

Archaeology in Hampshire



Annual Report 2016

INTRODUCTION

Welcome to the Annual Report of Archaeology in Hampshire for 2016. 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 the city and the identifiers are those of the city's HER. 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 2016 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. The Hampshire Field Club is acknowledged for financial assistance. I am particularly indebted to Alan Whitney of the Environment Department (HCC) for providing information from the AHBR database. I am grateful to the various archaeological organisations, both amateur and professional that have provided information (in no particular order): Ingrid Peckham (Southampton City Council HER), Prof. Tony King (University of Winchester), Jessica Cook (Cotswold Archaeology), Clare Randall (Context One Archaeological Services), Katherine Marshall (Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. (West), Edward Roberts, Karen Thomas (Mola), Pippa Bradley (Wessex Archaeology), Tracy Matthews (Winchester City Council HER), Chris Sellen (WARG), Jennifer Macey (Historic Environment Record Assistant, Portsmouth Museums Service), Steve Ford (Thames Valley Archaeological Services), Ruth Shaffrey (Oxford Archaeology), Gary Marshall (The National Trust). Special thanks have to be extended to Katie Hinds for bringing together so admirably the selection of PAS finds. Finally I am grateful to Mike Broderick for uploading the report onto the Hampshire Field Club website and managing its content on my behalf.

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Front cover A hexagonal structure, a possible Romano-British temple, from Meonstoke. Excavated by the Meon Valley Archaeology and Heritage Group and the University of Winchester.

BASINGSTOKE AND DEANE

Basingstoke and Dean

Kempshott Park (SU 459763 147451) (Site UID: 69496)

Watching brief

Monitoring of the redevelopment of a vacant industrial site Cotswold Archaeology revealed part of the cellar and wall foundations of the original Kempshott House.

See also: Clutterbuck, J & Kennedy, R 2016 *Kempshott Park, Basingstoke*, unpubl report.

Worting Road, land south of (SU 460284 151747) (Site UID: 69190)

Evaluation

The work was by Wessex Archaeology and revealed two shallow pits containing the skeletons of possible calves. Pottery from within the fill of the pits indicates an 18th-century date. Both burials were located just to the east of Worting Farm either side of an undated trackway. Two undated post holes, possibly reflecting a fence line that delineates the trackway, were also recorded.

See also: Thompson, S 2016 *Land South of Worting Road, Worting*, unpubl report.

Bramley

Beggarwood Lane, land at (SU 459861 148221) (Site UID: 69115)

Excavation

An excavation was undertaken Cotswold Archaeology of features identified by an evaluation of the site. Fourteen trenches were excavated and archaeological remains were found in eight of them. A pit, 0.35m by 0.3m by 0.14m deep, contained a deposit of 90 iron nails of Roman type, together with carbonised plant material including cereal grains. Eight pits or postholes were found in a trench and it is possible these features extended beyond the confines of the trench and probably indicate an unidentified structure.

See also: Kennedy, R 2016 *Land at Beggarwood Lane, Basingstoke – Archaeological Excavation*, unpubl report.

Chineham

33

Aurum, Crockford Lane (SU 65670 56030) (Site UID: 39668)

Evaluation

Wessex Archaeology excavated 11 trial trenches at Crockford Lane in advance of a proposed housing development. A small number of undated ditches were recorded in three trenches, which could be field boundaries associated with a known Iron Age/Romano-British settlement located to the north of the site. There was no archaeological evidence for the Roman road that was projected to cross the site. The only artefacts were post-medieval ceramic building material.

See also: Newton, L 2016 *Aurum, Crockford Lane, Chineham, Basingstoke, Hampshire*, unpubl report.

Monk Sherborne

A339 Kingsclere Road, Manor Farm (SU 60104 54796) (Site UID: TBA)

Geophysical survey

A detailed gradiometer survey was conducted by Wessex Archaeology over 11.28ha of land at Manor Farm in support of a planning application for a new quarry. A Scheduled Monument, an Iron Age 'keyhole' enclosure, lies within the site. Previously unknown internal features within the enclosure were detected, principally comprising discrete pit-like features, post-holes representing a possible palisade and linear ditches. In addition, a field system of unknown date was identified, which extended beyond the surveyed area, together with evidence for possible quarrying. Other anomalies related to areas of superficial geology and ploughing trends associated with historic cultivation.

North Waltham

New Cemetery (SU 55837 45176) (Site UID: TBA) Evaluation

Work carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology (West) uncovered the remains of an *in situ* urn, possibly an urned cremation burial. Also uncovered were three small pits, two with evidence of burning, and a possible ditch terminus. Work in 2017 will include the recovery of the urned cremation.

Nutley

Nutley Manor (SU 60940 44447) (Site UID: 69262) Evaluation

Context One Archaeological Services Ltd carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording in mitigation of the excavation of a pond in the grounds of Nutley Manor. The site of the pond, adjacent to the road through Nutley village, was previously occupied by buildings which are represented on 19th- and 20th-century maps. Whilst the surrounding area had been terraced, the pond location was regarded as the most likely area where archaeological features and deposits might be preserved.

Despite this potential, few features were encountered. The deposit sequence across the site was a disturbed clay silt soil with frequent modern building debris overlying the natural chalk. This probably relates to the previous terracing of the site. A post-medieval/modern well of brick construction, filled with modern building rubble, was exposed, along with a stub of drystone wall which may have been related to it. Two undated features were identified cutting the natural chalk, comprising one post-hole and one small pit or large post-hole. Neither feature contained any finds but may relate to the buildings shown on historic maps.

See also: Randall, C 2016 *Nutley Manor, Nutley, Basingstoke, Hampshire*, unpubl report.

Overton

London Road, land to the north of, Overton (SU 51905 50027) (Site UID: 69539)

Evaluation & excavation

Work carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology (West) recorded three sunken-featured buildings (SFB) and pits dating to the early Saxon period. All features contained a variety of finds including pottery, Roman CBM, non-local stone, animal bone and from a SFB a single late Roman nummus of the house of Theodosius.

See also: Brown, J 2016 *Land North of London Road, Overton, Hampshire*, unpubl report.

Sherborne St. John

Park Prewett (SU 6162 5423) (Site UID: TBA) Excavation

Excavations were carried out by Oxford Archaeology on land north of Park Prewett on behalf of CgMs Consulting in advance of residential development. Two areas were investigated. The location of the excavated areas was determined by the results of a previous evaluation by Archaeology South-East.

Two parallel linear ditches crossed the entirety of the western trench in Area A. The small number of finds associated with these ditches include those belonging to the later Neolithic or early Bronze Age, late Bronze Age or early Iron Age and Roman periods. While dating is not secure, the presence of similar nearby Roman parallel ditches suggests that the ditches in Area A belong to this period. The only other prehistoric feature in Area A is a pit containing 20 sherds from a single vessel of probable middle to later Bronze Age date. A north-west - south-east oriented ditch found in the evaluation is of probable Middle Iron Age date but was not picked up in any of the excavation trenches.

A further pair of ditches run broadly parallel to those described in Area A, but are probably of a much later date: butchered animal bones demonstrate halving of the carcass, and the fairly fresh condition of the bone is consistent with a post-medieval date. A linear ditch ran across the entirety of

Area B. This ditch probably represents a continuation of the line of a field boundary shown to the south-west on the 1897 six-inch OS map and was probably part of the boundary of an earlier rectangular field before it was removed, creating the L-shaped field present in 1897. Four sherds of pottery of medieval sandy ware dating to c. 1225-1350 were found in the fill of the ditch.

The Vyne (SU6372757042) (Site UID: TBA) Building recording

The National Trust undertook a measured survey of the face of a substantial brick culvert located just outside the south-west corner of the walled gardens at The Vyne. Recent research suggests this culvert was built during the first half of the 18th century to provide an outflow for the stream above the main lake. It runs for several hundred metres through the gardens and where it exits beside the walled garden it forms a broad arch measuring 2.85m in width and 1.05m in height above the water line. The survey was undertaken in advance of conservation to consolidate the brick facing which was in danger of collapse. The central section of the arch incorporates a 10cm deep indent, and it is also flanked by slightly projecting brick piers. The likely explanation for this detailing is that the arch was probably originally faced with some form of rustic fake rockwork, thus forming an eye-catcher within the gardens. Examination of old plans for the gardens suggests the culvert originally exited within the confines of the walled gardens but sometime after 1840 the western boundary wall was moved eastwards, thereafter excluding the culvert from the gardens.

See also: Marshall, G 2016 *Observations on the Brick Culvert below the Main Lake at The Vyne*, unpubl report.

Whitchurch

Manor Farm, Bloswood Lane, Whitchurch (SU 4586 4820) (Site UID: TBA) Evaluation
& excavation

A previous earthwork survey, a small evaluation trench and a geophysical survey had suggested that a circular mound is probably the remains of a round barrow of Bronze Age date. A second phase of field evaluation was carried out by Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd on the previously uninvestigated 2ha area of the site to determine if there were any other archaeological or palaeoenvironmental deposits in the area. A small Bronze Age pit, an undated gully and a shallow dark spread with burnt flint were observed. Two small area excavations revealed a few more pits and a large feature that is probably a burnt mound. Post-excavation analysis is still ongoing but late Neolithic, Middle Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age elements have been identified. A series of radiocarbon dates should be available shortly.

See also: Esteves, L 2016 *Land at Manor Farm, Bloswood Lane, Whitchurch, Hampshire*, unpubl report.

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www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp and draft publication reports are available on request: email: tvas@tvas.co.uk.

EAST HAMPSHIRE

Ashford Hill with Headley

Old Camps, Newbury Rd (SU 451870 162195) (Site UID: 69165) Watching brief

John Moore Heritage Services carried out a watching brief prior to the development of two two-storey dwellings, with the aim of investigating the presence of suspected Roman occupation based on evidence from nearby (UID: 21051). The observations revealed activity from the prehistoric period up until the 20th century, with Roman activity indicated by a group of post holes and two pits, though only a single sherd of abraded Roman pottery was identified.

See also: Celovský, A & Manisse, P-D 2016 *Archaeological Watching Brief/Recording Action at Old Camps, Newbury Road, Headley*, unpubl report.

Bordon

Whitehill and Bordon Relief Road Phase II Advance Site Clearance Works (SU 78830 35495 to SU 79230 33920) (Site UID: 68997) Watching brief

Wessex Archaeology undertook a watching brief during site clearance works comprising monitoring of tree stump removal and a walkover survey to identify unknown earthworks. No below-ground archaeological remains were identified and the only earthworks were related to the disused light military Bordon Branch Railway.

See also: Pieteron, V 2016 *Whitehill & Bordon Relief Road Phase II Advance Site Clearance Works*, unpubl report.

Quebec Barracks, Camp Road, Bordon (SU 8000 3610) (Site UID: TBA) Building recording

Buildings of the former barracks were photographically recorded by Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd prior to redevelopment. Nothing of the original (early 20th-century) camp remained and the surviving buildings, mostly dating between 1910 and 1937, had been substantially modified, with only the occasional door appearing to be original. Other buildings on the site are more recent.

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www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp and draft publication reports are available on request: email: tvas@tvass.co.uk See also: Wallis, S & Elliott, G 2016 *Quebec Barracks, Camp Road*, unpubl report.

Petersfield

Land at Buckmore Farm, Petersfield (SU 73715 23810) (Site UID: 69600) Evaluation

Wessex Archaeology excavated five trial trenches on land south of Buckmore Farm revealing a small number of ditches of probable post-medieval to modern date, mainly located in the west of the site. These features are not visible as field boundaries on historic maps and therefore it is suggested that they functioned as a drainage system. Small quantities of post-medieval artefacts were recovered and two pieces of unstratified worked flint, including a pyramidal blade core of Mesolithic or early Neolithic date.

See also: Capps, P & Brennan, N *Land at Buckmore Farm, Petersfield, Hampshire*, unpubl report.

Petersfield Heath

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. Barrows 8, 16 and 17 were subject to investigation during the fourth season of the project. Barrow 8 (SU 475769 122949; Site UID: 18487) was revealed to be a turf constructed mound, situated on top of a low ridge serving to enhance the mound. Several patches of dense charcoal and charred wood were identified, including a burnt plank sat on or just above the buried ground surface. Furthermore, a collared urn, a form commonly associated with cremations, was recovered from within one of these charcoal rich deposits. A mineral replaced organic object - loosely cup shaped in form - was also recovered in conjunction with the collared urn. The ditch of barrow 16 (SU 475657 122775; Site UID: 18494) was found to be insubstantial but the remnants of its external bank were evident. There was little evidence for pre-Modern finds though an amount of charcoal was discovered from a notch on the inner edge of the eastern edge of the ditch. Although once postulated to be hut circles, the lack of stake/post holes and entrances seemingly confirm that this was a ritual feature, rather than domestic in origin. Barrow 17 (SU 475678 122776; Site UID: 18496) was found to have a very shallow surrounding ditch, with unequivocal but very low traces of an accompanying bank. Most significantly, the base of the ditch was also found to contain significant spreads of charcoal, as well as a mineral replaced boar's tusk.

The sixth season of geophysical survey covered Barrows 9 and 10, and the land in between. The resistance at the peak of the mound on Barrow 9 (SU 475794 123055; Site UID: 18488) was relatively high and confined to a small area - perhaps attributed to the root system of a tree. From the results, it was difficult to discern whether the monument represents a small barrow, broadly conforming to a larger mound, or whether it is a remnant of a larger barrow. There was a patch of high resistance on top of Barrow 10 (SU 475836 123072; Site UID: 18489), corresponding to the remaining mound, though the truncation on the western side of the mound does not distinguish itself from the adjacent land. Further understanding of the past disturbance will be sought by future excavation. A resistivity survey was undertaken on Barrows 16 and 17. This included a pilot study in order to identify the best available survey method due to the nature of the soil. Barrow 16 was problematic due to past foliage coverage. Whilst this was mostly cleared, mature trees, debris and mulch still remained and is believed to have reduced the contrast visibility. Despite this a possible elliptical ditch, measuring approximately 16m x 20m with an inner bank is visible on the density plot. Barrow 17 has previously been surveyed and had been 'topped' in 2015, however the previous survey could not be aligned with the metric markers. Since then the bracken has been cleared revealing the western marker and the subsequent survey detected a ring of greater resistivity, approximately 7m in diameter, probably to be associated with the barrow described by Piggott and shown on his plan in this position. There is, however, an outside chance that the feature represents a hut circle. See also: Needham, S & Anelay, G 2016 *Bulletin no. 9*, unpubl report.

Rowlands Castle

Markwells Wood (SU 475452 114349) (Site UID: 69191) Field survey

A surface collection of pottery was discovered during field survey (as part of the Secrets of the High Woods Project, South Downs National Park Authority) on a sub-rectangular terrace on the north facing slope of Markwells Woods. The assemblage comprises 20 sherds of 1st-century pottery, representing the early products of the Rowlands Castle Roman pottery industry.

See also: Thorne, A & Doherty, A 2016 *Pottery Report, Markwells Woods, Hampshire / West Sussex*, unpubl report.

Whitehill

Barrows, Cranmer Pond Group (SU 478597 133745) (Site UID: 69146) Field survey

A new barrow cemetery has been discovered by the Regional Barrows Team working with the People of the Heath project. The new cemetery overlooks Cranmer Pond and comprises four relatively well preserved mounds in a linear alignment with a smaller fifth mound abutting the most north-easterly of the line.

See also: Needham, S & Stevenson, S 2016 *Cranmer Pond, Whitehill, Hampshire: a new Bronze Age barrow group in the Woolmer/Longmoor complex*, unpubl report.

Hogmoor Inclosure (Area 1), Bordon Garrison (SU 479000 135200) (Site UID: 69703)

Field walking

Headland Archaeology carried out a programme of walking at Hogmoor Inclosure, prior to the redevelopment of Bordon Garrison and the surrounding land. The majority of finds recovered were of a modern provenance, though the earliest activity can be broadly attributed to the prehistoric period.

See also: James, P 2016 *Archaeological Field-walking at Hogmoor Inclosure (Area 1), Bordon Garrison, Hampshire*, unpubl report.

EASTLEIGH

Bishopstoke

Stoke Park Farm (SU 47768 20331) (Site UID: TBA) Evaluation

An evaluation by Cotswold Archaeology recorded a palaeochannel. Two worked flints and a sherd of late prehistoric pottery were retrieved from the topsoil.

See also: Cotswold Archaeology, 2015 *Stoke Park Farm, Bishopstoke, Hampshire: archaeological evaluation*, unpubl report 15774. <http://reports.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk/archaeological-reports/>.

Botley

Boorley Green, land at (SU 450669 115332) (Site UID: 69164) Evaluation & excavation

Worked carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology (West) recorded five Middle to Late Bronze Age urned cremation burials, one of which was seen in the 2015 PCA evaluation (see 2015 Annual Report). They were aligned in a single row and pottery analysis suggested that they were in chronological order from north east to south-west. Only one of the urns contained human bones, although all had evidence of burning. A further 84 evaluation trenches were also excavated but revealed no other significant archaeology.

See also Kaines, J 2016 *Land at Boorley Green, Hampshire: an archaeological evaluation*, unpubl report.

Kaines, J 2016 *Land at Boorley Green, Hampshire: an archaeological evaluation report (Phase 2 & 3)*, unpubl report.

Bursledon

Land at Providence Hill (SU 4853 1050) (Site UID: TBA) Evaluation

Trenching by Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd revealed a low volume of archaeological features comprising a possibly medieval ditch (based on a single sherd of pottery that may be redeposited) and which may be shown on a 19th-century map. A pit produced a single sherd of possible Roman pottery. Several more gullies and pits were recorded but the limited dating evidence recovered suggests a late post-medieval or modern date for most of them.

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West End

Hatch Farm (SU 4628 1505) (Site UID: TBA) Evaluation

One Bronze Age ditch and one Iron Age ditch were revealed, plus an unstratified Mesolithic flint by Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd. However, most of the site had no archaeological potential.

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www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp and draft publication reports are available on request: email: tvas@tvas.co.uk.

See also: Taylor, A 2016 *Hatch Farm, West End, Eastleigh, Hampshire*, unpubl report.

FAREHAM

Newgate Lane South, B3385 (SU 5721 0340 and SU 5720 0395 to 5730 030) (Site UID: TBA) Evaluation

An evaluation by Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd along a new road line consisted of geophysical survey followed by trenching. The geophysics suggested only a limited number of anomalies had archaeological potential. The trenching confirmed that there were only a few minor gullies, none of which could be dated, although one did contain a single tiny sherd of possibly prehistoric pottery. All TVAS unpublished fieldwork reports are available on our website: www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp and draft publication reports are available on request: email: tvas@tvas.co.uk See also, Sanchez, D 2016 B3385 Newgate Lane South, Fareham, Hampshire, unpubl report.

East Gate, Portchester Castle (SU 62475 04560) (Site UID: TBA) Watching brief

Wessex Archaeology monitored conservation repair works to the East Gate at Portchester Castle to comply with a condition of the Scheduled Monument Consent. The repair work involved the removal of corroded iron structural supports that had been inserted into the arch of the gate during the mid-20th century. Stonework was removed in order to access the area, and as much of this material as possible was retained for reinstatement, following the insertion of a new structural support. The recording comprised inspection, photography and the preparation of a drawn record of the built structure.

West Curtain Wall, Portchester Castle (SU 62397 04626) (Site UID: TBA)
Built heritage survey

Wessex Archaeology undertook a rectified photographic survey and fabric analysis on the west curtain wall of Portchester Castle. The investigated wall is aligned north-east to south-west and measures approximately 71m in length, extending from the Keep to the Landgate. As expected, considering the long occupation of the castle, there is evidence of multiple phases of construction with very apparent repair, repointing and modification. It was possible to identify areas of phasing of the build, despite the surface of the wall being weathered and partially obscured by vegetation in some places.

GOSPORT

Gosport

Haslar Hospital, Cross Link/Site of War Defences (SU 461827 98810) (Site UID: 57652)
Building recording

Following the receipt of planning permission and listed building consent for the re-development of the hospital, a programme of building recording was carried out on the Cross Link by Keevil Heritage Ltd. Recording has taken place over a number of years and continued into 2016.

HART

Crandall

Watery Lane, Church Crookham (SU 480032 150256) (Site UID: 24208 & 24237)
Building recording

Cotswold Archaeology undertook recording of two Type 24 pillboxes prior to residential development. Access was available to the interior of Pillbox 24208. Pillbox 24237 was generally well pre-

served and a point of interest, but the interior of the monument was not recorded due to safety concerns.

See also: Nichol, M 2016 *Pillbox HER 24237 & Pillbox HER 24208, Land at Watery Lane, Church Crookham, Hampshire*, unpubl report.

Watery Lane, land at Church Crookham (SU 480150 151120) (Site UID: 69331) Evaluation
Cotswold Archaeology were commissioned to undertake the work. Ninety-three trenches were excavated, with 58 revealing features of predominantly medieval, post-medieval and modern date, but there was isolated evidence of prehistoric activity from two trenches. A single 8L soil sample was taken from a posthole producing a small assemblage that included a fragment of a silex stone and a moderately high number of charcoal fragments. It is possible that this represents a dump of hearth material, perhaps indicating activity of Bronze Age date.

See also: Nichol, M 2016 *Land at Watery Lane, Church Crookham, Hampshire*, unpubl report.

Odiham

Clevedge House, land adjacent (SU 473144 151626) (Site UID: 69185)

Watching brief

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd. undertook monitoring of groundworks for two houses. Three small pits were discovered and two contained medieval pottery.

See also: Sanchez, D 2016 *Land Adjacent to Clevedge House, Hook Road, North Warnborough*, unpubl report.

Farnham Road, land to south of (SU 474736 151108) (Site UID: 69491) Evaluation
& excavation

Work carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology (West) recorded a total of 54 discrete archaeological features including the full extent of a gully, identified during evaluation, with associated post holes, indicative of a roundhouse. A pit also identified during the evaluation was fully recorded. A sub rectangular feature containing a single fill comprised of burnt flint was uncovered in the south east corner of the site; it is suggested that this could be a trough associated with a burnt mound, an enigmatic form of Bronze Age feature. However, the Site appears to have been subject to significant horizontal truncation which would have scattered any such mounds.

Hayes, T 2016 *Land to the South of Farnham Road, Odiham, Hampshire*, unpubl report.

North Warnborough (various locations)

Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA) have been carrying out test pitting since 2013 to assess the archaeology of the area. As in previous years the majority of the finds were pottery dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods, with the earliest material from the 12th century.

See <http://www.access.arch.cam.ac.uk/reports/hampshire/north-warnborough> for the location of the test pits and analysis of the pottery by Paul Blinkhorn.

See also: Blinkhorn, P 2016 *Pottery from North Warnborough Test-Pits 2016 (NWA/16)*, unpubl report.

HAVANT

Havant

Land at Blendworth Crescent (SU 71405 07345) (Site UID: 69597) Evaluation

Wessex Archaeology excavated ten trial trenches at Blendworth Crescent in advance of a proposed housing development. A field boundary ditch, shown on an 1842 tithe map, was identified and contained modern material. No further archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were encountered.

A depth of modern made ground overlay the natural geology in some trenches, evidence of prior ground levelling.

See also: Williams, R 2016 *Land at Blendworth Crescent, Havant, Hampshire*, unpubl report.

39 Langstone Road (SU 471650 105342) (Site UID: 69307) Recorded observation

A number of Roman finds (pottery and a limestone mortarium) were recovered approx. 450-600mm below the surface during the excavation of a soakaway to the rear of the property.

NEW FOREST

Ellingham, Harbridge and Ibsley

Bleak Hill II (SU 413073 110967) (Site UID: 68545) Watching brief

Observations during the stripping of overburden prior to the quarrying of aggregate were by Wessex Archaeology. Two shallow pits were revealed. Pit 1, 0.35m by 0.7m by 0.39m deep, contained a quantity of domestic beaker ware of the Early Bronze Age. Pit 2, 0.64m by 0.86m and 0.18m deep, contained a small quantity of Late Neolithic Grooved Ware and worked flint.

See also: Wessex Archaeology, 2016 *Watching Brief at Hammer-Warren Quarry, Bleak Hill II - Phase 12 June 2016*, unpubl report.

Fawley

Ashlett Fisheries (SU 447714 103349) (Site UID: 56932) Radiocarbon dating

Two separate fish weirs and associated basket structures were recorded as part of a masters degree programme of research. The structures were built at different times but have been assigned a possible medieval date based on tool marks in the wood. Radiocarbon dating in 2016 gave a calibrated result (68% Probability) Cal AD 770 to 885 (Cal BP 1180 to 1065).

See also: Cooper, J C 2016 *The Ashlett Fisheries - A Survey of Fish Weirs and Potential Basket Traps in Southampton Water*, unpubl MA degree.

Godshill

Cockley Bushes, Leadenhall (NGR SU 198155) (Site UID: TBA) Excavation

As part of its systematic survey work in the Open Forest, the New Forest History and Archaeology Group survey team located a circular platform feature terraced into the valley side at Leadenhall (Fig. 1). The site was investigated by excavation in August 2015, with the unexpected result that the platform was not for habitation, but appeared to be linked to charcoal-burning. Finds were very few, being limited to a small number of struck flakes and a quantity of fire-affected flint. Large pieces of charcoal were also recovered, and radiocarbon dates from these yielded dates of 2046 ± 35 BP and 1939 ± 35 BP (SUERC-65053 and 65054), placing the charcoal-burning activity into the Late Iron Age to Early Roman period. At the time of the excavation, a second platform site was surveyed, approximately 100 m to the east, and a third was also identified in the Cockley Bushes area, but not surveyed. These Platform Sites are a new monument type for the New Forest, and suggest that woodland management, charcoal preparation and processing was the primary activity to be associated with them.

The excavation was directed by Prof A C King, University of Winchester, on behalf of the New Forest History and Archaeology Group, with kind permission of the Forestry Commission and the New Forest National Park. A report on the excavation is published in *New Forest History & Archaeology Group Report 8, 2016*.



Fig. 1 View of the Leadenhall excavation from the south, scale 2 m.

Downton

Downton Manor Farm Excavation

A programme of excavation was undertaken at the farm by Southern Archaeological Services. A curvilinear feature originally identified on aerial photographs was excavated and was found to represent a Bronze Age barrow containing six urned cremation burials (SU 42757 593370; Site UID: 29880). Half of the ring ditch was excavated, the other half having been machined away. The surviving element suggests a diameter of 12.6m, the ditch being 0.5 - 0.7m wide with a maximum depth of 0.36m. Within the ring were 12 small circular pits and one larger central grave. Six pits contained cinery urns. Cremated human bone was found in tiny quantities as well as small flecks of charcoal. Several pits outside the ring ditch were also found to contain urned cremation burials (SU 427650 93425; Site UID: 69673).

At (SU 427667 93337; Site UID: 65499) a Bronze Age occupation site, consisting of penannular enclosures, ditches, postholes and other features was uncovered. The penannular enclosures contained postholes and pit-like features and could be interpreted as fenced compounds or working areas. A large ditch forming the main enclosure, 72m by 40m, was found but there was no sign of an entrance. The ditch varied in width from 1.8m to 3.2m and was up to 0.8m deep. This feature produced a mix of Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery, but in such small quantities as to suggest that it was back-filled soon after being dug. Several ditches were uncovered possibly representing field boundaries or land divisions.

At (SU 427634 93365; Site UID: 65502) an Iron Age occupation site consisting of three round houses, a droveway and kiln was uncovered, which could be interpreted as a farmstead, possibly a continuation of the Bronze Age occupation site that it overlays. A ditch containing Iron Age pottery was uncovered and may have enclosed the settlement. At (SU 427621 93447; Site UID: 69675) a circular post-built structure, possibly a round house, was excavated consisting of 14 post holes that described a feature with a diameter of 8.9m and with a gap on the southeast side.

See also: Beaverstock, K, Molloy, T & Preston, S 2016 *Downton Manor Farm, Downton, Hampshire*, unpubl report.

PORTSMOUTH

Portsea Island

Ports Creek, Anchorage Park Coastal Defence Scheme (SU 467028 104156)
(Site UID: 68589 & 69135) Watching brief

Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA) observed work carried out as part of the defence scheme. A series of square cross section timbers are visible in the channel of Ports Creek. Excavation revealed a series of timber stakes running parallel to the existing coastal defences (Site UID: 68589), and probably related to the stakes running parallel to the existing coastal defences recorded to the south west (Site UID: 69135). The features probably formed part of a timber revetment or structure related to tidal management.

See also: Banikov, M 2016 *Anchorage Park Coastal Defence Scheme*, unpubl report.

Portsmouth

King Richard School, Allway Avenue (SU 462900 105900) (Site UID: 69113) Evaluation

Prior to the construction of a three-storey school building, Wessex Archaeology were commissioned to undertake a six trench evaluation. No discrete features were identified but a handful of residual artefacts were recovered including pottery from the late Bronze Age / early Iron Age periods.

See also: Thompson, S 2016 *King Richard School, Allaway Avenue, Portsmouth, Hampshire*, unpubl report.

Purbrook

College Road, Campdown (SU 6916 0715) (Site UID: TBA) Geophysical survey

A range of magnetic anomalies were recorded by Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd. Several of these are likely to be of archaeological origin, indicating the presence of buried cut features (pits and ditches) as well as possible structural remains. The layout of the anomalies suggests a large square courtyard with buildings along the northern and western ranges and a further enclosure to the east. A ditch-lined trackway leading southwards towards the line of the Roman road was also identified.

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RUSHMOOR

Farnborough

Imperial Arms Pub (SU 487699 156566) (Site UID: 69231) Evaluation

The evaluation was undertaken by West Sussex Archaeology and consisted of the excavation of two trial trenches followed by a watching brief. A round-bottomed ditch running NNE - SSW was found that contained pottery of 14th- to 15th-century date. A small circular feature contained 93 sherds of Surrey/Hants Whiteware pottery dated from the 16th to 17th century. Three pits, the largest being 3.3m by 2m and 0.6m deep, produced pottery dated from the 14th to the 18th century and a possible post hole contained five sherds of 16th- to 17th-century pottery.

See also: Anelay, G 2016 *Report on a Programme of Archaeological Works at Imperial Arms Pub, Farnborough Street, Farnborough*, unpubl report.

SOUTHAMPTON

Southampton

Amoy Street, Former Bedford House Site (SU 4170 1282) (Site UID: SU 4170 1282; SOU 1703; BUARC project code 0139) Evaluation

BUARC, Bournemouth University's archaeological field unit, were commissioned to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation for a proposed housing development on land at Bedford House. Eight trenches were excavated targeting areas that were least likely to have been disturbed by the construction of Bedford House, which was erected in the 1970s on the site of Victorian terraced housing and a public house. Recent demolition work on Bedford House had taken place prior to the archaeological evaluation commencing.

A furrow system represented the earliest phase of activity and the Site was former farming land prior to the Victorian housing development.

Four Victorian brick structures were identified including two walls, a cellar and a possible surface. The features were undisturbed by the development. The project has demonstrated that post-medieval deposits were present on-site and the comparison with historic mapping has identified a number of urban late post-mediaeval deposits including a possible burnt deposit. The maps correlate directly to the archaeological remains encountered within the evaluation trenches.

538 Butts Road (SU 4672 1178) (Site UID: SOU 1724) Watching brief

Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit carried an archaeological watching brief on groundworks and recorded natural and modern deposits, plus two features of possible prehistoric date. It is not certain whether these features were archaeological or natural but both contained charcoal flecks and fire-reddened flints. One contained a flint blade fragment, while the other produced flecks of burnt clay. Similar features were investigated at the Eastpoint Centre (SOU 1521 and SOU 1652) where one was radiocarbon dated to 160BC to AD60 (at 95% probability), although others with worked flints were probably earlier in date.

5 Carlton Crescent (SU 4201 1283) (Site UID: SOU 1730; HBAS 16307)

Building recording

The Historic Building Advisory Service was commissioned to undertake an assessment of the historic nature and character of the building to understand its means of construction as well as any subsequent alterations. A documentary survey was also performed.

The external shell of the building, from basement floor to parapet wall height on the front and side elevations, is largely original. However the building has been much altered, probably over the last thirty years or so. Internally there has been substantial change and re-ordering of the rooms with dividing walls removed, others altered and new ones inserted. The original roof structure has been removed and replaced with a modern steel framed structure that entailed raising the head of the parapet walls on the front and sides. At the rear of the building a new connection was added to the lift shaft and head of the stairwell with the top section of this being in anodised aluminium framing supporting bronze double glazing units.

33 Carlton Crescent, Avondale House (SU 4200 1278) (Site UID: SOU 1706; SCCAU 1253) Building recording

Recording work by the Archaeology Unit of Southampton City Council was carried out in the Grade II listed building that was built in 1833 for James Hawkins Thring, a successful wine merchant. Later tenants included Mrs Eliza Purvis, widow of Admiral John Child Purvis (1746-1825) a contemporary of

Nelson. She subsequently bought it and spent the rest of her life there in some style, with a live-in staff of seven - butler, footman and five female servants. The building had been re-organised and extended in the 1920s, when it was turned into offices. In the 1950s a basement car park was inserted, and most recently it had been a pub. The recording work was confined to the attic area and a fireplace on the second floor. The work in the attic area revealed an original flat roof and lead rainwater system. The flat roof was presumably built to prevent the roof ridge from spoiling the classical lines of the upper part of the building, but it was later replaced with a pitched roof, probably due to water ingress at some point between the wars when practicality overcame style. The brickwork to the rear of the fireplace suggested that there had been a hob to either side of the fire to allow hot food and drinks to be prepared in the bedroom.

Holy Family Catholic Primary School, Mansel Road West, Millbrook (SU 3751 1489)

(Site UID: SOU 1707) Evaluation

The Archaeology Unit of Southampton City Council carried out an evaluation excavation at land to the north of the school. The site lies in an area of prehistoric and later archaeology, and an evaluation was required as a condition of the planning permission. Natural brickearth was 0.2m below the surface in all trenches. Its upper portion had been subject to weathering and bioturbation and was about 0.5m thick. The lower portion was clean brickearth and was at least another 0.5m thick. The weathered brickearth contained flint flakes and burnt flints indicating prehistoric activity in the area. Four features were identified: two were probably tree disturbances; one may have been a ditch; and the other was a modern soakaway. One burnt flint was recovered from the possible ditch. No significant finds except a few prehistoric flints were found.

See also: SCC AU report 1234.

Former Ford Site, Wide Lane (SU 4448 1620) (Site UID: SOU 1722) Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology at part of the Former Ford Factory. The natural horizon across the site is brickearth deposits overlying river gravels. The brickearth had survived in most areas, apart from where it had been disturbed by modern development. The demolished remains of two World War II air raid shelters were uncovered along the south-west and north-west boundaries of the site. No further archaeological remains or deposits were uncovered.

Former Voodoo Lounge, Vincents Walk (SU 42070 11815) (Site UID: TBA)

Excavation, evaluation & watching brief

Work carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology (West) uncovered a single ditch and a layer dating to the late Romano-British period (2nd-4th century). Also recorded was a sequence of five intercutting ditches on a north-south alignment, that are thought to be late Saxon or early medieval property boundaries. Another similar sequence of ditches recorded on an east-west alignment, flanking the northern end of the Site, may represent a realignment of the ditches forming a northern boundary extending to the west. Also recorded were intercutting domestic refuse pits, some located on east-west alignments. A 17th – 18th-century stone lined pit and stone structure was recorded, which cuts medieval ditches to the east of the site.

Mayfield Road/Portswood Road, former B&Q site (SU 4349 1522) (Site UID: SOU 1701;

SCCAU 1231) Evaluation

Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit carried out an archaeological evaluation excavation of land at the former B&Q Site. A total of 22 evaluation trenches were excavated and a watching brief was conducted on a trial-hole. No trenches could be dug on the line of the 19th-century stream due to the presence of a live sewer. With the exception of burnt flints the oldest finds were a few ceramics of the 18th century.

The work revealed natural deposits, possible prehistoric contexts, and evidence of activity from the 19th century onwards. The natural deposits were of the London Clay Formation.

Historic maps show a stream flowing north-west to south-east across the site. The excavation showed it lay in a steep valley that had filled with several deposits of uncertain date. Some of these deposits contained burnt flints and this may indicate prehistoric activity in the area.

A small ditch and a natural tree-hole may also be of prehistoric date. The ditch produced a burnt flint and could have had an associated bank. Prehistoric remains may survive across the deeper parts of the valley protected by later deposits. The deepest part of the valley could not be investigated due to the sewer.

Early modern evidence included brick walls or foundations for farm buildings shown on 19th-century maps and were parts of South Stoneham Farm, known as Portswood Farm by 1897. Other features such as drains and a possible pond were associated with the farm. A pond is shown in this area on the 1818 plan and Ordnance Survey maps from 1865/8 to 1897 but it was probably too far to the north-west to have been found by the excavation. The 19th-century wall, however, closely matches the position of the north-west wall of the farmhouse first shown on the 1865/8 OS map. Early modern deposits were present in half of the trenches, many were compact and contained cinders and fragments of bricks, fire bricks, and roof tiles. It is probable that these deposits were used to backfill the valley.

The ditch and bank were parallel with a path shown on the 1846 map but it is unlikely that the bank was part of this path. The ditch and path were also parallel with the stream shown on the 1846 map, with the latter about 15m to the north-east of the stream. Modern evidence showed the adaptation of farm buildings for other uses and the landscaping and levelling of the site.

1 Padwell Road, The Avenue Public House (SU 4213 1325) Building recording and watching brief

A building record to Historic England level 2 was made of the public house before its conversion to flats Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit (Site UID: SOU 1704; SCCAU 1229). The date of construction is not known but Padwell Road did not exist in 1863. It is likely that building was at first a domestic dwelling, but had become the licensed premises known as the Avenue Hotel by 1869. Between 1897 and 1909 the lower part of the front elevation was removed and the ground floor frontage was extended towards the street by some four feet, creating a larger bar area downstairs in the main building. The main building was fairly small, with four rooms downstairs and four rooms and a bathroom upstairs, but the 1870 OS map shows a large rectangular building in the rear yard of a similar size, linked to the pub by a covered way, and this may have been the main bar. No trace of this building has survived the subsequent re-modellings. The main pub has had some rooms partitioned and others knocked together, so it is now impossible to be sure how space was used when it was first built. The removal of dateable elements such as doors, architraves, dado rails, banisters and skirtings prior to the survey has reduced the scope for dating the alterations. Upstairs would appear to have been the landlord's space, with a kitchen, a sitting room, two bedrooms and a bathroom, so it is unlikely that it functioned as a 'hotel' in the sense of taking in paying guests.

To the rear of the property (*SU 4213 1324*) (Site UID: SOU 1712) the Archaeology Unit of Southampton City Council carried out a watching brief at the property. The pub, in the north part of the property was constructed in the late 19th century as part of the development of the Inner Avenue area on the grounds of Bevois Mount. Prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and medieval evidence has been found in the vicinity, including Saxon pottery on a nearby site at 14-16 Mordaunt Road. Prior to calling in the archaeologist the developer had excavated the footprint of the proposed building to a depth of 600mm removing the topsoil and the weathered brickearth subsoil which could have included archaeological artifacts and features. Natural gravel was observed some 1.1m below the surface. Above was natural brickearth some 400-500mm thick. Six features were dated to the early modern period: a circular soakaway, a large rectangular pit, part of the foundation of one of the outbuildings shown on the 1870 map, and three small pits. A soakaway, a post-hole, and the topsoil were dated to the modern period.

See also: SCCAU report 1247.

Peartree House, Peartree Road (SU 4417 1195) (Site UID: SOU 1687; SCCAU 1226)

Watching brief

The Archaeology Unit of Southampton City Council carried out a watching brief at Peartree House (Listed Grade II). Natural gravel was observed some 980mm below the surface in the deeper trenches. Above it was natural brickearth some 600mm below the surface. Three features and two layers have been dated to the post medieval/early modern periods. These consisted of part of the foundations of Peartree House; a layer that contained fragments of pottery and clay pipe dating from the middle of the 17th century to the early 18th century; a 17th-century brick-and-limestone-built drain; and a 19th-century brick-and-slate-built drain.

488-496 Portsmouth Road, Dairy Crest (SU 4598 1062) (Site UID: SOU 1727; BUARC 0173) Evaluation

Bournemouth University's archaeological field unit, BUARC, were commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation in response to planning proposals to demolish two late Victorian houses and a mid-20th-century dairy facility. The project recorded a wall, soak away, postholes, pits, possible ditches, service trenches and a pipe trench. Comparison of these trenches with historic mapping has identified that the features directly correlate to previous standing buildings which were demolished prior to the archaeological evaluation commencing.

Four features of uncertain date were recorded cutting the natural. Three were only partially exposed but could potentially represent the earliest features on-site. Two of the features were possible ditch termini, while another two were pits. No cultural material was retrieved from these features. A layer above these features contained CBM and has been interpreted as a Victorian garden soil providing a terminus ante quem for these features.

Portswood Primary School, Somerset Road (SU 4315 1484) (Site UID: SOU 1736) Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation took place on the site by Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit. The work was constrained by the presence of thick concrete slabs in Trench 1. The natural, London Clay, was only observed in Trench 2, 1-1.1m below the surface and had been truncated by terraced housing sometime between 1896 and 1908. Three features were identified. A possible pond/stream in Trench 1 was probably that shown on the 1846 Royal Engineers Map. A shallow irregular feature in Trench 2 pre-dated the terraced housing, but may have been root disturbance. The third feature was the construction trench for the terraced housing. A series of soil and demolition layers were above these features. If any archaeology had been present outside the pond/stream it had probably been removed by the housing. No significant finds were found.

See also: SCCAU report 1259.

17-18 St Mary's Place, Southampton (SU 4249 1183) (Site UID: TBA) Evaluation

The evaluation by Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd revealed that much of the archaeologically relevant level on the site had been deeply truncated by late post-medieval and modern pit digging and foundation trench digging. Nonetheless, a Middle Saxon pit survived beneath this truncation. A single sherd of Medieval pottery was also recovered from a modern context.

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Sholing Junior School, Middle Road (SU 4518 1212) (Site UID: SOU 1708)

Watching brief

The Archaeology Unit of Southampton City Council carried out the watching brief with an option to excavate. The site lies in Area 16 of the Local Areas of Archaeological Potential as defined in the City of Southampton Local Plan and Core Strategy 2010. Several prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, and medieval finds and sites have been found within 1 kilometre of the site. Of particular interest was a possible

Bronze Age burial mound some 60m to the northeast of the site and the possibility of others in the area.

In all trenches the natural was Wittering Formation. Above it was a weathered natural consisting of a light grey sandy clay and gravel. One layer of uncertain date may have been an interface between the relict top soil, most of which was probably removed in the 1960s, and the natural below. A layer of light grey soil with brick fragments was possibly modern or early modern and may have been the remnants of a lower topsoil horizon possibly suggesting that the area was heathland. At the top of the sequence a layer of tarmac/gravel/sand is dated to the modern period. See also: SCC AU report 1248.

Southampton Watermark West Quay (Phase 2), West Quay (SU 41787 11537) (Site UID: SOU1646) Watching brief

The monitoring of service trenches and ground reduction by the Museum of London (MOLA) took place in an area of re-landscaping on Western Esplanade, to the west of the City wall a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Tidal mudflats were located at the northern end of the site, sloping away to the south and west. Driven into the mudflats were a series of timber posts, parallel to the City wall forming solid structure(s) built out on the mudflats and saltings to the west of the town wall. One of the timbers was a reused ship frame from the late medieval period. The timbers may have been part of the base of a foreshore structure such as a low revetment, built to guard against tidal erosion at the base of the wall. The other timbers also appear to have been uprights used in truncated foreshore structures.

Two parallel stone walls, likely to be the remains of an early 19th-century pier and associated reclamation dumps, abutting the City walls were recorded at the northern end of the site. The pier became redundant, according to cartographic evidence, sometime between 1846 and 1866, when further reclamation took place to the south, along with the construction of retaining walls for the new Western Shore Road. Another phase of reclamation was carried out in the 19th/early 20th century when the road name changed to Western Esplanade and industrial buildings were established including the Pirelli Factory, evidence for which was recorded at the southern end of the site in 2014 (see 2014 Annual Report).

1 Squires Walk (SU 4438 1008) (Site UID: SOU 1737) Watching brief

Southampton City Council's HER Officer visited the site prior to the granting of planning permission for the levelling of the property's rear garden. The proposal involved the levelling of a large mound, known from historic maps to be part of a 19th century embankment associated with a former carriageway of Weston Grove House (built c.1801). A large trench had already been dug, exposing a roughly 3.5m-high cross-section through the embankment: it did not reach the base of the feature, so no underlying deposits were exposed. The embankment was formed of a sequence of layers of redeposited natural with tip lines. No finds/dating evidence were visible. Photographs were taken.

Western Docks, 7th Multi-deck Facility (SU 40700 11770) (Site UID: TBA)
Geoarchaeological assessment

Wessex Archaeology assessed 15 borehole and test pit records (including two geoarchaeological boreholes drilled as part of this assessment) and produced site deposit models in relation to the proposed development at Western Docks. The major stratigraphic units identified were: made ground, alluvium, peat, sands and gravels, and bedrock (Earnley Sand Formation). From the deposit modelling, the thickness of peat was found to be up to 2.80m, and alluvium was present across the whole of the site, with a maximum thickness of 6.40m. The thicker areas of alluvium correspond with lower lying areas of sand and gravel and likely delineate the presence of a former channel beneath the site. An alluvial sequence of approximately 8m, including near 2m of peat, was recovered from a drilled borehole and is suitable for further palaeoenvironmental assessment.

356-550 Wimpson Lane and Woodside Lodge (SU 3888 1462) (Site UID: SOU 1716)

Evaluation and watching brief

Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit carried out an archaeological evaluation excavation of land formerly occupied by Woodside Lodge and no's 536-550 Wimpson Lane in Maybush. The site lies in an area of scattered prehistoric and Roman finds and was the site of Maybush House from c.1800-1960.

The evaluation found evidence of activity in the Bronze Age and Middle Iron Age periods, with occupation in the Late Iron Age, marked by eight ditches, a pit and a post-hole. The ditches contained large amounts of pottery together with burnt and worked flint. The pottery included wares in eight distinct fabrics and included a near complete bead-rim jar that had been pierced by two sets of holes. The evidence for prehistoric activity on the site is an important discovery and together with sites to the north and northwest at Baron's Mead (SOU 946) and Newlands Primary School (SOU 1564), suggests that in the Middle to Late Iron Age this part of Southampton was rich agricultural land supporting several communities. The exact nature of the Woodside Lodge settlement is not clear, but the ditches suggest a small enclosed settlement, such as that found further south at 360-364 Shirley Road (SOU 1577).

There was no evidence for agricultural activity in the medieval or post-medieval periods but any plough soil would have been mostly removed during to the 20th-century stripping of the site. Maybush House was built on the site in c.1800 and the lack of different brick types suggest that it was not remodelled. The positions of the foundations and cellars matched closely the layout shown on the historic maps.

See also: SCCAU report 1249.

Swaythling

13 Gilbury Close (SU 44345 15850) (Site UID: SOU1717)

Evaluation & watching brief

Wessex Archaeology excavated two trial trenches and monitored the removal of concrete ground slabs. No archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were identified, despite the potential for two outbuildings of a post-medieval farm complex identified on 19th-century maps. The absence of any archaeological remains in this area may be related to previous ground reduction work.

West End

Dog Kennel Farm, Telegraph Road (SU 47248 14115) (Site UID: TBA) Evaluation

Wessex Archaeology excavated five trial trenches on land adjacent to Telegraph Road prior to its residential development. The north-west part of the site had been significantly impacted by modern disturbance. One trench uncovered a shallow ditch of probable modern origin and is likely to relate to woodland management. No other archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were uncovered.

TEST VALLEY

Andover

Amesbury Road, Garden Centre, Weyhill (SU 3010 4604) (Site UID: TBA)

Watching brief

Evaluation trenching had revealed several features of possible archaeological interest, but only one, a curving ditch, contained any finds, in this case a single worked flint. Despite this apparent potential, no finds or features of archaeological interest were observed in a subsequent watching brief.

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Andover Tennis Club, Brackenburg (SU 35587 45899) (Site UID: 69151) Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology. Five trenches were excavated revealing three ditches, a pit and a possible holloway/trackway/road located on the same projected alignment as the Portway Roman road. Small quantities of worked flint, animal bone and degraded prehistoric pottery were recovered from across the features.

See also: Whelan, J 2016 *Andover Tennis Club - Archaeological Evaluation*, unpubl report.

Charlton, land at (SU 3541 4726) (Site UID: TBA) Evaluation

An evaluation by Cotswold Archaeology identified a gully containing residual Mesolithic worked flints. Residual worked flints and flint cores were also retrieved from the topsoil.

See also Cotswold Archaeology 2015 *Land at Charlton, Alton, Hampshire: archaeological Evaluation*, unpubl report 15541. <http://reports.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk/archaeological-reports/>.

London Road, land south of (SU 439249 145946) (Site UID: 69602) Geophysical survey

A magnetometer survey was undertaken by Archaeological Surveys Ltd prior to redevelopment. The site contains widespread evidence for ground make up and disturbance, and the survey was conducted within areas with less contamination and those not impeded by piles of waste material or subject to high magnitude magnetic disturbance. The magnetometer survey located a positive rectilinear anomaly of uncertain origin that may indicate a cut feature with some archaeological potential. Other linear and discrete anomalies were located nearby but they are generally short, weak and indistinct. The site contains widespread magnetic contamination which has obscured the weaker anomalies.

See also: Donaldson, K & Sabin, D 2016 *Land south of London Road, Picket Twenty Andover*, unpubl report.

Walworth Business Park, Plot 73 (SU 38209 46051) (Site UID: 69666) Evaluation

Wessex Archaeology excavated six trial trenches on land at this plot to inform a planning application. A previous excavation at the site in 1987 had revealed two ditches: one of post-medieval date and another of probable Middle Bronze Age date. These ditches also correspond to field boundaries shown on historic mapping. The prehistoric ditch was found to contain worked flint and a single sherd of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age pottery and was much larger than the post-medieval ditch, which contained some post-medieval artefacts and a residual Roman pottery sherd. However, the prehistoric ditch in one trench had been heavily truncated, and post-medieval and modern finds were recovered from it. Therefore, although the prehistoric ditch could not be securely dated, it is possible that it represents a Bronze Age boundary that remained fossilised in the landscape up until post-medieval/modern times.

See also: Schmidt, A 2016 *Plot 73, Walworth Business Park, Andover, Hampshire*, unpubl report.

Broughton

School Lane, land at (SU 30380 33190) (Site UID: TBA) Evaluation & excavation

Work carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology (West) recorded an urned cremation, seen in the evaluation, which had been heavily damaged by ploughing, but was consistent in pattern and design with the collared urns of the early Bronze-Age. A group of seven pits, with no obvious association to any other feature, were also excavated. Fragments of animal bone/horn were found in two of the pits and are likely to be prehistoric in date. Two further discreet features were identified: a pit and a possible posthole; the former contained a range of pottery dating from the middle Bronze-Age.

Facombe

The Jack Russel (SU 439043 157954) (Site UID: 69213) Evaluation

Cotswold Archaeology were commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation prior to the redevelopment of the pub house. Five trenches were excavated; from one a pit or ditch terminus, 0.35m in depth, was identified emerging from its the southern section. The primary fill contained fragments of burnt flint, a common feature of later prehistoric settlements, though no dateable evidence was recovered from the secondary fill.

See also: Brown, T 2016 *The Jack Russell, Faccombe, Hampshire*, unpubl report.

Longparish

Woodbury House (SU 42588 43983) (Site UID: TBA) Watching brief

Wessex Archaeology monitored groundworks associated with the renovation of Woodbury House. Modern features, garden rubbish pits, walls associated with the former stables and the possible remnants of the old roadway were recorded.

Mottisfont

Mottisfont Abbey Farmyard Barn, Oakley Road (SU 32453 26850) (Site UID: TBA; National Trust: ENA8053) Building recording

Recording was carried out by the Museum of London (MOLA). The roof of the farmyard barn (Barn D) was recorded alongside ongoing restoration works. The barn was constructed in the mid-19th century as an open-fronted cattle shed and it also formed the southern boundary of the yard. In the 20th century it was converted into its latest form by filling in the open north façade. The majority of the barn's roof timbers bear carpenters marks, except for the south pitch of the roof, and these have survived in good numeric sequence, although the marks on the rafters seem to bear no relation to those on the tie beams.

Mottisfont Biomass Project (SU 32662 26960) (Site UID: 69667) Watching brief

Wessex Archaeology maintained an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the installation of a biomass boiler at Mottisfont Abbey. A pipeline trench was dug from an existing 19th-century unlisted cart shed at Abbey Farm across some 250m of the historic landscaped gardens, to the Grade I listed Mottisfont Abbey House, with additional connection to the Grade II* listed stable block.

Post-medieval or modern structural features were uncovered, most of which are likely to relate to designed features of the landscaped garden. An east–west orientated brick wall with an associated mortar bedding layer for a floor could be part of a large rectangular building located between the house and the stable block as depicted on the 1839 tithe map. Elsewhere, a 19th/20th-century herringbone brick surface was seen. A possible post-pad suggests a timber structure, perhaps a temporary structure associated with craftsmen. No medieval features or deposits were uncovered that could be associated with the medieval Augustinian priory, though a small number of residual finds, mainly tile fragments including a glazed decorative example, were found redeposited in later contexts.

See also: Wakeham, G 2016 *Mottisfont Biomass Project - Archaeological Watching Brief Report*, unpubl report; Wakeham, G 2017 *Mottisfont Biomass Project - Archaeological Watching Brief Report*, unpubl report.

Nursling

Fen Meadow (SU 37750 15860) (Site UID: TBA) Evaluation

Twenty-six trial trenches were excavated by Wessex Archaeology at Fen Meadow ahead of planning determination for a residential development. The central part of the site had been destroyed by a former quarry. A few undated post-holes were recorded, plus a probable post-medieval field system

that consisted of ditches of varying size and conforming to a bi-axial layout. Two small and abraded sherds of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery were recovered which are likely residual.

Romsey

Romsey, land north of (SU 36100 22640) (Site UID: 108800) Excavation

Wessex Archaeology conducted an excavation following last year's geophysical survey (see Annual Report 2015). Several ditches were revealed that contained 3rd - 4th-century pottery, but most of the features (gullies, flint scatter and other linear features) are undated.

See also: Whelan, J & Ellis, C 2016 *Land at Oxlease Farm, Cupernham Lane, Romsey – Archaeological Excavation*, unpubl report.

The Luzborough Public House, land adjacent (SU 437648 120740) (Site UID: 69495) Evaluation

Cotswold Archaeology excavated 15 trenches on land adjacent to this public house prior to residential development. Although several features were identified, they largely related to post-medieval field systems and modern use of the site for greenhouse cultivation.

See also: Clutterbuck, J 2016 *Land adjacent to The Luzborough Public House, Romsey, Hampshire*, unpubl report.

Oxlease Farm, land at (SU 36047 22774) (Site UID: TBA) Evaluation

An evaluation by Cotswold Archaeology recovered Late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic worked flints from several tree-throw holes. These suggest land clearance on the periphery of Fishlake Meadows, perhaps a seasonally occupied flood plain delta during this period. Several Late Roman field system ditches were also present.

See also Cotswold Archaeology, 2017 *Land at Oxlease Farm, Cupernham Lane, Romsey, Hampshire: archaeological evaluation*, unpubl report. 16075.<http://reports.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk/archaeological-reports/>.

Portersbridge Mews, land at (SU 435301 121368) (Site UID: 69530) Evaluation

Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit carried out the evaluation. Although residual prehistoric material was found, it was thought likely that intensive use of the site probably began in the high medieval period and extended into the post-medieval period.

See also: Russel, A D 2016 *Archaeological Evaluation of Land at Portersbridge Mews, Romsey*, unpubl report.

Shipton Bellinger

Perham Down WW1 Practice Trenches, Salisbury Plain (SU 425050 146050) (Site UID: 69669) Geophysical survey

Wessex Archaeology were commissioned to carry out a detailed gradiometer survey with the aim of establishing the nature and degree of preservation of the WW1 practice trenches ahead of a potential designation. A number of anomalies were detected, all of which were deemed likely to be associated with the extensive network of practice trenches.

Plesnicar, R 2016 *Perham Down WW1 Practice Trenches, Salisbury Plain, Hampshire*, unpubl report.

WINCHESTER

Denmead

Anmore Road and Tanners Lane, land between (SU 66028 12140) (Site UID: TBA) Evaluation

Wessex Archaeology excavated 28 trial trenches on land at Denmead, prior to residential development, targeting anomalies identified in a preceding geophysical survey. Evidence of settlement or occupation was uncovered in the form of a small number of pits and heavily truncated post-holes. One of the excavated features, the base of a small hearth, produced abraded sherds of Middle to Late Bronze Age pottery. Several additional abraded prehistoric sherds and three sherds of unstratified Romano-British pottery were also retrieved. Two post-medieval field boundary ditches and the remains of a modern structure consisting of a 19th- or 20th-century brick wall and crude brick hard-standing were also recorded.

Shafters Farm Historic building recording

Historic building recording of two structures at this farm was by Cotswold Archaeology. A Grade II Listed timber-framed barn (SU 6683 1179) (Site UID: TBA) was constructed in the 16th or 17th centuries, and is now in poor condition. It has undergone extensive modern alterations and repairs to the roof and walls. It is proposed that the barn be fully restored and reinstated as a centrepiece of a new development on the surrounding site.

The derelict former farmhouse (SU 6681 1179) (Site UID: TBA) was recorded prior to demolition. This suggested a probable 16th-century date for the original timber-framed structure and brick chimney stack, with extensive 18th-century additions and a 19th-century division into two separate cottages.

See also Cotswold Archaeology, 2015 *Barn at Shafters Farm, Denmead, Hampshire: historic building record*, unpubl report 15591.

See also Cotswold Archaeology, 2015 *Farmhouse at Shafters Farm, Denmead, Hampshire: historic building record*, unpubl report 15629.

Hinton Ampner

Hinton Ampner House (SU 459675 127516) (Site UID: 69188) Excavation

Allen Archaeology Limited was commissioned by the National Trust to undertake a community project within the grounds of the house. In Trench 1 a wall foundation cut, 1.2m wide and 1.6m long, extended beyond the limit of the trench. The wall within this cut was preserved to four courses of roughly dressed stone with the occasional handmade brick, bonded with a sandy lime mortar. In Trench 7 the remains of a north-south orientated wall, 0.35m wide consisting of a single course of handmade brick bonded with lime mortar was recorded. One of the bricks showed signs of a sunken margin moulding, which is diagnostic of bricks from the 15th century. Above the Tudor wall was a deposit, 0.2m thick, of brick, tile and stone fragments within a steep sided cut interpreted as a possible robber trench.

See also: Johnson, F 2016 *Community Excavation at Hinton Ampner House, Hinton Ampner*, unpubl report.

Itchen Abbas

Main Road, Plough Steep, land to the rear (SU 53630 32970) (Site UID: TBA)

Watching brief

Following three phases of archaeological evaluation, which were undertaken at this site between 2010 and 2012 and located remains associated with the known Late Romano-British - Early Saxon cemetery and a previously unknown focus to this cemetery, a potential Bronze Age pond barrow, planning permission was granted on appeal. Pre-Construct Archaeology (West) carried out the work. The main area of archaeological significance within the site (the possible pond barrow and associated cemetery remains), were subject to preservation, with careful burial of the site under archaeological supervision and with development undertaken in accordance with a detailed Construction Management Plan.



Fig. 2 Channel of the Roman aqueduct (© Pre-Construct Archaeology (West))

Construction of a new access road and a service corridor along the southern edge of the site, an area previously shown to have been disturbed, together with other parts of the site were subject to archaeological monitoring. This revealed two further outlying burials relating to the Romano-British - Early Saxon cemetery. A feature previously identified as a possible lynchet crossing the southern edge of the site and post-dating the possible Bronze Age pond barrow has now been shown to comprise part of the aqueduct supplying Roman Winchester (Venta Belgarum) (Fig. 2). The aqueduct, which roughly follows the 50m contour line, was first identified at the Grace's Farm site and may also be visible as crop-marks at Kings Worthy. It has also recently been identified at Barton Farm (reported in the 2015 Annual Report) and re-assessment of the results of a watching brief at Springvale Road suggests it was also identified here. The profile and fills of the aqueduct demonstrate consistency across all observations, comprising a steep sided cut with a flat base and an upper step on one side. At this site a pale granular deposit appeared to cap the channel, which contained a small amount of Roman pottery, animal bone and oyster shell.

In order to ensure the long term preservation of the significant archaeological remains within the site, an Archaeological Management Plan forms part of a Legal Agreement with

future owners and the site has had permitted development rights removed. Post excavation work is currently ongoing and the publication will include all phases of archaeological work undertaken within the site.

Kings Worthy / South Wonston

Worthy Down Camp (SU 447659 135085) (HER Ref.: TBC)

Excavation

Oxford Archaeology continued the work previously reported in the Annual Report for 2015 revealing a further eight inhumation burials, which formed part of the small Romano-British cemetery identified at this site.

Meonstoke

Exton Manor Farm (SU 6162 2105) (Site UID: TBA) Excavation

Excavations at Meonstoke in 2016 focussed on a hexagonal outline found in geophysical prospection the previous year (Note 1). The outline was confirmed to be a Roman stone-built structure, approximately 7.70 m across its internal angles, with a probable southern entrance, of 3rd/4th century date (Fig. 3). It was associated with placed deposits of animal bone, pottery and selected natural stones, positioned around the building. Some of these dated to the 1st century AD, and together with an unstratified find of a coin of Epaticcus, suggest earlier activity at the site of a probable votive nature. Hexagonal buildings are rare in Roman Britain, and there is a cultic association for nearly all of them. At Meonstoke, the hexagonal building is closely associated with the aisled building and collapsed facade, excavated in the 1980s and 1990s, roughly 25 m to the east. Part of this building was lifted and is now on display in the British Museum (Note 2). Previously considered to be a villa site, the new excavations lead to further consideration of this interpretation, and a temple or sanctuary site is a possible alternative (Note 3).



Fig. 3 Excavation of the hexagonal building at Meonstoke, from the south, scale 2 m.

Note 1: Payne, A 2015 *Shavards Farm, Meonstoke, Hampshire, Report on Geophysical Surveys, October 2014, February and March 2015*. Portsmouth: Historic England Research Reports Series 75.

Note 2: King, A C 1996 The south-east façade of Meonstoke aisled building, in Johnson, P & Haynes, I (ed.), *Architecture in Roman Britain*, (CBA Research Report 94), York, 56-69.

Note 3: Excavations were directed by Prof. A. C. King on behalf of the University of Winchester and the Meon Valley Archaeology and Heritage Group, with financial assistance from these organisations and the Association for Roman Archaeology.

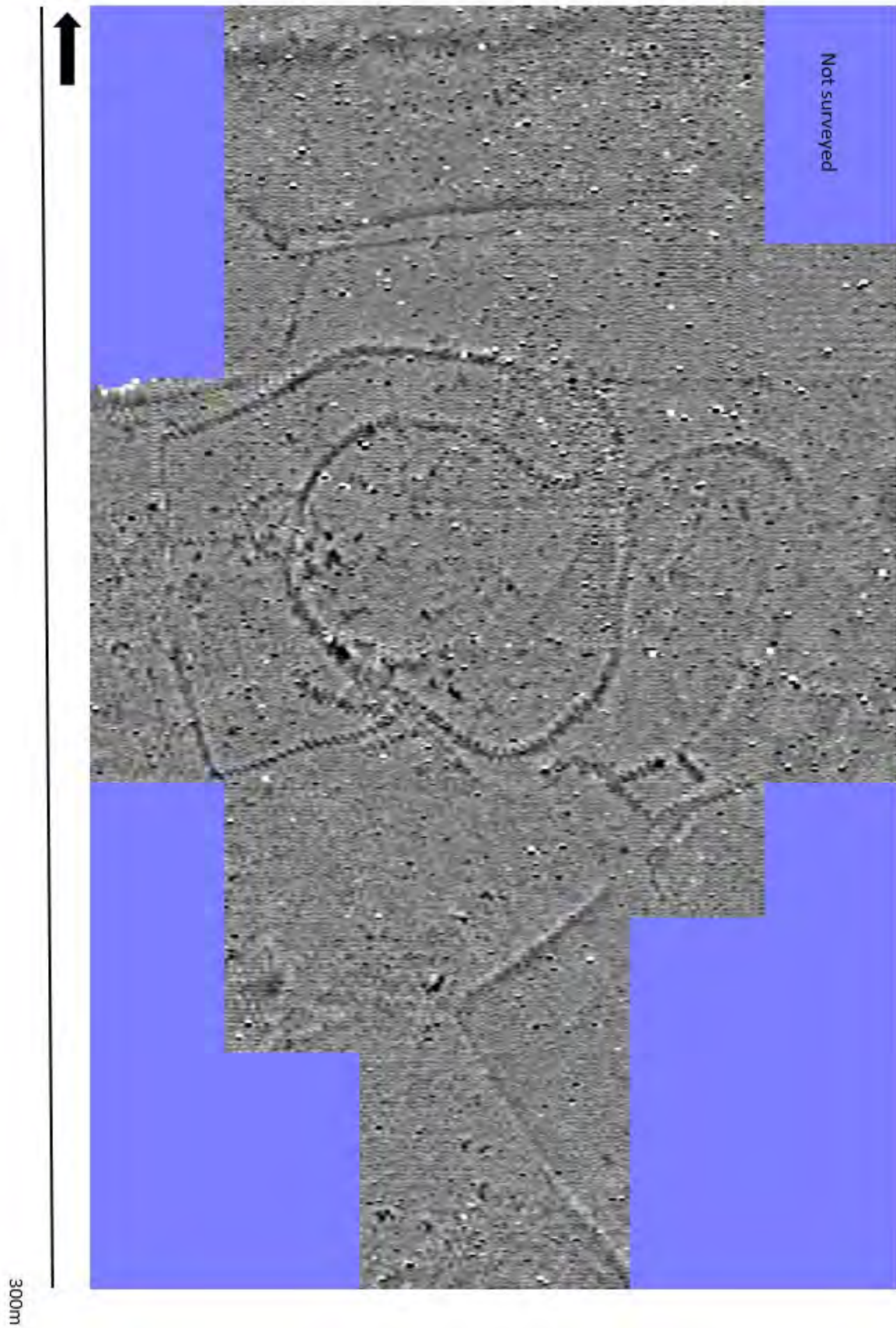


Fig. 4 Results of the magnetometer survey at Corhampton showing the banjo enclosure and associated anomalies (© Meon Valley Archaeological and Heritage Group).

The Meon Valley Archaeological and Heritage Group is a community-based project drawing upon the enthusiasm and expertise of villagers in the valley (www.saxonsinthemeonvalley.org.uk/). A major element of the project is a programme of carefully-targeted geophysical and metal-detecting surveys that aim to increase archaeological knowledge of the valley. In 2016 surveys were undertaken in Exton, Meonstoke and Corhampton and the more significant results of the geophysical surveys are summarised in this report. Full details of each survey are available to browse and download from the project's website (<http://www.saxonsinthemeonvalley.org.uk/archaeology-surveys-planning>).

The geophysical survey at Shavards Farm continued from previous surveys in this area. The site occupies the north-eastern corner of a field in which evidence of an early Anglo-Saxon cemetery and earlier features have previously been found. Resistivity survey identified a linear feature and a group of small anomalies. A number of modern features were identified by magnetometer survey. A metal-detector survey accompanied the geophysics and recovered a modest collection of finds. FIG. 0

Geophysical survey was undertaken to the north-west of Exton village, which had previously produced a large collection of metal-detected finds. A small number of very weak features were identified by magnetometry, which possibly comprise an enclosure ditch and associated features. Resistivity appears to have identified broad changes in the underlying geology, although it is possible that several field boundaries and a curvilinear ditch have also been identified. A metal-detector survey accompanied the geophysics and recovered a modest collection of finds. FIG. 0

A field in Corhampton parish (location withheld at landowner's request) was surveyed over a period of six months. Over the years, metal-detectorists have recovered a large assemblage of finds from the site and although they range in date from the Iron Age to modern periods, the majority are Romano-British. The importance of the field was further demonstrated by crop and soil marks that revealed a 'banjo-shaped' feature. Geophysical prospection consisted of resistivity and magnetometry and both detected a range of anomalies that indicate intensive multi-period occupation centred on the Iron Age, but with probable earlier and later activity (Fig. 4). The main features include a probable Bronze Age round barrow over which an Iron Age banjo enclosure had been partly established and a series of linear features that are probably the remains of field boundaries. The metal-detector survey recovered a collection of finds, which included Roman coins and a brooch and an Anglo-Saxon sceatta.

Twyford

In the Hill House, Watley Lane (SU 49249 24175) (Site UID: TBA)

Building recording

Pre-Construct Archaeology (West) recorded the Victorian era reservoir at Watley Lane, Twyford prior to building work for residential use.

Warnford

Warnford Park (SU 622 226) (Site UID: TBA)

Excavation

WARG, the Winchester society for archaeology and local history, has undertaken a summer excavation most years since 2006 and Field Club members may have visited our sites at St Cross and St Elizabeth's Mead in Winchester, but in 2016 WARG moved outside the city to explore a site at Warnford.

History of the site

Warnford Park is a working estate specialising in dairy production. The church is located in the park, about half a mile from the present Warnford village. It contains Saxon work including a sundial, and is predominantly Norman. The estate was owned by New Minster, and is listed in the Liber Monasterii de Hyda as being in the possession of Adam de Port in 1180-1213. Immediately east of the church is a ruin known as St. John's house or sometimes King John's House. This is a hall house c.1230/40. It



Fig. 5 The trench over a wing of the 18th-century Clanricarde building



Fig. 6 The brick feature, originally full of sand

was probably built by Adam de Port, or by his son William who changed his name to St. John after marrying into that family.

It is recorded that the hall house was ruinous, and that a new house was built when William Neale, an auditor to Elizabeth I, bought the estate in 1577. The current landowner, Andrew Sellick, was keen to establish the location of this Elizabethan house. Local histories tell that the main estate house went through four main phases of development or major addition. First the Neale house; then an addition by the 11th Earl Clanricarde who bought the estate in 1765; a third phase was undertaken by Edward Tunno in 1846 and finally yet more major work was undertaken by Henry Woods after 1865. During the ownership of Earl Clanricarde, the parkland was landscaped by Lancelot "Capability" Brown in the 1770's.

The complex of buildings was massively extended in the mid-19th century. However, the documentation is sketchy and wordy, the actual sequence of building events, locations of buildings and periods of disuse and decline not clear. Within the park, and to the north of the church, the large mid 18th-century house called "Belmont" was demolished in the late 1950's having fallen into disuse and disrepair after its occupation by Canadian troops in the Second World War.

The task WARG set itself was to try to provide the physical evidence that would support the known history and fill some of the gaps. The main target was the Neale house. The Elizabethan period is not one that has figured large on WARG's excavation list and would provide new building types and techniques for its members to explore and document.

Initial geophysics including GPR had been carried out with the help of Winchester University in 2015. This showed buildings but also indicated that the foundations were deep. An initial 1m-wide exploratory trench at an angle to the foundations allowed an assessment of where the major building foundations were. This was where the historical documentation had pointed to as being the location of the Elizabethan part of the house. The trench revealed a mix of deep and quite shallow foundations and it also informed the location of a single 20m x 11m trench.

The Dig

A trench was aligned on one wing of the 18th-century Clanricarde building to try and establish wall lines and hopefully produce relative dates from their construction (Fig. 5). The stratigraphically highest features appear to be features from WW2. Certainly, parts of the building had been partitioned off with very poor WW2 brickwork which may not have even been a full storey high. Latrines and shower-blocks were the most likely explanation, especially as rudimentary drains had been dug through the earlier, more sturdy structures.

A wartime feature was exposed which has not yet been categorically identified: it was a rectangular brick feature which was full of clean sand about a metre below the floor level and produced no finds (Fig. 6). It was suggested that it could have functioned as a place where secret documents were hidden or stored or a pit where the changing watch guards could discharge their weapons to ensure there were no live bullets in the barrel.

Overall the 18th-century phase of building was characterised by red brick structures, many of which were placed on, or abutting, earlier flint walls. The majority of building foundations appeared to relate to the wing of the 18th-century building. This may have been an incorporation of the Elizabethan structures into a larger house, or a northern extension which eventually became servants' quarters or utility buildings to the 19th-century structures. There are several drainage features and culverts, draining westwards towards the River Meon and a well with a beehive cover to seal it off.

Two key features were encountered. Firstly, across much of the west of the trench a cobbled courtyard surface was revealed (Fig. 7), sloping towards gullies of probable Tudor brick laid on their sides. A figurine stylistically dated to the 18th century was found above this putative Tudor courtyard. Secondly, some areas of the trench were taken down below the massive flint walls, which were thought to have been the walls of the Tudor house. These walls kept going below the courtyard and appear to be resting on (rammed) chalk foundations as much as 2m below the supposed floor. Even accounting for the fact that the trench site is on a slope down to the River Meon, these structures are



Fig. 7 The cobbled courtyard



Fig. 8 Aerial view of the results of the excavation

far too massive to be a courtyard wall. Was there a period of demolition of the earliest Elizabethan structures before a courtyard was built on top?

In summary, WARG's initial set of objectives have been met: at least part of the Tudor house and its immediate environs were located. However, the work has been unable to define the extent of those early buildings: which were accommodation, the outbuildings, where the courtyards fit it and how the whole site is phased (Fig. 8)

The large numbers of visitors provided the team with new sources of local knowledge, photographs, and even eye-witness accounts of the latter days of "Belmont". One visitor described how, as an eight-year-old boy, he had been 'adopted' by the troops. He clearly recalls entering the house and seeing the map of Normandy on a wall in the pre-D-Day spring of 1944. Another described how his father had bought some wonderful mahogany doors when the house was being demolished in 1958 and that they had made very satisfactory pigsties! Clearly, there is a great deal of documentary research still to be done based on these new sources; a second phase of excavations armed with more information and a more focused set of trench objectives cannot be ruled out.

References

Hurst, J 1970 *Warnford, Hampshire: some chapters of its history*, Warnford Parochial Church Council. Victorian County History of Hampshire, Vol.3, 268-273, <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/hants/vol3/pp268-273>.

Techer Jones & Chris Sellen

Wickham

16 School Road, Wickham (SU 457510 111175) (HER Ref.: TBC) Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation undertaken by Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit revealed a U-shaped Roman ditch, 1.2m wide, 0.3m deep and at least 2.8m long. The ditch is on the same alignment as the Chichester–Bitterne Roman road, but is not necessarily a roadside ditch as extensive Roman occupation and activity identified to the east included boundaries/ditches aligned with the road.

Pottery received from the ditch included local wares and imports suggesting a late 1st- early 2nd century date for its final filling. The presence of locally produced 'Wickham ware' suggests its production might start earlier than the AD 120 date postulated for the start of that industry. Sealing the ditch were deposits of probable hill-wash/plough soil.

Winchester

14 Alswitha Terrace (HER Ref.: TBC) (SU 44829 13010) Test-pit excavation

The Hyde900 Community Project identified a substantial north-south aligned wall, likely forming part of the cloistral range of Hyde Abbey to the south of the Abbey Church.

Andover Road, land off (SU 447810 130180) (HER Ref.: TBC) Evaluation

The remains of demolished 19th-century warehousing associated with the neighbouring railway and evidence for earlier hop growing was identified during an archaeological evaluation by West Sussex Archaeology. The evaluation confirmed that the northern Romano-British cemetery did not extend as far north-west as the Site.

Barfield Close, Chesil Street Car Park (SU 48700 29050) (Site UID: TBA; HER Ref.: AY587) Evaluation, excavation & watching brief

Wessex Archaeology undertook archaeological investigations at Chesil Street Car Park to fulfil a planning condition prior to the construction of a residential and day care centre for the elderly.

The earliest phase of activity was Romano-British, comprising a cluster of four pits, at least one of which was a clamp-type lime kiln. Extensive areas of infilled quarrying appear to date to the

earlier centuries of the medieval period, though some may have been associated with lime production during the Romano-British period.

A later medieval chalk-lined cess pit cut through one of the areas of infilled quarrying and contained environmental remains yielding information about medieval diet. A small medieval pit and five circular chalk-lined wells of probable later medieval or early post-medieval date were also uncovered.

Structural remains associated with post-medieval/modern domestic residences were also revealed which correspond with buildings shown on historic photographs and early Ordnance Survey maps.

Barton Farm (SU 4757 3162) (Site UID: TBA) Excavation

Work carried out by pre-Construct Archaeology (West) recorded evidence of Iron Age settlement including dispersed pits and roundhouses. Also found was the remains of a substantial timber building, identified as an Anglo-Saxon hall, and comprising foundation trenches, possible internal partitions and internal and external stake and post holes (Fig. 9). A possible post hole structure was also recorded along with what are believed to be enclosure fence lines. Characteristically, as is usual with this type of structure, there was little dating evidence.

Finally, a feature comprised of seven segments formed a circle approximately 13m in diameter, the gaps between the segments being less than 0.5m. Each of the segments were formed of two roughly circular pits (Fig. 10). A flaked flint axe and a number of antlers were removed from the pits and are thought to date the pit circle to the Neolithic (see also HFC Newsletter 67, 20-1).



Fig. 9 Probable later Saxon house (© Pre-Construct Archaeology (West))

11-11A Bridge Street (SU 448724 129305) (HER Ref.: TBC) Evaluation, excavation & watching brief

Archaeological evaluation undertaken at 11-11A Bridge Street by James Roberts, freelance field archaeologist and consultant, revealed the presence of two late 19th-century muffle type clay pipe kilns (Fig. 11). Although truncated, substantial remains of the kiln structures were preserved, including the



Fig. 10 Neolithic pit circle (© Pre-Construct Archaeology (West))

muffle base of one. Subsequent archaeological excavation revealed a third largely complete pipe kiln. The three kilns (which are referred to in contemporary documentary records) were laid out in a back-filled quarry in an L-shape. The kilns were constructed separately and subsequently roughly bonded together. The central working area contained layered rake out deposits. Large quantities of the kiln products (pipe stems, bowls and mouth pieces) as well as kiln furniture fragments were recovered (Fig. 12).

Interestingly, a similar kiln last recorded in 1857 was excavated at St John's Street in 1981; the Bridge Street site may have taken over from the St John's Street site and together the two sites span more than a century of production and likely provided the majority of the pipes used in and around Winchester during this period. Detailed post-excitation analysis of the site archive is currently ongoing.

The Deanery (SU 448202 129182) (HER Ref.: TBC)
assessment

Evaluation & historic building

Dr John Crook, Winchester Cathedral Archaeologist undertook historic building assessments of the Deanery complex in connection with proposals to refurbish and extend the buildings, the earliest parts of which date from the late 1450's. Evaluation trenches were excavated within the courtyard to the north of The Deanery and the garden to the east. Further investigations into the construction of the floors of the Deanery were also monitored and a section of the Deanery garden wall (a 19th-century infill of a previous driveway) which is to be demolished was recorded.

The evaluation trenches in the northern courtyard revealed substantial medieval walls relating to the monastic precinct; the remains are thought to relate to the Dortar.

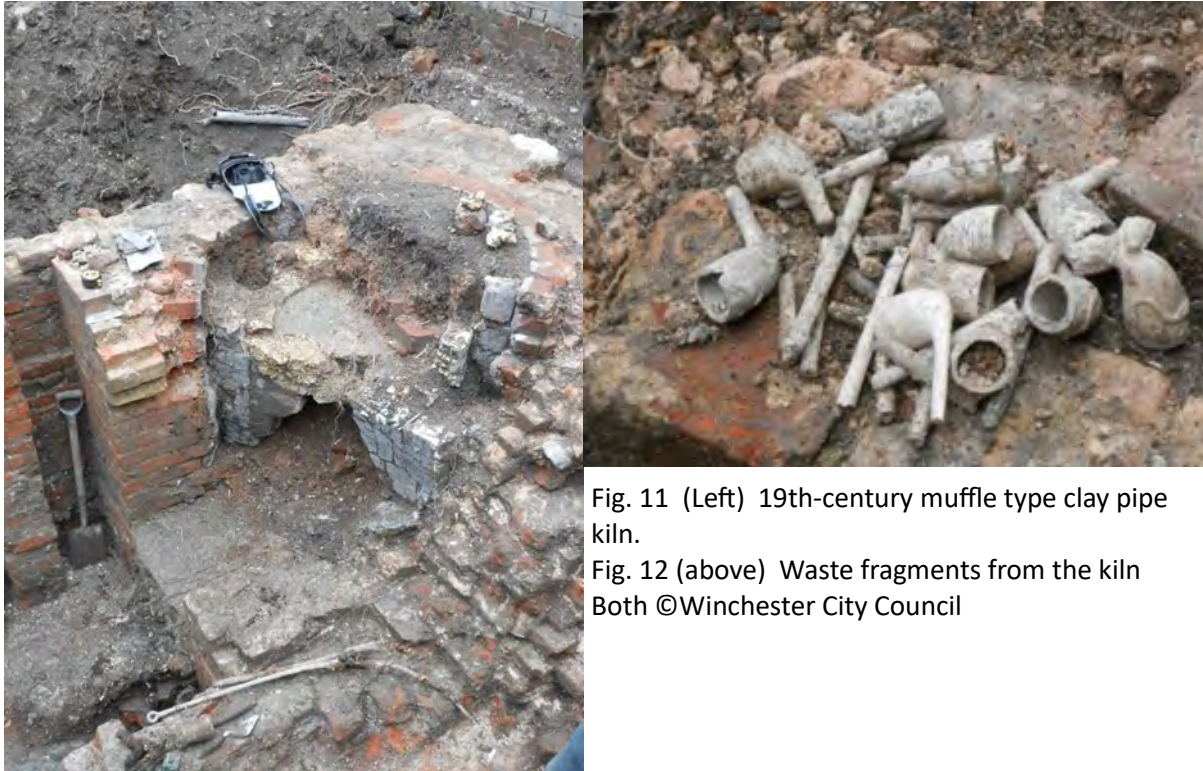


Fig. 11 (Left) 19th-century muffle type clay pipe kiln.

Fig. 12 (above) Waste fragments from the kiln
Both ©Winchester City Council

16 King Alfred Terrace (SU 448270 130090) (HER Ref.: TBC) Watching brief
Several chalk wall foundations were observed by Neville Hall, freelance archaeologist and consultant, during the excavation of new pad foundations. They formed part of the Hyde Abbey monastic complex. An undated floor surface may also be associated with the Abbey.

30-31 Jewry Street, Century House (SU 4805 2968) Historic building recording & watching brief
Historic building recording was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology at Century House, a bank and the headquarters of the Hampshire and General Friendly Society. It was constructed between 1925 and 1928 and the recording identified that it retained many original features. A watching brief was carried out during the reduction in level of a ramp at the rear of the property but no additional features were observed.
See also Cotswold Archaeology 2015 *Century House, 30-31 Jewry Street, Winchester, Hampshire: historic building recording and archaeological monitoring investigation*, unpubl report 15098.

Radley House, St Cross Road (SU 447820 129120) (HER Ref.: TBC) Evaluation
Allen Archaeology recorded a deep sequence of recent made ground up to 2m thick that was found to seal a sequence of intercutting north-south aligned linear boundary features. Dating evidence from the features suggests that the boundary had been maintained during the 11th to 14th centuries.

St. George's Street, Sunley House (SU 48030 29570) (Site UID: 114750; HER Ref.: AY605)
Evaluation
Wessex Archaeology excavated a single trial trench at Sunley House, in advance of redevelopment of the site, uncovering a large pit cut into natural gravels. Four sherds of Roman pottery, including a rim sherd from a dish in New Forest colour coated ware of 3rd- or 4th-century date, were the only recovered artefacts. The evaluation demonstrated that, despite extensive truncation in the 1960s, archaeological remains survive just 0.40m below the current concrete ground slab.



Fig. 13 Excavation at Wellington House showing the city ditch and limestone-faced wall (© Winchester City Council)

57 St. Cross Road, Bishops Sparkford, (SU 47593 28049)

Excavation

Work carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology (West) recorded two sections of medieval wall, likely to be the truncated remains of the same structure in the southern end of a trench. Extensive modern and post-medieval disturbance and truncation made it difficult to suggest the form or function of the original medieval structure. Also recorded were several late 19th - 20th-century discreet features.

Victoria House, Victoria Road (SU 4795 2997) (Site UID: TBA)

Watching brief

Work by Pre-Construct Archaeology (West) recorded three inhumation burials from a site in Winchester's northern Roman Cemetery. Each burial was supine, though two were heavily truncated below the pelvis. Parts of the site had previously been excavated in the 1970's (Rees, H 2012, *The Roman Cemeteries and Suburbs of Winchester: excavations 1971–86*, Eynsham, and in 2015 by Pre-construct Archaeology (see Annual Report 2015).

Wellington House & No's 78-79, Kingsgate Street (HER Ref.: TBC) (SU 448125 129080)

Evaluation trenching, geoarchaeological boreholes, excavation, watching brief & historic building recording (including photogrammetric photography)

The programme of work by Wessex Archaeology identified a series of structures, deposits and features across this site, dating from the 11th-19th centuries, including the location and profile of the medieval city ditch which passes through the northern part of the site. The base of the defensive ditch lay approximately 3m below the current ground surface and a series of alluvial deposits were identified partly filling this. Within the partly infilled ditch a limestone faced wall was constructed, possibly dating to the earlier medieval period (Fig. 13). A buried soil through which the defensive ditch was cut has also been identified within the site.

The earliest find was a Roman coin recovered from garden soils and the majority of the pottery recovered dates to the Late Saxon and medieval periods. A complex stratified sequence of archaeological remains were present at a very shallow depth in the southern part of the site, consisting of a cobbled surface, chalk walls and a series of deposits dating from the late 12–14th centuries. These remains likely represent structures and activity fronting onto Canon Street, and were partly truncated by a later 17th-century chalk tank and an 18th - 19th-century well.

Demolition of 1960's buildings adjacent to the King's Gate re-exposed the much altered and repaired medieval city wall previously photographed by the then Winchester Museum Curator Frank Cottrill. Removal of a concrete slab laid against the base of the city wall revealed large stone blocks at the base of the existing wall. A series of deposits containing 13th-14th century pottery had built up against the wall prior to the development of post-medieval garden soils. These may be similar to deposits identified on the south side of the city wall further to the west. No evidence of Romano-British rampart deposits were identified.

A programme of archaeological excavation has been undertaken in the southern part of the site and archaeological work is currently continuing in other parts of the site; as such full results of the archaeological investigations are not yet available. Following the completion of the fieldwork a detailed post-excavation programme will commence.