, 54-56 (SU 4251 1181) (Site UID: TBA) Excavation

A small area excavation by Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd revealed intercutting pits and post-holes and elements of gravel road surfaces. The most significant elements of this evidence belong to the mid Saxon period but medieval and post-medieval activity is also represented. Post-excavation work is in its early stages.

St Mary Street, 69-72 (SU 2504 1890) (Site UID: SOU 1553) Excavation

The Archaeology Unit of Southampton City Council carried out an archaeological evaluation followed by an excavation on behalf of Drew Smith Ltd. The site was within the former area of the Middle Saxon town of Hamwic and St Mary Street and has been in use since that period. Prehistoric activity included a Mesolithic adze and two pits with Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery, flint flakes and flint tools. The Middle Saxon (AD 650-850) use of the site commenced with a small cemetery centred on a ring ditch around the grave of an adult woman. Around the ring ditch were seven further graves, one containing two skeletons with their legs intertwined. Further graves had probably been destroyed by later activity. The eight people buried included a juvenile, a sub-adult, six adult women and one adult man. One woman had been buried prone, and another had been pregnant. One woman in the double grave had had a copper alloy chain placed, in a cloth pouch, on her neck. The central skeleton and one in the double grave were both radiocarbon dated; both fell in the period AD 660-680 at the 68% confidence level.

The cemetery was succeeded by Middle Saxon occupation and industry. There were no obvious Saxon structures but there were many undated post-holes. A number of large pits had probably been dug to quarry brickearth. They were later filled with rubbish that included animal bone, lava querns, whetstones, bone textile tools, a bone pin, copper alloy pins, a touchstone for testing gold, and much

iron slag. Fragments of an imported pot had been used as a large crucible to melt glass. Numerous fragments of glass funnel beakers or palm cups were recovered together with six silver *sceattas*.

A hiatus in occupation ended in the high medieval period (1250-1350) when the site was occupied again. A structure was erected using posts and post-in-trench construction and pits were dug and filled with rubbish. The rubbish included buckles and strap ends, a bell, a whetstone, a face jug and an imported Saintonge polychrome jug.

There was a small amount of later medieval features, but the plot then became agricultural land until the mid 19th century.

Tanners Brook, Southampton Municipal Golf Course (SU 41106 16545) (Site UID: TBA)

Watching brief

Site investigation works associated with flood defence improvements for Southampton, involved the monitoring of nine test pits by Archaeology South-East. No archaeological features were observed. One test-pit contained what appeared to be a relatively recent made ground deposit and another contained a similar layer which produced ceramics of late 19th- or early 20th-century date.

Terminus House, Terminus Terrace (SU 442537 111102) (Site UID: SOU 1551; SAS441)

Building recording

Southern Archaeological Services Ltd were appointed by Genting Casinos UK to record the Mint Casino at Terminus House, Terminus Terrace in advance of refurbishment. The building was originally Southampton's first railway station and was built in 1839-40 by Sir William Tite. A single storey extension on the south end of the building and a two-storey rear (east) extension are contemporary with the original building, and a two-storey extension to the north dates from between 1871 and 1897, according to map evidence. The building is attached to a glass and cast iron canopy (erected in 1927) that covered the platforms before they were converted into a car park in the 1970s. Virtually none of the original interior survives, apart from cast iron pillars supporting the ceiling, a chimneybreast and fireplace (unblocked as part of the refurbishment) and a few stubs of walls marking earlier divisions of the building that are original. A 20th-century mezzanine floor was removed during the works and a basement below the northern extension was unaltered. The ground floor and mezzanine were recorded by photographic survey and drawings. Fieldwork was by Brian Whitehead and Tony Molloy, and the report was written by Brian Whitehead.

Test Playing Fields (SU 374148) (Site UID: SOU 1547) Watching brief

An archaeological watching brief was carried out on the construction of a new sports facility at Lower Brownhills Road, for Southampton Solent University. The natural was gravel overlain by brickearth. The brickearth was generally 0.40m below the surface beneath weathered subsoil and ploughsoil. The construction work revealed features of prehistoric, Saxon, medieval, and post-medieval date. There were also a number of 'natural' features including tree throws. A number of the tree throws included prehistoric, Roman and Saxon material.

Prehistoric activity was marked by ditches, pits and a post-holes. A few Beaker sherds pointed to Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age activity. The most significant feature was Pit 62, which contained a carefully placed deposit of sherds from a Middle Bronze Age decorated barrel urn/jar. Carbonised residue on the inner surface of the pot gave a radiocarbon date of 1260-1020 cal BC at 95% which indicates that the cooking was most likely to have taken place at the end of the Middle Bronze Age period or during the earliest century of the Late Bronze Age. Another feature produced an Early Iron Age bowl, dated to the 5th and 4th century BC, with parallels at Danebury hillfort. Later Iron Age and Romano-British pottery were present in small quantities.

The medieval period was marked by two pits and a scatter of pottery sherds spanning the Saxon to late medieval periods. Post-medieval activity was marked by five drainage ditches and one pit.

Overlying all the features was a deposit of plough soil which contained finds of all periods. It appeared to be the product of agricultural activity and manuring from the Roman period onwards, with incorporation of prehistoric material from the levels below.

Swaythling

South Stoneham House, Wessex Lane (SU 443871 115433) (Site UID: TBA)

Building recording & watching brief

The programme of work was by Wessex Archaeology. The prominent three-storey building was originally built in 1708 for Edward Dummer and became a University Hall of Residence from 1926–

1980 since when it has remained vacant pending a new use. The structure is statutorily Listed (Grade II*) and situated within Swaythling Conservation Area.

The development involved a programme of refurbishment, redecoration and minor repair of parts of the property. Dry rot and damp had affected the western part of the house and this needed to be investigated by opening up works with damaged timber and plaster replaced. Other works comprised repairs to the external windows, exterior brickwork and pointing. In an attempt to minimise damp levels 'dry areas' were due to be created adjacent to parts of the building comprising small, gravel filled trenches.

A detailed drawn and photographic record of the areas to be affected including all associated structures, fixtures and finishes was made under the direction of the Southampton City Council Archaeologist (Jane Davies). The works involved a Level 3 (analytical) building record of the areas exposed by the recent dry rot investigation and the subsequent removal of infected timbers/plaster. This included several timber lintels situated in the western part of the house which had been removed on all floors. In addition plaster removal had exposed areas of brickwork and timber studwork/laths. Within the basement, paint and/or plaster had been carefully removed from the brickwork in the central corridor and in some of the rooms. The exposed brickwork was photographed and described. In addition, some of the timber lintels situated above the basement doorways appeared to show signs of reuse and these were duly recorded.

Further to the building recording, an archaeological record of exposed 'dry areas' comprising shallow trenches situated adjacent to the external walls on the north and south elevations were recorded with plans and representative sections drawn with accompanying photographs. Because of the small nature of these trenches and shallow depth no archaeological features or deposits were found.

Wessex Lane (SU 4395 1588) (Site UID: SOU1444; SAS: 397) Watching brief

An archaeological watching brief was carried out by Southern Archaeological Services Ltd on groundworks for nine new dwellings at 'Worthy' and 'The Bungalow' on behalf of Winsor Homes Limited (to 2008), then Winton Homes Ltd (to 2011). Field work was by Brian Whitehead and Tony Molloy, and the report was written by Tony Molloy and Brian Whitehead. The watching brief, which was carried out in two phases between 28 August 2007 and 3 May 2011, recorded 20 contexts, representing, for the most part, modern 'make-up' and terracing layers as well as a topsoil and subsoil overlying natural deposits. In the northwest corner of the site a pit was found containing 21 sherds from a single Late Roman New Forest Colour Coat pot. A possible Roman sherd and 5 sherds of Post-Mediaeval pottery were recovered from unstratified contexts.

Woolston

Church Road, St Mark's Infant School (now the Woolston Community Centre) (SU 43829 10623) (Site UID: SOU 1573) Building recording

Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit carried out an archaeological building record at the former school on behalf of Southampton City Council. The building was constructed as a voluntary supported school in the late 19th century. It was closely linked with St Mark's Church which was located on the opposite side of Weston Grove Road. The school suffered in the blitz and it is not clear whether the surviving building was the original building of 1872, or an added building of 1880. The east range had contained the main entrances, and the headmistress' office, as well as a possible classroom at the south end. There were two classrooms to the north. A sliding screen meant that the classrooms could have been opened up to form one large room. Only one certain original door to these classrooms was identified. The west wing originally only comprised the hall. A folding screen meant that it could be sub-divided into two separate classrooms.

TEST VALLEY

Abbotts Ann

The Rectory, Abbotts Ann (SU 33201 43607) (Site UID: 5192) Building recording

An historic building survey was carried out by Adam Architecture at this 18th-century house which demonstrates several phases of additions and alterations.

Ampfield

Bishop's Bank (SU 38377 23580) (Site UID: 63132) Research

P. Merrick researched this earthwork which runs between Romsey Extra and Ampfield and is mentioned in the Romsey Saxon land charter of c.967.

Amport

Brook Cottage (SU 30430 44270) (Site UID: 4860) Building recording

A historic building recording was carried out by Allen Archaeology Ltd at the site of this Grade II Listed Building. Originally it was an 18th-century cottage which was extended in an easterly direction sometime before 1873. A range of outbuildings was then added at the west end possibly before 1910, while a series of external additions to the north and south elevations occurred in the late 20th century.

Andover

Andover Bus Station Watching brief and borehole survey

Wessex Archaeology undertook a programme of archaeological monitoring on geotechnical works, comprising hand-dug guide test pits (followed by boreholes in two locations), on land at Andover Bus Station. A watching brief undertaken in the 1980s during the development of the present bus station identified layers of peat and horn core deposits indicative of tanning; however these were not sufficiently recorded to provide an understanding of these deposits. In light of this, and the fact that the Site lies within the historic core of medieval Andover, a watching brief was required during the geotechnical works.

The results of the watching brief (SU 36285 45605) (Site UID: 63319) demonstrated that all six of the guide trial pit locations had been disturbed by the construction of the current bus station and as a result of this only modern disturbance was recorded. However, during the deeper borehole works the geotechnical contractor identified a layer of peat (0.60m thick) in Test Pit 6/BH1 at a depth of 2.40m below the current ground surface.

A borehole survey by Wessex Archaeology (SU 36285 45605) (Site UID: 63319) aimed to determine whether the peat layer was present on the site. One of the two boreholes identified the same layer.

Former tannery building, Marlborough Street (SU 36390 45889) (Site UID: 63228)

Building recording

The survey was carried out by AC Archaeology prior to the building's renovation and refurbishment. The building is a survival from the tannery complex that existed on the site from the late 17th century and is on historic maps from 1848. The tannery ceased to operate at some point in the middle 19th century, but the building continued to be used for industrial use and later as a chapel; traces of the later use can still be seen in the paintwork. The original building would have been timber-framed and later strengthened with brick. A number of partitions were inserted to subdivide the ground floor but these are not considered of historical or architectural significance. The buildings is presently used as a warehouse.

Braishfield

Berrydown Farm, Farley Chamberlayne (SU 440195 127630) (Site UID: TBA)

Watching brief

Wessex Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the laying out of a tennis court on land at Berrydown Farm, as a requirement of the planning process due to the Site's location within the curtilage of a Grade II listed 17th-century barn. The watching brief monitored the reduction of an area adjacent to the barn. Two sections of masonry foundations and two post-holes were uncovered however historic mapping indicated that they date to the late 19th–20th century and were not associated with the barn.

Fyfield

Bracondale (SU 29350 46540) (Site UID: 63313) Watching brief

Observations were by Absolute Archaeology and identified two steep sided cut features (Fig. 12). Associated finds revealed the potential for activity on the Project Site during the Mesolithic and Late Neolithic periods. Although the potential for the interpretation of the features was restricted by the limited scope of the project, the archaeology could suggest evidence of a so far unknown henge type structure within the village of Fyfield. Several artefacts dating from the Mesolithic, Late Neolithic, medieval and post-medieval periods were recovered during the watching brief. The relationship between the archaeology and an irregular earthwork, that can be seen on the site, was not ascertained, although they could be contemporary.

Mottisfont

Spearywell & Mottisfont Abbey (SU 432680 126970) (Site UID: TBA) Watching brief

Wessex Archaeology carried out work at Mottisfont Abbey, which involved observation and recording of groundwork associated with a replacement sewerage scheme and the installation of a new BT Data Cable duct trench within the National Trust estate at Mottisfont Abbey. In total five trenches were recorded; four were excavated as part of the sewerage replacement scheme at Spearywell, and one further trench was hand excavated for the installation of the BT Data Cable c. 50m to the north-west of the Abbey.



Fig. 12 View of excavation trench showing the two features (Photograph: Absolute Archaeology)

Mottisfont Abbey was an Augustinian priory, founded c. 1201. It was dissolved in 1536 and was then converted into a country house. Its northern range, which stands today as Mottisfont Abbey, was formed from the nave and crossing of the former church, while the north transept, presbytery and eastern chapels were destroyed when extensive renovations were carried out. This transformation of the Tudor house into an 18th-century dwelling resulted in the house appearing much as it does today.

No archaeological features were recorded within the BT Data Cable trench. Ceramic building material (bricks and roof tile), worked/faced greensand, limestone and flint and a possible column chamfer were recorded within various layers of made ground and were probably related to previous phases of landscaping and construction at Mottisfont.

The hamlet of Spearywell is located c. 1km to the north-west of the Abbey and forms part of the wider National Trust estate. Of particular interest to the watching brief was the location of the 'Mottisfont Brick Works' marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey

map, from the 1870s, and located to the north of the proposed replacement sewer trench.

Archaeological features were recorded in two of the trenches observed as part of the replacement sewer scheme. A large possible quarry pit that had been backfilled with kiln/brick work waste material, a brick and tile drain and a brick wall footing were also recorded. These features were of post-medieval date and were probably related to the Mottisfont Brick Works.

Over Wallop

Northern Farm (SU 28650 38267) (Site UID: 63232) Watching brief

Wessex Archaeology undertook the work. Remains of a brick wall foundation were identified adjacent to the southern wall of the existing property. Building rubble was recorded that relates to the demolition of a former farmyard complex and contained brick, mortar, flint and animal bone.

Penton Mewsey

Penton Manor (SU 32927 47383) (Site UID: 1422) Building recording

A historic building recording was carried out on the annexe attached to the manor by Allen Archaeology Ltd. The Manor is a Grade II Listed building that dates to the early 18th century with 19th-century alterations and additions. The Annex is a single storey extension dating to the 19th century. It demonstrates many alterations and repairs to the existing walling, while the interior shows fixtures, fittings and wall finishes of modern date.

Romsey

Abbey Water (SU 35124 21147) (Site UID: 63014) Watching brief

The observations were carried out by Wessex Archaeology during works to replace a wall forming the southern side of Abbey Water in Romsey. Archaeological features, deposits and finds survived behind the existing retaining wall and below the adjacent wall. Of importance is a number of graves, which although not dated are probably associated with burials of the Mid to Late Saxon period previously found to the north of Abbey Water. A possible channel was recorded towards the eastern end of the trench, c. 5m west of the point that the existing course of Abbey Water turns from north-south to run east-west.

Newton Lane (SU 35174 21057) (Site UID: TBA) Building recording & watching brief

Context One Archaeological Services Ltd carried out a Level 2 historic building recording and an archaeological watching brief at this residential development.

An analysis of historic maps and documents demonstrated that the former Romsey Carpets building was constructed between 1895 and 1909 and was once part of three buildings which formed a range of structures around a cattle market, and were probably purpose built for use by the market.

It is one of the few historic buildings in Newton Lane to survive the extensive re-development of the area in the 1950s and 1960s. The watching brief revealed three late 19th-century pits, filled with domestic waste and building rubble to the west of the existing building. The pits extended eastwards beneath the building itself and appear to represent a phase of use immediately preceding its construction.

Willow Cottage (SU 34900 20750) (Site UID: 63513) Watching brief

The watching brief was by Forum Heritage Services and the only certain feature of archaeological significance was a brick surface interpreted as the remains of a path.

WINCHESTER



Fig. 13 Narrow gauge railway looking north

Boarhunt

Fort Nelson, Portsdown Hill Road, (SU 607 071) (Site UID: EWCA 2008.65)

Watching Brief and Historic Building Recording

Following last years results (Site UID: EWC 2008.65) further investigations were carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd in advance of the proposed redevelopment. As with the previous evaluation a modern topsoil layer sealing a sequence of subsoil overlying natural chalk and re-deposited chalk layers were recorded. The majority of the study area outside the curtilage of the fort revealed no significant archaeological deposits and only a negligible amount of 20th century finds. The exception was the area of a new septic tank trench, sited in the staff car park, where a large, deep linear feature cutting the natural chalk was recorded. This was possibly associated with the quarrying of chalk blocks to complete the building of the fort in the 1860s. Within the grounds of



Fig. 13 Vaulted roof of 19th century reservoir (Photograph: Pre-Construct Archaeology)

the fort, in the area of the East Gate, a large 19th century water reservoir (Fig. 14) was partially exposed and two ground anchors, associated with the draw bridge to the East Gate, were revealed.

The Historic Building Recording program recorded external and internal features of the Fort directly impacted upon by the development, principally in the area of the Redan gallery rooms. Some external features not directly part of the buildings' structure, but nonetheless covered by the scheduling, were also recorded; these included a short section of a 20th century narrow-gauge railway (Fig. 13) and 19th century railings.

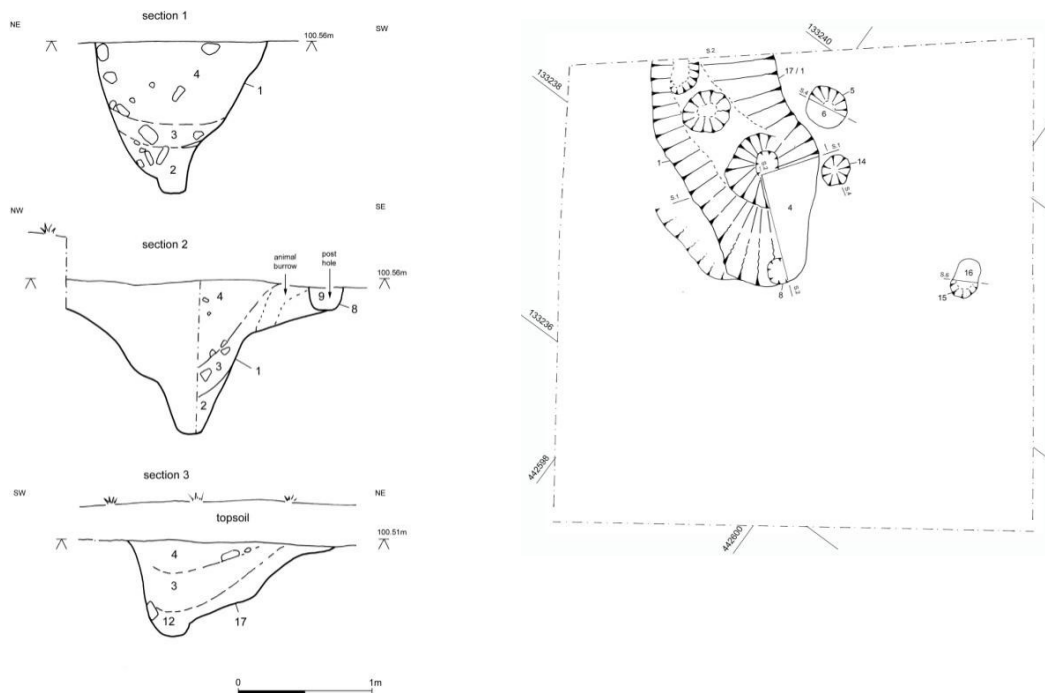
Crawley

Kirton Farm, Stockbridge Road (SU 425 332) (Site UID: TBA) Excavation

Souterrain Archaeology carried out archaeological investigations during ground works for the installation of three wind turbines on a hill to the southeast of Kirton Farm, and which also presented the opportunity for the client-landowner, Mr Derek Taylor and staff of Kirton Farm Nurseries, to



Fig. 15 Volunteers from Kirton Farm Nurseries taking part in the investigation (Photograph: Souterrain Archaeology)



Figs 16 - 17 Section and plan of the ditch (Souterrain Archaeology)

participate in the excavation under the guidance of professional archaeologists (Fig. 15).

The investigation established that archaeological features in the form of ditches, pits and post-holes survive at subsoil level, upon and just below the crest of the hill (Figs 16-17).

Prehistoric pottery (Iron Age), daub fragments and burnt flint were recovered from two ditches, which may suggest that other, undated, features belong to the same period. It has been hypothesised that the linear features may relate to clay-puddling, possibly for the production of daub (pers. comm. Brian Meredith), comparable with discoveries at Danebury, about 10.5km to the west. The nature of the discoveries is consistent with current knowledge of archaeology in the vicinity of Kirton Farm which has been ascertained from aerial photographic study and fieldwalking.

Kings Worthy

Kings Worthy Primary School (SU 49264 32924) (Site UID: 63225) Watching brief & excavation

The work by Archaeology South East was carried out close to the school. No archaeology was found in the area of the watching brief, however the excavation uncovered three features: a post-medieval ditch and two undated post-holes.

Four bulk environmental samples were taken. Samples 1 and 2 were from the ditch and consisted principally of industrial debris including materials that could indicate the presence of coke, glassy material, clinker like material, slag fragments, magnetic material and spherical hammer scales. The samples also contained ceramic building material, iron nails, pottery and fire cracked flint, while some charred beech and roundwood fragments were also collected. Whole charred macrobiologicals were scarce, however some wild seeds were discovered (pea/vetch/tare, mallow and a fragment of hazelnut shell). Sample 1 also produced uncharred vegetation: elder seeds, blackberry/raspberry seeds and common fumitory sunspurge. Samples 3 and 4 were taken from the post-holes and contained cereal grain and wild seeds.

Soberton

Bere Farm House, Heath Road (SU 600 142) (Site UID: TBA) Dendrochronology

The work was undertaken by Hampshire Buildings Survey Group. Five timbers were sampled from the smoke-blackened roof of the oldest existing timber-framed phase of the building. One sample

contained too few rings for further analysis, but the other four matched each other well and were combined into site chronology, which was subsequently dated to the period 1384-1480. All retained the heartwood-sapwood boundary. Conventional methods of estimating the missing sapwood produce a most likely felling date range for the four timbers of 1486-1518. The OxCal method works very well with this group, producing a much reduced likely felling date range and, adding any likely stockpiling, produces a likely usage range of **1493-1506**. Dates were established by Dr. Martin Bridge of the Oxford Dendrochronology Laboratory.

Southwick and Widley

Wood Lane, Southwick (SU 63851 08997) (Site UID: 63398) Excavation

A Roman bloomery was uncovered during groundworks. The work was for the MOD and full details will be in a forthcoming report.

Warnford

Beacon Hill, land at (SU 460300 122430) (Site UID: TBA) Geophysical survey

A detailed gradiometer survey was conducted by Wessex Archaeology over land at Beacon Hill following the discovery of relatively large quantities of pottery found at the surface which are thought to derive from Bronze Age settlement. The survey area was located along the ridgeline of Beacon Hill National Nature Reserve, 13.6km south-east of Winchester. The survey covered approximately 1.7ha in three adjacent areas and has demonstrated the presence of a number of anomalies of definite and probable archaeological interest, along with others of possible archaeological origin.

The most interesting responses comprise a pair of ditches extending south-eastward down the slope of Beacon Hill. At the crest of the slope, several other linear and curvilinear anomalies of probable archaeological interest appear.

Numerous pit-like anomalies are apparent towards the western and eastern extents of the survey area, which may indicate more widespread archaeological activity. The central portion of the site has been disturbed, perhaps through World War II activity. Linear trends on various alignments may be archaeological or geological in origin; those trends appearing in the arable field at the western extent of the survey area probably relate to ploughing.

West Meon

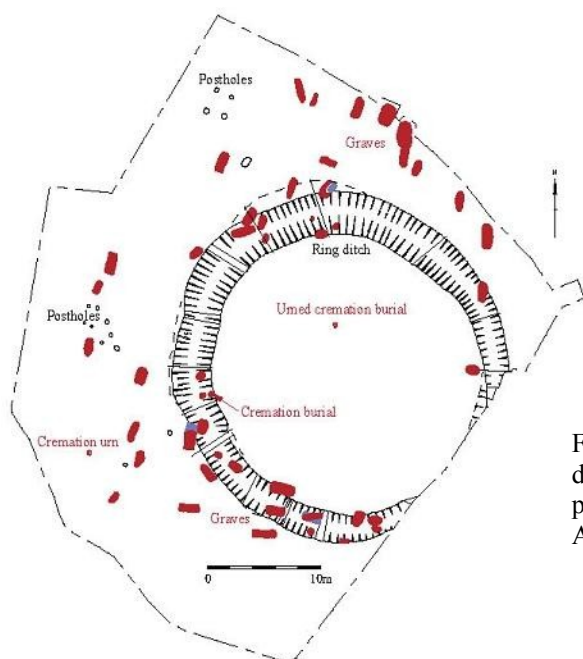


Fig. 18 Site plan showing Bronze Age ring ditch and secondary Anglo-Saxon graves, plus other features (Plan: Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd)

Storey's Meadow (SU642 243) (Site UID: TBA) Evaluation & excavation

Excavation in advance of housing construction by Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd produced surprising evidence for cemetery organization in two periods (Fig. 18). A ring ditch dug in the Early Bronze Age, 3.5m wide, 1.5m deep and enclosing an area of 29m radius is the remains of a

round barrow. This seems to have covered a single urned cremation burial, with another cremation set into the lip of the ditch and a third just outside. The mound must have survived for a long period, as the site was reused for burials in the Saxon era. Bronze Age barrows were regularly used as landmarks in the Saxon period and even their reuse for a small number of burials is a common enough occurrence, but in this instance, the Saxon cemetery consisted of at least 49 graves, overlying the infilled ditch, or arranged around its outside. These probably date from the 6th or 7th centuries, although post-excavation analysis is in its early stages.

Whiteley

North Whiteley, near Fareham (SU 52877 11117) (Site Accession number: WINCM: AY428)

Evaluation

The excavation of 205 trial trenches by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd recorded mainly post-medieval field boundaries, which can be related to Ordnance Survey mapping, and a small number of ditches of unknown, but possible Romano-British date. To the east and centre of the site three groups of possible late prehistoric/early Romano-British pits were recorded. Also to the east of the site, within Barn Farm land, a series of undated pits containing burnt clay and charcoal were uncovered and interpreted as evidence of localised fires. No evidence for the potential line of the Roman road from Bitterne (Clausentum) to Chichester (Noviomagus) was uncovered.

Winchester

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

The 2011 excavations of the medieval hospital of St Mary Magdalen, Winchester, directed by Dr Simon Roffey and Dr Phil Marter of the University of Winchester, focused primarily on the area of the medieval infirmary and cemetery (Trench 14) (Fig. 19). A new trench (18) was also opened up to the north of this area to investigate the north-eastern corner of the hospital and almshouse complex. The site also forms the context for the Department of Archaeology's undergraduate training.



Fig 19 Shows a view of the masonry phases (looking west toward Winchester) (Photograph: University of Winchester)

Trench 14. Work directed on the area of the medieval infirmary revealed an earlier underlying timber phase represented by substantial linear post-pits and post-holes, as well as a large 'cellared' or sunken-featured structure underlying the western end of the 12th-century masonry infirmary (Fig. 20). Pottery from the post-holes was of a Saxo-Norman character. It is not yet clear whether the cellared feature, which may represent the base of a timber tower, was an element of an earlier Norman or pre-Norman hospital or represents a component of a secular high status site, pre-dating the hospital. These features will form the subject of continued excavations in 2012. Work also continued on the cemetery which appeared to also pre-date the masonry phases of the hospital (i.e. pre 1150s). The majority of burials from the cemetery displayed evidence for leprosy. Current post-excavation analysis of the human remains is currently being undertaken by Dr Katie Tucker from the University of Winchester.

Trench 18. Excavations in this trench revealed a series of rubbish pits containing pottery dating to between the 12th and 15th centuries as well as the foundations of a number of masonry buildings, possibly representing ancillary structures of the medieval hospital. Work in the north of the trench uncovered the remains of the precinct wall which may date to a period of site reuse in the late 17th century. This may be the former prison wall built during the Anglo-Dutch Wars of 1660s and 1670s. Work will also continue in Trench 18 in 2012.



Fig 20 Shows masonry phases with underlying timber phases and cellared (tower) feature- partially excavated- in bottom left corner (Photograph: University of Winchester)

Abbey Mill (SU 485 294) (Site UID: TBA) Geoarchaeological survey

Works were undertaken in the southern part of Abbey Mill to underpin the structure and ARCA was asked by Winchester City Council to carry out an archaeological recording and mitigation project prior to the commencement of the structural works. The archaeological investigations comprised the drilling of two mechanical boreholes through the site and the rapid recording of structural remains in the area in which building works were to take place. The geoarchaeological works were intended to reconstruct the Quaternary sub-surface stratigraphic sequence and to determine the archaeological and geoarchaeological significance of the strata encountered. Work on the structural remains was carried out to provide a record prior to any potential damage that might result from the structural remediation works.

Abbey Mill is located in the south-east corner of the historic City of Winchester, on the north side of Colebrook Street and about 100m from the east end of the cathedral. It is a brick-built watermill attached to the rear of a Grade II listed Roman Doric portico (the Garden Temple) which looks northwards onto the Abbey Gardens. A mill is recorded at this approximate location from Saxon times

and was once the property of St. Mary's Abbey. The west range is the earliest part of the building and dates to the 18th century. Here the floor surface had been removed as a preliminary step for later underpinning, to reveal a fill of grey clinker and crushed rubble and various features outlined in brick. The remains of machinery were attached to the west wall. The machinery and the brick structures were the subject of the recording.

Borehole (BH)1 was drilled inside the range while BH2 was drilled outside the Abbey Mill building in a forecourt 4m to the south east. Between 1.00 and 1.50m of Holocene fine-grained alluvium unconformably overlies Pleistocene fluvial gravels in BH2. The alluvium comprises black very humic silt clays interbedded with lighter coloured clayey gravels and with a possible stratum of tufa at 2.95m below ground surface. However, archaeological material (of presumed Roman date) in the form of angular brick fragments is recorded from BH1 at 3.20 to 3.97m below ground within the alluvium. The archaeological unit is sealed by a highly humified peat/organic mud which correlates with a similar unit at an equivalent depth in BH2. Magnetic susceptibility evidence suggests that these are natural organic strata since the readings are low (<10 SI Units x10⁻⁸). In BH2 the peat/organic mud is sealed by a possible tufa, i.e. a porous calcareous deposit forming in fluvial channels or lakeside settings. The overlying floodplain alluvium formed as a result of particles falling from suspension during the ebbing of low energy floodwaters. The alluvium is highly humic as the result of the decomposition of biological material, while the presence of bone and small angular brick fragments found within the unit demonstrates a possible Roman or medieval urban setting. Nevertheless magnetic susceptibility measurements are low throughout the alluvial sequence attesting to the natural mechanism of deposition. The alluvial deposits are overlain by 2.7m of 19-20th-century Made Ground in BH1 and 1.5m of similar deposits in BH2

108 Colebrook Street (SU 448558, 129237) (Site UID: TBA) Evaluation

The evaluation was carried out by Wessex Archaeology on land to the rear of 108 Colebrook Street and consisted of the excavation of two trenches in the footprint of a new proposed building. These trenches were c. 1.6m wide and 6m and 8m in length.

The top of an original ground deposit was encountered at a height of 34.90m aOD and is at least 0.80m in depth, c. 0.90m below the existing ground surface. Both medieval and post-medieval pottery were recovered from this deposit. Within Trench 2, the original ground surface appeared to have been cut by the base of a north-south aligned wall which respected the historic land boundary of St Marys Abbey.

This original ground surface was sealed by a sequence of post-medieval made-ground deposits which substantially raised the ground level to the west of the wall, with a separate, later, raising of ground levels to the east once the wall had been removed.

College Walk, Winchester College, New Hall Refurbishment (Phase 1 and 2) (SU 448316 128877) (Site UID: TBA) Watching brief

Wessex Archaeology monitored two preliminary bore holes and trenching to install ducting for an electricity supply trench. The individual components of the work were inconclusive, however viewed collectively, with results from previous geotechnical test pits they make it possible to reconstruct the extent and composition of the superficial deposits across the site. These results suggest that made-up ground, principally brick rubble, has been used to raise the ground level around New Hall by c. 0.30-0.40m above the natural level of the flood plain, which is represented by deposits of grey/grey-brown silt and clay.

The flood plain deposit also frequently includes fragments of brick incorporated from above by surface mixing and bioturbation. There was otherwise nothing to indicate that it contains archaeological material or features.

The level of the underlying flood plain gravel varies between c. 1.0m and, in a bore hole, at 2.6m below the ground surface. This may represent a relict channel feature that contains organic, peaty material. There was insufficient evidence to indicate the extent of the deposit, which was not firmly sealed and undated, or whether it contained archaeological material.

Hyde Laundry, Hyde Abbey Road (SU 4825 2989) (Site UID: TBA) Excavation

A small area excavation by Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd revealed a complex sequence of water channels, with pits and surfaces spanning the Late Saxon to late medieval periods, and into the post-medieval. Post-excavation work is in progress.

Milnthorpe House, Sleeper's Hill (SU 4716 2901) (Site UID: Site UID: 63547; WINCM: AY479)
Excavation



Fig. 21: Cremation vessel (Photograph: AOC Archaeology)



Fig. 22 Upper skeleton, lying extended on left side, in the multiple burial. Note the slight disturbance to the grave by another burial to the right (Photograph: AOC Archaeology)

St Elizabeth's Meads, Winchester College, St Elizabeth's Chapel (SU483287) (WINCM: AY472; Site UID: TBA) Excavation & geophysics

Report by Richard Whinney

Members of WARG (Winchester Archaeological Rescue Group), ably supported by scholars from Winchester College, undertook a two week exploratory excavation on the site of the church of St Elizabeth's College, which lies in a pasture field south-east of Winchester College. In 1301-2, Bishop John de Pontoise ordered the construction of the College of St Elizabeth on land south of Wolvesey Palace. The College church, or chapel, was completed by the time of the Bishop's death in 1304. Prior to the excavation, a geophysical survey was undertaken by members of the Archaeology department of Southampton University. Their work identified a number of significant anomalies.

A programme of archaeological recording was undertaken at the site of Milnthorpe House by AOC Archaeology. Building works carried out at the site accidentally disturbed human burials and an excavation was undertaken to record and remove the human remains and any associated finds from the development area.

A large curvilinear ditch aligned broadly east-west is the earliest feature on the site and several burials were interred in its fill. In total, six inhumation burials and a cremation vessel (Fig. 0) were recovered from the site and for a relatively small

group, the inhumations demonstrate a wide variety of burial practices. One grave contained two burials, one above the other (Fig. 21). While, two individuals were supine, another two were discovered on their sides (Fig. 22) and it is possible that another burial was prone. The burials did not confirm to a standard orientation with heads being found in southerly, northerly and westerly directions. Coffin nails demonstrate that at least one of the burials had been interred within a wooden coffin. Two of the male burials appear to have been buried with hobnail boots and one was accompanied by an iron knife (Manning Type 21). The cremation contained a mixture of cremated animal and human in a cremation urn. Pottery recovered from the site indicate that the burials date to the 2nd-3rd century AD.

The burials comprised five adult males and one adolescent and the remains showed high levels of dental disease, minor non-specific infections, indicators of repetitive physical activity and degenerative joint disorder.



Fig. 23 St Elizabeth's College, Winchester: geophysical survey superimposed on satellite image (by permission of Archaeology Department, Southampton University)

In the centre of the image (Fig. 23), the dark outline of the foundations of the church, a large rectangular building with buttresses along each side, can be clearly seen. To the north and east of the church are number of other dark, less well defined anomalies, which are the possible sites of other buildings. Immediately east of the church, a north-south linear feature, which appears as a clearer area without anomalies may be the southern continuation of College Walk. Moving east, further smaller areas may also relate to buried buildings or other linear features. Running roughly north-east to south-west, the lines of at least two modern features (drains or sewers), one cutting the church foundations, are also clear.

Following the geophysical survey, targeted trenches were dug to examine and characterise elements of the major anomalies. A series of trenches were opened across the remains of the church, and exposed a number of sections of the foundations. The church, when standing, was clearly an impressive one: it measured 31.60m east-west, and 12.75mm north-south, internally. A regular series of buttresses, seven on each side, helped support the building along the main east-west walls, and at the corners (Fig. 23). The surviving foundations - a strong matrix of flint and mortar – were revealed just below the grass and topsoil. At the junction of the walls and buttresses, blocks of dressed stone were included to provide both stability and precision of alignment. The width of the foundations was fairly constant – around 1.25m. Similarly, the buttresses along each side and at the corners were of fairly regular dimensions, about 1.25-1.30m wide by 1.60-1.80m long.



Fig. 24 St Elizabeth's College, Winchester: foundations and buttresses at the north-east corner of the church (Photograph: WARG)

The foundations of the north and south walls had been cut through by a number of drainage and sewer pipes (Fig. 24). These cuts allowed the examination of the foundations of the church and revealed the method of construction. On the natural alluvial silt, a chalk raft was built, apparently across the whole area of the church. This raft of rough chalk blocks was on average around 0.40m thick. Cut into the chalk raft, along the lines of the external walls, strong flint and mortar foundations

were constructed, above which the superstructure was erected. The foundations were around 1.25m wide and between 0.40 and 0.70m deep.

Only a few details of the above ground superstructure of the building survived, but it seems reasonable to assume that the major components of the walls would also be constructed of flint and mortar. The doors and fenestration would have been defined in ashlar and carved stonework. At the west end, expanded flint and mortar foundations on either side of a doorway hint at a more sophisticated superstructure, with perhaps twin tower or stair turrets (Fig. 25). The partial survival of a bed of mortar at the point of entry preserved the imprint of a number of flagstones, the remains of a paved surface at the west doors of the church.

A small sample of the interior of the building was examined, in two centrally located trenches. These revealed that, despite a quantity of floor tile fragments, pieces of dressed and worked stones amongst a general demolition deposit, little or nothing of the internal floors survived the demolition process or subsequent agricultural activity. It appears that the building was systematically taken down, and the material that was recovered was taken away to be reused elsewhere. Stonework that probably came from the chapel is in walls across the College site. Floors, such as that in the monument room, have floor tiles that are identical to fragments found in the chapel, and are almost certainly reused. At the east end, where the three altars were originally sited, the surviving remains were closer to the surface than elsewhere, and tree root activity was much greater, so little or nothing of the internal layout was discernible, apart from some evidence for a small recess let into the wall.

The disturbances caused by the insertion of the modern drain/sewer pipes also revealed a number of disarticulated human bones. These bones may have once belonged to internal burials in the church, but no grave cuts or tomb deposits were identified. It is also possible that these remains derive from burials that predate the construction of the church. Another possible grave was located adjacent to the west end of the church (Fig. 26).



Fig. 25 St Elizabeth's College, Winchester: foundations at the west end of the church (Photograph: WARG)



Fig. 26 St Elizabeth's College, Winchester: remains of a possible stone lined grave at the west end of the church (Photograph: WARG)

Immediately to the east of the church, two trenches were excavated to examine the area of the possible southern extension of College Walk. The eastern edge of the chalk raft was located, and possible flint covered track surfaces and silts were revealed.

The Square (SU 448152 129397) (Site UID: TBA) Watching brief

Wessex Archaeology observed works to replace surface water sewer facilities along The Square. The excavation of the pipe trench revealed a high level of disturbance and truncation through post-medieval and modern activity, with limited archaeological deposits of Roman date below. The natural geology was not exposed due to a maximum formation depth of 1.5m below modern ground level.

Two sections of Roman wall were discovered, one possibly associated with a building fronting onto a pre-cursor to Great Minster Street, slightly to the east of the modern alignment, and the other within the area designated as belonging to the forum of *Venta Belgarum*.

At the eastern end of the pipe trench, that stretch running along Market Lane, post-medieval layers containing redeposited and disarticulated human bone were recorded. These deposits can be associated with the disturbance of the medieval cathedral cemetery which previously occupied this area.