

# Archaeology in Hampshire



## Annual Report 2013

## INTRODUCTION

Welcome to the Annual Report of Archaeology in Hampshire for 2013. 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.

### **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. Katie Hinds, the Finds Liaison Officer for Hampshire, has kindly agreed to compile a selection for 2013 showcasing some of the more 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 Alex Bellisario of the Environment Department (HCC) for providing information from the AHBR database. I am grateful to the various archaeological organisations, both amateur and professional who have provided information (in no particular order): Dr Andy Russel and Ingrid Peckham (Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit), Dr Simon Roffey (University of Winchester), Dr Helen Wickstead (Damerham Archaeology Project), David Graham, Edward Roberts, Nicola Elphick (Archaeology South East), Karen Thomas (Mola), Pippa Bradley (Wessex Archaeology), Tiziana Vitali (Pre-Construct Archaeology), Debbie Charlton (Archaeo Briton), Dr Keith Wilkinson (ARCA), Martin Wilson (Souterrain Archaeological Services), Dick Selwood (WARG), Tracy Michaels (Winchester City Council, HER), Steve Ford (Thames Valley Archaeological Services), Diana King (Foundations Archaeology), and Tara Fidler (AOC Archaeology Group). Finally, thanks have to be extended to Katie Hinds for bringing together so admirably the selections of PAS finds.

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Front cover      Volunteers at work, Damerham Archaeology Project

## **BASINGSTOKE AND DEANE**

### **Bramley**

*Bulldown Farm Barns (SU 6637 5867) (Site UID: TBA)* Building recording

Thames Valley Archaeological Services undertook work at Bulldown Farm, which was a courtyard-type farm largely constructed between 1840 and 1872 with one additional block built by 1896. Whether it incorporated earlier buildings into the courtyard arrangement is unclear. Bulldown Farm does not appear to be a model farm in the strictest sense, whilst a courtyard layout does appear to have been a conscious decision other buildings were added as the farm evolved to form a separate courtyard from the farmhouse.

### **Monk Sherborne**

*Shothanger Farm, land south of (SU 60140 54030) (Site UID: 36295)* Geophysical survey

A magnetometry survey was carried out by Archaeological Services, Durham University. The survey identified a number of linear and curvilinear features which have been interpreted as a series of enclosures, among which are two banjo enclosures.

### **Old Basing**

*Basing House (SU 66248 52586) (Site UID: 17765)* Excavation

Investigating Earlier Excavations

In 1962 the Aldermaston Archaeological Society (AAS) responded to a request by the owner of Basing House, the Hon P C Orde-Powlett, to see if there was evidence for the 'widely held view' that the site was lived on before Norman times. Their initial trenches were encouraging, but real success came with the use of a 'proton magnetic gradiometer' which revealed a complex of ditches to the south of the ringwork. The 'customary square grid' they employed to investigate these anomalies revealed evidence of Belgic and Romano-British occupation and their work was published in the pages of the *Proceedings of the Hants Field Club* (see below).

Their one omission, at the end of the project, was to backfill the 'square grid' and this had left something of a blemish on the flanks of the Civil War ramparts thrown up in 1643 to defend Basing House. It was, therefore, gratifying to be granted permission (Scheduled Monument Consent) to re-examine the 1960s trenches, backfill them, and reinstate the pre-1960 profile. In order to achieve this the Museums Service invited the University of Southampton to participate, both by using the site as a training ground for teaching geophysics (Spring 2013) and by making the excavation one of their summer field schools. The excavation also provided a focus for summer excavation by the Basingstoke and Deane Local History and Archaeology Society who worked alongside the students on site, providing excavation expertise and also supporting the public engagement activity that was designed to help visitors understand the work in progress.

An area 18m x 17m was opened, which encompassed all the principal squares of the 1960s dig (Fig. 1). After deturfing, the material in the boxes was removed, with the exception of one which had been backfilled to the brim. Many of the half-full squares had become dumps for burnt material and debris and excitement levels ran high as sherds of slip decorated pottery were found. Spirits were only slightly dampened when it was realised that they were fragments of a Civil War history re-enactment replica, particularly as the potter who made it could be traced by his maker's mark and reached by email (the pot is about forty years old!).

As work continued, the earlier occupation layers identified by the Aldermaston diggers came more clearly into view. Chief among these was a spread of crushed burnt flint which had all the appearance of a deliberately metallised surface. Finds placed this in the Roman period, more specifically the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> centuries. A new feature, found just beyond the limits of the AAS dig, was a substantial rectangular post-hole, heavily packed with large flints. This produced a coin of Probus (276-82) minted at Lyons.

The burnt flint layer covered deposits of chalk and yellow clay which filled the upper part of the two hollows noted by the AAS. They had identified the hollows as 'Belgic huts' but the scoops were rather elliptical and had no accompanying structural features. They are perhaps best considered as 'working hollows' which attracted late Iron Age occupation soil before the more deliberate infilling of the Roman period.

### **Finds**

In terms of finds this year's excavations have revealed a variety of material, much of which was discovered in the partial infill of the AAS box trenches and was therefore residual. However once the old spoil had been removed the excavation of the baulks between the 1960's boxes allowed a more rigorous investigation of their stratified contents which has helped to confirm the conclusions drawn by Combley, Notman and Pike in their 1964 report.

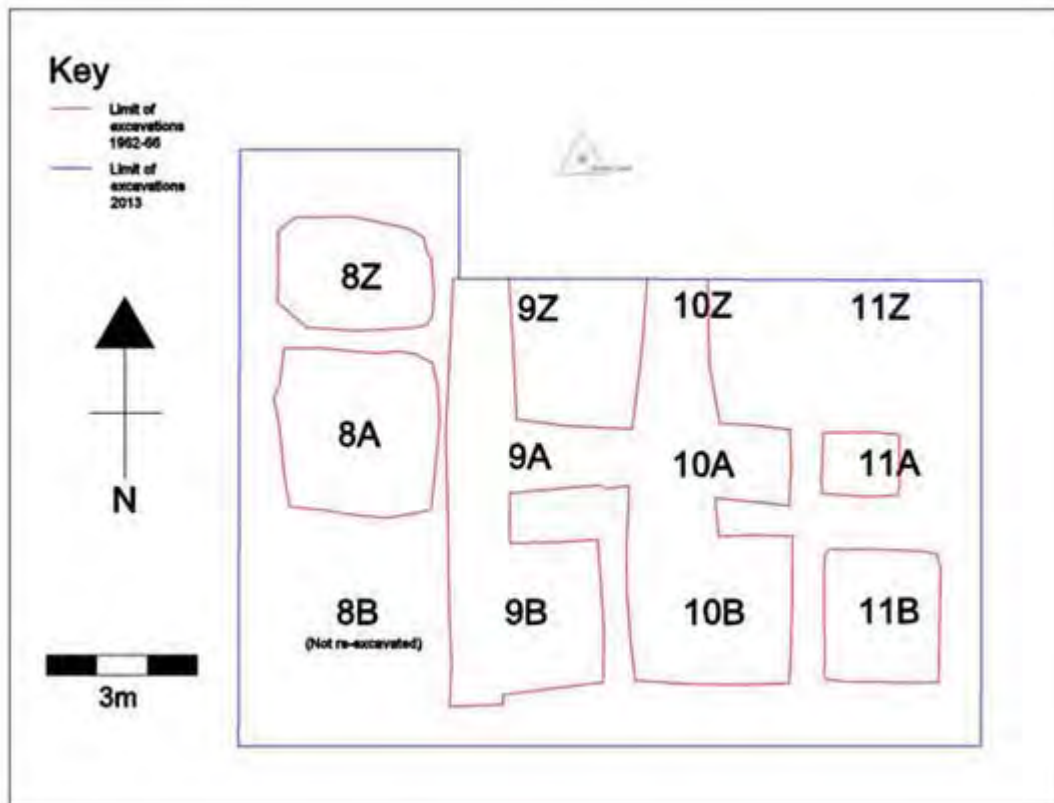


Fig. 1 Total station derived point and polygon data illustrating the extent of the excavation

Prehistoric material found below the Roman levels was mainly represented by Iron Age ceramics. The majority of sherds were remarkably homogeneous, being fragments of small to medium sized domestic and cooking vessels whose fabric was heavily tempered with roughly ground flint inclusions, identified by Bryony Lalor as similar to late Pre-Roman Iron Age pottery found recently at Silchester. Several sherds retained internal cooking residue and external sooting. A few lithics were recovered, mainly flint flakes and worked cores. These largely derived from the 1960s spoil which has naturally decontextualised them. However there were also two recognisable flint scrapers, one of which was plainly retouched.

The Roman finds were chiefly from ceramic vessels and the assemblage included the ceramic building materials already discussed. The domestic ware which emerged from the baulks was remarkably wide ranging in period and included fragments of Samian or *terra rubra*, black-burnished ware, some Alice Holt sherds, some Oxfordware and a number of fineware beaker sherds decorated with rouletting, encompassing a period from the early 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD. The earlier Samian pieces were heavily abraded, the later coarse and fineware sherds less so, the whole assemblage suggesting a great deal of continuity of occupation over the Roman period, especially if the earlier sherds were contained in an external working layer covering the burnt flint metallated surface laid down over the pre-Roman levels. A few fragments of glass were also recovered amongst which was a sliver of window glass and two sherds of blue vessel glass. A yellow ring-shaped glass bead was also found but although this emerged from one of the baulk areas it was found in a bucket of spoil and so cannot be securely dated as Roman.

The baulks however yielded four bronze Roman coins. Two were very small (possibly *minimi*) and were remarkably fragile, the larger of the two, however, bearing the profile of a head facing right wearing a crested helmet. It remains unidentified presently. The other two coins have been identified by Christina Triantafyllou of the University of Southampton. The earlier emerged from the flint-filled post-hole mentioned above and was a coin of Probus (AD 276-282) minted at Lugdunum, Gaul. Its obverse shows the emperor's cuirassed bust facing right wearing a radiate diadem. On the reverse is the figure of Providentia standing to the left, holding a globe and cornucopia. The second is a larger coin of Gratian (AD 367-375) minted at Arles, Gaul with the inscription DN GRATIANUS AVGG AVG and the emperor's draped and cuirassed bust facing right and wearing a pearl diadem (Roman Imperial Coinage, Arles 15 Type xiib). On the reverse is the figure of the emperor standing facing with his head to the left, holding a *labarum* (a military standard which incorporates the symbol of the Chi-Ro) in his right hand and resting his left hand on a shield. This is accompanied by the inscription GLORIA NOVI SAECULI. (RIC 46 AE Antoninianus). Both coins are in good condition.

Notably there appear as yet to be no medieval material whatsoever and finds from the early modern period mainly consist of large quantities of fragmentary demolition brick and stone work and some decorated fragments from high status terracotta architectural mouldings, presumably once adhering to the Old House buildings. Owing to the nature of the already excavated site it is not clear exactly how and when this material was originally deposited but it has been found intermixed with a number of fragile metal objects, many of which appear to be artefact or building fittings, such as a set of heavy-duty iron staples possibly serving as door hinges for a service or agricultural building. A barbless iron arrow-head was amongst these finds which may have come from a cross-bow bolt or possibly from a hunting arrow. From the Civil War period seven musket balls were found. All were of lead except for one fashioned from lighter metal. This and another were of a smaller gauge, possibly made for pistols and all were round and undamaged, having either been dropped intact or fired as missiles which missed their targets.

Later ceramic material found in the spoil and the baulks consisted of sherds of 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century glazed wares which included fragments of 19<sup>th</sup> century creamware, blue and white transfer decorated vessels and sherds from a number of 20<sup>th</sup> century glazed crockery items. The most recent ceramic material found in the spoil consisted of a fragmented straight-sided sugar or flour kitchen jar of blue and white striped Cornish ware and the modern replica 17<sup>th</sup> century decorated and inscribed slipware mug already discussed. Both vessels lay amongst picnic and other debris from the immediate past at the top of the infilling spoil. Much was briefly retained, processed and recorded as a teaching aid for the Southampton archaeology students who discovered this material. The temporary curation of such items was a demonstration of how the recent presence of tourists, visitors and re-enactment groups such as the Sealed Knot, all of whom had left this detritus, formed part of the long and continuing archaeology of the site.

The most complete and easily analysed assemblage is the Roman material which suggests considerable and lengthy occupation and the undoubted existence of a developed Roman domestic building in the area. The emergence of so much homogeneous LPRIA flint-tempered pottery also argues for some continuity of occupation by an Iron Age community prior to Roman or Romano-British development of the site. The conclusions to be drawn from the more securely dated baulk finds therefore can be said to back up the 1960s AAS archaeological findings.

#### Geophysical Survey

The summer season of survey work was undertaken on Basingstoke Common, using GPS and Magnetometry. This survey work was part of an MSc dissertation and aimed to develop on the spring season of survey work. The main aim of the research was to examine the potential archaeology on the common and to assess the nature of these features through the use of geophysical survey. Using interpretation from previous survey results, an examination of aerial photographs and an analysis of the historical background of Basing House; the methodological approach to the survey was to use magnetometry. It was apparent that this technique would be suited to the potential nature of archaeology existing on the common. The site complex demonstrates a palimpsest of archaeology from prehistory to the English Civil War and 20th century wartime defences. With this in mind, it was possible to examine the defensive role of Basing House and its environs.

Magnetometer survey was carried out using a Bartington Instruments Grad 601 dual sensor fluxgate gradiometer. Readings were taken at 0.25m intervals along the traverses, with traverses spaced at 0.5m intervals. This technique was used to survey the site grounds and Basingstoke Common. This technique seemed most suited to both the environmental conditions and the potential nature of the archaeology at Basing House.

The results of the survey (Figs 2 & 3) indicated a number of archaeological features associated with the prehistoric, Civil War and 20th century defensive archaeology of the site. A ditch feature associated with the prehistoric or medieval settlement of the ridge is visible enclosing part of the common, running into the curtilage of Basing House and being cut by the Civil War defences. The half-moon earthworks of the Royalist defences show clearly in the magnetometry, including the ditch and possible remains of the palisades. The possible location of Parliamentary siegeworks close to the site are, however, more difficult to trace. It is possible that the siegeworks are located along the line of the present hedgerow and fenceline, less than 30m from the defences of Basing House. The results of the survey did reveal the line of a substantial World War II anti-tank ditch, running from north-east to south-west across the common. This evidence is supported by air photographic evidence from the 1940s, indicating the defensive role of Basing House in the landscape surrounding the River Loddon. There remains scope for future geophysical survey at the site across the common and in areas surrounding Basing village, to help the team understand the buried archaeological deposits associated with Basing House.

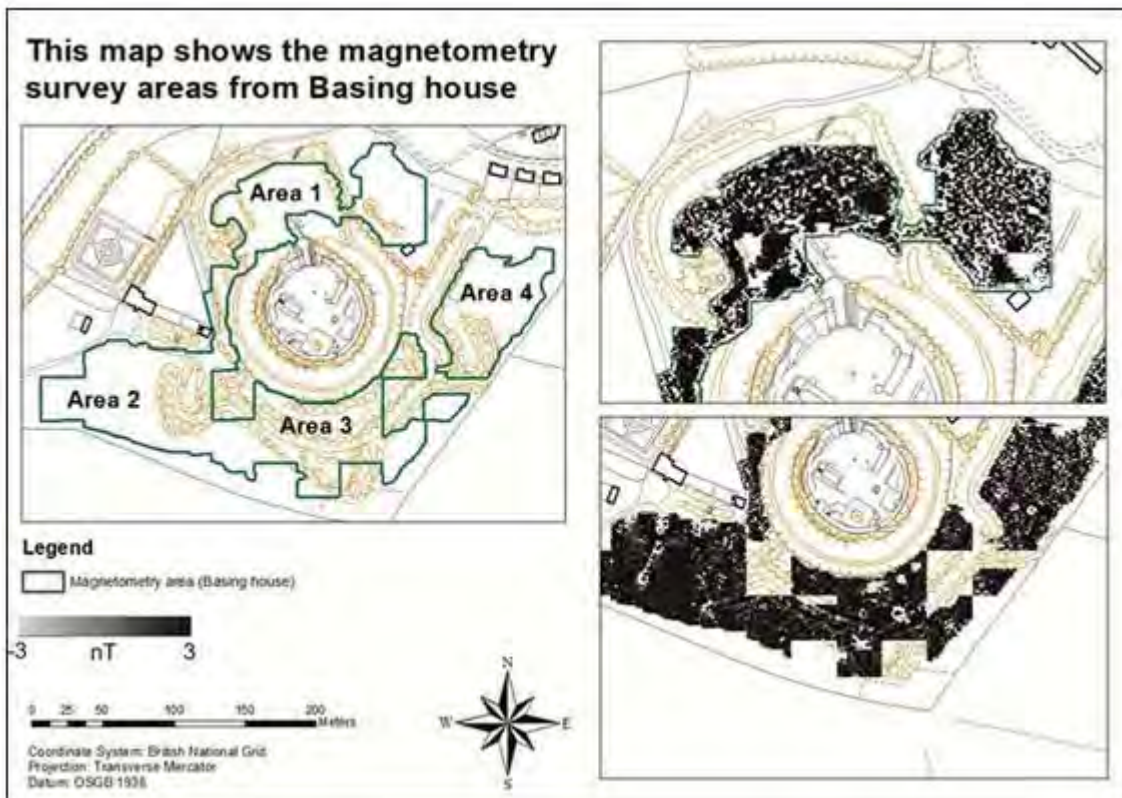


Fig. 1 The magnetometry survey areas from Basing House

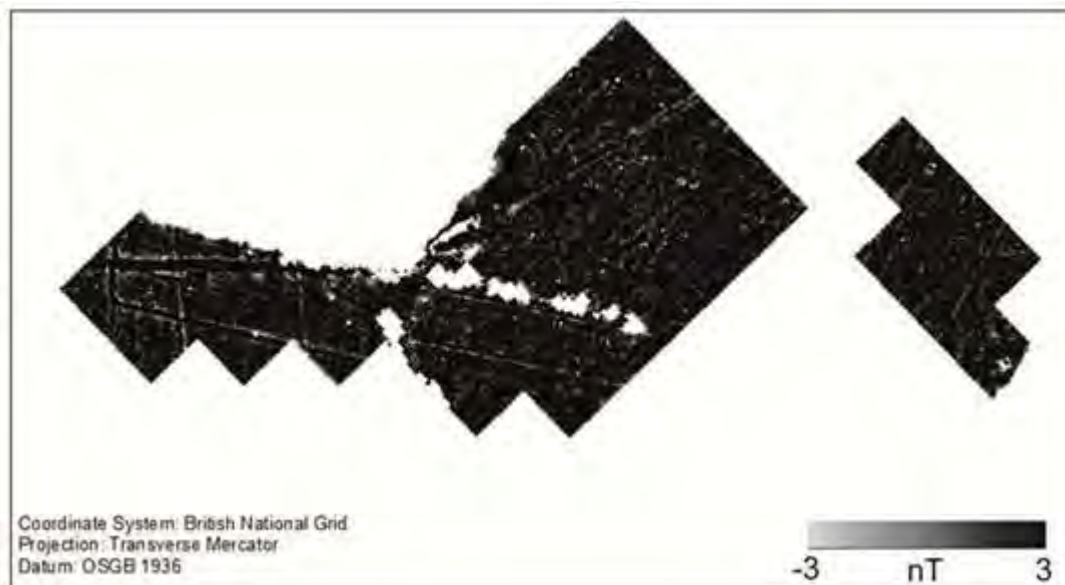


Fig. 2 The magnetometry results from Basingstoke Common

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- Allen, D., & Anderson, S, 1999, *Basing House, Hampshire. Excavations 1978-1991*, Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society Monograph Series **10**.
- Combley, R.C., Notman, J. W. & Pike, H. H. M., 1964, Further Excavations at Basing House, 1964-66. *Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club*, **23**, 96-105.
- Peers, C., Sir. 1909, On the Excavation of the Site of Basing House, Hampshire, *Archaeologia, Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity*. London: Society of Antiquaries **61**, 553-564.

*Crown Inn (SU 66315 52769) (Site UID: 65731)* Watching brief & building recording

This programme of works was carried out by AC Archaeology. An elevation of the boundary wall with Basing Park was recorded during a building survey, while the observations recorded a possible courtyard surface consisting of brick and flint, which highlights the possible presence of buildings to the rear of the Crown Inn as suggested in written sources.

### **Sherborne St. John**

*The Vyne (SU 63740 56880) (Site UID: 64853)* Watching brief

Monitoring was by Allen Archaeology and a single cut feature containing roof tile and brick dating to the 15th/16th century was observed. It is likely to be contemporary with the Tudor manor at The Vyne.

### **Silchester**

*Rye Cottage, Wall Lane (SU 6364 6280) (Site UID: TBA)* Watching brief

A collection of Roman pottery with a wide date range was recorded from a deposit partly exposed beneath a garage extension that had been monitored by Thames Valley Archaeological Services.

*St Mary's Lee, Church Lane Site (SU 6440 6238) (UID: TBA)* Watching Brief

Made ground deposits at least 1.60m deep were recorded on the site of a new swimming pool. The upper layers were post medieval and modern (as dated in a previous evaluation), perhaps upcast from the nearby pond, but the lower deposits could not be dated. It remains unclear if they formed part of the Roman defences. Thames Valley Archaeological Services.

## **EAST HAMPSHIRE**

### **Alton**

*Old Acre Road (SU 7147 3894) (Site UID: TBA)* Evaluation

Foundations Archaeology undertook a programme of archaeological evaluation on land to the north-west of Old Acre Road. The project comprised the excavation and recording of four trenches across a proposed development area. No deposits or finds pre-dating the late post-medieval period were encountered. A brick-built late post-medieval or modern structure was identified towards the south-west end of Trench 4. General domestic waste including glass milk bottles and chinaware filled the structure. Truncation of the natural deposits from modern cuts was identified in Trenches 1 to 3. The evaluation indicated a low potential for significant archaeological deposits to be present within the study area

*Selborne Road, land to east of (SU 471400138400) (Site UID: 65964)* Geophysical survey

A magnetometry survey by Archaeological Services WYAS identified geological features, a post-medieval quarry and medieval ridge and furrow.

### **Bentley**

*St Mary's Church (SU 7841 4470) (Site UID: ????)* Watching brief

St Mary's is 12th century in origin, although it may well be on the site of an earlier building. In 2012 (Site UID: 63588) Thames Valley Archaeological Services excavated two test trenches revealing that the ground had been extensively disturbed by burials but, in places, still retained intact stratigraphy - the lower levels producing small quantities of medieval pottery.

In 2013, David and Audrey Graham monitored the stripping of the site and the excavation of the footing trenches for a new hall. As suspected the majority of the area was heavily disturbed by later grave cuts, with the actual burials mostly lying below the level of the footing trenches. However, the works also exposed the tops of two brick-built burial vaults in the south-east corner of the development (Fig. 4). These are likely to date to the late 18th to early/mid-19th centuries and to have belonged to local families. No attempt was made to enter either vault, although a number of coffins could be seen through a hole in the roof of one of them. No other definite features were noted on the site. The church authorities decided to leave both vaults in place, sealed under the new concrete floor of the hall.



Fig. 4 Vaults 1 and 2 from the east. Scales in 50cm units.

### East Worldham

*The Cottage, Church Lane (SU 75006 38046) (Site UID: 65936; CCA 13 OASIS ID: archaeol6-164916 ASE Evaluation*

Archaeology South-East undertook the evaluation which succeeded in its general aim of assessing the presence of archaeological remains within the site. They comprised two pits and a structure of post-medieval date but containing ceramic building material (CBM) of a broad late medieval to post-medieval date.

Analysis of cartographic evidence shows the structure to be extant in the early 19th century. The Tithe map (1842) shows an 'L' shaped building which corresponds with the remains. This building is part of Sandals Farm, a largely 17th-18th century establishment. Given the date range of the CBM it is likely that the building was also a 17th – 18th century foundation. It may relate to an open fronted shelter shed or similar, perhaps for cattle. Sandals was likely a farmstead of some status and the holding may date back to the medieval period due to mention of a John de Sandale of Worldham (AD 1319) (Calendar Patent Rolls, Edward II, vol 3). The building was demolished in the late 19th century.

### Froyle

*Blunden's Farm, Froyle Estate (SU 75709 43205) (Site UID: 13377) Building recording*

A building survey of the farmhouse and pair of barns as part of a Heritage statement for planning consent. The original house was constructed in the 17th century probably as a two-up two-down plan form cottage to provide accommodation for farm workers. In the 17th to early 18th century the ground floor store and a first floor bedroom to the north-east end of the cottage were added. Its northerly aspect, access, general arrangement and construction suggest the ground floor area could have been used as a dairy whilst the upper floor of the extension provided additional sleeping/general accommodation.

A cat slide lean-to was added in what appears to be largely an extension to the dairy in the 18th century and probably increased the ancillary/service accommodation space most likely reflecting changes in agricultural practice and the rural economy of the period. Parts of the link between the main house and the adjacent barns appear to have been added at this time. In the following century two barns were constructed and their orientation demonstrates that they relate to the adjacent farm complex.

A garden store lean-to and a rear corrugated iron roofed lean-to, to the main house, appear to have been added in the early 20th century, while the early to mid 20th century saw the addition of a bathroom and latrine.

### Holybourne

*Treloar College, land at (SU SU 72962 40899) (Site UID: TBA; OASIS ID: archaeol6-149209 ASE) Evaluation*

Archaeology South East excavated three trial-trenches to a cumulative length of 60m. All of the trenches revealed modern activity in the form of landscaping, demolition and refuse disposal/dumping. A generally intact subsoil horizon survived beneath made ground. Modern intrusion was observed to some extent in all of the trenches, but mostly in Trench 2 where a large refuse pit was identified. Whilst no archaeological features were

encountered during the evaluation, the recovery of a possible Romano-British tegula fragment within the subsoil accords with the results of the previous archaeological phases at the site, which concluded that the site lay on the periphery of activity during the Romano-British period. Evidence of arable farming at the site was also identified in the form of plough scars within the natural horizon and heavily abraded post-medieval finds within the buried subsoil deposit.

## **Liss**

*St Saviour's Church (SU 78235 28902) (Site UID: 64383)* Building recording

Building recording by ARCA at the site of a Tin Tabernacle, built between 1900-1910 as a mission church in response to the expansion of the Bordon and Longmoor military camps. The church/hall is a one storey corrugated iron clad building and is situated within an east/west plot. The west elevation has a porch with two openings and an elevated timber cross. The full length of the buildings measures 18.15m, the nave measures 12.15 by 5.85m and the chancel 5m by 9.55m.

## **Petersfield**

*Petersfield Heath* Fieldwalking

Robert Banbury collated the results of fieldwalking from various locations on the Heath. Mesolithic flint scatters were found at 65394 (SU 476892 122729). Sites 65393, 65396, 65397 (SU's 476662 122847, 477070 123012, 477128 123373) produced many blades and blade cores, but fewer scrapers, piercers and other flake tools. Some later retouched pieces where earlier blue-white patination has been removed by fine edge modifications might suggest early Bronze Age activity in the area. At 65398 (SU 475191 121564) Iron age and Romano-British pottery was recovered. Undated lithics were found at 65392 (SU 476035 122689) consisting of many blades and blade cores, but fewer scrapers, piercers and other flake tools.

*Station Road* Building recording

South Downs National Park recorded a number of properties as part of Petersfield Conservation Area Review: 9 Station Road (SU 74482 23560; Site UID: 65247); The Presbytery to St Lawrence Church (SU 74521 23593; Site UID: 65248); 16 Station Road (SU 74552 23580; Site UID: 65249); 18 Station Road (SU 74569 23584; Site UID: 65250); The Drum Public House (SU 74569 23377; Site UID: 65251); 4 High Street (SU 74708 23284; Site UID: 65252); The Police Station, St Peter's Road (SU 74700 23151; Site UID: 65253); Petersfield Museum, St Peter's Road (SU 74692 23122; Site UID: 65254); 8 & 10 St Peter's Road (SU 74740 23165; Site UID: 65255); St Peter's Hall, St Peter's Road (SU 74765 23164; Site UID: 65256); Barn behind 52 College Street (SU 74859 23614; Site UID: 65257); 52 College Street (SU 74826 23624; Site UID: 65258); Scout HQ, Heath Road (SU 74957 23231; Site UID: 65259); The Platts, The Purrocks (SU 74683 24384; Site UID: 65260) and Holly Brake, Monks Orchard (SU 75001 24398; Site UID: 65261). See the relevant Site UID's for specific information about each survey.

## **Selborne**

*Burhunt Farm (SU 753 328) (Site UID: TBA)* Dendrochronology

The barn is an aisle-less structure of five bays including hip aisles. Ten samples were taken of which eight dated: three wall-posts, four tie beams and one wall plate. The dated series were combined into a single 130-year long site chronology which was dated to the period 1397–1490. The sapwood on the samples mostly crumbled away, but careful measurement of the amount lost enabled quite small felling date ranges to be calculated for at least three timbers. This enables a conservative estimate of the likely felling date range to be given as 1513–23, with a strong likelihood that felling took place in the latter half of this range. The work was undertaken by Hampshire Buildings Survey Group. Dates were established by Dr. Martin Bridge of the Oxford Dendrochronology Laboratory.

## **Upper Froyle**

*Froyle Place (SU 7550 4271) (Site UID: 13402; Hampshire Museums Accession number A2013.76)*

Building recording & evaluation

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd undertook recording followed by an evaluation at the site of the former 20<sup>th</sup> - century Treloar School. With the exception of the Porter's Lodge, which is housed within the end part of a 19<sup>th</sup>- century open fronted barn, the buildings in the redevelopment area dated to the 1950s. The recording was able to establish that the buildings originally had flat roofs, which had been replaced in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century by pitched roofs, and they still retained large covered walkways suitable for wheelchairs and their original metal casement

windows. Additionally, neatly coursed stone had been used for the construction of the principal elevations visible from Froyle Place mansion, whilst red bricks had been used for the other elevations. The evaluation involved the excavation of nine trenches to the east and south of the site, within the development footprint but not within the area of the buildings to be demolished. Two features were recorded cutting the natural consisting of a small palaeochannel, uncovered to the east of the site, and of a possible Roman ditch, recorded in the south-west.

## **EASTLEIGH**

### **Hound**

*Buried Structure on Former Airfield (SU 47478 09010) (Site UID: 65660)* Evaluation

The structure was identified during pipe construction and it was discovered that because of the reposition of the pipe the structure has remained in its preserved state. Archaeology South East.

### **Hedge End**

*St. John's Road, land off (SU 4845 1185) (Site UID: TBA)* Geophysics

A geophysical survey by Wessex Archaeology revealed a cluster of linear anomalies and pit-like responses. Some of the linear anomalies are on a similar orientation to the suggested line of the Roman road between *Clausentum* (Bitterne Manor) and *Noviomagus Reginorum* (Chichester) which runs east-west across the southern part of the site, while others lie parallel to nearby extant field boundaries and may be part of a former historic field system. A small cluster of anomalies are consistent with the remnants of former buildings. Increased magnetic responses in the easternmost part of the site may be associated with brickworks shown on historic mapping.

### **Horndean**

*34 Havant Road, land south off (SU 7062 1287) (Site UID: 64790: HRH 12 Oasis ID: archaeol6-144083 ASE)*  
Evaluation & excavation

The work by Archaeology South-East was to evaluate the condition, extent and nature of archaeological remains. The site is situated in the south-western part of Horndean, between Havant road (B2149) to the east and the A3(M) to the west. The evaluation targeted known geophysical anomalies demonstrating the good potential for the survival of cut features across much of the site. Late Iron Age and Roman industrial/settlement was identified in the north-western quarter of the site and was represented by a large number of ditch sections, post-holes and pits often with charcoal rich fills. Finds of daub with a flat face and in one case wattle impressions may be indicative of structural remains, while briquetage fragments recovered may illustrate salt transportation.

Ceramic dating indicates two main phase groups with initial establishment of activities between AD 10 and 70 representing a pre-conquest or pre-Boudiccan revolt phase, and the second group from AD 50-80 to 100 perhaps indicating a strengthening or reinstatement of activities in the later phase. The evidence does not support the continuation of activities beyond this period other than a single refuse pit in the south of the site dated to the late 12th-/early 13th- to later 13th- centuries.

### **Pipeline**

*Hamble-Le-Rice To Bursledon Water Treatment Works Pipeline (SU 47896 08891 to 47924 06672) (Site UID: 65723-30, 47-54;; BWT 13 OASIS ID: archaeol6-162305 ASE)* Evaluation & excavation

A total of 23 trial trenches, measuring 30m by 1.8m, were excavated along the route of the proposed scheme by Archaeology South-East revealing the underlying natural river terrace gravels at a maximum height of 29.06m OD at the northern end of the scheme and 18.61m OD at the southern end. In addition, seven geoarchaeological test pits were excavated along the route of the scheme in order to further investigate the Pleistocene river terrace gravels known to exist on the site.

While a single fluvially-derived hard hammer flake and a piece of fire-cracked flint, recovered from river gravels in one of the geoarchaeological test pits, may attest to some Palaeolithic activity in the wider area, the earliest definite activity on the site dates to the later Iron Age/Roman periods and consists of a cluster of small pits or post-holes at the far north of the scheme and a poorly defined, irregular linear feature which may represent either a ditch or sequence of intercutting features. Significantly, the presence of part of a kiln bar in this latter feature suggests a kiln or oven in the vicinity. The next phase of activity appears to date to the later

medieval period and includes a series of field boundary ditches laid out with reference to Hamble Lane, which suggests a fairly extensive medieval field system to the west of this road. The presence of iron slag in one such ditch suggests the possibility of iron smithing in the vicinity.

Post-medieval activity on the site is limited but includes at least one ditch, also laid out with reference to Hamble Lane, which may suggest a degree of continuity in the agricultural landscape from the preceding medieval period, and a small 19th-early 20th-century brick building which appears to have been demolished to make way for the construction of an airfield during WWII.

A subsequent watching brief and excavation revealed more features of Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval date as well as the well-preserved remains of a brick- and concrete-built underground structure that measured 6.1m by 6.5m and had a depth that exceeded 1.7m. The size and layout of the building corresponds with a structure unique to airfield defences constructed in 1941, referred to as Battle Headquarters.

## **FAREHAM**

### **Lock's Heath**

*Peter's Road (SU 50152 07202) (Site UID: 65099)* Evaluation

The work by Cotswold Archaeology uncovered a north-west/south-east aligned ditch that contained a single sherd of late-19th- to early 20th-century pottery in its primary fill. A further ditch on a north-east/south-west alignment exhibits similarities in fills, and runs parallel with and close to a field boundary first depicted on the 1909 OS map.

### **Fareham**

*North Fareham Farm (SU 5750 0900) (Site UID: TBA)* Geophysics & evaluation

An evaluation by Wessex Archaeology targeted anomalies detected by a geophysical survey that had revealed part of a deserted hamlet, which map evidence suggests was settled from at least the end of the 18th century. Prehistoric activity was indicated primarily by a pit, in the north-west of the site, containing almost 4kg of pottery in very coarse flint-tempered fabrics of middle or late Bronze Age date; the pottery, from several vessels, overlay a charcoal-rich deposit. Other features containing evidence of burning were found in the same area: one large shallow pit contained a deposit of burnt flint and charcoal, as well as two small, possibly intrusive sherds of Romano-British pottery, and there was a deposit of burnt material in a ditch terminal, above its primary fill. A number of quarry pits and field boundary ditches were recorded, some of which are shown on historic mapping.

*North Fareham, land* Evaluation

Wessex Archaeology (SU 56326 08775; Site UID: 65076) excavated a large oval pit that had been identified during geophysical surveys. It measured 3.52m wide with a depth of about 3.7m, with steep, convex sides and contained middle Bronze Age pottery in a deliberate backfill. The evaluation also recorded 37 trenches revealing a series of north-east to south-west aligned linear ditches immediately north of a Bronze Age pit. Despite a lack of dating evidence, stratigraphic relationships indicate that they are probably contemporary and form part of the same boundary recut over time. A tentative Bronze Age date is assigned based on close proximity to the pit.

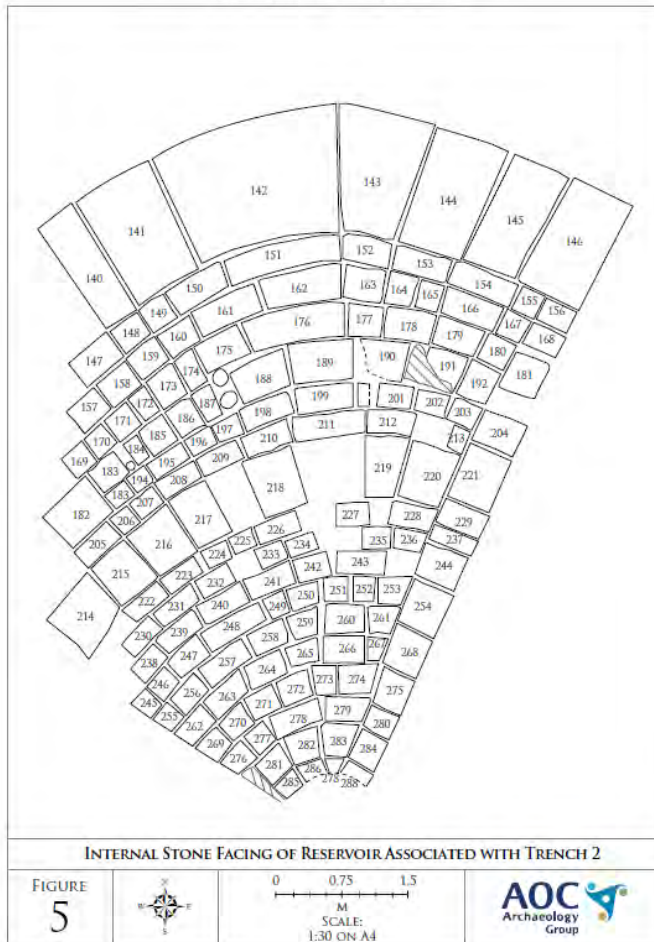
In the same area Wessex Archaeology (SU 457695108268; Site UID: 65078) investigated medieval features comprising a series of rectilinear enclosures, possibly representing medieval settlement or occupation in the 11th-12th centuries.

## **GOSPORT**

### **Gosport**

*Brockhurst Road* Building recording

PLC architects recorded two air raid shelters that still survived at properties along this road. Number 212 Brockhurst Road (SU 59712 01688; Site UID: 65980), measures 2.68 x 2.09m and number 216 (SU 59714 01703; Site UID: 65982), measures 2.68 x 2.08m.



*Royal Clarence Yard (SU 6165 0064) (Site UID: TBA; B1790D; OASIS<aocarcha1-148539>) Watching brief*

Following on from earlier work, AOC Archaeology carried out a watching brief that comprised the monitoring of four trenches. Overall there was limited evidence for activity on site prior to the post-medieval period. The earliest feature, a possible boundary ditch, may provide evidence for activity pre-dating the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Multiple wall lines were identified that have been attributed to 19<sup>th</sup> - or 20<sup>th</sup>-century structures known from the historical record, including a boundary wall and greenhouse. Significant information has also been obtained about the techniques used in the construction of the 19<sup>th</sup>-century reservoir. Prior to excavation, the inner stone facing of the reservoir was planned and removed (Fig. 5).

#### Lee-on-Solent

*CEMAST, HMS Daedalus (SU 5690 0174) (Site UID: 389580) Excavation*

An excavation (following evaluation) by Wessex Archaeology revealed two pits containing flint-tempered, possibly late Bronze Age pottery; further residual sherds and quantities of burnt flint were recovered from later features. Most of the discrete features on the site were of medieval date,

including pits of varying size and post-holes, but no clear structures were identified. Material from these features included pottery of 11<sup>th</sup>–13<sup>th</sup> century date, fragments of an imported quernstone from a source in the Rhineland, and oyster shells. A number of post-medieval and modern ditches were also recorded; two of them matched field boundaries depicted on historic mapping.

Fig. 5 Internal stone facing of reservoir (Trench 2)

#### HART

##### Eversley

*Busta Triangle, Eversley Quarry (SU 78669 59593) (Site UID: 59444) Survey*  
Thames Valley Archaeological Services recorded the remains of 'zig-zag' WWII trenching.

##### Hartley Wintney

*Bramshill Quarry (SU SU 79837 57888) (Site UID: 66046) Evaluation*

A trench was excavated by Berkshire Archaeology Service across a previously unrecorded bank and ditch. The northern section of the earthwork showed that the bank was approximately 3.3m wide and stood to just over 0.5m in height. It was found that the buried soil was a humic podzol typical of acid heathland. The ditch on the eastern side of the bank was unusually shallow, little more than 0.44m, from ground surface to its base. No finds were recovered.

*Heckfield Place (SU 737 615) (Site UID: TBA; OASIS ID: souterra-162439) Excavation & landscape survey*

Souterrain Archaeological Services Limited carried out archaeological investigations on the estate of Heckfield

Place in advance of construction of a sewage treatment plant and its connecting pipeline, the latter over a distance of around 660m (SU 7323 6125 to SU 7340 6139). The investigations presented the opportunity to examine the wider context of the historic landscape of the Heckfield Place estate which lies on the west side of

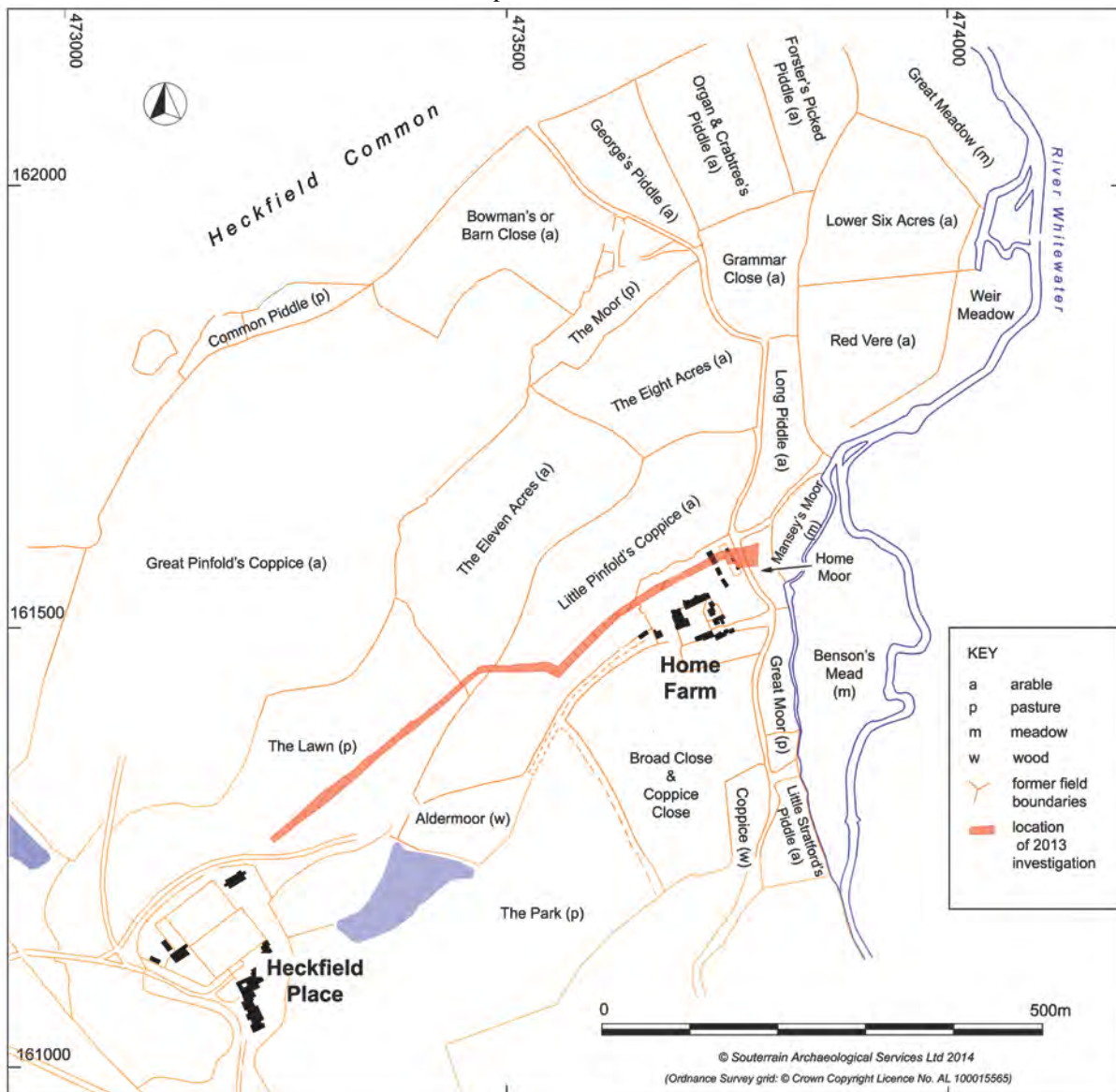


Fig. 6 Heckfield Place the 1819 landscape and former location of Home Farm

the River Whitewater (Fig. 6). One of the research objectives was to clarify the site of a purported moated enclosure identified by the English Heritage NMP mapping programme of 2008.

Charles Shaw Lefevre purchased the manor of Heckfield in 1817 to develop the setting of a country house. The park was created from a part of Heckfield Heath and areas of woodland. An accurate chain survey of the estate was carried out in 1819 by Francis Hawkes. The mapped land divisions appear to reflect a more ancient regime of land-use, probably medieval, with many of the fields having the irregular appearance of clearances or 'assarts'. Roughly half of the estate was under cultivation at the time of Hawkes' survey. Some field names attest to moorland having been turned into pasture and meadow. Several other tracts of arable land were known as 'piddle', a probable local corruption of 'pightle', suggesting that at some earlier time these may have been closes of pasture attached to individual homesteads for keeping livestock. The south-west and central parts of the sewage pipeline passed through land which was formerly largely pasture and woodland, while the north-east section of the route passed through the former enclosed grounds of the original estate farm.

The present day estate farm is known as either Park Farm or Heckfield Park Farm (SU 7370, 6160). It stands on the north side of a shallow dry valley. It was built as the 'home farm' of Heckfield Place at some juncture between the years 1819 and 1840, prior to which there was a substantial farmstead already known as Home Farm located about 125m to the south-east, on the other side of the valley (SU 73750, 61550). It covered an area of over 1.2 hectares. The schedule accompanying the map lists its components: "Home Farm, House,

Barns, Stables, Outbuildings, Kennel, Dovecote, Yards, Gardens, Drift Roads and pasture adjoining”.

Notably, the site of Home Farm has been previously reported as one of the key findings of the English Heritage / ASLF National Mapping Programme of Hampshire, interpreted from aerial photographs as a possible



Fig. 7 Location of post-medieval farm and purported moated site

moated site. The site has suffered from ploughing since the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. There was no trace of buildings associated with the earlier farmstead in the area of the 2013 development, but there are several earthworks on the slope and higher ground to the immediate south, which correspond to the site of structures recorded in 1819.

The most prominent earthwork is a hollow-way, which corresponds to the main drift way of the farm shown on Hawkes' map. It is this feature that has been interpreted as a possible moat. A cross-section was excavated through the feature in 2013. It revealed two wide and shallow successive ditches with an overall width of around 4.5m. They were interpreted as boundary ditches alongside a drift way; the environmental evidence showing that they had been populated by bramble and elder. There were no artefacts to suggest the date of the farmstead.

Twenty archaeological features were investigated and recorded along the pipeline, largely comprised of pits and ditches, together with a number of 'finds spreads' (Fig. 7). All of the features were either post-medieval in date or 'undated'. They included a wood-lined channel (SU 73561 61452, Fig. 8), part of the early 19<sup>th</sup>-century water-management features of Shaw-Lefevre's landscaped park, which is shown on the 1840 tithe map.

The investigation also identified the remains of two discrete phases of agricultural improvement experiments that date from the 1830s. The evidence offers correlation with a seminal paper written by Shaw-Lefevre in the contemporary debate (i.e. Agricultural Society of England) on the comparative merits of Thorough Draining and Subsoiling, in which he presents an account of his efforts to intensify the crop yield at Heckfield Place.



Fig. 8 Wood-lined feeder channel to lake

*Heckfield Place (SU 730 612) (Site UID: TBA: OASIS ID: souterra1-176542) Watching brief*  
Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd carried out observations during groundwork for the footprint of a new Energy Centre complex. The area had been used as a gardeners' dump and there were no significant archaeological features. A number of early 20<sup>th</sup>-century objects of interest were recovered, however, which included a 37mm pom-pom shell case of German manufacture; a souvenir from either the South African War or The Great War.

*Heckfield Place (SU 731 612) (Site UID: TBA; OASIS ID: souterra1-171991)* Building recording

An 'as found' record was made of the historic building known as 'The Bothy' by Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd (Fig. 9). The archaeological appraisal concluded that the building has two main phases of construction and usage (Fig. 10). The first phase is believed to date to either the late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century. It



Fig. 9 The Bothy

appears to have been a narrow half-timbered veranda-like structure attached to a high rear brick wall of Flemish bond, akin in style to the nearby walled garden. Its function is uncertain, possibly a gardener's shelter, although it may have been recreational, overlooking a lake to the north-west. There was a single hearth, built into one end of the rear wall.

In the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century the building was widened and internally partitioned, with the addition of three centrally-located hearths. The floor was suspended, concealing the low walls of the phase one structure. A wooden aviary was constructed on its south-east side facing the park, behind which was a fuel shed for the bothy. The high rear wall of the bothy, now rendered, was probably originally intended to blend with the walled garden, reflecting the desire to maintain an aesthetic and recreational south-east aspect, whilst at the same time veiling the mundane and functional aspect of the garden.

*Heckfield Place (SU 731 612) (Site UID: OASIS ID: souterra1-171997)*

Watching brief

Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd carried out observations during groundwork on the north-west side of the 19<sup>th</sup>-century bothy. There were no significant archaeological features.

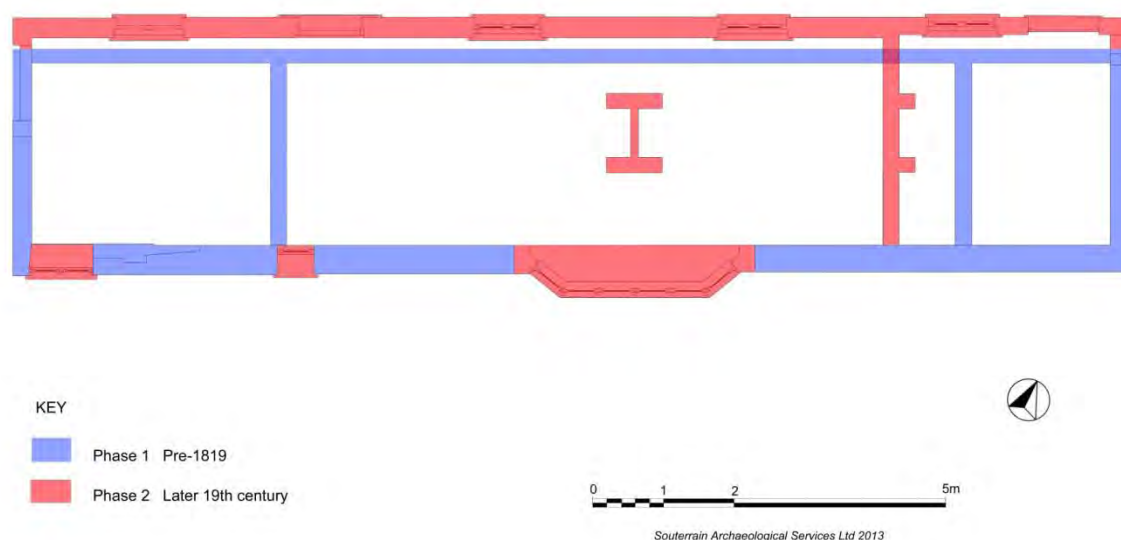


Fig. 10 Phase plan of the Bothy

## North Warnborough

### North Warnborough

Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA) dug a series of test pits to assess the archaeology of the area recovering mainly medieval and post-medieval pottery. Site UID: 65572 (SU 73190 51790) produced one sherd of Roman pottery, but the majority indicated settlement in the period 1000-1300, following which a period of abandonment ensued before further occupation from the 1500s. At Site UID: 65575 (SU 73241 51934) the majority of the pot dated to the medieval period suggesting that this area was occupied in the 1000-1300s, it then seems to have been abandoned until the 1400/1500s. At Site UID: 65580 (SU 72673 51827) the pottery is medieval (c.1000-1300) and indicates reoccupation in the 1500s. Similarly at Site UID: 65576 (SU 73232 52098) the pottery is mainly of the medieval period suggesting that this area was occupied 1000-1300 but was abandoned until the 1800s. The following sites produced mainly post-medieval pottery: Site UID: 65569 (SU 72841 51144), Site UID: 65570 (SU 72955 51575), Site UID: 65571 (SU 73087 51628), Site UID: 65574 (SU 73216 51871), Site UID: 65579 (SU 72673 51827), Site UID: 65577 (SU 73128 52180), Site UID: 65578 (SU 72790 52037). See <http://www.access.arch.cam.ac.uk/reports/hampshire/north-warnborough> for the location of the test pits and analysis of the pottery by Paul Blinkhorn.

## Odiham

### Hatchwood Farm (SU 7482 5149) (Site UID: TBA) Evaluation

An evaluation by Wessex Archaeology revealed a late Bronze Age pit and a possibly contemporary ditch on the slightly elevated ground at the west of the site. Medieval activity was represented by sherds of 11th–13th-century pottery and a ditch possibly related to the agricultural holdings of the nearby manor.

### 56 High Street (SU 74129 51192, 74180 51120) (Site UID: 65945 & 65947; HOH 13 OASIS ID: archaeol6-162985 ASE) Evaluation & excavation

Archaeology South-East carried out a programme of archaeological works. A number of post-medieval ditches were identified during the evaluation and are interpreted as either drainage ditches or land boundary ditches, along with a few post-medieval pits. Three of the ditches in the south of the site respect the north-east to south-west alignment of the High Street, which lies 50 - 70m to the south. Subsequently a watching brief and a small-scale excavation were undertaken. The first phase of the watching brief demonstrated that the construction of the houses fronting onto the High Street had truncated the natural geological deposits. A single course brick-built foundation supported the east walls of 58, 60 and 62 High Street and directly overlay the natural deposits along the west edge of the site, while the west wall of 54 High Street was constructed directly onto the natural deposits.

The excavation phase of the project revealed four linear features of which two yielded medieval or early post-medieval surface finds. No investigation of the features was possible due to the degree of

petrochemical contamination. A further linear feature, located along the west of the excavation area, is likely to represent a removed medieval burghage plot boundary first illustrated on a 1739 estate map and again on the 1843 Odiham tithe map.

The investigations identified heavy contamination and truncation towards the centre and southern boundary of the site. A single possible well identified in the southern area of the watching brief is likely to correspond with a pump illustrated on the OS map of 1896.

The enhanced historic background element of this project identified no other relationships between features in these phases and those illustrated on historic maps.

## **Pyestock**

*Hartland Park (SU 83290 54240) (Site UID: TBA; HA-PYS12)* Watching brief

Monitoring of road construction by Molas recorded a sandy silt topsoil over the natural deposits of clayey sand and gravel. Although a number of features cut the natural deposit, investigation of these features revealed that they were of a recent date. These are most probably associated with the site's development in the second half of the 20th century or later.

## **Yateley**

*Greenslopes (SU 82232 60222) (Site UID: 65684)* Photographic survey

The survey focussed on an outbuilding of a post-medieval/early modern date.

## **HAVANT**

### **Bedhampton**

*Scratchface Lane (SU 6951 0674) (Site UID: 65908)* Evaluation & geophysical survey

The evaluation by Thames Valley Archaeological Services confirmed that there is some archaeological potential for the site. Although no certain evidence of the Roman road from Chichester to Bitterne was revealed, an unexcavated segment of ditch (not accessible due to flooding) may possibly relate to the Roman road. Two other parallel ditches with pottery dating from the mid to late Iron Age suggest the presence of a pre-Roman trackway and a contemporary ditch revealed nearby suggests the presence of further Iron Age activity in the northern part of the site. A single pit containing burnt flint hints at a small area of archaeological potential in the southern area. Only a single anomaly was identified during the magnetometer survey and its magnetic signature in combination with evidence from historic maps suggest it is the remains of a modern farm track.

### **Denvilles**

*Manor Farm (SU 73111 06650) (Site UID: 65643)* Evaluation, watching brief & excavation

The evaluation sampled a probable enclosure of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age date. A ditch was identified in the south-west section of the site and was aligned north-east/south-west, 1.2m wide and 0.41m deep. A single sherd of late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery was recovered. A second ditch ran north-west/south-east and measured 0.84m wide and 0.23m deep; two sherds of late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery were found. Within the area of the enclosure were four or six groups of postholes that represent a number of post-built structures of unknown function; the layout of these would suggest that these structures were constructed in different phases. A pit in the south of the enclosure was also found that measured 0.35m in diameter and contained a number of pottery sherds that are believed to come from a single pot, plus a series of post-holes that may represent a fence line.

### **Waterlooville**

*Waterlooville (SU 68800 07450) (Site UID: 65614)* Evaluation

An investigation by Wessex Archaeology revealed a number of features, the highlight being a Roman cremation cemetery, in addition to a cremation possibly dating to the late Iron Age and a ditch. The relationship between the ditch and the cemetery is not known but on the basis of its size and form it is likely to be a field boundary.

*Waterlooville, land west of (SU 6726 0853) (Site UID: 62695)* Excavation

A second phase of excavation by Wessex Archaeology (previously investigated in 2008 following geophysical survey and evaluation, EWC 12057) revealed a circular monument comprising two concentric ditches (Fig. 11)

but without evidence of a burial. Both ditches (of 12m and 17m diameter) had been partially recut, apparently leaving gaps at the north-west and south-east and giving it a possible hengiform appearance in its final stage. The monument's dating is unclear: the inner ditch contained middle Neolithic Peterborough Ware, Beaker pottery and late Bronze Age flint-tempered pottery, while the outer ditch contained only late Bronze Age sherds.

The late Bronze Age is also represented by a small settlement, 200m north of the monument, comprising a round-house, several pits and ditches possibly forming part of a small subrectangular enclosure; a few residual middle Bronze Age sherds were found in this area, but no features of that date (in 2008 a middle Bronze Age cremation burial had been recorded within a small enclosure further to the north-west).

In the middle and late Iron Age there was an arrangement of at least three small enclosures, and other ditches. Two of the enclosures, both subrectangular, contained possible storage pits. No structures were identified but pottery, loomweights, quernstones, burnt flint and charred plant remains indicate domestic and agricultural activity. There was little evidence of Romano-British activity in this area, although in 2008 a concentration of Romano-British features further to the north-west had been discovered. Several post-medieval ditches were recorded.



Fig. 11 Double ring-ditch viewed from the west

## NEW FOREST

### Beaulieu

*Clock House (SU 3875 0236) (Site UID: TBA; 75)*

Building assessment & geophysics

A building assessment by Wessex Archaeology of Beaulieu's Grade II\* listed Outer Gatehouse (the Clock House), part of the former Beaulieu Abbey, indicated that the original structure was built in the late 13th century from rubble Quarr stone with ashlar dressings. Its later redevelopment in the 19th century appears to have used similar stone, deriving from the nearby remnant abbey buildings. Some evidence for reused dressed or carved stone was found, particularly on its south elevation. A geophysical survey, using ground penetrating radar, identified a number of anomalies of potential archaeological interest in the surrounding area.

## Damerham

*Damerham Archaeology Project: New Discoveries (various sites)*

By Martyn Barber (English Heritage) and Helen Wickstead (Kingston University, London)

Prehistorians increasingly explore the strange uses to which Neolithic and Bronze Age people put features of the natural world in their architecture. The colour of monuments has long been seen as an interesting aspect of their construction, especially so in chalkland areas, where it is historically known that the whiteness of chalk was related to distinct building traditions. New findings close to the village of Damerham, on the chalk of Cranborne Chase, highlight the uses to which prehistoric people put differently coloured natural features, revealing some surprising aspects of their building practices. Coincidentally, the way Neolithic people made use of different kinds of coloured earth at Damerham led to the creation of two very different preservational environments. Consequently, some sites at Damerham have considerable scientific potential of for advancing understandings of past landscapes.



Fig. 12 Volunteers at work, Trench 2, Damerham Archaeology Project, 2013.

### Investigating the ploughzone

Millennia of ploughing means some vital evidence of prehistoric activity may only survive in the ploughsoil. An important element of the 2013 season was a programme of field-walking that investigated the ploughzone. Field-walking across 33 hectares (most of the arable land within the project area) was completed. Individual field-walkers were spaced 25 metres apart, each walking a 2 metre wide transect, with finds collected every 25 metres. In part of the study area field-walking was more intensive; the location of every find was pin-pointed using GPS, and this higher resolution data allowed us to model the effects different sampling strategies might have on our results.

Collecting and mapping finds around sites already identified through aerial photography, geophysics and excavation allowed us to characterise activity across the whole landscape. Evidence for clusters of prehistoric finds away from monuments we mapped indicated new zones of prehistoric activity within the study area. Preliminary results show that, for the most part, the main concentrations of both struck and burnt flint are *away from* the prehistoric sites. Although lithic finds are spread across the whole area, the amount of material on the surface appears markedly lower in most cases over the plough-levelled monuments than elsewhere. It appears finds collected from the surface reflect activities complementary to – and perhaps in some part also

chronologically distinct from – the activities occurring at monuments. These may represent aspects of daily life occurring close to, but not actually at, ceremonial enclosures and funerary monuments.

Finds collected from the plough soil consist mostly of relatively undiagnostic flakes consistent with an overall later Neolithic and early Bronze Age date (circa 3000 – 1500 BC). This is broadly the same as the expected date range of the majority of our monuments, making it difficult at present to determine the degree of contemporaneity between the activities represented by the surface assemblage and the main phases of use of the monuments. Hopefully, further analysis will shed light on this. It is worth noting the presence of a small Mesolithic component among the surface material, as well as a cluster of middle Neolithic material on the western edge of the fieldwalking zone, showing people occupied this area for hundreds of years before the sites excavated in 2013 were built.



Fig. 13 Gradiometer plot of part of the complex near Damerham, showing the locations of trenches excavated in 2013.

#### Excavations in 2013

Four locations, covering five monuments, were evaluated through targeted excavation trenches (see Trenches 1 to 4, Fig. 12). As in previous years, we were delighted to find metres of undisturbed archaeological deposits in some places. Some primary and secondary fills remained intact, although ploughing had truncated the upper levels and burrowing animals disturbed some of the lower levels.

Trench 1 investigated an unusual form of monument – without any precise morphological parallel in Britain (although a similar site has been excavated in Northern France). Aerial photographs and geophysics revealed a circular ditch around 20 metres wide, with an inner concentric ditch c.12.5 metres across. Within these ditches was a U-shaped ditch containing within it another circular ditch. The total NE-SW length of the monument was c.36 metres. Trench 1 crossed the inner and outer ditches at the southern end of the monument. The primary fills of both ditches were disturbed by burrows, although, fortunately, not all contexts were affected. The secondary fills of both ditches contained cremated and uncremated bone, some of which was tentatively identified in the field as human, along with struck flint and Early Bronze Age pottery. A layer of closely packed broken flint nodules had been deliberately placed in the outer ditch at a time when the first fills of the ditch had already stabilized. Immediately on top of this flint layer someone had left a layer of ash containing bone, broken pottery and struck flint.



Fig. 14 Trench 1, showing the pair of inner ditches

Trench 2 was carefully positioned to cross the two ditched enclosures at the narrowest point between them (see Figs 13 & 14). The larger enclosure - 57 metres wide - lay on the gentle slope down from the smaller enclosure. The shape of this enclosure, and the evidence for an outer bank (see below), indicates it belongs broadly to the class of monuments known as henges. This would make it the first henge found in Hampshire, though it is far from being the only henge on Cranborne Chase. At the very centre of this larger enclosure were two concentric ditches defining an inner circle 19m across.

It is probable that the henge once had an outer bank. Although this ditch has since been ploughed away, evidence for its existence came from the ditch of the smaller enclosure, which once ran close by. Within this ditch was a deposit of clean chalk rubble, lying atop a similarly 'clean' and unmixed layer of iron stone. Given their stratigraphic position within the sequence of ditch fills, these seem to represent the slumping of the bank of the henge into the ditch. The henge bank, therefore, appears to have been built of chalk rubble with an outer revetment of orange ironstone.

The 2.8 metre-wide henge ditch had been cut through a natural feature – a sink-hole – whose natural fill sequence comprised a series of orange fills ranging from sand to clay dominated (Fig. 15). The bright orange of the sink hole fills contrasted dramatically with the whiteness of the chalk. Where the ditch cut the sink hole there was a trample horizon above which a layer of ironstone had been placed, as if to 'seal' the sink-hole off. It is interesting to speculate on what happened to the orange sand and clay removed when the ditch cut the sink hole. Since it was not obviously redeposited as part of the ditch fills overlying the ironstone 'sealing' deposit, this quantity of orange material must have found a destination other than the immediate surroundings of the ditch.

The inside of the henge was devoid of prehistoric features, aside from the two inner concentric ditches and some stake holes. The innermost of this pair of ditches, surrounding the middle of the henge, had been deliberately backfilled with chalk and soil, after the primary fills had formed. This suggests the very centre of this large enclosure may have been occupied for a time by a bank or mound, which was, after a time, deliberately demolished.

The smaller enclosure - 39 metres wide - was defined by a ditch surrounding a high point in the natural topography. The ditch was up to 3.5m wide and 1m deep, and, shared with the henge ditch a flat-bottomed profile. The smaller enclosure contained a large negative feature, part of which was excavated; the rest traced using aerial photographs and geophysics. At its very edge, where it was excavated, the negative feature comprised a series of intercutting features, some comprising redeposited chalk, others redeposited chalk mixed with orange clay. Aerial photographs suggest an accumulation of orange clay within this negative feature. Further exploration is required to determine whether this is the surface trace of another sinkhole, or redeposited material collected from the excavation of nearby sinkholes, like that cut by the henge ditch.



Fig 15 The henge ditch under excavation where it cuts the sinkhole. Note the mid-brown fills of the ditch compared to the orange sands and clays of the sink hole.

Trenches 3 and 4 investigated two very different-looking ring ditches. One - fairly typical of ring ditches across the chalk of Cranborne Chase - had a continuous ditch enclosing an area 11m wide. The other was more unusual; only 8m in diameter, and made up of a series of segments and causeways evident on both aerial photographs and geophysics. The continuous ring ditch is likely to belong to the Early or Middle Bronze Age. The causewayed ring ditch, however, might be middle Neolithic or even earlier. In both cases, there was good survival below the ploughsoil, with deposits almost a metre deep. Sadly, however, the ring ditches contained little artefactual material. Further information, including datable organics, will have to come from the environmental samples taken.

#### Damerham Archaeology Project: The Future

The findings of the 2013 season offer exciting potential for future work. The curious use of natural features – sink holes and their brightly coloured fills – is not only an interesting aspect of Neolithic construction in itself. It also means that the Damerham sites contain two very different preservational environments. Within features cut into the chalk, relatively deep deposits (albeit sometimes disturbed by burrows) preserve land snails and bone.

However the more acidic environments found in the clays of the sink holes potentially allow the preservation of soil pollen and possibly phytoliths. It is highly unusual to find two environments with these different conditions so close together. Environmental samples taken from the henge ditch and sink hole by Dr Mike Allen and Dr Chris Carey present an exceptional opportunity to compare different methods for reconstructing ancient environments. Future work will develop on this opportunity, completing the survey and mapping of the entire complex and bringing the excavations to publication.

### **Ellingham, Harbridge and Ibsley**

*Buckherd Bottom (SU 20672 08502) (Site UID: 64408)* Evaluation

The evaluation of this burnt mound by AC Archaeology revealed a substantial crescent shaped mound with a central circular trough 18m in diameter. The outline of the burnt flint formed several concentric rings with discrete lenses of burnt flint within the sections. There are two distinct phases of activity:

Phase 1 – layer of burnt flint above natural drift geology, sealed by a layer of re-deposited clay.

Phase 2 – sealed directly below the topsoil was the main deposit of burnt flint.

Sealed below the burnt mound deposit were two features comprising a pit or tree throw feature and a deeper trough like feature. The position of these suggests they predate Phase 2.

### **Langley**

*Whitefield Farm (SU 45200 01200) (Site UID: 65981)* Watching brief & geophysical survey

A geophysical survey was carried out by Bournemouth Archaeology and demonstrated past agricultural field boundaries and the site of a potential barrow. During the watching brief seven features were recorded comprising possible field boundary ditches. In the northern extent of the site a small assemblage of 13th-century cooking pot was recovered from a linear feature and may be indicative of medieval settlement in the immediate vicinity.

## **RUSHMOOR**

### **Aldershot**

*Connaught School, Tongham Road (SU 8810 4926) (Site UID: TBA)* Watching brief

The ground reduction of the area of a new sports pitch and associated drainage was monitored and a modest collection of post-medieval pottery plus some possible kiln waste was recovered. Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd.

## **SOUTHAMPTON**

### **Bitterne Park**

*58 West End Road (SU 45156 13261) (Site UID: TBA; SCCAU 1121)* Building recording

The recording was by Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit. The earliest form of the building consisted of a two-storey building with four rooms arranged around a central corridor and staircase. Early on the building was extended with the addition of a cellar, servant's quarters, outbuildings and a two-storey extension overlooking the rear garden. At a similar time land to the south of the building was acquired. During the 1930s the house became a guest house known as Heathfield Lodge and was further extended and altered at this point with the addition of a back staircase, upstairs bathroom and ceramic tile fireplaces.

*The White House, St Mary's College (SU 4445 1358) (Site UID: TBA)* Building recording

The White House or Bitterne Grove was built c. 1791 as a large square building. Extensive additions were made prior to 1845, while in about 1912 the height of the building was raised and it was re-roofed. Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd.

### **Bursledon**

*Bridge Road (SU 49088 10167) (Site UID: 65965)* Geophysical survey

A magnetometry survey by Archaeology South East revealed ditches and pits.

## Freemantle

*84-88 Millbrook Road East (SU 40697 12347) (Site UID: TBA; SCCAU 1140)* Building recording  
Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit carried out the recording. Externally the building appeared of one phase but it was found to consist of five phases. The earliest building, in the south-east of the site, was built sometime between 1840 and 1883, and was a large brick-built industrial structure with a basement (Building 1). It may have been built as a cattle food factory. The second building (Building 2), situated in the north of the site, was built by 1909-1910. Kelly's directory lists the occupiers as The Clayton Bottling Co Ltd from 1907. By 1947 a single-storey double-height building (Building 3) had been added. By then, the complex extended to the south boundary of the site, probably incorporating parts of some late 19th/early 20th-century buildings. Between 1948 and 1953 the two-storey Building 4 was added to the north-west, probably by Stranger's Ltd Mineral Water Manufacturers. The building remained in use as a mineral water and fruit squash factory until it became a warehouse in the 1970s, when the north and west facades were partially rebuilt to give the building a more unified appearance, and buildings against the south boundary were demolished.

## Portswood

*468-480 Portswood Road (SU 4343 1503) (Site UID: TBA)* Evaluation  
No deposits of archaeological interest were revealed during the work by Thames Valley Archaeological Services, but much late post-medieval made ground was encountered in addition to several foundations. The geology of the site was complex with colluvial and/or alluvial deposits present probably relating to Furzewells Stream, which was recorded on a map from 1658 prior to being culverted. A single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered with further post-medieval pottery and a 19th-century Islamic coin.

## Shirley

*Park Hotel, 90 Shirley Road (SU 4075 1266) (Site UID: TBA)* Building recording  
The Park Hotel was purpose built as an inn soon after 1852 with aspects more typical of the earlier Regency period and other aspects of the more modern Italianate style. The survey by Thames Valley Archaeological Services demonstrated that the extensions to the north and west were added soon after 1852, and certainly before 1897. Internally the major changes have occurred on the ground floor with the removal of walls and chimney breasts to provide access to the new extensions.

*Thorner's Homes, Oakley Road (SU 39609 13635) (Site UID: TBA; SCCAU 1124)* Building recording  
Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit recorded a property consisted of 15 blocks of two storied flats, each containing four flats. They were purpose-built in 1932 as almshouses for the Thorner's Charity, replacing a late-18th-century almshouse in central Southampton, to designs by the firm of 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 modern Arts and Crafts style. There were two basic types with some variations within the types. They were substantially altered internally in the early 1990s.

## Southampton

*Central Station (SU 41373 12254) (Site UID: TBA; SCCAU 1132)* Watching brief  
Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit monitored 73 trial holes excavated in the Central Station North Quarter area. The historic shoreline passed through the south part of the site, but the trenches in that area did not expose beach deposits, although they were probably present at a greater depth. A medieval road called The Strand ran along the historic shore but no trace of this was seen. No trace of the bridge was seen by which the road crossed the Rollesbrook stream. Several trenches were located on the approximate line of the late 18th-century Southampton and Salisbury Canal and revealed deposits that may have been the 19th-century fill of the canal; no evidence directly relating to the canal construction or use was observed.

The area was developed for housing in the 19th century and several trenches located on Commercial Road and between Commercial Road and Blechynden Terrace revealed structural features and deposits related to this development. Remains of houses, pubs, commercial premises and their gardens survived, in many cases not far from the surface.

*88-90 French Street (SU 41903 11126) (Site UID: TBA; SCCAU 1146)* Evaluation  
The Archaeology Unit of Southampton City Council carried out an excavation of four trial pits. The internal trial pits revealed the techniques used to construct the foundations of May and Wade's warehouse of c.1903, with trenches dug well into the natural gravel, filled with concrete, and supporting stepped brick footings.

In the trial pit in the rear yard, medieval soil layers were encountered some 500mm from the surface, sealing in-situ features that possibly dated to the late Saxon period. Above the medieval soil layers were further layers of soil that produced mostly medieval finds. The finds included a late medieval floor tile and imported French pottery, suggesting a high-status owner. These deposits would fit well with the historical evidence for the site being used as a garden for many centuries. The absence of any deposits relating to Cushen's Court, a complex of houses known to have occupied the site from at least 1846 to 1900, is puzzling. It is possible that there was a level reduction when the warehouse was constructed, or the houses were lightly built, or the trench just did not encounter them.

*125 High Street (SU 42004 11265) (Site UID: TBA; WA89300.01)*

Building recording

Wessex Archaeology carried out the survey at Holyrood Chambers, a grade II listed building. The building was constructed in about 1870 (perhaps in 1885) in the Gothic Revival style.

*Lime Street, adjacent King's House (SU 42339 11461) (Site UID: TBA; SCCAU 1136)*

Building recording

Prior to and during WWII the Southampton Corporation constructed public air raid shelters to accommodate the residents of flats where the provision of Anderson Shelters was not possible. One such shelter was rediscovered adjacent to King's House. The Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit carried out an archaeological building record of the shelter: it is of prefabricated concrete construction and in good condition, with an internal length of 11.13m, width of about 2.07m; internal height is 2.04m and the apex of the structure is 280mm below the surface.

*Ocean Village (SU 42824 10804) (Site UID: TBA; SCC AU 1151)*

Watching brief

Observations were by the Archaeology Unit of Southampton City Council. The site lay on the west side of the Outer Dock, opened in 1842, and spanned the site of the infilled lock channel to the Inner Dock, completed in 1851. Works in the 1960s and 1990s infilled the Inner Dock and covered over the dock wall on the west side of the Outer Dock. By 2013 it was not clear how much of the Outer Dock Wall and the lock channel walls might survive, and it was likely that if present they could form serious obstructions to any new groundworks. The work revealed that in the area behind the west wall of the Outer Dock there had been considerable modern disturbance, but in the south part of the site the massive granite structure of the 19th-century lock channel wall survived only 300mm below the surface, together with a masonry structure that was perhaps a winch base shown on mid- to late 19th-century maps. In the far south of the site the south side of the lock channel and the west wall of the Outer Dock had possibly been destroyed when a Roll-On--Roll-Off facility was constructed there for Townsend-Thoresen in the early 1960s.

*90 Shirley Road (SU 40843 12610) (Site UID: TBA)*

Building recording

Thames Valley Archaeological Services undertook building recording at the Park Hotel. The hotel was purpose built as an inn soon after 1852 with aspects more typical of the earlier Regency period and other aspects of the more modern Italianate style. Extensions to the north and west were added soon afterwards, before 1897. Internally the major changes have occurred on the ground floor with the removal of walls and chimney breasts to provide access to the new extensions.

*Southampton New Arts Centre, Above Bar Street (SU 4191 1225) (Site UID: TBA; SOU 1634 OASIS ID: archaeol6-166357 ASE)*

Excavation

The excavations by Archaeology South-East revealed evidence for multi-period activity. Seven separate periods have been defined including three modern phases, assigned mainly to clarify the features when cross referenced with cartographic sources. The principle periods on site range from the middle Saxon through to the end of the 19th century. No pre-Saxon material was recorded on site. The middle Saxon remains were limited to one corner of the site, probably due to the level of truncation elsewhere. They comprised pits and a single ditch, probably all agricultural in origin. Very few finds were retrieved from the features.

The medieval period was also poorly represented with only severely truncated pits belonging to the period. Despite the lack of features, a number of residual finds of medieval date were found, as well as a later wall foundation either constructed from reused medieval limestone, or a wall of medieval date itself, incorporated into a later building.

The post-medieval period was far better represented, with structural remains as well as pitting dating from the mid 17th or 18th centuries. The alignment of structural remains, unlike any later buildings does not follow the line of Above Bar Street but travels north-east across site.

*10-12 Queensway (SU 42214 11188) (Site UID: TBA; WA 101100.03)*

Evaluation

Wessex Archaeology excavated several trial trenches at the site that consisted of three trenches, which all encountered modern and post-medieval deposits beneath the concrete floor of the warehouse building. Natural

geology was found at a depth of 1.5m below the top of the concrete level. A very small quantity of finds was recovered from post-medieval layers overlying natural geology and consisted of two undatable small fragments of clay pipe stem and a single fragment of possibly residual medieval fine glazed ware. The remains of a backfilled brick cellar were also noted, confirming the previous existence of 19th century buildings within the site

## **Weston**

*Weston Parade (SU 44602 10178) (Site UID: TBA; SCC1142)* Watching brief  
Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit monitored soil investigations at Weston Parade. Archaeological deposits were found to survive, and there is potential for them to survive over much of the site. The work was followed by an archaeological evaluation.

## **TEST VALLEY**

### **Andover**

*Picket Piece, land at (SU 39598 47129; 39598 47129; 39414 47083) (Site UID: 65526-28)* Evaluation  
Cotswold Archaeology carried out a programme of archaeological evaluation which revealed a number of undated features.

*Picket Twenty (SU 39240 45800) (Site UID: 32791)* Geophysical survey  
GSB Prospection undertook a series of surveys: magnetometry revealed four (previously identified) ring ritches and an east west linear anomaly, which aided in the construction of the wider landscape setting of the barrows. A possible pit alignment was also observed.

*Vigo infant school (SU 37522 46032) (Site UID: 64495)* Geophysical survey  
The survey was by the David Ashby (University of Winchester) and produced a large ditched feature, a possible secondary ditch feature and a series of stone buildings. Work is ongoing but the features are believed to be associated with the Romano-British settlement to the east at Vigo Road.

*Winton Court (SU 36559 45203) (Site UID: 64970)* Evaluation  
Wessex Archaeology undertook the work and discovered post-medieval features (two pits, two post-holes and a wall), along with the natural chalk geology that had been truncated and terraced.

### **Goodworth Clatford**

*Cowdown Lane, land at Cowdown Poultry Farm (SU 361 428) (Site UID: 64920)* Excavation  
Excavations Allen Archaeology revealed evidence of Neolithic to early Iron Age activity with a hiatus during the later Neolithic to the middle Bronze, corresponding with the suggested date of the barrow cemetery to the south (HER 18992). Four pits in close proximity in the south-west corner of the main area, and one pit further to the north contained Neolithic pottery. A number of undated pits may also relate to this period. Alignments of post-holes that post-date the filling in of enclosure ditches may represent a rectangular structure or were associated with the management of livestock. It is possible however that the activity is late Iron Age-early Roman in date. A north north-west to south south-east orientated sinuous ditch, measuring up to 2m wide and 0.8m deep contained late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery. A distinct kink in the alignment towards the south-west of the site appears to be deliberate, perhaps indicating a response to existing features. It is unclear whether it is a consequence of the Neolithic pits in this vicinity or perhaps of the barrow cemetery to the south. Post-dating the ditch is a trackway or droveway, aligned east north-east to west south-west, with a narrower droveway/trackway extending from it approximately to the south-east, defined by ditches. The droveways/trackways form a series of enclosures, thought to be boundary features for warding off predators or controlling stock movement, an interpretation supported by the potential sling shots found within the fills and the general lack of artefacts indicative of domestic occupation.

### **Hurstbourne Tarrant**

*Rushmore Farm (SU 35597 54510) (Site UID: 65312)* Building recording  
A historic buildings survey carried out by Studio Four Specialist Projects of the hay barn and cart shed.

## **Kimpton**

*Kimpton Manor Farmhouse (SU 28142 46664) (Site UID: 4899)* Building recording

A building recording was carried out by RMA Heritage at the Grade II listed manor. The building dates to the 15th century and comprises a two-storey six-bay timber-framed front range, jettied at first floor, while to the rear and west of this are two adjoining two-storey brick wings.

The brick wall between Bedroom 3 and proposed Bathroom 3 wall was built of two separate skins; the one on the bedroom side being constructed to support the roof to the south-west wing. Both brick walls are fairly crudely constructed with large mortar joints and employ bricks of different sizes. In both cases the lower parts of the walls are laid in a more random fashion and the bathroom wall employs more of the older flatter bricks. The bathroom wall has remnants of a timber plate at floor level and wall plate at ceiling level. Both walls are probably of 18th-century date. The wall to the bathroom never had external facing brickwork so it was always intended to be covered by an extension. The south elevation of the south-west wing has three distinct bands of brickwork, which would appear to indicate that this wall has been reconstructed or raised from single storey to two storeys. The middle and upper bands of brickwork appear to be late 18th or early 19th century, so the internal east wall to the bedroom is likely to be of similar date.

## **Up Somborne**

*Providence Cottage (NGR SU 398 324) (Site UID: TBA)* Dendrochronology

This cruck-framed building is now used as a garden store but may have been built as a house. Seven samples were taken of which only two dated. Two cruck blades from different trusses matched each other, and may represent timbers from two individual trees. They had unusual growth patterns however, and could not be dated. The two timbers did date, both of them crucks from the west side of the building. One retained complete sapwood, but the outermost rings were difficult to distinguish. A likely felling date range for this timber is given as 1411–15, and the second dated timber had a likely felling date range in agreement with this date, making construction most likely in the period 1411–15. The work was undertaken by Hampshire Buildings Survey Group. Dates were established by Dr. Martin Bridge of the Oxford Dendrochronology Laboratory.

## **Wherwell**

*26 Church Street (SU 39142 40933) (Site UID: 3118)* Dendrochronology

John Simpson Architects arranged for dendrochronological dating of one sample. The results showed that several trusses date to c. 1480 and suggest that either a former building was present on the site and existing material was reused, or the cottages replicate an existing building that occupied the site.

## **WINCHESTER**

### **Bishops Waltham**

*Land at Ponside Lane (SU 5504 1793) (Site UID: TBA)* Evaluation & excavation

An evaluation by Wessex Archaeology revealed a pit containing sherds of grog-tempered pottery of late Neolithic or early Bronze Age date, worked flint, including two scrapers, and charcoal. The surrounding area was stripped revealing a second pit, although this contained only two pieces of worked flint; the two pits are considered to be probably contemporary. Also revealed was a ditch, 2.8m wide and 0.8m deep, on the line of the known boundary of a medieval deer park attached to the Bishop's Palace; its fills suggest that there had been a bank on its western side.

### **Corhampton and Meonstoke**

*Beechdown School (SU 61580 49730) (Site UID: 65939)* Watching brief

Wessex Archaeology undertook the work and recorded four pits or post-holes. Two produced no dating evidence but from the other two features pottery of Bronze Age date was collected.

## **Hambledon**

*Hambledon (SU 64960 14200) (Site UID: 64883)* Fieldwalking

Fieldwalking undertaken by Dr Hannah Fluck recovered a range of flint artefacts including flakes and a couple of broken blades which could date from the Palaeolithic to the Bronze Age. In addition there are two heavily worked core axes/fabricators which may be of Mesolithic date.

## **King's Worthy**

*Hookpit Farm Lane (SU 4855 3365) (Site UID: TBA)* Evaluation

The evaluation located a small number of linear features of certain or probable late Iron Age/Roman date along with a few undated pits. Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd.

*Kings Worthy Primary School (SU 4920 3294) (Site UID: TBA)* Watching brief

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd monitored four small areas that were investigated in advance of extensions to the school and a car park. The majority of the features were undated except for a gully which contained both Iron Age and medieval pottery. A continuation of a medieval trackway found during previous work in the area was also recorded.

## **Micheldever**

*Dever Close (SU 5147 3932) (Site UID: TBA)* Excavation

Excavation by Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd of a 0.35ha site in advance of housing construction revealed a long and complex sequence throughout the Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods. The earliest evidence was two Mesolithic flint blades recovered from later features; a small amount of Iron Age pottery was also present.

The earliest cut features date to the early-middle Saxon period: pits and possible post-holes, and a fair amount of pottery of this date was found as residual material in later features. Later Saxon features were more prominent and represented by quarry pits and evidence of iron smithing.

From the late 11th or 12th century there is the first evidence of habitation: the partial plan of a timber-framed building and a trackway, with continuing quarrying and smithing. The density of features drops off in the later medieval period, and little or no new pottery was reaching the site by the 14th century.

In the 16th century another major change occurs with a building boom: three structures were probably out-buildings for a nearby manorial complex, and it appears formal gardens were laid out at this time. The construction dates of both buildings and gardens coincide with the known history of the site. Thomas Wriothesley, later Earl of Southampton and Lord Chancellor, took an interest in Micheldever as early as 1534 and built a large house with gardens laid out in the latest fashion with ponds and moats. It has been thought that an excavation near to the site in the 1970s uncovered Wriothesley's main hall (Sutermeister 1975). This was likely refurbished and altered throughout its existence (17th-18th centuries) as were the formal gardens. The building is said to have been demolished in the latter half of the 18th century and landscaped with alms houses being constructed soon after. Landscaping deposits were recorded in the excavation area; likely derived from the demolition material.

### **Reference**

Sutermeister, H., 1975, Excavations on the site of the Tudor manor house at Micheldever, Hampshire, *Post-Medieval Archaeol* **9**, 117-36.

## **Sutton Scotney**

*3 Hunton Down Lane (NGR SU 482 397) (Site UID: TBA)* Dendrochronology

The central part of this house is a former two-bay open hall comprising a central cruck truss flanked by box-framed trusses. Three cores were taken from the cruck truss but these were found to have too few rings and sampling of the cruck truss was curtailed. Three cores were also taken from the ground-floor wall of a box-framed truss immediately to the south of the entrance door. All three timbers retained complete sapwood, but this was fragile and some sapwood rings could not be measured. As it is not known exactly how many rings may have been lost between the heartwood-sapwood boundary and the start of the sapwood sample, a five year range has been given for the felling date. The sapwood was measured, and it is felt that no more sapwood rings than this could have been lost. All three samples give similar felling dates and the samples match each other well. The three series were therefore combined to form a single site chronology of 93 years, which was subsequently dated to the period 1483–1575. It seems likely therefore that this wall was constructed in 1576 or

very soon after. The different nature of these timbers, being much faster-grown than the cruck truss, suggests that they may represent a different phase. Analysis of the timber frame indicates that the cruck truss may pre-date the lower wall of the box-framed truss which could have been rebuilt when the open hall was floored over. The work was undertaken by Hampshire Buildings Survey Group. Dates were established by Dr. Martin Bridge of the Oxford Dendrochronology Laboratory.

## Winchester

*Land at Cromwell Road (SU 4725 2872) (Site UID: TBA)*

Evaluation

A large number of deposits were uncovered relative to the size of the area evaluated (0.3ha) in advance of residential development. These deposits were early Iron Age through to middle Iron Age in date and appeared to represent the nucleus of an occupation site. Thames Valley Archaeological Services.



Fig. 16 The middle trench

*St Cross Hospital (SU 4760 2773) (Site UID: TBA; EWC AY524)*

Excavation

During earlier excavations at the medieval hospital of St Cross WARG had carried out resistivity on the Bowling Green – an area of the hospital to the east of the church. This revealed the footprint of a large building and a test pit showed significant foundations. As the area is regularly used for functions at the hospital, there was no opportunity to explore further.

In 2013 the Hospital had to undertake work on the tower of the church, and WARG was given permission to excavate (Fig. 16). A two week programme confirmed a building about 20m by 50m, aligned north-south. The southern end of the building is overlaid by the Brothers' graveyard, but the building's position can be estimated through the alignment of the graves. The building is two aisled, divided roughly one third to two thirds longitudinally – a design that is seen in two halls of almost identical dimensions at Wolvesey Palace, which are dated by documentary evidence to the first half of the 12<sup>th</sup> century. In the northern wall there is a doorway (Fig. 17), with some of the door jamb surviving. For this the stone (from Quarr on the Isle of Wight), the stone dressing technique and the carved features all place the doorway firmly at the end of the 1130s, which is when Henry of Blois is believed to have founded the Hospital of St Cross, for the relief of "thirteen poor men, so frail that they are unable to work."



Fig. 17 The north door

What documentary evidence there is suggests that the original buildings were in this area. The structure is aligned with the road from Winchester (Back Street), which was re-aligned in 1450 towards the new gates created by Cardinal Beaufort's re-building. This provides sufficient evidence to say that this was the first

building that Blois built, preceding the church. Much internal evidence was lost as a result of the area between the foundations being filled with rubble, possibly in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. There were some fine floor tiles found in-situ in a trench across the middle of the site (Fig. 18). This also held two post-demolition furnace areas with lead scrap - perhaps for a glazing phase in the development of the church (Fig. 19).

The excavation was made possible though the generosity of the Trustees and Master of the Hospital of St Cross and a generous grant from the Heritage Lottery Fund. One of the objectives of the project was wider public information and over a thousand people visited the site during the excavation. A report is being prepared.



Fig. 18 Floor tiles



Fig. 19 Post-demolition lead furnace