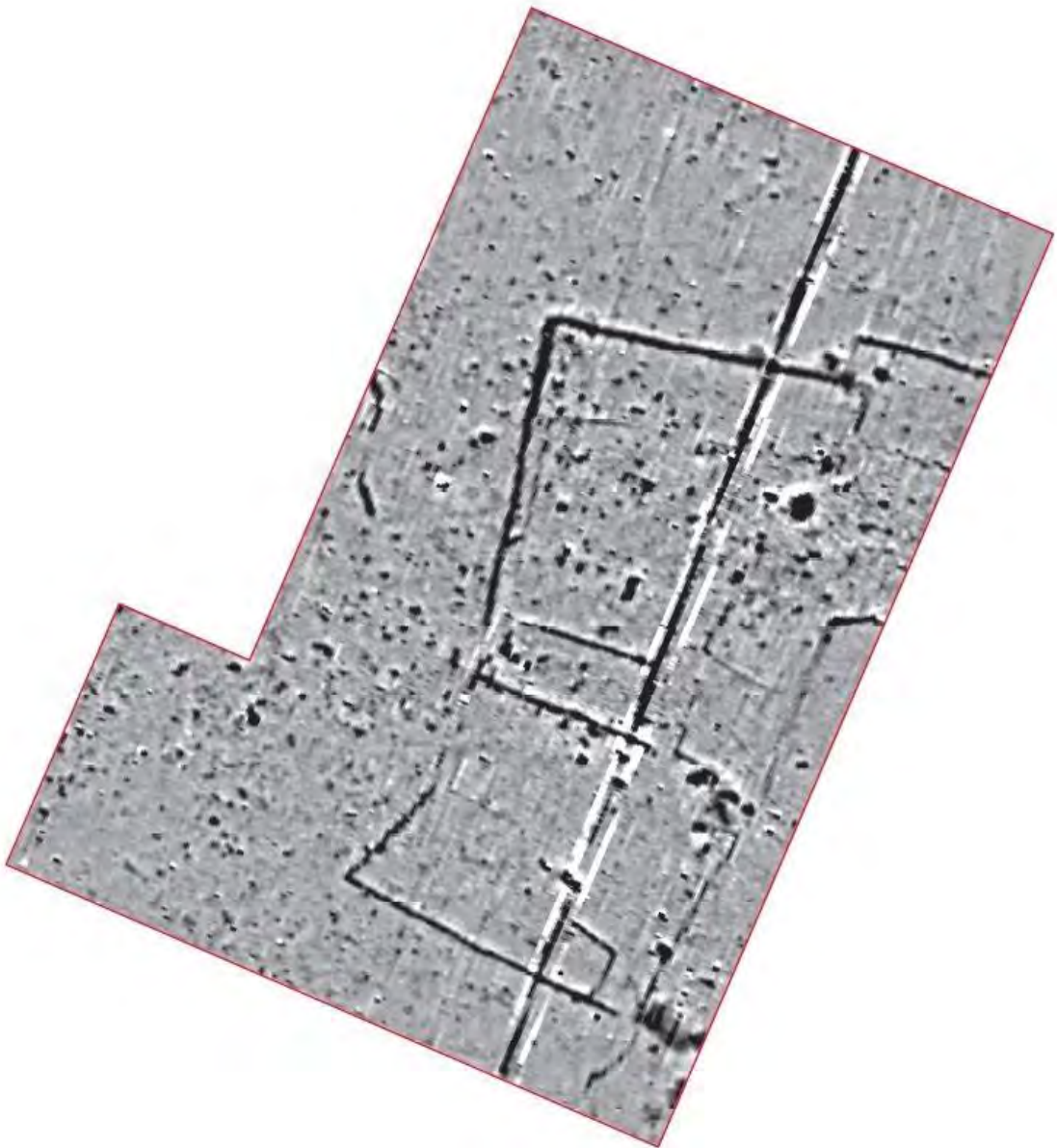


Archaeology in Hampshire



Annual Report 2014

INTRODUCTION

Welcome to the Annual Report of Archaeology in Hampshire for 2014. 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 William Illsley 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), Jennifer Macey (Portsmouth Museums Service), Dr Simon Roffey (University of Winchester), Edward Roberts, Karen Thomas (Mola), Pippa Bradley (Wessex Archaeology), Dick Selwood (WARG), Tracy Michaels (Winchester City Council, HER), Steve Ford (Thames Valley Archaeological Services), Diana King (Foundations Archaeology) and Ruth Shaffrey (Oxford Archaeology). Finally, thanks have to be extended to Katie Hinds for bringing together so admirably the selection of PAS finds.

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

Front cover Gradiometer survey by Wessex Archaeology at Worting showing an enclosure complex

BASINGSTOKE AND DEANE

Bramley

Bulldown Farm barns (SU 466364 158683) (Site UID: 66397) Building recording

Building recording was undertaken by Thames Valley Archaeological Services. Bulldown Farm is a courtyard type farm largely constructed between 1840 and 1872 with an additional block built in 1896. Block A forms the northern range of the barn buildings and is split into four units. Unit 1 a modern construction occupying the footprint of an 1872 structure; Unit 2 consisting of two bays probably used as a stable; Unit 3 is made up of four unequal sized bays probably used as a cow shed and Unit 4 was a threshing barn of six bays. Block B is made up of a five bay threshing barn with cart shed doors in Bay 3. Block C is split into three units: Unit 1 a two-bay room; Unit 2 forms the central section and functioned as a hayloft with storage or animal pens beneath and Unit 3 was probably used for storage or to house animals. Block D is split into two units: Unit 1 is a square building in the southwest corner of the courtyard, while Unit 2 is in a highly dilapidated state. Block E was probably used to house pigs and is formed of two parts: a brick built covered area and a concrete block yard area. Block F comprises Unit 1, built entirely of brick with a pitched roof covered in corrugated sheets and Unit 2, which makes up the southern section, was a four-bay animal shed.

See also: Elliot, G 2014 *Bulldown Farm Barns, Bramley Building Record*, unpubl report.

Deane

Deserted medieval settlement (SU 455800 150200) (Site UID: 18187) Fieldwalking

An assemblage of pottery was collected that consists of 28 sherds of a coarse gritted fabric of grey, orange and black colour. There are seven rim sherds, one base fragment and 20 body sherds. A thin grey body sherd has incised parallel lines; one rim sherd has a possible handle attachment and another sherd exhibits slashed rim decoration. The date of the pottery is estimated to be medieval. Also found was a sherd of Tudor green pottery: a rim sherd exhibiting raised pinched decoration, possibly of foliage design.

See also: Hopkins, D 2014 *Pottery Finds From Oakley*, unpubl report.

Kingsclere

Frobury Farmhouse (SU 512 593) (Site UID: TBA) Dendrochronology

A dendrochronological survey of historic barns in Hampshire, which was begun in 2004 by The Historic Farm Buildings Group, was brought to conclusion this year. Frobury Farmhouse is a former medieval manor house and was originally an aisled hall, of which three bays remain. The aisles have been removed, and the western end of the building has been truncated by the construction of a cross-wing, probably of 16th-century origin, such that there is nothing of the original building left beyond the high-end truss. In spite of its incomplete state, its roof comprising typologically early features, such as passing braces producing a 'scissors' configuration was clearly important (Fig. 1). Dendrochronological sampling of the relevant timbers produced a felling date-range of 1263-68 making this the oldest roof so far identified in Hampshire. At this time the manor was held by Sir William de Wyntershull who was sheriff of Hampshire in the 1260s and 1270s and who was granted a licence to create a deer park at Frobury in 1269. At some time in the 14th century (possibly in 1334/35 the date of an arcade plate) the hall roof was modified by the insertion of crown posts. These were not suitable for dendrochronological analysis but samples have been submitted for radiocarbon dating.

Edward Roberts

Worting

Rooksdown Lane, Worting (Manydown), land off (SU 6075 5343; SU 6097 5355) (Site UID: 104110)

Geophysical survey

A 4.9ha detailed gradiometer survey was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology on fields in Worting, situated to the north-west of Basingstoke, and east of Wootton Saint Lawrence. The survey targeted a Scheduled Monument (NHLE List Entry Number 1001855) comprising a double-ditched rectangular enclosure and two smaller



Fig. 1 Frobury Farmhouse: the roof and its passing braces

enclosures first identified as cropmarks in 1936 (Fig. 2 and cover); surface finds of pottery, tile and glass suggest these may relate to a Romano-British building. The survey results corroborate the aerial photographic evidence and established the presence of additional smaller features. The magnetic disturbance caused by a large modern service potentially obscures further archaeological remains.

Old Basing

Parker's Piece, Crown Lane (SU 667 527) (Site UID: TBA) Dendrochronology

A dendrochronological survey of historic barns in Hampshire, which was begun in 2004, was brought to conclusion this year. The barn at Parker's Piece was the last barn in this programme to be dated before the writing of a report to be published by The Historic Farm Buildings Group. Parker's Piece is a five-bay barn with external brick walls (Fig. 3). Of the timbers sampled, four matched each other well and were combined into a single 142-year site master sequence which dated to the period 1505–1646. Of these four, three timbers with complete sapwood were all felled in the winter of 1646/47, making the likely date of construction of the barn the winter of 1646/47, or soon thereafter. Significantly, a parliamentary order issued soon after the fall of Basing House in October 1645 stated that "whosoever will come for brick or stone shall freely have the same for his pains". The ruins of Basing House are about 100 metres from Parker's Piece and it appears that the builders of this barn made rapid use of this newly available resource.

Edward Roberts

Popley

Marnel Park (SU 6380 5510) (Site UID: TBA) Fieldwalking

Fieldwalking by Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd across 13.75 ha of land in advance of an application to develop the site for housing, recovered a small amount of struck flint, probably Bronze Age, and a single sherd of Bronze Age pottery; later post-medieval pottery probably only indicates episodic manuring of the land.



Fig. 3 The barn at Parker's Piece

Stratfield Saye

The Village Stores, West End Green (SU 6671 6161) (Site UID: TBA)

Building recording

Thames Valley Archaeological Services produced a photographic record of the building prior to its demolition for new housing. The building had developed from a simple 'two-up two-down' house dating before 1839 to include extended living accommodation and separate shop and grain store by 1896. Many of these additions can be attributed to shopkeeper John Holloway, whose initials and dates (1847, 1860) were incised on various bricks. Further additions, including a large warehouse, were added in the 1950s or 1960s.

Tadley

Beaurepaire (SU 463515 158158) (Site UID: 67931) (Site UID: 67931)

Geophysics & evaluation

Work by Wessex Archaeology (Geophysics) and Pre-Construct Archaeology (Evaluation)

revealed substantial evidence for the 18th-century country house that was built on the site, but failed to identify evidence for the recorded Tudor hall and the later enlarged manor house.

See also: Hayes, T 2014 *Beaurepaire House, Bramley, Archaeological Evaluation Report*, unpubl report.

EAST HAMPSHIRE

Alton

The former Barley Mow, Public House (SU 7205 3969) (Site UID: 12813, 102990)

Building recording & archaeological evaluation

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned to carry out two phases of archaeological investigation at this Grade II Listed property. Works comprised a Level 2 Historic Building Record of this former public house and an archaeological evaluation of the land to the rear.

The historic buildings record has shown that parts of this timber-framed building probably date to the 17th century, and it seems to have been originally constructed on a lobby entrance plan with central chimney stack. The building was significantly altered in the late 18th or early 19th century, possibly involving the removal of the original chimney stack in order to excavate under the east side of the building to create a beer cellar. At the same time the east side was extended and new chimneys built. The west end of the building retains the most original timber framing, but it was not possible to investigate the roof space to confirm the phasing. The building was doubled in size in the 19th century, possibly when it became a public house. This involved a two-storey extension to the north, which had access into the first floor of the original building. The last significant phase was carried out in the late 19th century when the kitchen and stair extension was built to the north-west corner. The building has subsequently been 'upgraded' in the 20th century, with a toilet block built on the east end and single-storey buildings attached to the north. These modern structures are due for demolition and the main building is to be converted back into a dwelling.

The archaeological evaluation, which consisted of three machine excavated trenches, did not find any significant archaeological remains. The land to the rear of the pub has been significantly terraced, perhaps as part of the 19th-century redevelopment - an action that will have removed any underlying earlier archaeological remains.

Bordon

Louisburg Barracks (SU 7958 3659) (Site UID: 106580) Building recording

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned to carry out a programme of historic building recording concerning 50 buildings within the redundant early 20th-century Louisburg Barracks. The programme was achieved through a combination of background research, photography and measured survey. A programme of graffiti recording was also carried out with the assistance of the Woolmer Forest Heritage Society.

The Louisburg Barracks were constructed between 1905 and 1907 for the Royal Field Artillery on a former part of the Broxhead Estate. The barracks comprised a formal arrangement with a mirrored symmetrical plan, with buildings including wagon and gun sheds, stores, stabling with horse infirmary, forage barns, riding school, single men barracks, officers' quarters, shops, stores and cookhouses. There were also terraces of married quarters, an institute and a school. Original design drawings provide a record of the original appearance of the buildings, their interior plan, patterns of circulation and intended function, and help to determine how most had been altered over the years.

A number of former stables were converted into garages or stores during the early-mid-20th century and the large forage barns, no longer needed for storing horse feed, were turned into vehicle workshops, as horses were supplanted by motor vehicles following the First World War.

During the Second World War additional accommodation blocks were constructed to house mainly Canadian troops, whose graffiti was etched into the brickwork. In the lead-up to the D-Day landings Louisburg Barracks was used as a vehicle and tank storage area.

After the Second World War the barracks became home to the Army Motor Training School and, until the 1980s, various units of Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers and Motor Transport divisions. The camp closed in 2010.

Four Marks

Brislands Lane (SU 466421 134403) (Site UID: 66163) Evaluation & excavation

Archaeology South-East excavated 34 evaluation trenches across the site: 30 produced negative results, but four located archaeological remains dating from the Prehistoric and Roman periods. Eleven possible archaeological features were identified, such as ditches, pits and postholes/stakeholes. The majority of archaeological features are located in the northern half of the site, the southern part being devoid of archaeological evidence.

A possible ditch was identified orientated on a NNE/SSW alignment. No dating evidence was identified, but it is possibly prehistoric. A ditch terminus was identified in a separate trench and contained two sherds of

pottery and their form suggests that they are likely to be of Roman-British date. A variety of artefacts were also recovered from the site, for example pottery sherds and struck flint.

A single bulk environmental sample was taken and was dominated by uncharred vegetation as well as a few uncharred elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) seeds. The presence of uncharred seeds could indicate a small degree of modern disturbance. No charred macroplant remains were noticed, but a moderate assemblage of charcoal was recorded in the flint. Charred wood fragments from the residues were identified as oak (*Quercus*). The frequent occurrence of wood charcoal along with the large amount of burnt flint recorded in the feature may indicate *in situ* burning, or at least the deliberate deposition of burnt material.

Four areas were identified for further investigation by excavation and revealed a collection of postholes and pits, but no discernable structures could be identified.

See also: Nichols, H 2014 *An Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Brislands Lane, Four Marks, Hampshire* unpubl report and Nichols, H 2014 *Archaeological Report for Evaluation and Excavation on Land at Brislands Lane, Four Marks*, unpubl report.

Horndean

288 Catherington Lane (SU 469440 114210) (Site UID: 68393) Evaluation

The work by West Sussex Archaeology discovered features of post-medieval or modern date, probably associated with the walled garden visible on historic mapping dating back to the early 19th century. However several artefacts from these features suggests occupation of an earlier date within the vicinity. Several medieval pottery sherds are probably associated with earlier phases of the village's occupation. A fragment of Roman tegula adds to the growing evidence for a nearby villa.

See also: Anelay, G 2014 *Report on Archaeological Works at 288 Catherington Lane, Horndean, Hampshire*, unpubl report.

Hazelton Farm (SU 470855 112347) (Site UID: 67963) Geophysical survey

The gradiometry survey at Hazelton Farm by Stratascan identified a former field boundary as the only probable archaeology on the site. A number of possible archaeological anomalies have been identified; however the majority of these are likely to be of natural origin.

See also: Richardson, T 2014 *Geophysical Survey Report - Hazelton Farm, Horndean*, unpubl report.

Petersfield

Petersfield Heath Common

The 'People of the Heath' project was designed to understand and conserve Petersfield's Prehistoric barrows with a main aim to investigate the history and prehistory of Petersfield Heath. See Needham, S & Anelay, G 2014 *People of the Heath Understanding and Conserving Petersfield's Prehistoric Barrows*, unpubl report and Needham, S & Anelay, G 2015 *People of the Heath Understanding and Conserving Petersfield's Prehistoric Barrows*, Bulletin 4 (radiocarbon dates), unpubl report.

Bowl barrow, Petersfield Heath Common (SU 475550 123018) (Site UID 18490)

Excavation & geophysical survey

Resistivity surveying was carried out on the site of a monument situated on low lying ground near the centre of Petersfield Heath Common. This revealed two different intensities within the barrow and that the barrow stands on a low platform which may be natural. There was also a trace of a ditch to the north.

An excavation followed the survey. A single trench was excavated, running from the centre of the barrow to beyond the outer edge. It was discovered that the monument is a bowl barrow of Late Neolithic to Bronze Age date composed of turves interleaved with sand in varying proportions. The barrow includes a flat-topped mound which is slightly oval in shape, oriented north-south. It stands approximately 1.9m above the surrounding heathland and measures approximately 32m by 28m in diameter. There is no visible trace of an outer quarry ditch, although this will survive as a buried feature approximately 2m wide.

Artefacts recovered include: fragments of a Bronze Age dagger, a whetstone, two carrstone rubbing stones, nine worked flints (seven of which were almost certainly blanks for arrowheads), a worked flint fabrica-

tor and a wooden container believed to be associated with an inhumation deposit. Radiocarbon dating was undertaken on a charcoal sample, suspected to be related to the inhumation itself, providing a calibrated date of 1885–1690 cal BC.

The monument forms part of a round barrow cemetery east of Heath Pond, known as the Petersfield Heath Group. Now comprising 21 barrows, a first edition Ordnance Survey map dated to 1810 indicates that this round barrow cemetery was formerly more extensive, but further barrows situated to the north and east have been destroyed.

See also: Needham, S & Anelay, G 2015 *Report on the Archaeological Excavation of Barrow 11, Petersfield Heath, Petersfield, Hampshire*, unpubl report.

Flint arrowheads, axeheads and rubbing stones (SU 475470 123170) (Site UID: 18543)

Excavation & geophysical survey

Resistivity survey revealed a distinct split between an area of high resistance and an area of low resistance, which probably relates to the construction of the green in 1900. Below the upper soil layers excavation revealed a layer that contained a prolific number of Mesolithic flints. This was found to extend in a linear fashion, which on closer examination proved to be a 19th-century pipe-trench. Radiocarbon dating was undertaken on a sample from a findspot (charred hazelnut shell material) and gave a calibrated date of 7325 – 7060 cal BC.

Ring ditch, Heath Pond (SU 475540 123096) (Site UID 53590)

Geophysics & excavation

The site of a large ring ditch, possibly a saucer barrow or oval enclosure. The resistivity survey detected the feature which showed up as a dark oval response. Radiocarbon dating of a sample taken from waterlogged unburnt birch twig material from the ring ditch gave a calibrated date of 1890 – 1695 cal BC. An early Bronze Age date is significant because most of the flints from the site date to the Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic periods.

Worldham

Wilsom Farm (SU 473143 138936) (Site UID: 67097)

Geophysical survey

GSB Prospection Ltd undertook a magnetometer survey on a field earmarked for a solar farm, a singular possible field boundary was identified, but no other features of archaeological origin were identified.

See also, Brunning, E 2014 *Wilsom Farm*, Geophysical Survey Report G1453, unpubl report.

EASTLEIGH

Botley

Boorley Green Sport Pitches (SU 451042 114522) (Site UID: 67656)

Evaluation

Isolated archaeological features were identified by Cotswold Archaeology and there was possible correlation with the sections of ditch detected within a number of the evaluation trenches suggesting the location/alignment of an undated broadly north-south orientated field boundary with evidence of recutting in the post-medieval/modern period. This potential ditch alignment follows existing alignments and may therefore originally date no earlier than the post-medieval period. Other ditches also appear to be field boundaries but have not produced any dating evidence.

See also: Nichol, M 2014 *Boorley Green Sport Pitches - Archaeological Evaluation*, unpubl report.

Fair Oak

Crowdhill Green, Winchester Road (SU 4882 1954) (Site UID: 87712)

Geophysical survey & evaluation

Wessex Archaeology conducted a detailed gradiometer survey covering approximately 12.9ha of a 17ha site to the north of Fair Oak. A few anomalies of potential archaeological interest relating to agricultural activity were

identified, including plough trends, ridge and furrow, and a former field boundary. A possible pit was also detected. Areas of the site, identified as having high archaeological potential by a preceding desk-based assessment, proved unsuitable for this form of survey.

The subsequent evaluation comprised 90 trenches targeted on the proposed development area. Features indicative of settlement and agricultural activity were identified in several concentrations across the site. Although many features were undated, it was possible to identify some of potentially prehistoric date across the central area, and Middle/Late Bronze Age, Late Iron Age and Romano-British date towards the east.

Hedge End

St Johns Road, land at (SU 4845 1189) (Site UID: 88973) Evaluation

A ten trench evaluation was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology on the 4.8ha site at St Johns Road. Trenching revealed shallow post-medieval or later field boundary ditches and spreads of modern brick rubble, which correlated well with the preceding geophysical survey. A small assemblage of post-medieval and modern pottery and glass was collected from the overburden. There was no trace of the Roman road, the route of which was thought to pass through the site; the road may instead coincide with the line of the current parish boundary on the very southern edge of the site.

Hound

Hamble to Bursledon Water Treatment Pipeline Evaluation

Work by Archaeology South East at a number of locations along the route of the pipeline in 2013 (the assessment of the results took place in 2014) produced evidence spanning later prehistory to medieval times. Many of the features however remain undated and have been ascribed a broad date spanning the Iron Age to post-medieval times. The investigations at (SU 447681 108930) (Site UID: 65723) discovered seven Iron Age/Roman period pits/post-holes, in addition to a post-medieval ditch. Environmental sampling of the pits produced seeds of raspberry and blackberry, but a majority of uncharred root fragments. At (SU 447579 108967) (Site UID: 65724) a group of eight post-holes was investigated, two contained Iron Age pottery, plus a pit that although no dating evidence was produced is felt to be of a similar date to the other pits. At (SU 447493 109005) (Site UID: 65725) an U-shaped ditch was identified that was filled with, amongst other objects, 18th-century brick. The site at (SU 447409 109011) (Site UID: 65726) detected a large undated ditch, plus the remains of another ditch that produced a single sherd of Rowlands Castle ware, a small group of 1st-century pottery as well as a fragment of a kiln bar and unidentified pottery. A pit and post-hole were also found; the finds appear to be Roman, but their date has not been established. At (SU 447376 108885) (Site UID: 65727) two undated post-holes were investigated, plus three pits, one of which produced a small assemblage of 10th- to 11th-century pottery. The site at (SU 447338 108782) (Site UID: 65728) sampled two ditches that did not produce finds but are felt to be of similar date to the other features. Work at (447324 108628) (Site UID: 65729) identified a post-hole of probable medieval date, plus two other post-holes and a pit of uncertain date. At (SU 447330 108292) (Site UID: 65747) was a group of 57 post-holes; the group has been dated to the medieval period on the basis of pottery associated with one of the features. An undated pit was also found and an environmental sample produced a large quantity of charred wood fragments. At (SU 447192 108359) (Site UID: 65748) a V-shaped undated ditch was sampled and five small ditches/gullies were discovered to the south of the Hound roundabout that reflect the division of the land fronting Hamble Lane into plots. At (SU 447216 108082) (Site UID: 65749) a small undated pit was explored. And finally at (SU 447294 108054) (Site UID: 65750) a small undated ditch was identified.

See also: Stevens, S 2014 *Hamble-le-Rice to Bursledon Water Treatment Works Pipeline, Post-Excavation Assessment Report*, Archaeology South East, unpubl report.

FAREHAM

Fareham

19 Mainsail Drive (SU 457758 105532) (Site UID: 66026) Watching brief

Hampshire County Council monitored the footings for an extension to the rear of the property where inhumations had been previously encountered and removed by the police. No new skeletal material was found but an examination of the previous remains by The Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit identified at least three skeletons and on the basis of their condition they were determined to be over 100 years old. They are probably of a similar date to the human remains from the east (dated to the Napoleonic era) and the Ropewalk hospital to the north.

See also: Pitt, J 2014 *Watching brief on an extension of 19, Mainsail Drive, Fareham*, unpubl report.

Locks Heath

Peters Road (SU 450199 107142) (Site UID: 66802) Evaluation

A number of post-medieval field drains were recorded in nearly all the evaluation trenches excavated Cotswold Archaeology.

See also Ellis, C 2014 *Peters Road, Locks Heath, Fareham - Archaeological Evaluation (Phase 3)*, unpubl report.

GOSPORT

Burrow Island

Burrow/Rat Island (SU 462056 100774) (Site UID: 66023) Excavation

Human remains were exposed by storms, which on investigation proved to relate to four relatively intact human skeletons, in addition to evidence for coffins and clay pipes. It has previously been stated that the dead were prisoners of war, probably from the American War of Independence or the Napoleonic wars, but it is more likely that they were convicts from the prison hulks that regularly docked in the harbour.

See the following unpublished reports: Daniell, C & Osgood, R 2014 *The Prisoners of Rat Island*; Hunter, D & Harper, G *Police Report and Photographs of the Human Remains Identified at Burrow Island*.

Gosport

Fort Blockhouse, Haslar Road (SZ 6255 9916) (Site UID: 102760)

Building recording & watching brief

Wessex Archaeology carried out the recording of historic features damaged or exposed by breaches in the sea defence wall at Fort Blockhouse. The fort is a Scheduled Monument and the surrounding sea wall is of historic merit. The work was undertaken in advance of repair work and, in order to carry out the emergency repairs, some of the features would be removed. An area of sloping sea walling adjacent to a World War II concrete gun emplacement had been washed away causing significant subsidence. A smaller area of historic moat wall fabric had also been damaged by recent storms and several wall stones washed away. The recording has shown that much of the existing sloping sea wall is bedded on concrete lying directly on the underlying beach shingle. The area below and seaward of the gun emplacement had two distinct phases of timber posts and planking still extant within the beach shingle which may date to the 18th and 19th centuries. Historic mapping and documentation relating to the sea defences show that the area was prone to erosion, and many attempts have been made to protect this part of the coastline. The concrete gun emplacement originally housed a twin 6-pounder coastal defence gun with an observation tower located directly behind it. Although most of the gun emplacement and tower had been removed after the war, it was possible to identify the front parapet wall, the iron hold-fast plate for fixing the gun pedestal to, and a series of iron bolts which probably supported the observation tower superstructure.

Mumby Road, Waterfront Site (SU 6203 0004) (Site UID: 86261; OASIS wessexar1-82518) Evaluation

Wessex Archaeology undertook an evaluation on land at the Waterfront Site. Three archaeological trenches and three geoarchaeological test pits were opened during the works, revealing five stratigraphic phases dating from the post-medieval to modern periods. The earliest features – a ditch and gully – probably relating to gardens or paddocks are illustrated on De Gomme's map of 1678. Demolition and levelling deposits overlay the

subsoil. Several 19th-century wall footings correspond to the buildings recorded on the 1898 Ordnance Survey map. Modern features include a possible slipway.

The geoarchaeological test pits revealed unbedded and mixed upper gravel deposits, lenses of sand indicative of fluvial deposition, and weakly bedded gravels. There was no indication of stand-still phases, land surfaces, or other layers of archaeological or palaeoenvironmental potential.

See also: Clelland, S 2014 *Waterfront Site, Mumby Road, Gosport, Archaeological Evaluation*, unpubl report.

Mumby Road, Waterfront Site (SU 6199 0004) (Site UID: 67507) Watching brief

Features of mainly late 19th- and 20th-century date were revealed by Thames Valley Archaeological Services, but one (undated but pre-19th century) limestone wall could relate to the use of the site as gardens and paddocks, as mapped by De Gomme in the 17th century.

Lee-on-Solent

Wessex Archaeology undertook a programme of archaeological evaluation at three sites at Daedalus Airfield. Land at the Hangers East (Phase 1C) (SU 5688 0214) (Site UID: 89353; OASIS wessxar1-177020) and Additional Area (SU 5698 0210) (Site UID: 67694; 89355; OASIS wessxar1-195581) was subject to two stages of archaeological evaluation. Heavy modern disturbance and hazardous waste in the south-eastern part of the area meant that only 19 of the proposed 22 trenches were opened. Trenches close to standing buildings also showed substantial disturbance of the underlying deposits, and considerable depths of made-ground. Archaeological findings comprised a possible prehistoric ditch containing burnt flint and animal bone, a further undated ditch (prehistoric or medieval), a small undated pit, and another pit containing post-medieval material.

The substantial disturbance described above is likely to have been significantly detrimental to any buried archaeological remains, though there is some evidence to suggest that the possible Late Bronze Age activity identified in the excavations on the CEMAST site (immediately to the south) (see: <http://www.fieldclub.hants.org.uk/hampshire-archaeology-report-2013-districts.pdf>) may have continued, albeit far more dispersed, into the Hangars East area.

The programme also looked at a 0.8ha area of land on the southern edge of the airfield (MCA Coastal Safety Training Hub and Coastguard Rescue Station) (SU 5608 0161) (Site UID: 67930; 89354; OASIS wessxar1-182725). A few residual Late Bronze Age pottery sherds and a worked flint flake were recovered from the interface between the subsoil and natural geology, perhaps derived from the similarly dated remains recorded on the CEMAST site 800m to the east. A number of modern drainage gullies and/or boundary ditches were identified in one of the trenches. The lack of remains has been attributed to the substantial truncation and disturbance resulting from modern development evident across the whole area.

Finally, areas at the Waterfront (26ha) (SU 5586 0134) and Hangars West (14.4ha) (SU 5587 0217) were evaluated (Site UID: 67659; 67670; 104760; OASIS wessxar1-189974). In total, 70 of the 79 trenches were opened for inspection; various obstacles and conditions precluded work on the unopened nine. A small quantity of heavily abraded Late Bronze Age pottery was recovered from the subsoil (Hangars West), which may relate to the activity identified on the nearby CEMAST site. No other archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were found.

As demonstrated elsewhere on the Airfield, fairly recent landscaping had occurred across the site, though perhaps not as damaging in this case. The most destructive truncation resulted from the frequently observed services and land drain in the Hangars West area. In the Waterfront area a modern posthole and animal burial may relate to turn-of-the-century civilian accommodation, or to the early use of the airfield. Here also, the fairly modern building foundations have had a considerable impact upon the underlying deposits. Other modern remains include large concrete pads, and metal airfield matting found just below the subsoil in the Waterfront area.

See the following unpublished reports: Wakeman, G 2014 *Waterfront and Hangars West areas, Daedalus Airfield, Lee-on-Solent*; Dinwiddy, M & Manning, A 2014 *Airfield Hangars East, Phase 1C, Daedalus Airfield Lee-on-Solent*.

HART

Crandall

'Court Acre', Croft Lane (SU 479520 148410) (Site UID: 68489) Watching brief

The results of the watching brief Neville Hall demonstrated the remnants of a previous residential structure and an associated outdoor swimming pool. A modern plough soil horizon as well as an undated plough soil horizon, and a probable former chalk extraction pit revealing 13th/14th century pottery were also recorded.

See also: Hall, N & Barber, L 2015 *An Archaeological Watching Brief at Court Acre, Croft Lane, Crondall, Hampshire*, unpubl report.

Fleet

Calthorpe Park School, Playing Field Development (SU 7952 5372) (Site UID: 104830) Evaluation

Wessex Archaeology undertook a four trench evaluation of the playing fields at the school. Though significant Middle Bronze Age and Romano-British remains were recorded approximately 600m to the north of the site, no archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were encountered within the trenches. Evidence for recent fairly insubstantial landscaping was recorded.

Hartley Wintney

Bramshill Quarry (SU 479577 158407) (Site UID: 27136) Field survey

Berkshire Archaeological Services conducted a field survey as part of the Bramshill mineral extraction programme. The following features were identified: a mound to the south-west of the monument known as *Festaen Dic*; a bank on a NE/SW alignment measuring 4-5m in width and 0.5m in height and measured over a recorded length of 263m, and a drainage ditch.

See also: Berkshire Archaeological Services, 2014 *Bramshill Quarry, Yateley Heath Wood, Hartley Wintney*, unpubl report.

Monachus House and The Lamb Hotel, Hartley Wintney (SU 7680 5704) (Site UID: 102870;

OASIS wessexar1-172144) Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in an area of high archaeological potential. The five trench Wessex Archaeology investigation found that the site had been somewhat disturbed and truncated as a result of its former use; no archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were observed.

Hook

High Ridge Farm, Newnham Road (SU 7160 5425) (Site UID: 67971) Evaluation

A very modest quantity of features of potential archaeological significance were revealed by Thames Valley Archaeological Services. Only a single datable artefact, a sherd of early medieval Newbury 'A' ware pottery, was recovered.

Odiham

Hatchwood Farm, Farnham Road (SU 7482 5149) (Site UID: 83873; OASIS wessexar1-186180) Excavation

Following an evaluation, targeted excavations were undertaken by Wessex Archaeology. Two of the three areas revealed archaeological remains, comprising features representing Bronze Age settlement and agricultural activity, as well as evidence to suggest that the area formed part of the agricultural hinterland of the settlement of Odiham during the medieval and post-medieval periods. An article on the Bronze Age findings has been prepared for inclusion in *Hampshire Studies*.

Yateley

Moulsham Lane, land at (SU 8108 6144) (Site UID: 102910)

Geophysical survey

A detailed gradiometer survey was conducted by Wessex Archaeology. The site comprised several paddocks situated approximately 750m north-west of the historic centre of Yateley, and to the south of the Blackwater Valley Golf Centre. The 7.3ha survey demonstrated the presence of a limited number of anomalies of possible archaeological interest, possibly related to agricultural activity. Parallel to the existing field boundaries, ploughing trends (possibly ridge and furrow) were detected across the eastern and southern extents. A region of geological responses was detected near the north-eastern extent of the site, consistent with near-surface changes in the soil morphology, whilst the extensive magnetic disturbance across the central portion relates to piles of modern demolition debris. Frequent ferrous anomalies throughout the dataset are consistent with its current use as horse paddocks.

HAVANT

Bedhampton

Scratchface Lane, land at (SU 6951 0674) (Site UID: 65908)

Excavation

Following last year's geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation (see Annual Report for 2013), excavation in 2014 revealed two phases of activity. A single burnt-flint-rich pit contained no datable finds but is radiocarbon dated to the middle Bronze Age. The main finding however was an early to middle Iron Age occupation site with evidence of two post-built roundhouses, gullies and a pit cluster alongside, and in place of, an infilled water channel, again with a chronology supported by radiocarbon dating.

See also: Bray, D & Platt, D 2015 *Iron Age Occupation at Scratchface Lane, Bedhampton, Havant, Hampshire, Thames Valley Archaeological Services*, unpubl report.

Havant

Asda Roundabout (SU 469 107) (Site UID: TBA)

Evaluation

Oxford Archaeology South undertook a trial trench evaluation adjacent to the Asda roundabout. The work consisted of three trenches and included the monitoring of nearby geotechnical pits. The evaluation uncovered two 19th/20th century ditches and an undated pit filled with burnt material. A residual sherd of Roman pottery was produced from one of the ditches along with the remains of a modern field drain in the other. The pit produced no dating evidence but may be associated with similar prehistoric activity identified within the area.

Homewell House (SU 471739 106194) (Site UID: 64242)

Watching brief & excavation

The Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit undertook the work between 2012 and 2014. In 2012 a watching brief on two test pits identified a pit containing Roman material. In 2014 a range of features were excavated that relate to an occupation site.

A well, 2.55m by 2.65m & 1.45m deep. The bottom of the well was lined with puddled clay on which a stone lining of unworked limestone rubble from the IoW was laid. Pottery from the backfill of the well construction trench suggest a date of construction between AD 160-250, while finds from the fill of the well include pottery and coins ranging from Vespasian to Constantius as well as a ring with an intaglio of Neptune. The skeletons of at least six terrier sized dogs were found at the bottom of the well.

A number of pits were investigated of which Pit 72 (1.85m by 1.0m, and continued below the water table), produced CBM including box flue tile, animal bone, pottery, nails, hobnails a bone gaming piece and a barbarous radiate of Claudius II (AD 268-270). An additional Pit (96) contained residual Roman material and has been dated to the medieval period on the west country slate that it produced. Pit 14 comprised a circular bowl shaped feature (89.6cm by 78.5cm & 27cm deep) and produced 611 fragments of human bone from at least two neonatals. Pottery within the pit suggests a 1st-2nd century AD date. Other features include three early Roman ditches, a cess pit and three post-holes.

See the following unpublished reports: Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit, 2012 *Archaeological watching brief at Homewell House, 22 Homewell, Havant, Hampshire*; Russel, A 2014 *Archaeological watching brief and excavation at Homewell House, 22 Homewell, Havant, Hampshire*.

Ranelagh Road, land off (SU 470818 106252) (Site UID: 67964) Evaluation

The work Pre-Construct Archaeology revealed a curved linear ditch containing two sherds of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age pottery and may represent a small enclosure possibly funerary in nature. Evidence was also found relating to 19th-century quarrying.

See also: Bower, K 2014 *Land off Ranelagh Road, Havant, unpubl report*.

59-61 West Street (SU 471446 106289) (Site UID: 67906) Evaluation

An evaluation was carried out by The Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit associated with proposed development works. Evidence of substantial Roman occupation was identified in the form of pits and postholes containing occupational debris. Finds from the pits include burnt flint, animal bones, pottery, daub, brick, tile, a flagon, a coin, a nail cleaner, tweezers, a clay tobacco pipe and a spoon.

Evidence of medieval occupation was also identified, but it was observed that this became more intense during the Tudor period. Evidence would suggest that this area was used for tanning and possible parchment making.

A post-medieval chalk lined well was identified plus two medieval ditches that were aligned north south and are possible boundary ditches. The first ditch was recorded as running for over 30m and contained Medieval pottery with a small number of residual Roman pottery sherds. The second ditch contained medieval pottery and residual Roman pottery.

A geotechnical survey recorded moist sediments and there is potential for waterlogged plant remains. It was observed that made ground was present overlying very dark grey greasy silts and gravels. There was no evidence of a buried soil or a sealed occupation surface.

See also: Russel, D 2014 *Archaeological Evaluation of Land at 59-61 West Street, Havant, unpubl report*.

Hayling Island

Mengham, land north of Goldring Close (SZ 7250 9944) (Site UID: 67972; 67973; 67975; 103800; OASIS wessexar1-180790) Evaluation

An evaluation comprising 32 trenches was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology. A cremation-related deposit – possibly an unurned burial including redeposited pyre debris, two postholes (Romano-British and medieval) and a number of undated linear gullies and ditches were found. An undated possible fire-pit and a fairly modern field boundary were also recorded.

See the following unpublished reports: Whelan, J 2014 *Land at Goldring Close, Mengham, Hayling Island, Archaeological Excavation Report* and Powell, J & Kendall, M 2014 *Land North of Goldring Close, Mengham, Hayling Island, Hampshire*.

Waterlooville

Dunsbury Hill Farm, Access Road (SU 7020 0900 to SU 6972 0879) (Site UID: 103200) Geophysical survey

Wessex Archaeology conducted a detailed gradiometer survey over a series of arable fields at Dunsbury Hill Farm. The 0.89ha survey demonstrated the presence of anomalies of possible archaeological interest, along with regions of magnetic disturbance and increased response, ferrous anomalies and modern services. Most anomalies comprise pit-like responses of possible archaeological interest, particularly those clustered near the centre of the site, though some may be the result of natural or agricultural activity. A series of parallel trends that do not correspond to existing field boundaries are probably the result of historic ploughing. Areas of increased magnetic response are consistent with agricultural or geological activity.

See also: Williams, R 2014 *Access Road, Dunsbury Hill Farm, Waterlooville - Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report, unpubl report*.

NEW FOREST

Everton, Hordle

Efford Experimental Horticultural Station Site, Milford Road, land at (SZ 3048 9384) (Site UID: 60801) Watching brief

A single undated ditch, probably representing a field boundary, was discovered by Wessex Archaeology whilst monitoring groundworks next to the site between Milford Road and the Great Newbridge Copse.

Fordingbridge

Brooklands Farm, Stuckton (SU 1597 1320) (Site UID: 67942) Evaluation

Trenching by Thames Valley Archaeological Services revealed a surprisingly large number of cut features of possible archaeological interest. Two intercutting pits were possibly of prehistoric date. However, the most securely dated of the features (three ditches) were of post-medieval date, but of very limited archaeological interest. Two ditches remain undated.

See also: Elliot, G & Pine, J 2014 *Brooklands Farm, Stuckton, Fordingbridge, Archaeological Evaluation*, unpubl report.

Sandleheath

Hammer-Warren Quarry, Bleak Hill II, Phase 11 (SU 1307 1096) (Site UID: 102850) Watching brief

A watching brief was maintained by Wessex Archaeology during the stripping of overburden on a 1.7ha site at the quarry. Previous investigations immediately to the south identified a few prehistoric and Romano-British artefacts and some probable post-medieval or later boundary ditches, whilst the area to the east contained a small scatter of archaeological features including some pits containing possible Bronze Age pottery and the remains of an urned cremation burial. An unstratified Palaeolithic flint handaxe was a particularly noteworthy find.

The watching brief recoded over 100 features, most of which were undated tree-throw holes. Eight features (pits and postholes) were more conclusively the result of human activity. Most were undated, though one pit contained a heavily abraded fragment of Early to Middle Bronze Age pottery and another contained a single piece of post-medieval tile. One pit revealed evidence for *in situ* burning. Three undated postholes were found in close proximity to one another. Worked flint tools – two scrapers and a blade – were recovered from the subsoil.

The findings correspond to those in adjacent areas, suggesting low levels of prehistoric activity within and around the area. The overall density of archaeological remains appears to be diminishing towards the east.

Woodgreen

Gravel pit, Woodgreen (SU 417151 117093) (Site UID 39036) Excavation

A reexamination of the site of the 1987 excavation by a postgraduate student from the University of Bournemouth took place with the aim of providing dates for the site using optically stimulated luminescence analysis.

See also: Jones, T 2015 Visiting the lower Palaeolithic at Woodgreen, *Proc Hampshire Fld Club Arch Soc Newsletter* 63 7.

Cosham

Portsdown Technology Park (SU 6400 0674); (Site UID: 2014/276; 105450) Watching brief

Wessex Archaeology observed work on the site where previously limited archaeological remains of unknown date were identified. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were found, though part of the stripped area was not of a depth sufficient to expose the natural chalk. Extensive recent landscaping across much of the area has resulted in the truncation of the underlying deposits, and potentially any buried archaeological remains.

Old Portsmouth

The Camber, BAR Facility (SZ 6304 9954) (Site UID: 2014/274; 104202; OASIS wessexar1-185501) Evaluation & watching brief

Wessex Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation and watching brief on land at The Camber and East Street, formerly part of Town Quay. The area was cleared in the late 19th century for use as a coal storage facility for a nearby power station, and later redeveloped following extensive Second World War bomb damage.

The natural gravel deposits were, in places, found to be approximately 0.7m below the current ground level along East Street. Extensive modern made-ground deposits and disturbance were noted across the site, though these were most substantial on the Camber, where the two evaluation trenches (1.2m deep) did not reach the natural deposits.

There was no evidence for any occupation before the late 18th century, when buildings were laid out along the south side of East Street. Here the test pits exposed several walls (constructed of unfrogged bricks laid in a hard white mortar) which, though not directly relatable to the Ordnance Survey map, were almost certainly associated with the 18th – 19th-century terraces.

Part of a brick-built cavity-walled cellar, constructed on a foundation course of quartzite boulders and floored with stone flags, was encountered during works in the East Street area. The deposits within the cellar contained late 18th to mid 19th-century pottery sherds including creamware, pearlware, yellow ware, salt-glazed stoneware and coarse redwares in the form of tablewares, tea wares, chamberpots, a washing bowl, storage jars/bottles, a jug, a crock, and bowls. Fragments of a late 17th/early 18th-century onion/mallet form glass vessel, pieces of 18th – 19th-century clay tobacco pipes and a few fragments of animal bone and marine shell were also recovered. The cellar lay close to the estimated position of the *Olive Branch Tavern*, one of two public houses shown to exist in the southern part of East Street on the 1874 Ordnance Survey map.

The conditions and nature of the investigations precluded the determination of the extent and function of the structures represented by the identified remains.

SOUTHAMPTON

Maybush

Crabwood House, Romsey Road (SU 38666 14968) (Site UID: SOU 1612; WA 88190.01) Building recording

Wessex Archaeology recorded this Grade II listed early Victorian residence. Crabwood House was constructed in 1840-42, probably for Francis Marrett, owner of a shipyard in Southampton, although sale particulars for the property indicate that the leasehold was sold shortly after in July 1848. Initially depicted as a slightly smaller property with outbuildings to the north, by the time of the 1865-8 Ordnance Survey map the house had been extended so that it largely assumed its present dimensions. Subsequent mapping reveals very little change to the footprint of the property, with the exception of a small ablution block added in the 1940s.

Records reveal that the house was rented for the majority of its life and it was last used as a private residence by a Mrs Tudway who occupied the property from 1927-1939. In October 1939 the property and its surrounding land were purchased by the Ordnance Survey and Crabwood House was utilised as the social club until its closure in 2003, following a decision by the Ordnance Survey to move to a new site.

Crabwood House is a fine example of early Victorian architecture and interior decoration. With few exceptions the building retains all of its original spaces and the vast majority of its original decorative fixtures and finishes. This survival is probably due to its long period as a rented property prior to it becoming a social club. Had an owner-occupier been in possession in the period between the 1840s and 1939 then the style and features of the property may well have been significantly altered or renewed.

Redbridge

Former Redbridge Primary School, Redbridge Road (SU 37720 13629) (Site UID: SOU 1668)

Building recording

Building recording and measured survey was by Bournemouth Archaeology. The building is a former National School that was established in 1859 and sold off in 2010 after it relocated to different premises. The building is a mixture of classic mid Victorian and mid 20th-century architecture and although it has been altered and modernised over the years still contains many original features.

See also: Bournemouth Archaeology unpubl report 0094.

Southampton

7 Archers Road, Southampton (SU 4188 1321) (Site UID: SOU 1167) Evaluation

The Archaeology Unit of Southampton City Council carried out the evaluation. The natural deposits were brickearth over river terrace gravel. The weathered surface of the brickearth contained medieval and other finds.

Three features of uncertain date cut the weathered brickearth but were only partly exposed by the trenches. Two were pits or ditches with burnt flint and flecks of charcoal. The other contained no cultural material and possibly was a natural tree-hole. A layer above the features of uncertain date was a mixture of soil and brickearth and contained post-medieval and early modern finds. Several early modern features were identified. They included remains of a Victorian house, its foundation trenches, and a possible pipe-trench. Another feature was seen in section only and is of uncertain function. A layer above early modern features contained 18th and 19th-century finds. Modern features included foundations and pipe-trenches.

Any deposits of archaeological interest in the centre of the site had been destroyed by the construction of a 20th-century building and the removal of its foundations. All of the disturbance was at least 1.6m deep and was up to 3m deep in the southern area due to the presence of cellars.

See also: The Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit unpubl report 1167.

Atherfield Road, land north of (SU 3819 1504) (Site UID: SOU 1679) Evaluation

The Archaeology Unit of Southampton City Council carried out an evaluation in an area of scattered prehistoric occupation and activity. Four trenches were excavated to give a 14% sample of the area to be disturbed.

The natural gravel was observed in all the trenches, and was situated some 0.3m-0.55m below the surface. The gravel was cut by seven features. Six possibly were of prehistoric date, comprising two irregular linear features, two irregular pits, one possible post-hole and one shallow circular pit. With the exception of the possible post-hole all the features contained burnt flint. The shallow circular pit produced abundant charcoal, burnt flint and 14 small possible waste flakes from flint-working.

One modern feature was observed in the northern end of Trench 4, and a series of modern layers were observed above the natural.

See also: The Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit unpubl report 1188.

Former SEB Depot, Back of the Walls (SU 4216 1137) (Site UID: SOU 1666) Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in advance of development at the former depot by PCA (West). The site was located to the immediate east of the site of Southampton's medieval town wall in the known location of the town's double ditches. Evidence of Saxon activity had previously been identified cutting a berm between the inner ditch and the town wall to the north of the site. Historic maps indicate that a substantial late 18th-century artillery bastion occupied the northern part of the site. Prior evaluation on the site in 1994 (SOU 627) had located a section of limestone wall interpreted as the outer wall of the bastion. The Southampton to Salisbury Canal is also known to have passed through the site, although its location is not precisely known.

The evaluation comprised the excavation of five trenches in two phases of fieldwork. Evidence of a berm between the town wall and the inner ditch was recorded in one trench and possible evidence of a berm between the double ditches was recorded in another. Evidence of silting deposits within the town ditches overlain by post-medieval infilling was recorded in several of the trenches.

The section of limestone (bastion) wall previously identified by evaluation was located and further exposed and characterised in one trench although attempts to find its projected location elsewhere on the site failed. Possible evidence of deposits forming the rampart of the bastion were recorded in one trench.

No evidence of the canal was found within the trenches.

See also: PCA unpubl report 11920.

5 Bellevue Road (former Princess Margaret Hostel) (SU 4211 1269) (Site UID: SOU 1615)

Watching brief

Observations were by the Archaeology Unit of Southampton City Council to the north of the medieval town in an area where scattered finds from the prehistoric to the medieval period have been made.

The natural gravel was overlain by brickearth. A ploughsoil contained medieval and post-medieval finds and points to agricultural use of the area, which in the late 18th century became the grounds of Bellevue House.

Running through the site from north-north-east to south-south-west was a linear feature that appeared to have contained a wooden pipe constructed from tree trunks, long since rotted. It is assumed that this was constructed to bring water from a point further north, possibly the pond/spring that once lay at the south end of Asylum Green and was known as Padwell Pond. If the pipeline was continued in a straight line southwards it would pass through the East Marlands common fields and head towards the Bargate, although this would entail passing under a number of private properties.

The wooden pipe had been replaced by a pipeline made of tapering, unglazed ceramic pipes laid in a clay-packed trench. An early post-medieval date is indicated for this previously unknown part of the town's water supply. The route of the pipe does not appear on Doswell's early 19th-century map of Southampton's water supply system, which does show wooden pipes in some areas, suggesting all memory of it had been lost by the time the map was drawn up.

In the late 19th century Bellevue Road was developed with substantial terraced houses with basements which had destroyed the archaeology in the north part of the site. The foundations of the terrace included much re-used medieval masonry from a source unknown, but some architectural fragments and a predominance of Quarr stone suggest a 12 - 13th-century date. The terrace was bombed and cleared post-war.

See also: The Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit unpubl report 1176.

47a Bevois Valley Road (SU 42537 13199) (Site UID: SOU 1653)

Watching brief

Thames Valley Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological watching brief and a single pit of late post-medieval date was observed in a foundation trench dug on the south west of the site. The groundworks to the south exposed the natural geology whereas those to the north did not. No deposits of archaeological interest were recorded.

Several years previously, the main area of the site had been heavily disturbed during site clearance. Further disturbance had taken place shortly before commencement of the watching brief. It is likely that this past disturbance had removed potential archaeological deposits from all but the edges of the site.

See also: TVAS unpubl report 14/33.

Bursledon Road, land adjacent to the Eastpoint Centre (SU 4721 1154) (Site UID:

SOU 1652) Evaluation

Six evaluation trenches were excavated by the Archaeology Unit of Southampton City Council on the site of a proposed building. The land to the west of the site was investigated under SOU 1521 and prehistoric remains were found, consisting of nine probable prehistoric features, marked by charcoal, burnt flints and flint flakes. One feature was dated by the radiocarbon method to 160BC to 60AD at 95% probability.

The evaluation at SOU 1652 revealed less certain prehistoric features, the only definite one being a 3m length of ditch, but spreads of burnt flint and charcoal were found, suggesting some sort of prehistoric activity at perhaps the same period as that found on SOU 1521.

Neither site produced any pottery, but the presence of burnt flint and charcoal in the top of a tree disturbance suggests that prehistoric activity was taking place after, or perhaps during, the removal of tree cover. If so this is useful information relating to the human alteration of the environment of Southampton some 2000 years ago.

Landscaping associated with the construction of Hightown Secondary School in the 1960s appears to have involved considerable movement of earth, including archaeological deposits, and what little is left survives buried between 800mm and 1900mm of modern deposits.

See also: The Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit unpubl report 1162.

Brownhill Way, land south of (SU 3735 1482) (Site UID: 68394; SOU 1673)

Evaluation

The first phase of the programme was a magnetometer survey commissioned from Stratascan. It did not reveal any anomalies of archaeological potential, but this was probably due to masking caused by the local geology.

Twenty eight evaluation trenches were excavated to ascertain the below-ground deposits by the Archaeology Unit of Southampton City Council. The natural was a fairly impervious silty clay loam; above it in most trenches were layers very similar to the natural deposits but with burnt flints and other cultural inclusions. The west part of the site had been subject to quarrying which had removed any archaeology but prehistoric features were present across the east part of the site. Prehistoric ditches were present in most trenches with several present in some trenches. Several pits and a possible post-hole were also dated to the prehistoric period.

The dating of the prehistoric features is not clear but the small assemblage of pottery ranges in date from the Neolithic to Iron Age and some features contained that complete range. One Roman and four possibly Saxon sherds were retrieved; small quantities of medieval pottery was also recovered and one pit may be medieval. Early modern and modern features and layers were present across the entire site.

See also: Garner, M F 2014 *Archaeological Evaluation of land south of Brownhill Way, Southampton*, The Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit Report SOU 1673.

Chapel Riverside (SU 4303 1140) (Site UID: SOU 1675; 107170)

Evaluation

Wessex Archaeology undertook the two trench archaeological evaluation on the west bank of the River Itchen. The trenches were excavated in the north-west portion of the site where limited previous investigations revealed Anglo-Saxon, medieval and early post-medieval remains. Much of the remainder of the site was low-lying periodically flooded riverside marsh or part of a supposed lagoon, prior to the construction of two mill ponds.

The earliest activity was represented by a few pieces of prehistoric struck flint and fragments of Romano-British tile. Though devoid of artefacts, a scatter of postholes, a pit and a possible ditch on the western side of the site may have been associated with the mid-Saxon settlement of Hamwic, including possible waterfront structures.

A small hearth was probably associated with activity in the vicinity of the medieval tidal mill, the site of which lay just to the north-west. Contemporary alluvial deposits probably represent periodic overbank flooding.

A single grave can probably be assigned to the first half of the 16th century, and is likely to be associated with the Holy Trinity Chapel which lay 10m to the east, and fell out of use in the mid-16th century. The remains of the chapel were incorporated into a mill in 1740, the garden of which probably occupied the site of the former cemetery. Towards the rear of the miller's garden, sealing the grave, was a levelling or clearance layer. This was cut by a probable refuse pit securely dated to the early 17th century. The mill was demolished in the 1960s after falling into disrepair following Second World War bomb damage.

Cobden Avenue, Boat House (SU 4389 1404) (Site UID: SOU 1608; WA 75990.02)

Building recording

Building recording was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology in advance of redevelopment works at the Boat House. Cartographic evidence has established that the Site lay undeveloped on the east bank of the River Itchen until the late 1930s, when the land was reclaimed and the boat house and two terraced properties (numbers 1 and 2 Whitworth Road) were constructed on the Site. Proposed plans of the Boat House survive dating to April 1937, indicating that the property was constructed shortly after this date, although there are slight differences between the plans and the present building with regard to window openings and the layout of the loft floor.

Around the same time as the Boat House was constructed there appears to have been an expansion in the boat building industry in the vicinity of Cobden Bridge with a larger boat house depicted to the south of the Site in the 1933-1946 map. This was followed by two more boat houses on the west side of the river along with numerous landing stages and slipways by the time of the 1948-1949 map.

An examination of the Boat House has indicated that the building was constructed in two phases with the main Boat House built during the late 1930s with a small extension over an existing open yard situated at the eastern end of the building occurring by 1954.

5 Cranbury Place (SU 4224 1289) (Site UID: SOU 1651)

Building recording

The Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit recorded this building which was constructed c.1843 as a four-bedroom house with kitchen in the basement and servants' accommodation in the attic. The building was home to a number of middle-class families until the First World War when it began to be used by the then owner as offices for his businesses. The businesses were successful and No 4 Cranbury Place was taken over in addition for a number of years. The rear of both properties was developed as a motor garage and works and separated off from the houses. The last recorded domestic use was during the Second World War after which No 5 was used solely for office accommodation, and remained as such until recently.

The front façade is relatively unchanged, although the balcony has gone. Internally the staircase is original although damaged in places. The basement has undergone little change, with the original kitchen fireplace surviving, together with the original servant's toilet. Original covings and skirting survive in only a few principal rooms and the office accommodation seems to have been refurbished in the post-war period to take account of new regulations, particularly in relation to fire prevention, which has resulted in most of the lath and plaster ceilings having been replaced with plasterboard, and the original panelled doors having been mostly replaced with fire doors.

The back of the house was extensively rebuilt after the basement was converted to living accommodation, perhaps in the 1930s. To achieve greater headroom the back kitchen was extended into the rear garden and the ceiling of the extension was raised, resulting in the floor above being raised. At the same time the original (assumed flush with the rear wall) rear windows were removed and replaced by bays, resulting in little original structure surviving in the southwest part of the house. The southeast rear of the house is formed by a small room on each half landing, cantilevered out from the rear wall. These seem to have served as toilets, and were probably added when the building became office accommodation. Very little original fabric thus survives in the rear part of the building, and the bay windows and cantilevered toilets are of poor quality. The front part of the building has more original fabric, with original coving on ground and first floor but only one original fire surround has survived. A number of original built-in cupboards survive, others have been removed.

The front façade is of high heritage merit, with the three front rooms and the staircase being of medium heritage merit. The rear façade and rear rooms are of no heritage merit.

See also: The Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit Report 1148.

Former 'Latimer's on the Quay' public house and No 8 Westgate Street (SU 41810 11227)

(Site UID: SOU 1601; WA 85670.01)

Building recording

Wessex Archaeology carried out a programme of historic building recording at these two adjoining properties. The properties are proposed for redevelopment works in conjunction with a new hotel. Both buildings are Grade II listed.

The building recording was to English Heritage Level 3 record, and included the basement of Latimer's and the whole of No.8, Westgate Street. The study involved research at the Southampton City Archive and site survey comprising photography and fabric analysis.

The survey identified possible medieval wall fabric and early 19th-century re-used ship or boat timbers in the basement of Latimer's. The re-used timbers included sections of masts and a single element identified as a section of boat frame of clinker design.

Four phases of build or alteration were recorded in No.8, Westgate Street. The earliest phase was represented by surviving roof timbers of possible 16th- or 17th-century date. The south half of the building is of late 18th-century date and originally formed a modest two-storey dwelling which was of single bay depth. Internally, it retains many original features such as doors, panelling and ceiling beams. This small two-storey dwelling was extended to the north-east probably in the early 19th century and included a small scullery or kitchen. An open west passage way provided access to the rear of the property from Westgate Street but was subsequently absorbed or over-built in the late 19th or early 20th century when the property was used as a lodging house. The ground floor plan was altered with a new staircase built in the north-west corner and a narrow stairs inserted at first floor level to access a room created within the south roof space.

George Williams House (YMCA building), Cranbury Place (SU 42219 12929) (Site UID: SOU 1655)

Building recording

Parts of George Williams House, the YMCA building at the west end of Cranbury Place, were refurbished in 2014-15. The refurbishment involved removal of small areas of historic fabric and an archaeological building

record was made by the Archaeology Unit of Southampton City Council of the affected areas prior to and during the works.

Local architects Hinves and Bedborough constructed the building as Cranbury Villa in 1843 for John Ewer, described as a yeoman, of Great Eastley Farm, South Stoneham. Early maps show it standing in its own grounds with a coach house and numerous flowerbeds. After becoming the YMCA additional wings were added in 1927. The building suffered severe bomb damage during the Second World War after which much of the Cranbury Villa part was rebuilt.

The refurbishment works exposed three areas of what was predicted to be original fabric. The two instances on the first floor showed that much of the structure had been rebuilt in the post-war period, the instance on the ground floor revealed original brickwork and an original door opening, later blocked. Where original fabric survived it was constructed of red brick bonded with lime mortar, as opposed to the yellow brick used on the more visible elevations.

See also: The Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit unpubl report 1157.

Guildhall Square, Above Bar Street and West Marlands Road (SU 4192 1228) (Site UID: SOU 1665)
Watching brief

The Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit carried out a watching brief on a programme of groundworks. The site lay to the north of the medieval town, in an area set aside for the leper hospital of St Mary Magdalene. Earlier work in the area had produced prehistoric, Middle Saxon, medieval and post-medieval finds and features. The trenches revealed natural brickearth over river terrace gravels. A few burnt flints suggest prehistoric activity. Beneath Above Bar Street, gravel surfaces may date back to the medieval period. Soil deposits on the east side of Above Bar Street contained finds of the 18th and 19th centuries probably relating to agriculture and the development of plots for housing in the late 18th century. In the area of East Marlands fields there was less evidence for activity but a soil horizon relating to documented medieval fields was present. No evidence for the Leper Hospital or its cemetery was seen, backing up recent theories that these lay further south.

See also: The Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit unpubl report 1181.

84-88 Millbrook Road East (SU 4069 1234) (Site UID: SOU 1629) Evaluation, excavation & watching brief

At this property the Archaeology Unit of Southampton City Council carried out an archaeological evaluation followed by an excavation of part of the site and a watching brief on other areas. The natural was river terrace deposits of gravel with a thin covering of brickearth. Two ditches on the south edge of the site probably marked the edge of fields above a break of slope leading down to the River Test. The fills contained high and late medieval pottery together with some iron slag. In the north-east part of the site a number of shallow ditches enclosed an area that contained patches of burnt soil with sherds of high medieval pottery. The pottery had sooted exteriors and some food residue so had been used in a domestic environment rather than being the result of pottery production. It is likely that the remains represent a field shelter used by agricultural workers.

See also: The Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit unpubl report 1155.

St Mary's Church, St Mary Street (SU 4258 1167) (Site UID: SOU 1503; WA 69361.02)

Excavation & watching brief

Wessex Archaeology carried out the works. An access ramp for the car park occupied an area of 81m² and was excavated by hand to the required formation level after the machine removal of topsoil. The deeper portion of the ramp flanks the existing road and a considerable number of inhumation burials and several funerary structures were revealed. The remains of 14 *in situ* burials were investigated, 11 of which were exhumed and reburied within the churchyard. The remainder were not lifted as they were below the formation level within brick-lined graves. Six funerary structures were encountered, four of which were brick lined graves.

There was a significant quantity of disarticulated human remains present in all excavated deposits, especially in the graveyard soils, which is suggestive of a considerable density of burials and a substantial amount of reworking and recutting of the cemetery soil. This is supported by the partial and truncated nature of a number of the *in situ* skeletons, and is to be expected in an urban graveyard with a prolonged period of use. Remains of further burials were visible below the formation level of the ramp, within the bases of the excavated graves. It is highly probable that there are considerably more burial remains within the ramp area below the finished level.

All of the coffined burials appear to have been made in the later half of the 18th and first half of the

19th century. It is possible that some of the graves without coffin furniture are earlier in date.

The assemblage within this area of the cemetery appears to represent a normal, domestic population, with a slightly higher proportion of immature individuals compared to the contemporary populations that have been analysed. Two male skeletons for which stature was estimated were both well above the mean for the period. Whilst caution must be applied to such limited data, this, together with other observations on skeletal morphology and the absence of evidence for childhood stress-related illnesses, suggests the individuals were not living in poverty and did not represent the lowest social strata. They generally appear to have been well nourished, and the large size and robusticity of the male skeletons suggest many of the men were involved in strenuous physical work, perhaps in the dockyards nearby.

The results of the osteoarchaeological analysis, although limited by the small sample size, highlights the high potential of the cemetery population for future analysis should any further work be done within the burial ground.

The watching brief and excavation have indicated that funerary structures can be present as little as 0.10m below the present ground level and that the remains of articulated burials were encountered below 4.30mOD. What is also of note is that funerary structures still survive beneath the current churchyard road, which was constructed after the area was an active cemetery. These results should inform future works or developments planned within the churchyard.

St Mary's School, Golden Grove (SU 4274 1211) (Site UID: SOU 1631) Watching brief

The Archaeology Unit of Southampton City Council carried out an archaeological watching brief with option to excavate on groundworks.

Most of the groundworks were less than 0.9m deep and did not expose archaeological deposits. The natural brickearth was 1.1m below the surface and was observed in only the deepest trench, where two Middle Saxon pits were observed. Above the brickearth was a buried ploughsoil layer containing fragments of post-medieval brick and 18th/19th century pottery. Above the buried soil was a series of modern layers, containing fragments of clay pipe, coal, concrete and bricks, relating to the post-war demolition of the houses built in this part of an expanding 19th-century Southampton.

See also: The Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit unpubl report 1161.

St Mary's School, Golden Grove (SU 4274 1202) (Site UID: SOU 1654) Watching brief

The Archaeology Unit of Southampton City Council carried out an evaluation excavation on the site of a proposed building, which showed that ancient remains survive well at the site.

The natural deposit exposed in all trenches was brickearth. Its surface was weathered and contained prehistoric pottery and flints and one sherd of Middle Saxon pottery. The brickearth layer was cut by several features provisionally phased to the Middle Saxon period. They comprised seven possible pits and one possible post-hole. One pit contained a large deposit of waste from a workshop, and included pottery, two sherds of glass, a fragment of crucible from casting copper alloy, fragments of bone and antler combs and waste from bone and antler working.

The brickearth layer and Middle Saxon features were overlain by 19th century and later deposits. The earliest of these was a thick deposit of soil that was present in all three trenches, and probably represented cultivation. It was cut by the foundations trenches of Victorian terraced houses. The foundations were overlain by demolition deposits and layers of soil.

See also: The Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit unpubl report 1156.

Chantry Hall Site, St Mary Street and Chapel Road (SU 3897 1632) (Site UID: SOU 1413) Evaluation

Seven evaluation trenches totalling 153sq m were excavated to ascertain the survival and quality of the archaeology on the site by the Archaeology Unit of Southampton City Council. Earlier archaeological work to the west, on an area now amalgamated with the present site, had found a Saxon posthole building, Saxon rubbish pits, medieval rubbish pits and a medieval ditch.

The trenches showed that the natural brickearth lay 0.4m - 1.2m below the surface. A number of Saxon rubbish pits were found and other undated features may well have been Saxon.

In the Medieval period the site was church land and included the residence of the rector/chanter/precentor/warden of St Mary's church, situated to the north. It featured a large mansion, shown on Speed's map of Southampton published in AD1611. Eight medieval pits together with other features of that date were

recovered. No evidence of human burials was found.

Three stone walls on the east edge of the site marked the west end of a substantial building, possibly a predecessor to the building shown on Speed's map. A stone-lined pit was integral to the building, and probably formed a garderobe. The stone building appeared to have been demolished in the early post-medieval period, possibly to make way for the mansion mentioned by Speed in his account of Southampton in 1596 as having been built from the remains of St Mary's church (possibly demolished in 1550).

See also: The Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit Report 1152.

Erskine Court, Sutherland Road (SU 3897 1632) (Site UID: SOU 1657) Evaluation

The Archaeology Unit of Southampton City Council carried out the evaluation excavation. Natural deposits were the gravels of river terrace 6, over London Clay. The earliest evidence of human activity was a pit that contained flint flakes and large quantities of burnt flint. It was probably prehistoric and is in a part of the development that will remain as soft landscaping. Buried soil was present across the whole site. Its date is uncertain but it probably represent hundreds of years of natural processes and occasional agricultural use. It was cut by a ditch that ran parallel with Rownhams Lane (north-west to south-east), just beyond the south-west boundary of the site. The age of this lane and the ditch are uncertain but the lane first appears on maps of the early 19th century and the ditch contained 19th-century china at its base. Another ditch was on a similar alignment but was a separate feature. Fragments of coal and brick indicate that it was also backfilled in the 19th century or later. Modern deposits included rubble and topsoil and were associated with the construction of Erskine Court. Few pre-modern artefacts were present and no evidence for Roman, Saxon or medieval activity was found.

See also: The Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit unpubl report 1165.

Weston Point, Weston Shore (SU SU 4254 1156) (Site UID: SOU 1656) Evaluation

The severe storms of 14 to 16 February 2014 caused a section of the cliff at Weston Point to collapse. Previous work in the area (SOU 834, SOU 1371) had shown that the cliff included a buried land surface containing prehistoric worked flints, burnt flints and other finds. In late February and early March 2014 the Southampton HER Officer carried out fieldwalking and a casual excavation of some moderately sized lumps of the cliff that had fallen intact onto the beach. Some burnt and worked flints were retrieved from the buried soil layer (the worked flints have not yet been examined by a flint specialist).

West Quay, Southampton Watermark (SU 41791 11576) (Site UID: SOU 1646) Watching brief

Observations were maintained on a series of seven trial pits, hand excavated by Soiltechnics, and located at intervals along Western Esplanade. Made ground deposits of 19th-century date were exposed, most likely associated with the establishment of Western Esplanade in the mid-19th century. Later in the year, gas pipe and electricity trenches were monitored by Museum of London Archaeology to the south-west of the Western Esplanade. Within the gas pipe trench, several layers of crushed brick and other demolition material associated with the 1914 Pirelli Factory (demolished in 1990), were recorded. Within the electricity trench, modern gravel and silt was recorded.

TEST VALLEY

Abbotts Ann

Saxley Farm Solar Park (SU 431884 140154) (Site UID: 66485) Watching brief

A series of linear features visible on aerial photographs probably indicating a field system, possibly of Iron Age or Roman date, have been used to provide a broad date for features discovered during the watching brief at Saxley Farm. Four ditches were revealed but no dating evidence was recovered. Thames Valley Archaeological Services were responsible for the work.

See also: Dawson, T & Crabb, S 2014 *Saxley Farm Solar Park, Abbotts Ann, Andover - Archaeological Watching Brief*, unpubl report.

Ampfield

Morleys Green (SU 440158 123297) (Site UID: 66745) Evaluation

Cotswold Archaeology excavated 14 trenches and although no *in situ* archaeology was identified, a modern pit and a post-medieval boundary ditch were observed.

See also: Howard, A 2014 *Morleys Green, Ampfield - Archaeological Evaluation*, unpubl report.

Andover

55 Chantry Street, Andover (SU 3635 4570)(Site UID: TBA) Excavation

A small area excavation by Thames Valley Archaeological Services, which as might be expected in this location, revealed numerous medieval and post-medieval occupation features (buildings, pits, wells, etc).

Shepherds Spring School, land at (SU 3665 4716) (Site UID: 103100; 103101) Evaluation & excavation

A 1.4ha site was evaluated by Wessex Archaeology at the school, which is situated close to the intersection between the Roman roads known as the Icknield Way and the Portway. Evidence for a substantial Romano-British settlement and associated mortuary activity has been recorded in the immediate vicinity (Genoa Court and East Anton), whilst it was predicted that The Portway crossed through the site.

The 11 trench evaluation detected archaeological remains dating from the Neolithic to the Late Iron Age/early Romano-British period, the latter range being most prevalent and representative of settlement activity e.g. gullies, ditches, postholes and pits. Possible roadside gullies were tentatively proposed as evidence for the route of The Portway. A moderate assemblage of artefacts and ecofacts was recovered; pottery included examples comprising handmade flint-tempered, sandy and grog-tempered wares of indigenous Late Iron Age origin, and some wheel-thrown 'Romanised' wares, indicating a potential date range of 1st century BC to 1st century AD. The worked flint assemblage includes pieces of probable Neolithic date, whilst there is evidence for the potential survival of flint working traditions into the late Bronze Age/Iron Age.

Given the evaluation results further archaeological mitigation in the form of targeted open area excavation was undertaken. The results of these excavations will be published in the *Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society (Hampshire Studies)* in due course.

King's Somborne

Eldon Road (SU 436200 130400) (Site UID: 67946) Geophysical survey

The survey was by Stratascan and identified three probable prehistoric ditches, ridge and furrow and three other anomalies which may be of archaeological origin.

See also: Richardson, T 2014, *Geophysical survey at Eldon Road, King's Somborne, Hampshire*, unpubl report.

Michelmersh and Timsbury

Michelmersh Wood, Michelmersh (SU SU 434799 127374) (Site UID: 67093) Evaluation

Two trenches were sited over anomalies which had been identified during a geophysical survey. The work by Cotswold Archaeology discovered a late Iron Age/early Roman enclosed settlement site. Four pits were identified but only Pit 1 was excavated and its primary fill contained 1st/2nd century pottery and worked and burnt flint. The secondary fill produced 131 sherds of pottery and again some worked and burnt flint. A soil sample from the latter fill contained a moderate assemblage of well preserved plant remains including, spelt, emmer, wheat, peas, cabbages, mustard, black-bindweed, corn, knotgrass, rye grass, hazelnut, bromes and cherry, while charcoal derived from oak, ash and hazel. Two postholes were identified but were not investigated.

The enclosure measured approximately 30m east/west and 40m north/south. The enclosure ditch varied in width and depth and in its northern section measured 2.07m in depth and 1.9m in width. Three fills were identified, the primary and tertiary fills both have evidence of natural silting, but the secondary fill demonstrates evidence of tipping. The primary fill contained 41 sherds of 1st century AD pottery, 55 worked flints, while soil samples produced evidence of hazelnut, oak and alder. From the secondary fill finds included pot-

tery, worked flints, burnt flint, an iron object, slag and an iron nail. Soil sampling produced evidence of spelt, wheat cereal grains, brome seeds, while charocal derived from oak and ash, barley, pea and rye grasses.

See also: Greatorex, R 2014 *Land at Michelmersh Wood, Hampshire, Archaeological Evaluation*, unpubl report.

North Baddesley

North Baddesley, land at Hoe Farm (SU 3836 1956) (Site UID: 104181) Geophysical survey

A detailed gradiometer survey was conducted by Wessex Archaeology over land at this farm, first documented in 1520. It was possible to survey 8.5ha of arable and pasture fields within the 25.5ha site, the remainder being unsuitable or inaccessible. Anomalies of possible archaeological interest were detected, in addition to regions of increased magnetic response, former field boundaries and agricultural activity. The preceding desk-based assessment found evidence for a background level of prehistoric activity in the vicinity, whilst post-medieval field boundaries (which may be of importance to local research objectives) were observed in the 19th-century tithe and Ordnance Survey mapping.

Romsey

7 The Cornmarket (SU 435249 121142) (Site UID: 64065) Building recording

The survey by The Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit examined surviving roof timbers in the Old Stares building in The Cornmarket. The work suggests that there were originally two houses on the site, perhaps built in the mid-16th century. Five trusses survive, out of an original ten, and only two have tie beams. Most of the lower parts of both buildings have been removed over the years.

The building was probably last refurbished in the 1960s, when much original timber was removed, the roof was rebuilt, a modern shop front was put in, and metal framed windows replaced any surviving case-ments. The long history of reconstruction on this site has meant that what remains of the original two houses is of very low value and should not necessarily be kept *in-situ*.

See also: Russel, A D & Anderson, E 2014 *Archaeological Analysis of Historic Timbers in 7 The Cornmarket, Romsey*, unpubl report.

20 The Hundred, rear of former Mascot bakery (SU 435308 121221) (Site UID: 65146) Evaluation

An evaluation by The Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit identified a number of features that included a shallow Roman pit, a Medieval ditch and pit, numerous post-medieval post holes and pits plus an early Modern wall and robber trench.

See also: Russel, A 2014 *Archaeological Evaluation of land to rear of 20, The Hundred, Romsey*, The Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit, unpubl report.

Tangley

Bluebell Farm (SU 435274 153311) (Site UID: 68234) Watching brief & excavation

A number of ditches which are likely to be of Late Iron Age to Roman date were uncovered by Cotswold Archaeology. Many of the features demonstrated evidence of recutting, suggesting continuous use of the site for an extended period of time. The majority of the ditches provided 1st/2nd century AD pottery but it is considered that the recutting in the early Roman period would have removed much of the Late Iron Age waste material that would have accumulated in the ditches. A number of small pits were identified and one demonstrated clear evidence of domestic crop processing/activity on the site. It is considered that the ditches, pits and associated artefacts are the remains of a Late Iron Age/Early Roman enclosure settlement site. The ditch fills appear to have silted up naturally which is indicative of abandonment or settlement shift.

Environmental sampling provided a small but moderately well preserved assemblage of plant remains which included oat, barley, cereal, hazelnut shell and pea seeds. Charcoal was also present in small quantities and represented alder, birch and oak.

See also: Nichol, M 2014 *Bluebell Farm, Pill Heath, Andover, Archaeological Watching Brief and Excavation*, unpubl report.

WINCHESTER

Bishops Sutton

New Alresford, land east of (SU 5146 1950) (Site UID: TBA)

Watching brief & excavation

Oxford Archaeology recorded 41 features over three large fields during groundworks for the installation of a solar farm to the east of New Alresford, comprising pits, some of considerable size, and several post holes. Largely undated, the features were concentrated within the central and northern fields and are likely to relate to field systems and possible settlement remains of Romano-British date previously identified from aerial photographic evidence and geophysical survey (which had been largely excluded from the development area).

Chilcomb

Medieval Leprosy Hospital of St Mary Magdalen (SU 5056 2960) (Site UID: TBA)

Excavation

Introduction

Since 2008 extensive archaeological excavations have been conducted at the former hospital and *leprosarium* of St Mary Magdalen (Fig. 4). This work represents the first wide scale excavations of an English *leprosarium* and cemetery dating to the later 11th century. Research at Winchester has allowed for the cross comparison of different forms of archaeological data, including cemetery, artefactual and structural material, and provides an important insight into the origins and development of one of the earliest excavated hospitals in the country.



Fig. 4 St Mary Magdalen: overall view of excavation

Background

The Department of Archaeology at the University of Winchester initiated the Magdalen Hill Archaeological Research Project (MHARP) in 2007 with the aim of studying the history and development of the former medieval

hospital and almshouse of St Mary Magdalen (Roffey & Marter 2010a; 2010b). The site, commonly known as 'Morn Hill' (from Magdalen) and 'Hospital Field', had previously been subject to limited archaeological investigations which had largely focused on the later phases of the site (see Roffey 2012 for an overview of this). In late 2007 and early 2008, MHARP carried out an evaluation and desk-based assessment of the site including field and geophysical surveys, together with an assessment of primary and secondary documentation. Consequently, excavations commenced in the summer of 2008 and focused on the area of the main hospital and later almshouse complex identified by these results.

The site of Magdalen Hill is presently used for arable farming and is located 1.6 km (1 mile) east of the city of Winchester. The hospital's extra-mural location is typical of *leprosaria* and many other hospital foundations, a pattern that can also be seen, for example, at Chichester, London, Norwich and Southampton. The field is bordered on its southern side by the Alresford Road, which, in part, follows the line of the old Winchester to London road, and to the east by Fair Lane, which once led to the medieval fair held on lands south of the hospital. The former hospital is situated on a high downland ridge above the city. There is no documentary evidence relating to the foundation of the hospital at Winchester, and the first reference to the 'Lepers on the Hill' comes from the 1148 Winton Domesday. However, it is clear from the archaeological evidence that a hospital predates this reference by some decades, and the Domesday reference may actually relate to a re-foundation at this time. The surviving documents from the mid-12th century onwards indicate that the bishops of Winchester had a long-term influence on the institution, and it is likely that one of these bishops was the initial founder in the decades following the Norman Conquest.

Analysis of the medieval cemetery between 2009-2012, part-funded by the Hampshire Field Club, indicated skeletal evidence for leprosy in over 85% of excavated examples, a much larger percentage than has previously been recorded in any British material (Roffey & Tucker 2012). Excavations at Winchester have also provided a valuable insight into both the form of early institutional care and the nature and status of its community from a relatively early date. The evidence confirms that the hospital is one of, if not the, earliest excavated example from Britain, if not western Europe (c.1070-90). Moreover, it is argued that the *leprosarium* may have represented a particular form of religious community and one that emerged as a direct response to the spread of the disease of leprosy, which was only properly formalised in later years (Roffey *in prep*). This idea is further supported by recent genome research using the samples from St Mary Magdalen in comparison with other European examples. This research has revealed a Middle Eastern origin for medieval leprosy, and suggests that the disease spread during the Crusades (Taylor & Tucker *et al.* 2012; Schuene-mann *et al.* 2013). It might also be linked to an increase in pilgrimage and the establishment of international routes, especially to the Holy Land during this time. In this respect the burial of the pilgrim, one of the latest burials in the cemetery and dated to around c.1100, may be of some significance.

The hospital and its development

The evidence for the first-phase hospital, pre-dating the documentary record, consists of a small masonry chapel, a range of timber structures and a planned cemetery. The former structures are represented by substantial linear beam slots, post pits and post holes as well as a large 'cellared' or sunken-featured structure underlying the 12th-century medieval infirmary. It is not yet clear whether this latter feature was ever part of the Norman hospital, as it appears to interrupt the first phase of the site, described below, before being replaced and covered by the later 12th-century foundation. It may represent the base of a tower structure erected during the Anarchy period, perhaps built by Henry de Blois bishop of Winchester at that time, and one of the major antagonists in the civil war, to guard the eastern approach to the city. It appears only to have been in use for a short time, as it was quickly backfilled and partially sealed by the construction of a new, masonry, infirmary during the second half of the 12th century as part of what appears to be a re-foundation of the hospital at this time.

Excavations in 2014 focused on evidence for a possible claustral range and associated features to the north of the infirmary which may date from this period of re-foundation (Fig. 5). Here the excavations revealed evidence for a possible infirmary north aisle, or range, running along the north side of the infirmary. A north-south running range was also revealed which gave access to a stone-lined latrine and substantial pits grouped towards the north, and slightly downhill, of the infirmary. These pits were substantial features being cut into solid chalk at a depth, in some places, of up to five metres deep and indicating a certain level of sanitation and hygiene management. Material excavated from the pits suggested that they were in use from the later 12th century up until the end of the medieval period. At this latter period the excavations revealed that the cloister was largely dismantled as the hospital was re-founded as an almshouse. The presence of brick fire-



Fig. 5 Possible claustral range and associated features

places along the inside north wall of the infirmary, and the foundations for internal brick corridors, show that the infirmary hall had been converted to individual rooms at this time.

Work will continue in 2015 and will focus on the excavation of the medieval chapel as well as the later southern cemetery.

Simon Roffey & Phil Marter

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Compton and Shawford

Land at Compton House, Compton (SU 4714 2571) (Site UID: TBA) Evaluation

Foundations Archaeology identified two large, probable prehistoric, ditches that comprised a substantial landscape boundary together with a possible pit and Victorian/Modern garden features.

Denmead

Lovedean, Sub-station extension (SU 6757 1350) (Site UID: TBA) Watching brief & excavation

The work by Cotswold Archaeology discovered two isolated Bronze Age cremation pits, each containing a barrel or bucket urn considered to belong to the Deverel-Rimbury tradition of the MBA. Both had been heavily truncated by ploughing, but cremated bone was recovered from both urns, albeit in small quantities, indicating a single adult in each, however it was not possible to establish age or sex.

Two further pits (again truncated) were also located; one containing a MBA urn, but no human remains, the other being empty. A linear feature 4m in length was located immediately to the SW of the two pits and contained flint flakes.

A single pit or ditch was also located further to the north and contained Middle – Late Bronze Age, Late Prehistoric and Roman-British pottery.

Hinton Ampner

Hinton Ampner (SU 459780 127950) (Site UID: 66394) Watching brief

Allen Archaeology Limited monitored three areas and identified three linear features which are considered to be drainage ditches or field boundaries and a lynchet. It is likely that these are all of a Medieval - Modern date. A single piece of possible Roman pottery was identified.

See also: Oakley, E 2014 *Archaeological Watching Brief Report: New Drainage Scheme, Hinton Ampner, Hampshire*, unpubl report.

Hursley

Land at Field House Farm, Ladwell (nr Hursley) (SU 4277 2341) (Site UID: TBA) Geophysical survey

A magnetometry survey conducted by West Yorkshire Archaeological Services covered approximately 15 hectares of agricultural land. Anomalies suggestive of an irregularly-shaped enclosure were located in the north of the site towards the summit of a low hill. No anomalies were identified in the vicinity of the possible late prehistoric or Roman enclosure which had previously been identified through cropmark data.

Land at Pitt Manor (SU 456 284) (Site UID: TBA) Excavation

The Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit excavated areas previously the subject of evaluation work. A Bronze Age pit containing a buried sarsen stone was excavated whilst other scatter pits/natural features contained a polished flint axe, worked and burnt flints. A single shallow Roman ditch was identified, but the majority of features identified related to a World War One army camp used by the 27th Division in 1914-15. Drains and hut bases were located as well as at least two rubbish pits. Numerous artefacts were recovered relating to the use of the camp.

Kilmeston

Kilmeston Church, land adjacent to (SU 5916 2634) (Site UID: TBA) Evaluation

The evaluation by The Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit located two features relating to iron-working which probably date to the Late Saxon - Anglo-Norman period. The presence of large struck flint flakes suggests an association with the construction of the nearby church which was built of knapped flint nodules with malmstone dressings.

An east–west ditch contained medieval and post-medieval building material including lime mortar, flint

flakes, West Country roof slates, and ceramic roof tiles. It is likely that this material came from a refurbishment of the church. Fragments of a malmstone lancet window suggest that this was the refurbishment recorded in 1774 when the church windows were replaced.

Kings Worthy

Hookpit Farm Lane, land at (SU 4850 3373) (Site UID: TBA) Excavation

Thames Valley Archaeological Services investigated a curvilinear Late Iron Age ditch identified on several occasions and thought to be a part of a large enclosure complex, perhaps for coralling stock. Miscellaneous other features were recorded including two distinct pit groups and a small urned cremation cemetery of Late Iron Age date.

The Meon Valley

The Saxons in the Meon Valley (various locations) Geophysical survey

The Saxons in the Meon Valley is a community-based heritage project that incorporates a wide range of activities drawing heavily upon the enthusiasm and expertise of villagers in the valley (www.saxonsinthemeonvalley.org.uk/). A major element of the project was a programme of carefully-targeted archaeological surveys that aimed to increase knowledge of the valley during the Saxon period. Fieldwork commenced in 2013 with a Pilot Phase (Stoodley 2014) and continued during 2014 and early 2015 with a Main Phase (Stoodley 2015).

Community interest has been very important to the establishment of the archaeological project and was crucial to its continued success and growth. It was a desire to learn about Saxon heritage, and the contribution of archaeology in achieving this, that has been a central part of the project from the beginning and has created opportunities for education, training and the engagement of local people, as programme leaders, village representatives, local experts and volunteers. A central tenant of the project was a commitment to an expert-community collaborative model for undertaking the surveys - the aim being to give local people an opportunity to make a genuine contribution to the Saxon heritage of their own area.

The archaeological fieldwork was guided by several research questions: the nature of the Roman to Saxon transition in the valley; the location and character of the Saxon settlements of the valley and the cultural identity of the people of the Meon in the 5th to 7th centuries. The questions were investigated through a programme of 14 geophysical and metal-detecting surveys. A site was selected if it had produced multiple finds of Saxon date, ideally supported by evidence from excavation, field survey or aerial photography. Surveys were undertaken in East and West Meon, Meonstoke, Corhampton and Soberton. The more significant results from the Main Phase of the geophysical surveys are summarised in this report but full details of each survey are available to browse and download from the project's website (<http://www.saxonsinthemeonvalley.org.uk/archaeology-surveys-planning>). A summary of the Pilot Phase has already been published (Stoodley 2014).

Roman and Saxon sites, Shavards Farm (SU 616 210) (Site UID: TBC) and Exton Manor Farm (SU 616 210) (Site UID: TBC), Meonstoke

The site of a Roman aisled building and Saxon settlement (King 1996) was surveyed on several different occasions, the aim being to define in greater detail the Roman site in order to reconstruct the context within which the Saxon settlement had been established and to survey for further evidence of post-Roman activity. During the Pilot Phase the site of the Roman building and its immediate vicinity was surveyed (Stoodley 2014) successfully revealing the aisled building and other possible building remains (Figs 6 & 7). An area of raised magnetic response [m4], including several more pronounced pit-like anomalies [m5], may represent post-Roman occupation similar to the evidence discovered through excavation, e.g. sunken-featured buildings. In addition, boundary ditches or elements of a field system were identified, plus a linear boundary or trackway feature aligned directly on the Roman building.

It was clear that the Roman site extended westwards but part of it had probably been destroyed during the construction of the A32. In March 2015 fieldwork was conducted in the field immediately west of the main road. Resistivity produced a series of high resistance anomalies (Fig. 6) [r9-11] that are most likely the remains of a Roman building and includes a sub-circular building [r12], approximately 10m in diameter, perhaps representing a small shrine or roundhouse. The wider extent of the site is probably indicated by further

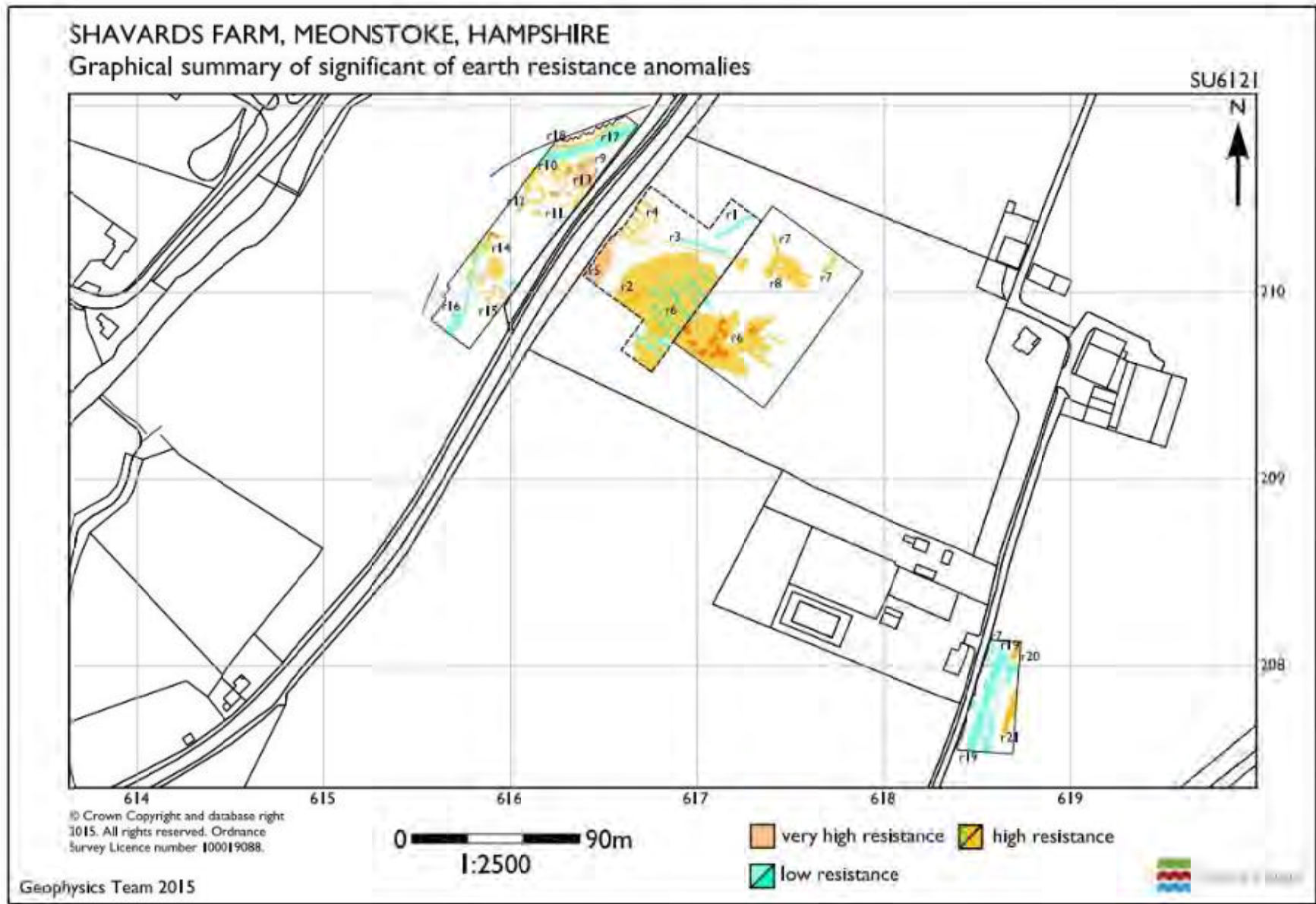


Fig. 6 Main anomalies revealed by resistivity

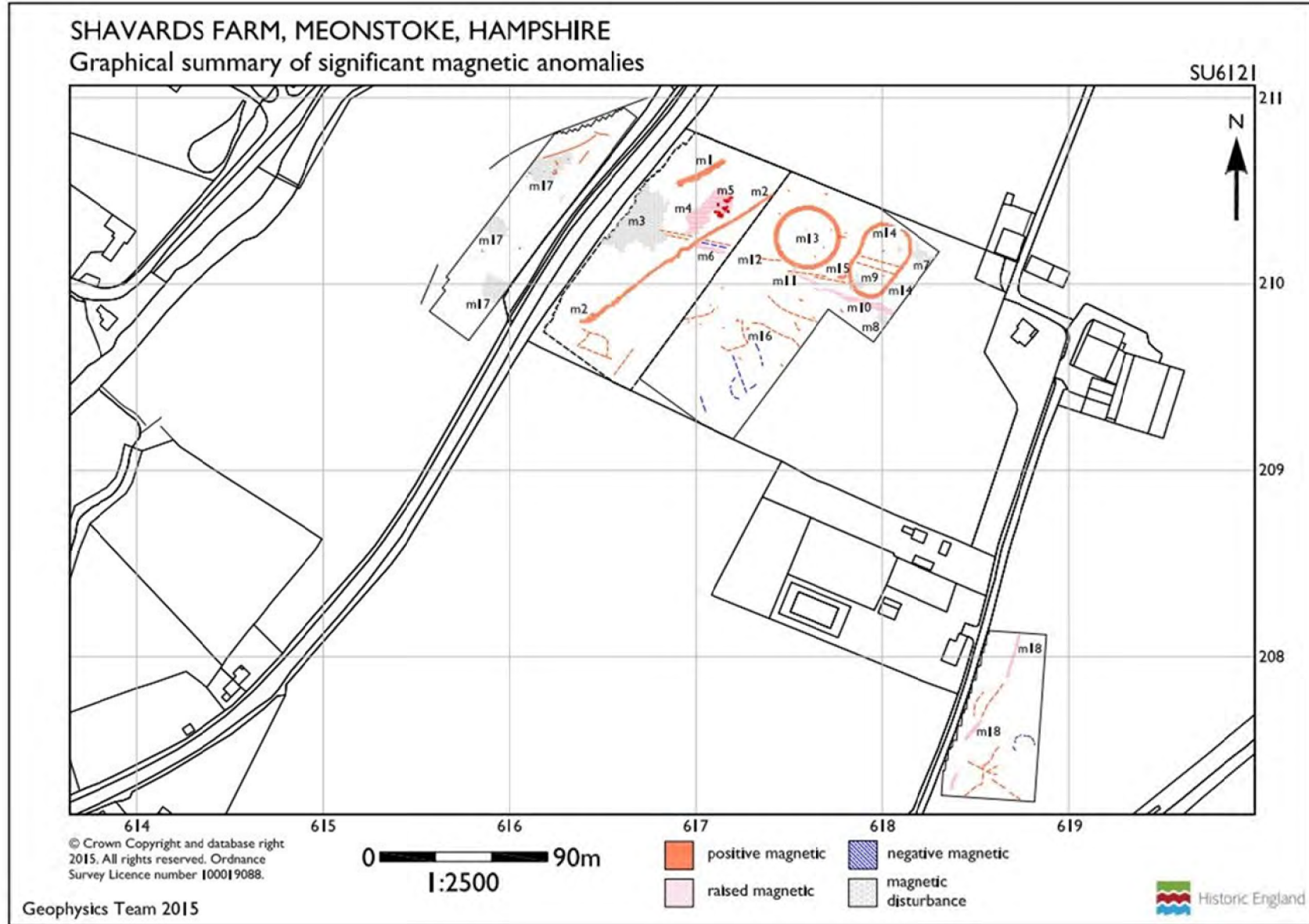


Fig. 7 Main anomalies revealed by magnetometry

possible building remains to the south-west at [r14] and [r15]. A possible enclosure surrounding the complex may be evident in the curving low resistance ditch-type response [r16] and its possible continuation at [r17] that is bounded by a narrower high resistance linear anomaly [r18]. Whilst this may indicate a boundary, a previous course of the Meon river is also possible and a survey over a wider area is required to fully resolve this interpretation.

It was always suspected that the aisled building at Shavards Farm belonged to a villa (King 1996, 56) and the surveys have confirmed this beyond any doubt. The buildings appear to be arranged around a central open area which is indicative of a courtyard. The availability of a complex and possibly important late Roman villa may explain the attraction of the site to the Saxons.

The geophysical coverage of the field was extended in an easterly direction towards its boundary with Shavard Lane. Magnetometry (Fig. 7) produced two weak ring-ditch type anomalies that likely represent plough-levelled barrows, one of circular form [m13], while the other [m14] is a more elongated oval shape, with straight parallel sides and rounded ends, possibly an example of a rare and distinctive type of Neolithic oval barrow, thought to be a feature of the Meon Valley (Young 2011, 42, 53-54, plus figs 10 & 13).

The occupants of the Saxon settlement buried their dead in a cemetery focused around Shavards Lane (see above), where excavations (Stoodley & Stedman 2001) discovered graves associated with an earlier field boundary. This ditch was also identified through geophysical survey in 1998 and in 2014 a new survey extended the coverage to trace the feature southwards and to investigate the area for Saxon graves. A weak partial response [m18] to the linear ditch previously sampled by excavation is the only magnetic anomaly clearly recorded in this area (Fig. 7). A broad low resistance anomaly at [r19] (Fig. 6) most likely represents a trackway or ditch and is on the same alignment, but to the west of, the linear feature identified by magnetometry [m18]; the two are probably contemporary, forming part of a field system. Despite a high resolution survey no convincing evidence for graves has been revealed and discrete low resistance anomalies to the west of [r19] are more indicative of either small quarries or some other type of pit. They are however of a similar size and alignment to some of the previously excavated graves, which if correct would demonstrate that the burial ground continues in a south-westerly direction retaining an association with the ditch.

Roman building, Broom Farm, Soberton (SU 624 156) (Site UID: TBC)

The remains of another Roman building lie within woodland at Broom Farm. The area has also produced a 6th-century gilt copper alloy saucer brooch (Stedman & Stoodley 2000, 137-138) and the possibility that another Roman site witnessed activity in the 5th and 6th centuries resulted in a geophysical survey during July 2014.

The geophysical surveys identified a complex range of anomalies that are consistent with a system of walls and ditches, probably boundary features associated with the Roman building (Figs 8 & 9). A feature consists of a series of linear anomalies, [rE - I] interpreted as part of a rectangular enclosure with a probable subdivision in the northern sector; it acted as a physical barrier containing areas of disturbance [m/rJ - L]. The two groups are probably contemporary and associated. To the north [m/rA - D] probably represent several phases of ditch, possibly defining fields; they respect the enclosure and could be contemporary. The pair of sub-circular features [m/rM & N], about 6-7m in diameter, may represent building bases, although [m/rM] does not appear to respect the enclosure and is suggestive of an alternative phase of occupation. Anomalies [m/rP & Q] are relatively small and could be back-filled pits, or a similar type of feature. Anomaly [m/rO] is within a few metres of the Roman building and may indicate that the structure extends into the survey area, while [mR] might also be part of the building.

It seems probable that the rectangular enclosure is part of a Roman complex associated with the known building to the east. The areas of disturbance are possibly contemporary, though several of the features are pit-like and as at Shavards Farm could perhaps be evidence of sunken-featured buildings.

Saxon cemetery, Storey's Meadow, West Meon (SU 641 242) (Site UID: TBA)

Excavations took place at Storey's Meadow ahead of a housing development and uncovered an early Saxon cemetery focussed around a Bronze Age round barrow (see the Annual Report for 2011). The field to the north of the investigation was designated a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 1409204) and a survey was carried out to identify whether the cemetery continued into this area.

A small group of anomalies was detected by magnetometry and resistivity. The latter identified three features of similar size and shape [r1-3] (Fig. 10): oval to rectangular, 2-3m in length and 1-1.5m in width, aligned roughly north-west to south-east. They are close to the northern edge of the excavated area, are consistent in size and shape to inhumation graves and share a similar alignment to several of the excavated burials.

It is probable that the cemetery continues into this field, although the small number and widely spaced nature of the anomalies suggests that the graves are thinning out and that the northern limit of the site has been reached. Alternatively, resistivity may only have identified large graves, or examples filled with material that was susceptible to detection.

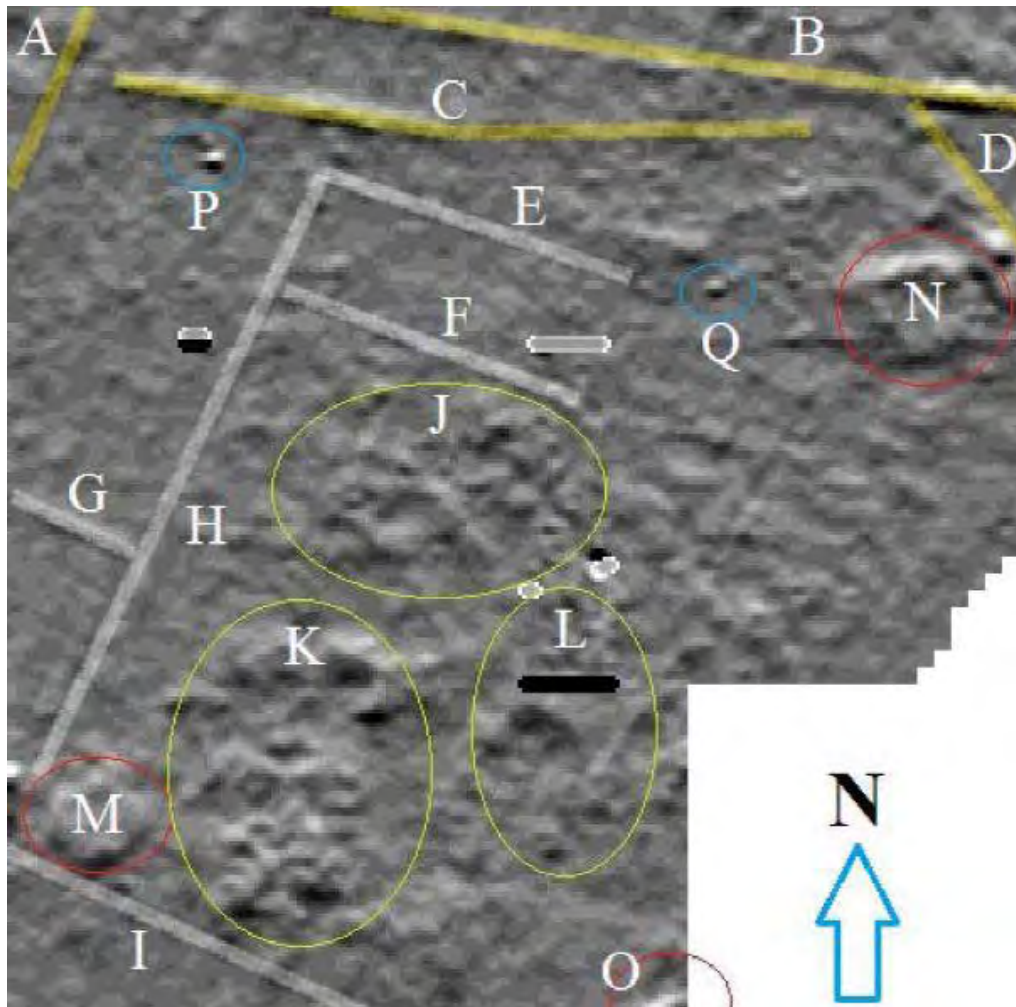


Fig. 8 Main anomalies revealed by resistivity at Broom Farm, Soberton

Possible settlement features, Cleverley's Farm, West Meon (SU 642 242) (Site UID: TBC)

Storey's Meadow occupies a field that was originally rectangular, but has since been divided into two parts by the A32, in fact the road truncated the eastern edge of the round barrow and probably destroyed Saxon graves. The field to the east of Storey's Meadow was surveyed to investigate whether the cemetery continued in this direction. Several magnetic anomalies were identified (Fig. 11): [mA-C] a line of possible pits that appear to have been aligned on [mD] a north-south orientated linear boundary ditch. Resistivity detected a group of large sub-circular and irregularly-shaped low-resistance anomalies (Fig. 12), ranging in size from about 1m to 8m in length. The features probably represent a group of pit-like features especially the smaller ones, such as the three along the north-west edge of the survey. The larger, more irregularly-shaped, examples are randomly distributed throughout the survey grid, although they appear to be absent from an area in the north-west. Two examples [rA & rB] are similar to the anomalies identified as possible sunken-featured buildings at both Shavards Farm and Broom Farm. Although speculative, it is possible that the settlement associated with the Storey's Meadow cemetery has been discovered.

Conclusion

The activities offered by the Saxons in the Meon Valley Project have given participants an opportunity to learn about heritage generally and the Saxon era in particular. The survey programme offered an important and exciting learning opportunity for residents of all ages, providing an introduction to non-intrusive methods of archaeological investigation.

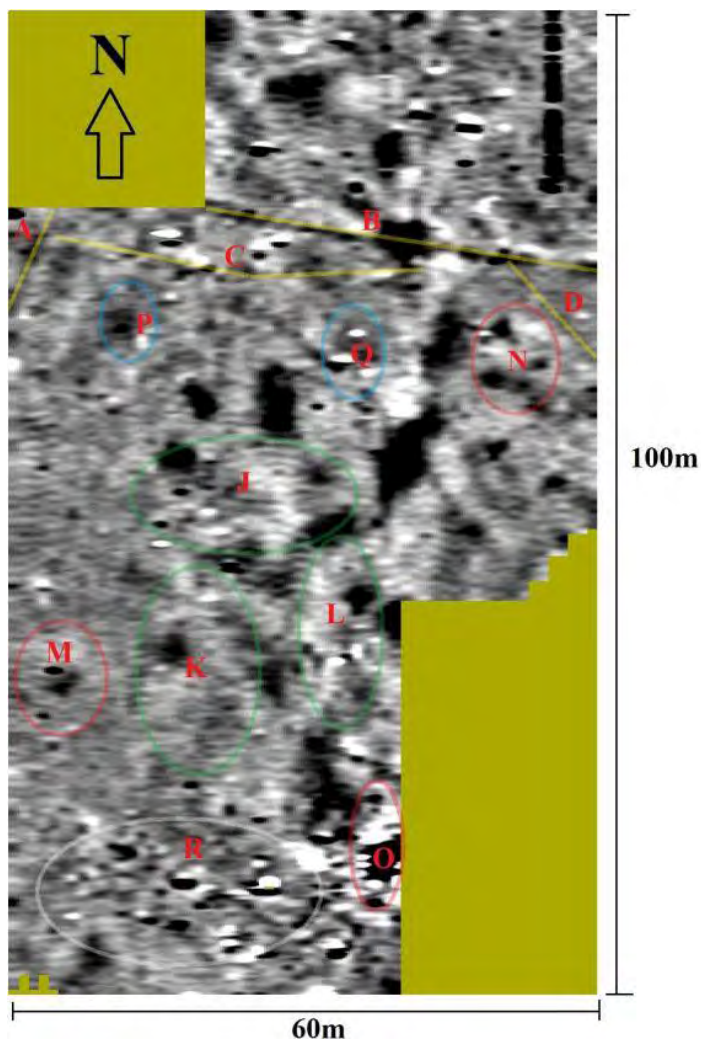


Fig. 9 Main anomalies revealed by magnetometry at Broom Farm, Soberton

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Nick Stoodley, with contributions from Andy Payne (Historic England) and Carl Raven (Liss Archaeological Group).

All the fieldwork projects produced positive results: in several cases the work has increased knowledge of a known site and its environs, such as at Meonstoke, while new sites have also been identified, for example at Cleverley's Farm.

An important finding is the role that the former Roman landscape played in the Saxon settlement pattern. For example, the existence of a Roman villa and field system was selected as the location for the earliest Saxon settlers in Meonstoke and a similar situation may also have applied at Broom Farm, Soberton.

Resistivity and magnetometry provide a two-dimensional picture of archaeological remains, however, and the interpretation of the evidence is often tentative. For example, the pit-like anomalies detected at Broom Farm and Cleverley's Farm look suspiciously like Saxon sunken-featured buildings, but without excavation their identification is unproven.

The Main Phase of fieldwork was completed by April 2015. At several sites further work is required in order to define in greater detail anomalies detected during the first round of fieldwork. In addition, a number of new sites have been identified. A second phase of surveys is planned and will run from summer 2015 to spring 2016.

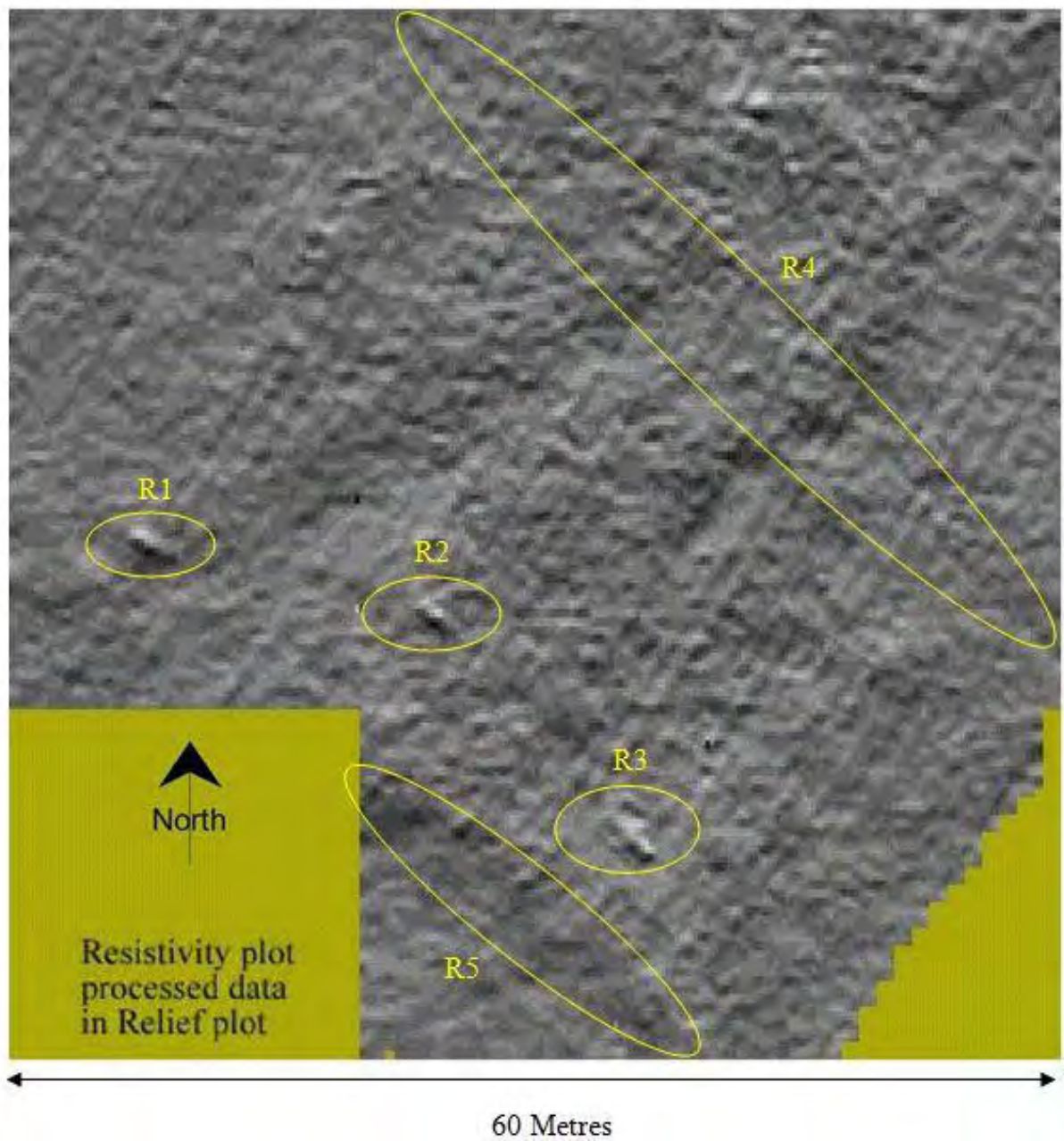


Fig. 10 Main anomalies revealed by resistivity at Storey's Meadow, West Meon

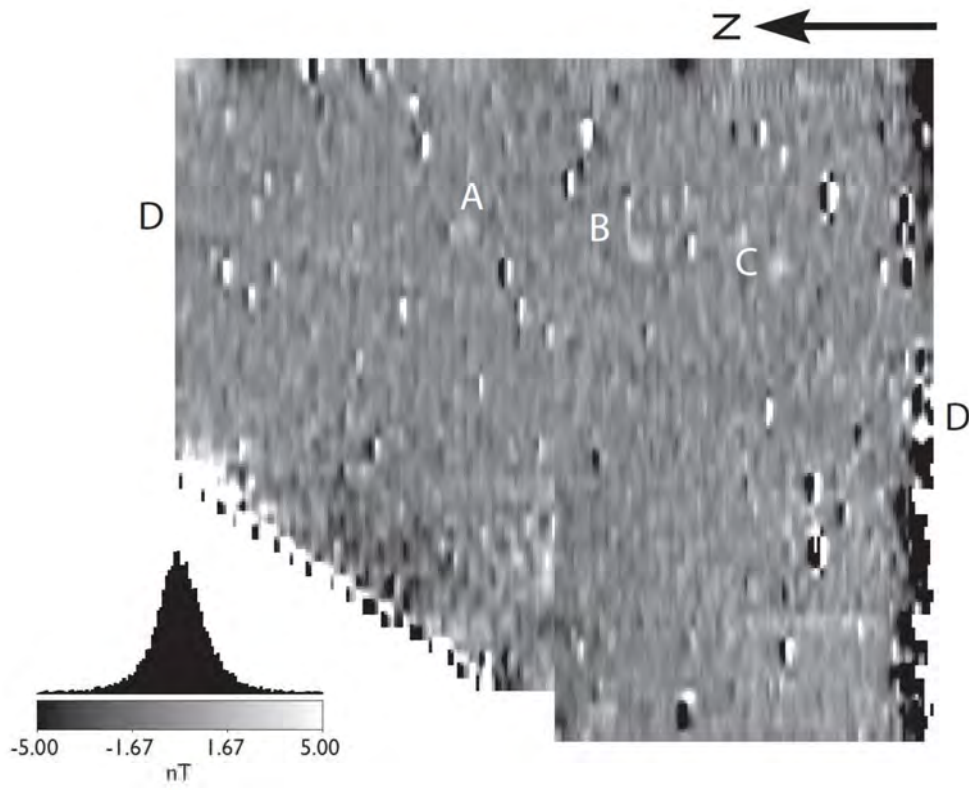


Fig. 11 Main anomalies revealed by magnetometry at Cleverley's Farm, West Meon

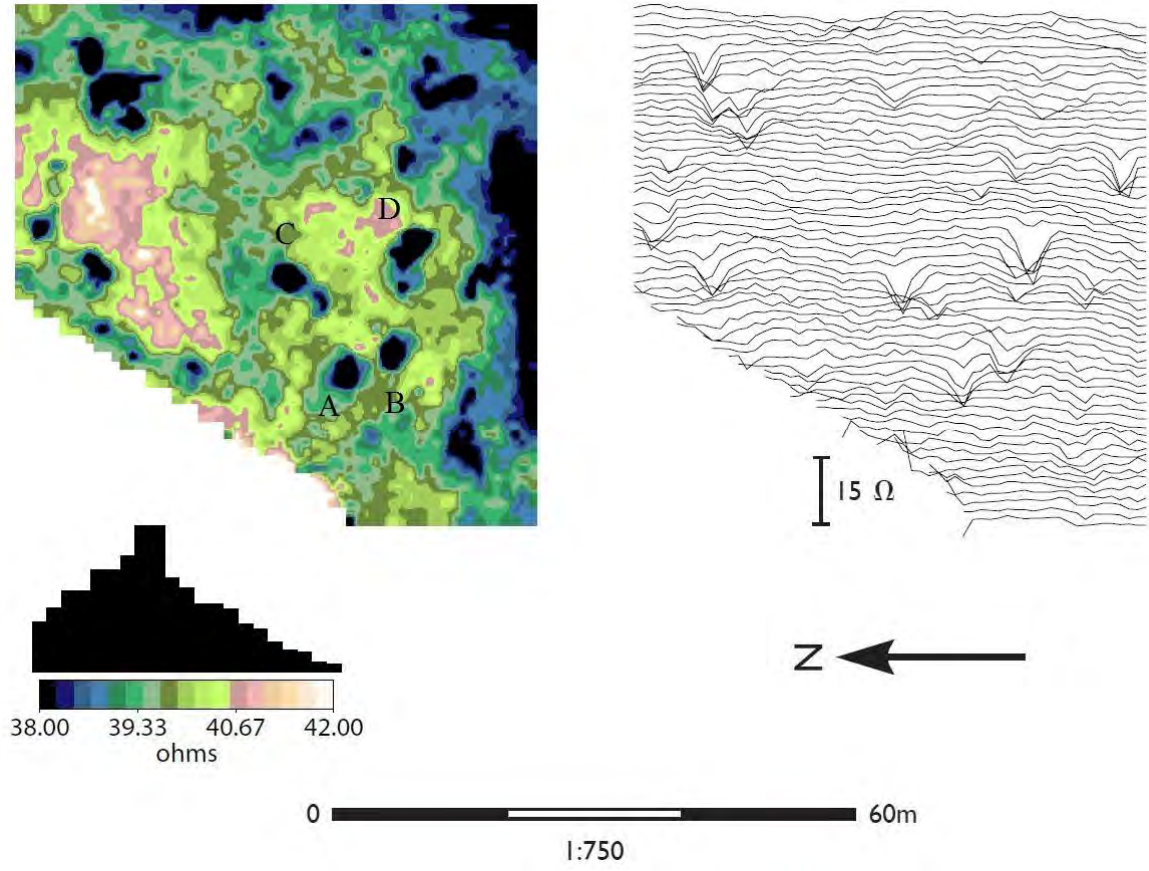


Fig. 12 Main anomalies revealed by resistivity at Cleverley's Farm, West Meon

New Alresford

The Mulberries, land at (Station Approach) (SU 458720 /132580) (Site UID: TBA) valuation

Foundations Archaeology undertook an evaluation that identified sections of two gullies orientated at right angles to West Street and clearly represent a burgage or other boundary feature. A single sherd of Tudor Green (Surrey Whiteware) was recovered from the fill of a gully indicating that the feature may have been infilled in the 14th-15th century. The boundary may have remained as a physical feature for some time thereafter, marked by mature trees with bowls measuring 1.2m and 0.95m diameter. No dating evidence was recovered from the tree bowls, although the boundary must have been removed prior to the construction of The Mulberries in the mid-20th century. A gully was located at right angles to the postulated property boundary and may represent the rear of the burgage plot. No finds were recovered from this feature, but the morphology and fill was essentially identical to that of the sections excavated from the other gully.

Other archaeologically significant features were identified in Trench 2 in the form of three pits. Two of these features contained transfer-printed ceramic and may be dated to the 19th or early 20th century; the third pit contained no ceramics other than two sherds of residual medieval pottery. However, slate was recovered from the base of the pit and suggested that it dates from no earlier than the 18th century. The fill of this latter pit was also slightly lighter in colour than the looser darker fills of the other pits and suggested a slightly earlier date. Pits of this type are typical of backland activity throughout the medieval and earlier post-medieval periods. In this case the pits appear to remain in use into the late 19th century providing indirect support for the probable survival of the burgage plot boundaries as features into this period.

Waterlooville

Plant Farm, Waterlooville (Site UID: TBA) Building recording

Archaeology South-East recorded this dilapidated listed building, prior to its demolition.

Wickham

Wickham Laboratories, Winchester Road (Site UID: TBA) Evaluation

Archaeology South-East revealed a pit and a ditch. A range of finds were associated with the features and along with nearby evidence it seems probable that both are of Iron Age date.

Winchester

Cromwell Road, land at (SU 4725 2872) (Site UID: TBA) Evaluation

Thames Valley Archaeological Services excavated an Iron Age occupation site, dominated by a complex sequence of intercutting but shallow pits, along with a ring gully and several linear features. The pottery, backed by two radiocarbon dates, suggests that the bulk of the activity was focused in the middle Iron Age, but perhaps with early Iron Age origins. A small collection of Bronze Age flints was probably residual, and a handful of late Iron Age and late Roman pottery sherds only hint at later occupation in the area.

Former Peugeot Garage, St Cross Road (SU 4784 2921) (Site UID: TBA)

Excavation, geoarchaeological borehole survey & building recording

PCA West conducted the works which mainly lay within the 19th-century Garrison Mews and a later garage and car showroom, fronting onto St Cross Road (Fig. 13). Revealed within the excavation area was the sequence of the first and second Roman ramparts with the addition of the Roman wall, as recorded by Prof Martin Biddle to the east of the Roman gate. Together with recent work by Oxford Archaeology on the adjacent Provost Cells site (2013) a full north-south sequence though the Roman defences has now been recorded in this area.

No evidence for a Roman bastion was located to the west of the South Gate to pair with that identified by Prof Biddle to the east of the Gate. Two yellow mortared stone rubble foundations projecting forward from the outer face of the City Wall are interpreted as representing a round tower added to the defences in the 13th century (yellow mortar being typical of the period) and possible evidence of the medieval South Gate (possibly part of a projecting gatehouse?).



Fig. 13 Former Peugeot Garage, St Cross Road, Winchester. Photo: PCA.

Observations made prior to the construction of the car showroom in 1925 located a structure attached to the rear of the City Wall (Biddle 1975, fig 6) tentatively identified as Late Saxon but which can now be shown to be a post-medieval cellar (re-using earlier fabric).

The location and profile of the medieval city ditch located just in front of the ramparts/city wall was established through a sequence of boreholes at the southern edge of the excavation area.

North Walls Fire Station and Faberlux Yard, Lower Brook Street (SU 4845 2968) (Site UID: TBA)

Evaluation & geoarchaeological borehole survey

PCA West and ARCA (University of Winchester) conducted the work. Medieval deposits and structural remains associated with the Greyfriars precinct that stood on the site from the 13th to the 16th century together with later post-medieval dissolution deposits and modern made-ground were encountered. The highest significant archaeological remains were recorded at less than 0.6m below ground level. These were observed to overlie deep alluvial deposits in two sondages mechanically excavated in each trench. The alluvial sequence was assessed in detail and an archaeological and geo-archaeological deposit model developed for the site.

Three broad sub-surface sedimentary units were noted in the boreholes: river gravels dating to the Late Pleistocene, overlain by an interbedded sequence of tufas, peats and organic muds, which in turn were overlain by deposits of made ground. The latter consist of grey fine-grained sediments with anthropogenic inclusions, capped by demolition and levelling deposits.

Lateral variation in the deposition of tufas and the floristic composition of the peats indicate localised variability in the depositional environment at the site. Whilst thick tufa and reed peats indicative of reed swamp and channel marginal environments occur in the north of the site (Fire Station), wood peats indicative of a wet wooded environment occur in the south (Faberlux Yard). Based on data from other sites, this alluvial suite is likely to date from the Early-Middle Holocene (Mesolithic to Bronze Age).

Old Guard House and Provost Cells, Southgate Street (SU 4781 2925) (Site UID: TBA) Building recording

Building recording was by PCA West of unlisted 19th-century buildings, forming part of the Lower Barracks, prior to their redevelopment. The Provost House and Provost Cells site are a rare survival of one of the earliest military prisons in Britain, thought to have been built c.1850. The former Guard House was built upon the re-

mains of the historic City Wall. Evidence for alterations and the development of the buildings were traced and a record of their current state made.

St Elizabeth's College (SU 482 288) (Site UID: TBA)

Excavation

Further archaeological excavations at St Elizabeth's College By Dick Whinney

Introduction

Following excavations on the site of the church of St Elizabeth's College in 2011 and 2012 (Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society Newsletters 57 and 61), volunteers working under the auspices of WARG (the Winchester society for archaeology and local history) returned in the first two weeks of August 2014, for a further season of investigation.



Fig. 14 Section through the west end of the chapel

The excavation

Based on the earlier discoveries, the dig had three main objectives. 1) To continue to investigate the western end of the chapel, to try to fully understand its origins and development. 2) To examine a further area of the central portion of the chapel, to gain a better understanding of the transition from nave to chancel. 3) To try to locate the remnants of the three altars at the east end of the chapel.

The west end of the chapel

Further excavations were carried out at the north-west corner of the building, to try to resolve the rather unclear sequence uncovered in 2011 and 2012. It was postulated that the remains might provide evidence for an earlier, pre 14th-century building. Although the area is badly damaged by Victorian and later foul drains, careful and painstaking excavations yielded evidence for a complex sequence of construction, repair and demolition (Fig. 14).

The overall sequence of construction, seen elsewhere on the site, was confirmed. The foundations and superstructure of the church were built on a massive

chalk raft, presumably laid to provide a solid platform in an area of high water levels but, as previously reported, this north-west corner of the chapel suffered from some structural weakness that required additional buttressing and support. Perhaps the underlying ground was wetter and thus had poorer load-bearing qualities than in other parts of the chapel. The alignments of the foundations in this corner were not perfect, and had to be corrected at the time of building. Although previously suspected as perhaps indicating the remains of an earlier structure, it is now thought that the misalignment and corrections created an inherent structural weak-

ness, resulting in later subsidence both internally and externally, and necessitating further buttressing and repair. There is some evidence for internal wooden scaffolding to support the internal repair work, but there is no clear evidence for a pre 14th-century structure.

An area of apparently in-situ tiles (Fig. 15) was initially thought to have survived the 16th century demolition. Close examination, however, suggests that they might be dated as late as the 1960s, perhaps as part of a modern experiment to recreate something of the floor.

It was previously thought that the isolated, substantial stone-lined burial at the west end may have been related to a possible earlier structure. In 2013 a sample of the human remains from the burial were sent for radio-carbon dating. The remains, of a male aged between 36 and 45, were dated to AD 1313, at 95.4% probability, thus placing the burial squarely in the life time of the chapel.



Fig.15 Tile flooring from the west end of the chapel

The central area of the chapel

In 2012 investigations in the central part of the church uncovered a complex arrangement of masonry wall foundations and associated structures, together with a number of human burials in stone coffins or tombs. In 2014 it was confirmed that there were two steps leading from the nave into the chancel; these steps were the width of the nave. A further grave was located, but this had been robbed of its stone lining. The demolition debris was rich in Purbeck marble shafts, probably from windows, together with much dressed stone and decorated floor tiles. Another disturbance in the area was confirmed as a trench dug in the 1960s!

A sample from the remains of the burial excavated in 2012, a possible male, over 45 years old, was also sent for radio-carbon dating. These remains were dated to 1306, at 95.4% probability, demonstrating that he was interred only a few years after the completion of the chapel in 1304.

The east end of the chapel

In 2014 a concerted effort was made to try to identify remains of the three altars recorded in documents, as being located at the east end of the chapel. At a central point in the east wall, where the central altar once stood, a large deposit of cut chalk blocks was discovered. These blocks formed the remains of a foundation structure of some strength, such as might be required to support the weight of an altar with its masonry. No similar foundation has been found elsewhere on the site, and it therefore seems reasonable to interpret this as the central altar foundation. No trace of the superstructure of this or the other two altars survived.

Acknowledgements

Once again, WARG would like to acknowledge the significant financial help and practical support given to the excavation by Winchester College. Equally, without the unstinting involvement and dedicated support of WARG members, together with students from both local and more far flung colleges and universities, the excavation could not have revealed the substantial amounts of new information about the building, thereby enhancing our knowledge and understanding of what was undoubtedly one of Winchester's significant medieval religious complexes.

Silver Hill (SU 484 294) (Site UID: TBA)

Watching brief & geoarchaeological boreholes

PCA West and ARCA (University of Winchester) carried out the programme of works. A series of geoarchaeological boreholes was sunk over the development area in conjunction with geotechnical site investigations. Formal reporting has yet to take place, however the results will provide high quality data on palaeoenvironmental remains and deposit thicknesses in the lower part of the historic city, together with a detailed deposit model for the area.



Fig. 16 The Lockburn under south end of No. 9 The Close showing probable eleventh-century side walls and vault. Photo : J Crook

Works Yard, Winchester Cathedral Close (SU 48143 2914) (Site UID: TBA) Evaluation

The Cathedral Archaeologist (John Crook) investigated the surviving remains of the medieval drain known as the Lockburn (Fig. 16) to assess the impact that a proposed new electricity sub-station would have. The Lockburn crossed the site and surviving remains of it were traced, with the watercourse appearing to have been modified in the post-Commonwealth period when the domestic accommodation provided for the cathedral canons was much altered and rebuilt.