

2020

# Archaeology in Hampshire



## Annual Report



## **INTRODUCTION**

Welcome to the Annual Report of Archaeology in Hampshire for 2020. 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 a 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 publish interim statements, and it was decided therefore to publish the Annual Report online as a PDF document. This provides a convenient and cost-effective solution and also offers the option of printing what is required.

This report was compiled in 2022. It had been assumed that the Covid-19 lockdowns during the previous two years would have resulted in reduced archaeological fieldwork. In actual fact, this was not as drastic as suspected and the reports for these two years are only slightly shorter than usual. However, disruptions caused by the pandemic were still being felt in 2022, with some institutions and organisations unable to submit summary reports.

### **The structure and content of the report**

The report is organized by District and then alphabetically by location. Individual entries consist of a location with a grid reference. This is followed by an identifier, usually a Site UID, which links it to a record held in the Historic Environment Record (HER) database for Hampshire. It is through the identifier that further information about a particular project can be acquired. Many of the sites also provide a reference to additional literature, usually an unpublished 'grey literature' report. If the report is available online, a link is provided. In addition to archaeological fieldwork, the report includes records summaries of building surveys.

### **THE PORTABLE ANTIQUITIES SCHEME (PAS)**

Some local societies already publish a selection of the finds recorded on the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) database for their county. The Finds Liaison Officers for Hampshire have kindly agreed to compile a selection showcasing some of the more interesting and important finds. These range in date from prehistory through to late medieval times and include artefacts fashioned from a variety of different materials.

An annual roundup of finds is usually produced, but for 2020 and 2021 they have been combined into a single submission and included in the 2021 Annual Report.

### **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 HER database. I am grateful to the various archaeological organisations, both amateur and professional that have provided information (in no particular order): Emma West (Headland Archaeology), Diana King (Foundations Archaeology), Cheryl Green (Context One heritage and archaeology), George Children (Border Archaeology), Jessica Cook (Cotswold Archaeology), Katherine Marshall and Paul McCulloch (Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. (Winchester), Karen Thomas (Mola), Finn Cresswell (Wessex Archaeology), Alison Smalley (Meon Valley Archaeological and Heritage Group) and Nicola Elphick (Archaeology South East).

Special thanks are extended to Simon Maslin and Jenny Durrant for pulling 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.

## CONTENTS

Archaeology in Hampshire	3
The South Downs Cross Dykes Project	23
Pillbox Study Group	23
Round up of Hampshire Buildings Survey Group 2019-21	24

Email contact for editor: [Nick.Stoodley@btinternet.com](mailto:Nick.Stoodley@btinternet.com)

Front cover Excavation underway at Exton Manor Farm by the Meon Valley Archaeology and Heritage Group

## BASINGSTOKE AND DEANE

### Basingstoke and Deane

*Swing Swang Lane (SU 65598 52802) (WA Site UID: 225902, Site UID: 36049)* Excavation

Wessex Archaeology undertook an archaeological strip, map and record excavation on land located at Swing Swang Lane. The works were in support of a planning application for residential development and followed a geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation of the site.

The excavation comprised two separate areas, targeted on archaeological remains observed in previous investigations and covering 1,000m<sup>2</sup>. The investigation confirmed the presence of a background of prehistoric activity on the site observed during previous archaeological works. This included a boundary ditch containing Romano-British pottery, worked flint and a small pit and tree throw containing worked flint. A substantial but undated pit was also investigated, but the function of this feature remains unclear.

Evidence of Civil War period activity came from a single artefact: one lead shot suitable for a large pistol, recovered from the topsoil during the investigations.

See also: Orczewski, P & Williams, R 2020 *Swing Swang Lane Basingstoke, Archaeological Excavation Report*, unpubl report.

### Bramley

*Bramley Firth (SU 65052 60159) (Site UID: 71537)* Geophysical survey

The survey by Headland Archaeology was over an approx. 80ha. site and revealed several anomalies of possible archaeological origin, including a trapezoidal enclosure and a series of linear anomalies.

See also UID: 71436 and Webb, A 2020 *Bramley Frith Solar Farm, Hampshire Geophysical Survey Report*, unpubl report.

*Bramley Substation (SU 64923 60287) (Site UID: 71436)* Geophysical survey

The survey was done by Headland Archaeology over the site of a proposed solar farm. The field to the north of Field 1 was previously surveyed by Reading University in 2015.

*Upper Cufaude Farm, land at (SU 65484 56542) (Site UID: 70201)* Evaluation

Following two phases of evaluation (see the Annual Report for 2019), a targeted excavation was undertaken over a 900m<sup>2</sup> area focused on the line of the Silchester to Chichester Roman Road by Wessex Archaeology. The work identified the western flanking ditch but did not find any trace of the eastern one. No further evidence for the road or other features was discovered by the investigation. The only finds were two undiagnostic metal artefacts and a very small amount of burnt flint indicative of prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site.

See also: Williams, R 2020 *Land at Upper Cufaude Farm Basingstoke Archaeological Excavation Report*, unpubl report.

### Dummer

*Oakdown Farm (Basingstoke Gateway M3/J7) (SU 58378 46916; 506996 502587) (Site UID: 72352)*

Evaluation excavation

Border Archaeology opened 332 trenches on 40ha. of farmland adjacent to Junction 7 of the M3 motorway to the southwest of Basingstoke.

Of these, Trench 090 in the northern half of the site contained a ditch of possible prehistoric date, based on its form. Trench 191 in the southern half revealed a ditch and ditch terminus or pit feature. The latter contained 79 sherds of pottery probably dating from the late Bronze Age or Iron Age, and two flints, one of which was burnt and the other possibly worked. The remaining trenches produced negative results.

Subsequent excavation opened an area of 50m × 50m (Area B) around Trench 090 which revealed the possible prehistoric ditch to be a natural feature. However, a second area of similar size excavated around Trench 191 (Area A) to the south confirmed the presence of an enclosure ditch and also proved that the second feature was a pit rather than a terminus. Five additional 'pit' features appeared to be tree-throws containing evidence of burning suggestive of contemporary land clearance. Although no firm dating evidence was recovered, a single sherd of a collared grog-tempered Fengate/Peterborough ware vessel was found in the surrounding topsoil.

Located in the approximate centre of Area A, a curvilinear gully with a flat/concave base and rounded termini contained two sherds of a heavily collared grog-tempered vessel of the Fengate version of Peterborough ware dated c.3000 BC to 2000 BC.

Two potentially contemporary parallel gullies ran north-west/south-east for at least 30m before petering out, their termini being indistinct. Neither gully produced artefactual material, but both were cut by a ditch forming two arms of what appeared to be a large squared enclosure extending about 80m in a north-west/south-east direction before turning to run south-west for some 40m. The ditch continued to the north-west and was truncated to the south-west by the construction of the M3. The feature was about 0.45m deep, with a V-shaped profile and a narrow flat base. A small assemblage of highly abraded pottery was recovered from the generally homogenous fill, which was consistent with the sherds from the rest of the site and provided a Bronze Age date. The palaeoenvironmental signature was uninformative as to function, but a small quantity of archaeobotanical/anthracological material suggested a location some distance away from occupation, the fill likely the result of sedimentation following cessation of ditch maintenance.

Three possible cremation pits were revealed within the squared enclosure, two of which were circular and located close to each other. The third was somewhat isolated and had a squared plan. Its fill contained at least seven vessels of a quartz tempered ware dating from 1000 BC to 300 BC, possibly placed in the four corners of the pit, of which one had survived relatively intact. No cremated bone was recovered.

A third area (Area C) was opened in order to investigate the most likely location of a smock mill built in 1811, which is shown, although probably not with any great accuracy, on Greenwood's 1826 map of Hampshire and also mentioned in documentary records. A circular feature recorded on a 1947 aerial photograph was targeted by the evaluation as a potential mill site, but this proved to be nothing more than a natural depression infilled with modern waste.

See also: Bunce, A 2022 *Archaeological Mitigation Excavation Oakdown Farm Dummer Basingstoke Hampshire*, unpubl report.

English, R 2020 *Archaeological Field Evaluation Oakdown Farm Dummer Basingstoke Hampshire*, unpubl report.

## Freefolk

*The Old Rectory (SU 48830 48620) (Site UID: 71381)* Watching brief

The watching brief by Wessex Archaeology recovered a small collection of worked flints and some medieval and post-medieval pottery, tile and brick. A thin layer of made ground produced post-medieval roof tiles, nails, brick and a glass bottle.

See also: Powell, J 2020 *The Old Rectory, Freefolk Hampshire Archaeological Watching Brief*, unpubl report.

## Old Basing

*Blackland's Farm, probable Roman villa (SU 67630 54760) (Site UID: 20441)* Geophysical survey

A magnetometry survey by the University of Reading identified a series of small circular anomalies that possibly represent pits.

*The Lodge, Basing House (SU 66124 52581) (Site UID: TBC)* Watching brief

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) on the site of The Lodge and was during the excavation of a service trench for a cable to facilitate the charging of electric vehicles.

The results from the observations concluded that no evidence for features associated with a defensive wall and ditch at Basing House was present in this area of the site. The absence of the ditch may suggest that at this point, there may have been a causeway across or through the defences. No features of archaeological note were recorded. Throughout the length of the cable run, the watching brief revealed that the area in front of The Lodge had been raised and levelled, albeit with a slight slope to the south (for use as a car park) and no archaeological features survived in this area.

OASIS reference molasbasi1-400725.

Stewart Hoad

## Overton

*Two Gate Lane, land at (SU 51942 49418) (Site UID: 70788)*

Evaluation excavation

Following a geophysical survey in 2019, Thames Valley Archaeological Services excavated 44 trenches across the site. A small number of archaeological finds and features were encountered towards the western side of the site. The deposits are probably indicative of Saxon and possibly prehistoric occupation of the site. Several other linear features are believed to be field boundaries of post-medieval date.

See also: Stewart, T 2020 *Land at Two Gates Lane, Overton Archaeological Evaluation*, unpubl report.

## Sherborne St. John

*The Vyne, Vyne Road (SU 63610 56820) (Site UID: TBC)*

Watching brief

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the service trench for a new water source heat pump at this post-medieval manor house by MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology). A trench, approximately 250m in length, was excavated through the North Lawn, Stable Yard, Courtyard, Brewhouse and South Drive.

A number of walls of 16th-, 17th- and 18th-century date were recorded pertaining to the curtain wall, with an associated ditch to the south. Seventeenth-century remains were also located in the vicinity of the Brewhouse and may be related to the original kitchens of the Tudor manor or, more likely, were buildings marked as 17th-century offices on the site plan of 1911. Other walls recorded to the east of the Brewhouse may be part of the 17th-century Brewhouse extension, although this is unclear.

Alongside structural foundations, a number of drainage channels were also recorded; these ranged from 17th - 18th-century arched brick culverts to 18th-century squared brick culverts.

Evidence for landscaping of 18th century and modern date was also recorded across the site. A number of these features had been previously recorded in earlier investigations on the site.

The results of the watching brief add to the ongoing picture of the evolution of The Vyne from the 16th century onwards and serve to confirm the location of buildings such as the Brewhouse extension, 17th-century offices and the curtain wall.

OASIS reference molabasi1-406371.

Susan Porter

## Sherfield-on-Loddon

*Redlands, Reading Road (SU 66990 55973) (WA Site UID: 234260, Site UID: TBC)*

Evaluation

Wessex Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation of a 7.2ha. parcel of land located in Redlands. The work consisted of 48, thirty-meter, evaluation trenches distributed evenly across the development area. Twenty-seven of the trenches revealed archaeological features, with three groups of significant activity and one outlying prehistoric pit. The three areas contained clusters of prehistoric (Area 1), Roman (Area 2) and medieval (Area 3) features, all of which represent material of potentially regional significance. It is unclear exactly how the outlying pit fits with the clusters of activity, but some association with Area 1 is supposed.

Ditches that are thought to form part of a prehistoric field system were recorded in eight trenches spread across the development area; ditches were excavated in the northern access road, to the north-western side of the central field and in the southern area. The ditches were broadly aligned either north to south or east to west and contained small quantities of prehistoric or late prehistoric pottery, burnt flint and occasionally worked flints. It was not possible to project the alignment of any of the ditches between trenches, but the arrangement of the features suggests a degree of contemporaneity. The presence of a large prehistoric pit in Trench 21, which contained a dump of burnt flint and late prehistoric pottery, may hint at further prehistoric features associated with the field system.

Settlement features that may be contemporary with the field system were found in the north-east of the development area and its centre. These included a possible roundhouse drip gully or ring ditch of middle to late Iron date, isolated undated postholes as well as pits, late prehistoric ditches and a single isolated pit. The only closely dated feature was the drip gully/ring ditch; its northern terminal contained a dumped, or possibly placed, deposit of sherds of a single pottery vessel, animal bone, fired clay, worked and burnt flint within a dark charcoal-rich deposit. Drip gullies or ring ditches are often interpreted as evidence of roundhouse structures. With the postholes seen in adjacent trenches, the evidence suggests that the eastern side of the development area may contain features of a late prehistoric, and more specifically, middle to late, Iron Age date.

The Romano-British features comprised small shallow pits and ditches which produced small quantities of pottery as well as a flat tile or brick fragment and a curved roof tile. The largest number of features (six) were identi-

fied in Trench 48, with Romano-British ditches also recorded in Trenches 40, 42 and 45. The shallow pits appear to form a linear arrangement, albeit within the confines of the trench, and could represent either a truncated ditch or possibly a structural arrangement. To the east, a substantial Romano-British ditch appears to define the eastern most limit of the Romano-British activity, with no features of similar date recorded beyond it to the east. The ceramic evidence comprised small groups or single sherds, and it only provides a broad Romano-British date spanning the 1st to 4th century AD.

The medieval activity recorded is more difficult to characterise. It is possible that the ditch in Trench 23 is merely part of a field system in the hinterland of these settlements. However, all 31 sherds of recovered pottery seemed to come from a single everted rim jar. This suggests that the jar was *in situ* or at least only slightly disturbed from its point of discard. If this is the case, it seems more likely that the pottery is evidence of a previously unknown small medieval settlement.

## Silchester

*Church Lane Farm, Nelson's Field (SU 64339 60808) (Site UID: 69655)* Evaluation excavation

The Silchester Environs Project opened six evaluation trenches targeted on enclosures and trackways identified from aerial photography and geophysical survey in Nelson's Field. The work confirmed one enclosure as late Iron Age/earliest Roman and the trackway and other enclosures as Roman, probably later Roman, in date. The imported pottery in the late Iron Age/earliest Roman assemblage suggests relatively high-status occupation, with a date of around the mid 1st century AD. The great majority of Roman finds were pottery and roofing tile, modest in nature and suggestive of a low-status farmstead. While the Roman pottery confirms occupation in the later 3rd and 4th centuries, it leaves open the question of whether there was continuous occupation throughout the Roman period. The small areas examined in the interior of the enclosures indicated the presence of post-built structures, although the presence of nodular flint in the ploughsoil suggests some buildings may have had more substantial foundations. See also: Fulford, M, Pankhurst, N & Wheeler, D 2020 *Silchester Environs 2020 Church Lane Farm: Nelson's Field*, unpubl report.

*Silchester Grange (SU 63049 60582) (Site UID: 71626)* Evaluation excavation

Seven evaluation trenches and one excavation trench were opened by Foundations Archaeology. The only features recorded comprised some dispersed pits and some post-medieval ditches.

See also: Hood, A 2020 *Land Adjacent to Wood Farm, Ash Lane, Silchester, Hampshire. Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation*, unpubl report.

## EAST HAMPSHIRE

### Alton

*Selbourne Road, land east of (SU 71357 38412) (WA Site ID: 227501, Site UID: 65964)* Watching brief & excavation

Wessex Archaeology undertook archaeological mitigation works on land east of Selborne Road. The works were carried out as a condition of planning permission for development on a 7.4ha. site and comprised the excavation of approximately 0.08ha. and a watching brief covering 1.06ha.

The excavation identified the remains of a circular post-built structure, probably a roundhouse, with associated pits and postholes. Late Bronze Age pottery was recovered from several of the features, along with small amounts of animal bone, fired clay, worked flint and charred plant remains. The watching brief observed a set of modern (likely mid 20th century) sub-rectangular, flat-bottomed pits that were probably the remains of shallow building foundations, similar to those recorded in this location during an evaluation. Whilst it remains possible that the structures were associated with military activity during the 2WW, as had been suggested during the evaluation phase, a subsequent investigation produced no evidence to support or refute the hypothesis.

See also: Brook, K & Wells, T 2020 *Land east of Selborne Road, Alton Hampshire Post-Excavation Assessment*, unpubl report.

Powell, J & Legg, E *Land East of Selborne Road, Alton Archaeological Evaluation*, unpubl report.

*Neatham Manor Farm (SU 74200 40534) (Site UID: 70986)*  
excavation

Evaluation strip, map & sample

The work was by Wessex Archaeology and was over a 0.5ha. area of land proposed as the site of a new grain storage facility. The excavation followed an evaluation that examined five trial trenches and revealed Romano-British and medieval activity. The earliest evidence was provided by a small amount of worked flint, including a fragment of an early Neolithic polished axe, from subsoil or found residually in later features.

Romano-British evidence was provided by two parallel ditches, aligned north-east to south-west, approx. 30m apart. The ditches may have flanked a trackway or road, possibly heading to the south-west from the projected course of the Silchester to Chichester Road, which lies about 100m to the east of the site.

Evidence for the medieval period spans the 11th- to 15th-centuries. The earliest activity is therefore consistent with a reference in Domesday to Neatham Manor. A pair of ditches formed the north corner of an enclosure, with an entrance in the north-west side, and a group of postholes may form a gate. Another ditch possibly divided two further, cojoined, enclosures. Modification of the layout is suggested by recuts to one of the enclosure ditches. Inside the enclosure was a stone-lined pit, probably for cess, and a cluster of postholes or small pits, which are suggestive of structures belonging to a manorial complex.

Several shallow ditches are the only evidence of post-medieval activity.

See also: Orczewski, P & Andrews, P 2020 *Neatham Manor Farm, Alton Post-excavation Assessment and updated Project Design*, unpubl report.

## **Bordon**

*Alice Holt Forest* Walkover survey

A walkover survey by Oxford Archaeology recorded a number of features. A rectangular pit (12m x 2m), possibly a saw pit (SU 81340 43942, Site UID: 70989). A Boundary or enclosure bank and ditch, possibly a woodbank that extends along the western side of Holt Pound Inclosure (SU 80273 43562, Site UID: 70990). A curvilinear ditch with substantial banks approx. 1m on either side (SU 81064 42762, Site UID: 70991).

A boundary bank and ditch, comprising a substantial bank, approx. 1m wide, running along the length of the trackway between Willow's Green and Glenberrie Inclosures (SU 81356 41769, Site UID: 70992). A shallow oblong pit, 15m by 2m, possibly a saw pit (SU 81629 41587, Site UID: 70993). A possible Roman kiln site that comprises a low mound, similar to others in the locality, and is truncated by a trackway to the west (SU 81064 40544, Site UID: 70994).

A depression, 110m by 45m and encircled by a bank, with a stream running through its centre and flanked on either side by two banks, approx. 2-3m high, is indicative of a dam (SU 80757 40163, Site UID: 70995). A large depression, approx. 35m by 30m and encircled by a bank, with a stream running through its centre, is identified as a dam of two banks, 1.5-2.0m high, flanking either side of the watercourse (SU 80834 40218, Site UID: 70996). Finally, a brick culvert lining was found to the north of the site of Old Close Lodge (SU 79792 40147, Site UID: 70997).

See also: Legge, R 2020 *Alice Holt Forest - Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*, unpubl. report.

## **Petersfield**

*Penns Field (SU 76310 23480) (Site UID: 70999)*

Geophysical survey & evaluation

The work was by Thames Valley Archaeological Services ahead of development. The survey detected two anomalies indicating possible archaeological features. An irregular anomaly is possibly a kiln or pit associated with ferrous material. The other anomaly is weaker and may represent a penannular gully or ring ditch.

The evaluation opened 24 trenches across the site. A small number of deposits of possible archaeological significance were identified and comprised undated ditches and gullies, which have been interpreted as post-medieval agricultural features. The evaluation also investigated the previously detected geophysical anomalies but deemed them of probable geological or agricultural origin.

See also: Beaverstock, K 2020 *Penn Field Heathfield Road, Petersfield Geophysical Survey (Magnetic)*, unpubl report.

Beaverstock, K 2020 *Penn Field Heathfield Road, Petersfield An Archaeological Evaluation (Magnetic)*, unpubl report.

## **Rowlands Castle**

*Woodberry Lane (SU 73496 10504) (Site UID: 71629)*

Test pitting

During previous groundworks a quantity of Roman pottery was recorded. Chichester and District Archaeology Society excavated a test pit close to the site of the original find. The pit measured 1.4m by 0.67m and 0.9m deep; it pro-

duced a quantity of Roman pottery, opus signinum, fired clay and possible brick. The assemblage may indicate a broken-up kiln.

See also: Cleverly, S & Tomkinson, B 2020 *The Excavation of a Test Pit Woodberry Lane, Rowlands Castle, Hampshire in October 2020*, unpubl report.

## Whitehill and Bordon

*Whitehill and Bordon (SU 79868 36840) (Site UID: 70980)* Walkover survey

The walkover was carried out prior to tree clearance by archaeologists from Wood E&IS UK Ltd. A number of features were recorded, and although most were considered to have little archaeological potential, a small mound was recorded, approx. 4m in diameter and 0.5m high, and its size and form suggest that it is prehistoric in date. Several features were also observed that are probably represented on historical mapping, including the remains of a glass-house and coldframe associated with a walled or enclosed garden that once formed part of Broxhead House.

See also: Park, V 2020 *Whitehill and Bordon Regeneration Company Site Walkover Survey Report*, unpubl report.

## EASTLEIGH

### Botley

*Areas 4 and 5 Botley Bypass/Uplands Farm (SU 51812 13219) (Site UID: 71367)* Geophysical survey

Gradiometer and GPR surveys were undertaken by Wessex Archaeology. The former revealed potential archaeology, possibly charcoal production, but the latter did not reveal any features.

See also: Plesnicar, R 2020 *Area 4 The River Hamble to the A334 and Area 5 The A3051 Diversion Botley Bypass and Uplands Farm Botley. Detailed Gradiometer and Ground Penetrating Radar Survey Report*, unpubl report.

*Uplands Farm Estate (SU 50470 14210) (WA Site UID: 233410, Site UID: TBC)* Excavation

Wessex Archaeology undertook an archaeological excavation of approximately 0.26ha. prior to development at Uplands Farm. The investigation uncovered several ditches that probably defined part of a system of enclosures/land divisions, laid out and modified/re-organised on several occasions but generally divisible into two phases. Other features include two broad and shallow hollows of uncertain origin, a scatter of pits and postholes, a probable well and a possible working hollow/livestock shelter – the latter potentially associated with the remains of a windbreak/screen or open-sided canopy. Although some of the pits and postholes cannot be dated, the bulk of the features derived from phases of activity broadly spanning the late Iron Age–late Romano-British period. There is almost no evidence of activity in the area during other periods. The finds assemblage is dominated by a large quantity (21.1 kg, in addition to the 2.5 kg from a 2017 evaluation) of late Iron Age–late Romano-British pottery and fragments of ceramic building material (12.7 kg, along with 2.3 kg from the evaluation) including pieces of Roman brick, tegula, imbrex and box-flue tile. Other categories of finds are poorly represented, whilst sampling yielded very sparse palaeoenvironmental remains.

Although the specific functions of the ditches, pits and other features are not conclusively established, they do not seem to derive from domestic occupation on the site as had been tentatively inferred from the evaluation results. Despite the quantity of pottery and ceramic building material recovered, its poor condition suggests that much of this material had been transported from some unidentified focus of activity and dumped in this location. This is potentially corroborated by the lack of obvious settlement-related features (e.g. the remains of domestic structures) and the very sparse palaeoenvironmental remains. Instead, the excavated remains appear to be related to facilities associated with livestock management and/or some form of craft or processing-based activity, probably taking place on the periphery of an inhabitation site. Although it remains unclear where, or what, the focus of activity associated with these features was, it can be speculated that the elevated ground to the north-west of the excavation area (potentially beyond the development area boundary) is the most likely position for any contemporary settlement or otherwise intensively used area.

See also: Wells, T & Williams, 2021 R *Uplands Farm Estate, Site 1 (Area1) Botley, Hampshire. Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design*, unpubl report.

## Eastleigh

*23 Hocombe Drive (SU 42873 22648) (Site UID: 71462)* Watching brief

The observations were by AOC Archaeology Group and recorded a ditch 1.91m wide and 0.62m deep orientated east-west. The feature is possibly an irrigation ditch relating to the 19th/early 20th-century plantation that occupied the site until around 1909.

See also: Whitaker, A 2020 *23 Hocombe Drive, Eastleigh, Hampshire: Archaeological Watching Brief*, unpubl report.

## Fair Oak

*Allington Lane (SU 487 179) (Archaeology South East Site UID: 200316 & Site Code: AFO20, Site UID: TBC)*

Evaluation excavation

Four evaluation trenches were excavated in the northern part of the site by Archaeology South East. Horizontal truncation had occurred across the evaluated area and is more prominent in the northern area. Despite this, archaeological features (three ditches) were recorded in the northern and southern parts of the site. Although the date of two of the three ditches remains unknown, the other is probably Roman. The features probably represent a remnant field system, although it cannot be verified whether they are contemporary. The presence of Bronze Age worked flint, and fire-cracked flint, also suggests there is the potential for prehistoric remains to survive close to the northern part of the site. These features, and the archaeological horizon (i.e. the surface of the natural clay), survive at between 0.20 and 0.50m below present ground level.

See also: Vieira, T 2020 *Archaeological Evaluation Report Limewood Grange (Phase 2), Allington Lane, Fair Oak*, unpubl report.

Vieira, T 2021 *Report Limewood Grange (Phase 2) Allington Lane, Fair Oak Hampshire, SO50 7DB*, unpubl report.

## Horton Heath

*Access Road, land at Horton Heath (SU 48394 17788) (Site UID: 70958)* Evaluation excavation

Eleven trenches were opened by Thames Valley Archaeological Services, and three linear features were identified. One is undated, one is possibly prehistoric or medieval, and the final example is medieval. Another phase of work saw the excavation of 39 trenches. A single linear feature was recorded, probably of 19th- or 20th-century date.

See also: Taylor, A & Attard, W 2020 *Access Road, Land at North West Horton Heath, Eastleigh Archaeological Evaluation*, unpubl report.

Taylor, A 2020 *Land at West Horton Heath, Eastleigh Archaeological Evaluation*, unpubl report.

## Netley

*Abbey Fruit Farm, Grange Road (SU 46085 09470) (Site UID: 71342)* Geophysical survey & evaluation excavation

The fieldwork was by Archaeological Surveys and revealed a series of anomalies: a linear feature indicative of a ditch, a series of pit-like anomalies, and a series of positive and negative anomalies appearing to form a circular feature.

The evaluation by Development Archaeology Services Ltd opened 19 trenches and six geoarchaeological test pits. The site produced a single archaeological feature (Trench 3). This was a small oval, apparently truncated, posthole or small pit and produced a small assemblage of fragments of burnt flint and one possible worked flint. The finds suggest that the feature may be prehistoric in date.

See also: Hall, N & Pine, C 2020 *Report on the Results of an Archaeological Evaluation at the Former Abbey Fruit Farm, Grange Road, Netley*, unpubl report.

Donaldson, K & Sabin, D 2020 *Abbey Fruit Farm Netley Eastleigh Magnetometer Survey Report for Development Archaeology Services Ltd.*, unpubl report.

## Stoneham

*Chestnut Avenue, Area 5A, land at (SU 43457 17701) (Site UID: TBC)* Evaluation

Work carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Winchester) revealed evidence of Romano-British activity loosely grouped in the centre and west of the Site and comprising entirely linear features. There is no obvious pattern or grouping in these features, as the profile and form vary across the Site. Of note is a V-shaped linear feature and a

very large linear feature, which contained a quern stone. Although the character of the activity is uncertain, the range of features and finds suggest that the activity is rural and peripheral to a settlement.

See also: Howland, G 2020 *Area 5a Land at Chestnut Avenue, North Stoneham Park, Eastleigh Hampshire: archaeological evaluation Report*, unpubl report.

## **FAREHAM**

### **Portchester**

*221 Castle Street (centred on SU 62309 04597) (Site UID: TBC)* Watching brief

Context One Heritage and Archaeology carried out archaeological monitoring and recording during the construction of an extension within the garden of 221 Castle Street. The property lies within the outer precinct of a scheduled monument (Portchester Castle, Historic England list no. 1015698), with the extension area located on the bank and ditch of the western outer medieval defences. Although the groundwork excavations were limited to a small area, they did expose a single section showing a series of make-up and levelling layers associated with the construction and extension of the present house during the 20th century. Below this was a series of deposits which appear to represent the lower levels of the original bank. A few sherds of medieval pottery (coarsewares) were recovered from one of these contexts. However, there was no dateable material from the lowest level of the bank, and neither was there any evidence of it having a Roman origin.

*Winham Farm (SU 604 063) (Archaeology South East Site UID: 190776 & Site Code: PLE17, Site UID: TBC)*

#### Geoarchaeology

The fieldwork aimed to build on the results of the Phase 1 Geoarchaeological Test Pitting (ASE 2017) and EM and ERT geophysical Surveys (ASE 2019) to determine the presence, extent and significance of Palaeolithic archaeology and deposits with palaeoenvironmental potential.

A deep and complex sequence of Pleistocene sediments has now been characterized and mapped. While scientific dating and detailed palaeoenvironmental analysis of these sediments are needed to confirm the results, it appears that the site comprises part of a sequence of deposits associated with raised beaches, found across the Hampshire and Sussex coastal plain which includes Boxgrove, Norton Farm and Black Rock.

An apparent marine cut platform with overlying brackish water sediments has been recorded underlying part of the site at a height consistent with the 420,000-year-old Aldingbourne Raised Beach. Associated with this is a buried and steep, approx. 10m high, chalk cliff line running east-west across the site, which is interpreted as part of this marine feature. The platform appears to be truncated by a later Pleistocene fluvial terrace from the former Solent river system to the south. Banked against the cliff is a deep sequence of apparent cold-stage chalk rubble and fine-grained deposits which cross one part of the site and preserve one or more paleosols. Close to the cliff, this paleosol horizon appears to preserve a Palaeolithic locality in which artefact concentrations vary from ephemeral scatters to denser patches of material. Over 120 large, well preserved flint artefacts, including cores and flake tools, have been recovered from this deposit through systematic sieving of spoil. Provisionally, it is considered highly likely that these deposits form part of a zone of palaeolandscape-scale preservation in front of the cliff line and could well be a continuation of the Palaeolithic sites encountered at Red Barns 300m to the east. Given the quality of flint encountered in the rubble slopes, extraction activities by early human groups, possibly early *Homo neanderthalensis*, seem likely.

The site has been zoned into areas of geoarchaeological potential to provide an indication of the likely significance of the deposits across the site.

See also: Pope, M *et al.* 2020 *Land East of Downend Road (Winham Farm) Portchester, Report on the Phase 2 and Phase 3 Geoarchaeological Investigation*, unpubl report.

### **Titchfield**

*The Lodge, 233 Brook Lane, Sarisbury Green (SU 50972 07760) (Site UID: TBC)* Archaeological standing  
building recording

Border Archaeology undertook a Level 3 building recording of a former gate lodge forming part of the Registered Park and Garden associated with nearby Coldeast House.

The Lodge is a Locally Listed Building comprising a single-storey rectangular brick gabled structure of mid 19th-century date located at the southeast entrance to the house, a substantial mansion built between 1846 and 1851

for Arthur Hornby, a wealthy landowner and horse dealer. The extensive grounds were occupied by a psychiatric hospital in 1925, which remained in use until the late 1990s.

The Lodge is built in a Picturesque style typical of the mid 19th century, with pedimented gables and eaves cornices with dentilled decoration; the fenestration mostly consisted of segmental-arched and round-arched casement windows, with flat-arched windows in the principal southwest-facing elevation flanking the ornamental wooden entrance porch.

Attached to the rear of the house is a modern flat-roofed brick extension housing a kitchen and bathroom, which appears to have been built in the mid-1950s when the house is likely to have been extensively refurbished.

The building is in an extremely poor structural condition due to years of dereliction and vandalism. The exterior is partially clad with ivy, and the interior of the main portion of the building could not be fully accessed due to most of the roofing and ceiling joists having collapsed, along with the timber floors. Consequently, it has only been possible to produce a limited record of the building in its current state.

Very few surviving fixtures or fittings of architectural interest were noted internally: the fireplaces appear to have been replaced, and the interiors of two of the rooms are clad in modern plasterwork with faux-timber framing. The most notable surviving features were the casement windows with diamond-lattice glazing bars, which appear to be original features, and a wall cupboard or dresser in the southeastern room.

## **GOSPORT**

### **Gosport**

*Bastion 1, Haslar Road (SZ 62118 99553) (Site UID: TBC)*

Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation was commissioned by Gosport Borough Council ahead of planned restoration and conservation works on the 18th-century Bastion 1, part of the Gosport lines of defence. The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the potential presence or absence of the surface of the access ramp, terreplein and gun emplacements.

MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) excavated three trenches on the site: one across gun emplacement C, one across gun emplacement D and a final trench in the access ramp. The trenches across the gun emplacements were excavated in 50mm spits and successfully located potential ground surfaces, although in Trench 1, across gun emplacement C, time constraints led to the requirement for three sondages to be dug in order to locate the surfaces. The sondages were excavated alongside the pintle and on the inside and outside of the traversing ring. A metallised surface was located to the north at the pintle, 0.30m below ground level, whilst a stone surface was located on the inside of the stone traversing ring at the same depth. A sondage into the terreplein outside of the traversing ring also revealed a potential metallised surface, 0.23m below the modern ground level. A second trench excavated across gun emplacement D recorded the presence of a metallised surface 0.20m below ground level between the pintle and stone traversing ring. There was no indication of iron traversing gun furniture, and it is possible that the gun traversing carriages were wooden at Gosport like those at Portsmouth.

The third trench, excavated into the access ramp, failed to find a surface but instead confirmed that erosion on the ramp has exposed the upper layers of clay and gravel deposits used in the creation of the ramparts. A single Victorian penny was recovered from the metallised surface in Trench 2 across gun emplacement D. Two ferrous metal buckles were recovered from spit one of Trench 1 across gun emplacement C.

Oasis ID. molabasi1-399359.

Susan Porter

## **HART**

### **Blackwater**

*Hawley Park Farm (SU 8558 5832) (Site UID: 70984)*

Evaluation excavation

An evaluation comprising 32 trenches was opened across the site by AOC Archaeology revealing a range of archaeological features with dating evidence spanning the Bronze Age to Medieval periods.

A sub-circular feature was investigated and found to have a linear projection at its north end. It has steep sides and a concave base, and the presence of burnt deposits and a potential flue or rake out indicate that it may be

an oven. This assumption is supported by the fill, which contained an assemblage of charred cereal, including barley, oat and wheat.

A small circular feature, possibly a posthole measuring 0.34m in diameter and 0.12m deep, was recorded. The fill contained a sherd of Medieval cooking pot and residual Roman and Iron Age pottery. Two further postholes lay to the southwest, spaced 2m apart.

A number of ditches were excavated, including a ditch or gully, 1.48m by 0.5m wide and 0.4m deep, with a fill that contained two sherds of a cooking pot. There were several undated ditches and gullies across the site.

A large oval pit, 3.75m by 2.5m and 0.55m deep, with a fill that contained much pottery, has been interpreted as a rubbish pit. There were other examples of pits, including two very shallow examples: one oval and the other rectangular, and both contained evidence of burning. In addition, three pits, two with round bases and one with a flat base, contained Bronze Age pottery. Two elongated features, initially interpreted as ditches, were subsequently identified as elongated pits; the fills contained Roman pottery.

See also: Anthony, S & Chittock, H 2020 *Hawley Park Farm, Blackwater, Hampshire, Post-Excavation Assessment Report*, unpubl report.

## Odiham

*Chosley Farm Solar Park (SU 72500 50300) (Site UID: 71595)*

Geophysical survey

The survey was over an area of approx. 103ha. by Magnitude Surveys. It identified archaeological activity across the site, including a sub-rectangular enclosure (55m north-north-west/south-south-east and 63m north-north-east/south-south-west) previously identified from an aerial photograph. The survey also revealed a possible enclosure system and trackway as well as pits and linear features.

See also: Garst, L A 2020 *Geophysical Survey Report Chosley Farm Solar Park*, unpubl report.

## Bramshill

*Bramshill House (SU 76200 60065) (Site UID: 70802)*

Geophysical survey

A detailed gradiometer survey over an area of 2.6ha. was carried out by Wessex Archaeology. Short ditch-like anomalies in the north of the site may relate to past use of the site as a garden and medieval park. Numerous pit-like anomalies may indicate archaeology or could be geological in origin.

See also: Chausse, S 2020 *Bramshill House Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report*, unpubl report.

## HAVANT

### Havant

*Lower Road, land at (SU 70000 06120) (UID: TBC)*

Evaluation

Work carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Winchester) revealed two early Romano-British pit features and a single small linear feature dated by a small amount of pottery. Fabrics were coarse, suggesting a low-status domestic site using locally produced wares. The evaluation also recorded the historic footpath, which was found to have been formed from deposits of the 19th century and later. No evidence for any earlier manifestation of the footpath was observed.

*44–54 West Street (SU 71620 06315) (WA Site UID: 234540, Site UID: 62034)*

Watching brief

Wessex Archaeology undertook an archaeological watching brief during groundworks at the property. All below-ground impact (excluding piles) associated with the development was monitored: two narrow, shallow machine excavated service trenches, with a total length of 45m, running approx. north to south across the site. Natural geology was encountered in both trenches, lying below the current high watertable, with modern made ground present across the site. The earliest feature recorded was a medieval pit dated to the 13th century or later, which was found near the West Street frontage. One post-medieval pit and two undated possible pits were also revealed. A single sherd of Roman pottery dated to the later 1st or 2nd century AD was recovered from a possible subsoil in the northern part of the site.

See also: Dawkins, T 2020 *44-54 West Street Archaeological Watching Brief*, unpubl report.

## Waterlooville

*Riverside Community School (SU 68638 07444) (Site UID: 71350)*

Watching brief

The observations by Pre-Construct Archaeology were undertaken during groundworks at the school. A small collection of fragmented Roman ceramic building material was recovered from the subsoil, but no archaeological features or deposits were recorded.

See also: Powell, J 2020 *Riverside Community Special School, Scratchface Lane, Waterlooville Watching Brief Report*, unpubl report.

*Riverside Community School, Scratchface Lane (SU 68638 07444) (WA Site UID: 233412, Site UID: TBC)*

Watching brief

Wessex Archaeology undertook an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction and installation of a double modular classroom building.

Riverside Community School lies in an area of known Romano-British archaeology associated with Littlepark Wood Roman villa to the east of South Downs College. The villa complex includes the remains of the villa itself, a section of the Roman road from Chichester to Bitterne, enclosures and trackways. Immediately to the south of the school, rescue excavations in the 1970s recorded an aisled Romano-British building and a corn drying oven. Within the grounds of the school, the well-preserved remains of a late 3rd- to early 4th-century Roman tile kiln within a covering building were also investigated.

The watching brief monitored below ground impact associated with the development. This consisted of the excavation of an 18 by 8m trench across an area of sloping ground to create a level surface for the new classrooms. Within this area, 48 foundation pad pits were dug to a maximum depth of 0.85m below current ground levels. A small collection of highly fragmented pieces of Romano-British ceramic building material (tiles and brick) was recovered during the observations. This material came from the subsoil and probably reflects waste material from the tile kiln that had become incorporated into the localised soil sequence over time. No cut archaeological features or deposits were recorded.

## NEW FOREST

### Barton-on-Sea

*24 Albany Close (SU 2388 4028) (Site UID: 71550)*

Watching brief

The work was by Southampton Archaeology Unit and recorded a large amorphous feature, possibly a silted-up moat, and a pit and ditch - all features were undated.

See also: Russel, A D & Girdwood, P 2020 *Archaeological Watching Brief at 24 Albany Close, Barton-On-Sea, New Milton*, unpubl Southampton Archaeology Unit Report 1419.

### Beaulieu

*Montagu Hotel (SU 38756 02223) (UID: TBC)*

Watching brief

Work carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Winchester) recorded three post-medieval ditches with east-west alignments located in the southern part of the Site.

### Bransgore

*Derrtt Lane (SU 17730 97860) (Site UID: 70975)*

Evaluation excavation

Wessex Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation on a parcel of land located south of Derritt lane. The evaluation initially comprised of 42 trenches, and the works were carried out in two phases during October and November 2020.

The work identified a Bronze Age pit in Trench 15 that produced sherds of a Food Vessel which is of significance as they are an unusual ceramic type for the region.

Several post-medieval field boundary ditches and numerous undated shallow gullies that relate to an earlier late medieval/post-medieval field or drainage system were recorded. Of particular interest were several postholes and ditches along with a large scatter of bricks within Trench 31. These features may be related to the post-medieval brick manufacturing industry that was prevalent in the local vicinity of Bransgore. However, although

the ditches and brick scatter likely date to the 17th/18th century based on artefacts, the postholes remain undated and may not be associated. They could potentially belong to the prehistoric period, especially given the evidence for the Bronze Age at the site and within the immediate vicinity.

See also: Zochowski, A & Legg, E 2020 *Land at Derritt Lane Bransgore, Hampshire. Archaeological Evaluation*, unpubl report.

## **Calmore**

*Loperwood Lane, land off (SU 33727 14718) (Site UID: 71633)*

Evaluation excavation

An evaluation by Cotswold Archaeology revealed medieval and post-medieval drainage ditches and field boundaries indicative of an agricultural hinterland associated with the medieval settlement of Calmore.

See also: Catanzaro, F 2021 *An Archaeological Evaluation Land off Loperwood Lane, Calmore, Hampshire*, unpubl CA report AN0259\_1.

## **Fordingbridge**

*Tinkers Cross, land at (SS17 and SS18) (SU 15000 16000) (Site UID: 71384)*

Geophysical survey

The survey was carried out across a 62.5ha. site by Magnitude Surveys. A series of large-scale linear anomalies forming rectilinear groupings were interpreted as prehistoric/Roman field systems. Numerous weak linear and curvilinear anomalies within the field systems may indicate settlement enclosures, and a gap between the areas of field system anomalies is interpreted as a trackway.

See also: Topping, L & Salmon, F 2020 *Geophysical Survey Report of SS17 and SS18 North Fordingbridge, North Fordingbridge, Hampshire*, unpubl report.

*North Fordingbridge (SU 14069 15205) (UID: TBC)*

Evaluation

Work carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Winchester) revealed a small pit and two linear features, which contained a small amount of pottery dated to the late Roman period, AD260-400, including wares typical of the region, including New Forest ware, Porchester D ware and Alice Holt ware.

*Salisbury Street (SU 14967 14378) (SU 71527) (Site UID: TBC)*

Watching brief

The observation was by Hampshire County Council. Three concrete pads, 0.82m by 0.85m, were discovered beneath the surface of the street. In the centre of each pad was a rectangular post hole, 0.30m by 0.12m, containing the remains of a wooden post. The three features were separated by an equal distance of 1.8m. The features date to the 2WW and represent the remains of a roadblock.

See also: Hayes, T 2020 *Salisbury Street, Fordingbridge, New Forest, Hampshire – An Archaeological Watching Brief*, unpubl report.

## **Holmsley**

*Holmsley Rail Bridge Replacement (SU 23330 00749) (Site UID: 71538)*

Evaluation excavation

The work was carried out by Wessex Archaeology on behalf of Hampshire County Council. Three trenches were opened, and in one, a bank and probable prehistoric ditch was discovered, although no dating evidence was found.

See also: Orczewski, P 2020 *Holmsley Rail Bridge Replacement Archaeological Evaluation Report*, unpubl report.

## **Marchwood**

*Marchwood Military Port (SU 40104 10584) (SU 72305)*

Geophysical survey

The survey by Wessex Archaeology was undertaken over an area of 20.6ha. It identified several areas related to 2WW activities, including responses associated with a fragmented depot and other buildings, as well as evidence for an anti-aircraft battery.

See also: Plesnicar, R 2020 *Marchwood Military Port Southampton Hampshire. Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report*, unpubl report.

## Millford on Sea

*School Lane, Milford on Sea (SU 29137 92650) (Site UID: 69996)* Excavation

AC Archaeology opened 14 trenches, with nine revealing archaeological evidence. Two medieval linear ditches and gullies are probably related to land division and enclosure. Two trenches produced a substantial brick culvert, which may have been associated with a settlement or the former school that stood adjacent to the site. A small assemblage of medieval pottery spanning the 12th to 15th centuries was recovered, and two deposits contained charcoal and charred plant remains.

See also: Brace, D 2020 *Land off School Lane, Milford-on-Sea, Hampshire: results of an archaeological evaluation*, unpubl report.

## New Milton

*Brockhills (SU 25367 96706) (Site UID 70977)* Geophysical survey

A geophysical survey was undertaken by Magnitude Surveys over an area of about 7ha. Possible archaeological activity was identified by curvilinear ditch-like anomalies suggestive of a phase of landscape division.

See also: Nelson, C 2020 *Geophysical Survey Report Brockhills, New Milton*, unpubl report.

## Verwood

*Ashley Heath (SU 11480 07060) (Site UID: 20391)* Evaluation excavation

The work by Thames Valley Archaeological Services revealed a man-made turf mound placed on the natural gravel deposit. It was clearly evident, being 13m in diameter and 1.1m high. No ditch was identified, and no datable material was recorded.

See also: Socha-Paszkiwicz, A 2020 *Purple Haze, Ashley Heath, Verwood, Hampshire, Archaeological Evaluation*, unpubl report.

## PORTSMOUTH

### Eastney

*Eastney Wastewater Pumping Station (SZ 673 992) (Archaeology South East Site UID: 190558 & Site Code: EWP20, Site UID: TBC)* Historic building record & watching brief

Archaeology South East undertook historic building recording and a watching brief at Eastney WPS. The works are within the boundary of a scheduled monument (Eastney Sewage Pumping Station: NHLE Ref. 1001791) containing three Grade II Listed Buildings: Eastney Beam Engine Museum (NHLE Ref. 1104341), Eastney Depot Engine House (NHLE Ref. 1104347) and Eastney Depot Gas Engine House (NHLE Ref. 1104351). Prior to the commencement of the works a photographic record of the site was made.

Layers pertaining to the recent utilisation of the site, existing surfaces and make-up layers for these surfaces were generally the only deposits exposed. The only exception to this was the brick footings for the demolished boundary wall of the Victorian sewage works which was exposed during the groundworks for the new vehicular access and the installation of the new gate. No other significant, or earlier archaeological deposits, features or finds were encountered. After the completion of the works, a further photographic record was created.

## TEST VALLEY

### Nursling

*Bargain Farm (SU 37554 15142) (UID: TBC)* Evaluation

Work carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Winchester) recorded a large post-medieval linear feature which corresponds with a physical boundary visible on the 1968 Ordnance Survey map and also with the boundary between the City of Southampton and Test Valley Borough.

## Romsey

*Roke Manor Farm Quarry, Shootash (SU 33600 22650) (Site UID: 71536)* Excavation

The investigation by Thames Valley Archaeological Services revealed a range of features spanning the Neolithic to Saxon periods. Forty-two pits dated to the Late Bronze Age. The features were of modest size, usually with a bowl-shaped profile and ranging in depth from 0.08 - 0.55m and recording a diameter of 0.3m to 1.7m. Two pits predated the Late Bronze Age. They were of modest size and depth (0.28m x 0.27m and 0.09m deep and 1.48m x 0.85m and 0.2m deep).

Twenty-two postholes ranged in depth from 0.07 to 0.31m and between 0.22 - 0.56m in diameter. Some formed arcs or circular features and may indicate round houses, while several were arranged in pairs and may represent drying racks.

A group of six ditches formed a rectilinear pattern (1.0 - 1.4m wide and 0.22 - 0.36m deep), possibly a field system. Furthermore, two ditches (0.72 - 1.0m wide and 0.23-0.36m deep and 39m and 16m long) formed an approximate 'L' shaped plan with an 8.5m gap between their terminals and may indicate an enclosure.

A trackway is aligned west-east, bending to the south-east. It is 7m wide, defined by a series of intermittent segmented ditches.

Finally, a series of gullies were recorded. Two examples were adjacent and parallel to each other (0.4 - 0.7m wide and 0.16 - 0.26m deep and up to 32m in length). Another 12 gullies comprised a group of segmented ditches, aligned west-east with a combined length of about 60m and formed two lines about 7m apart (the segments are 2.5 - 8.5m long, 0.3 - 0.97m wide and 0.06 - 0.2m deep). The gaps between the segments are spaced about 2-6m.

See also: Attard, W & Manisse, P 2020 Manor Farm Quarry, Shootash, Romsey, Hampshire. Extraction phases 5 and 6 Archaeological Excavation, unpubl report.

Attard, W, Lewins, L & Manisse, P-D 2021 Excavation of Neolithic Pits, Late Bronze Age Occupation, Late Iron Age into Roman Field System and Saxon Pits at Roke Manor Farm, Shootash, Romsey, Thames Valley Archaeological Services Occasional Paper 44.

## WINCHESTER

### Bishops Waltham

*Jubilee Car Park, extension (SU 55554 17319) (Site UID: 72295)* Watching brief & evaluation excavation

The observations by Cotswold Archaeology investigated two ditches. The first was aligned north-east to south-west and was 2.8m wide and 0.9m deep. No finds were discovered. The second ditch had the same alignment but a shallower depth. The evaluation revealed the ditch of a barrow. This was 4.5m wide and 1.2m deep with a fill that contained a sherd of early to middle Bronze Age pottery and prehistoric flint flakes.

See also: Mudd, A 2020 *Jubilee Car Park Extension Bishops Waltham Hampshire Archaeological Watching Brief Report*, unpubl report.

A report will be published in *Hampshire Studies* (The Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society), Volume 77 (for 2022).

### Corhampton

*St Clair's Farm (SU 575 208) (MVAHG Site UID: FRF20, Site UID: TBC)* Geophysical survey

Archaeological fieldwork was carried out at Corhampton over two separate weekends in 2020 as part of the Meon Valley Archaeology and Heritage Group's Iron Age to Roman landscape project (Phase III). The site lies 3.5km west of Corhampton village and occupies a large arable field. The site is known as the Corhampton Down 'Romano-British village', partly based on two separate investigations (1848 and 1908) that demonstrated activity in the Iron Age and Roman periods. Aerial photographs of the site reveal a pair of superimposed enclosures (a scheduled ancient monument), in addition to other enclosures and associated features. Following the relaxing of Covid-related lockdown restrictions, the survey resumed in 2022.

The survey in 2020 targeted the north half of the field, including the scheduled area (a license for the work had been obtained from Historic England) (Figs 1 & 2). [M1/R1] is the east end of a large, probably rectangular, ditched enclosure with evidence of internal features: [M4/R4] is a small partition in the north-east corner with an entrance on its long side; [M5/R5] cuts diagonally across the enclosure dividing it into two halves. There are two linear anomalies [M9] external to the north-east corner of [M1/R1], which form a rectangular open-ended feature, probably integral with the enclosure. Immediately to the south of [M1/R1], a corner of another enclosure [M6/R6]

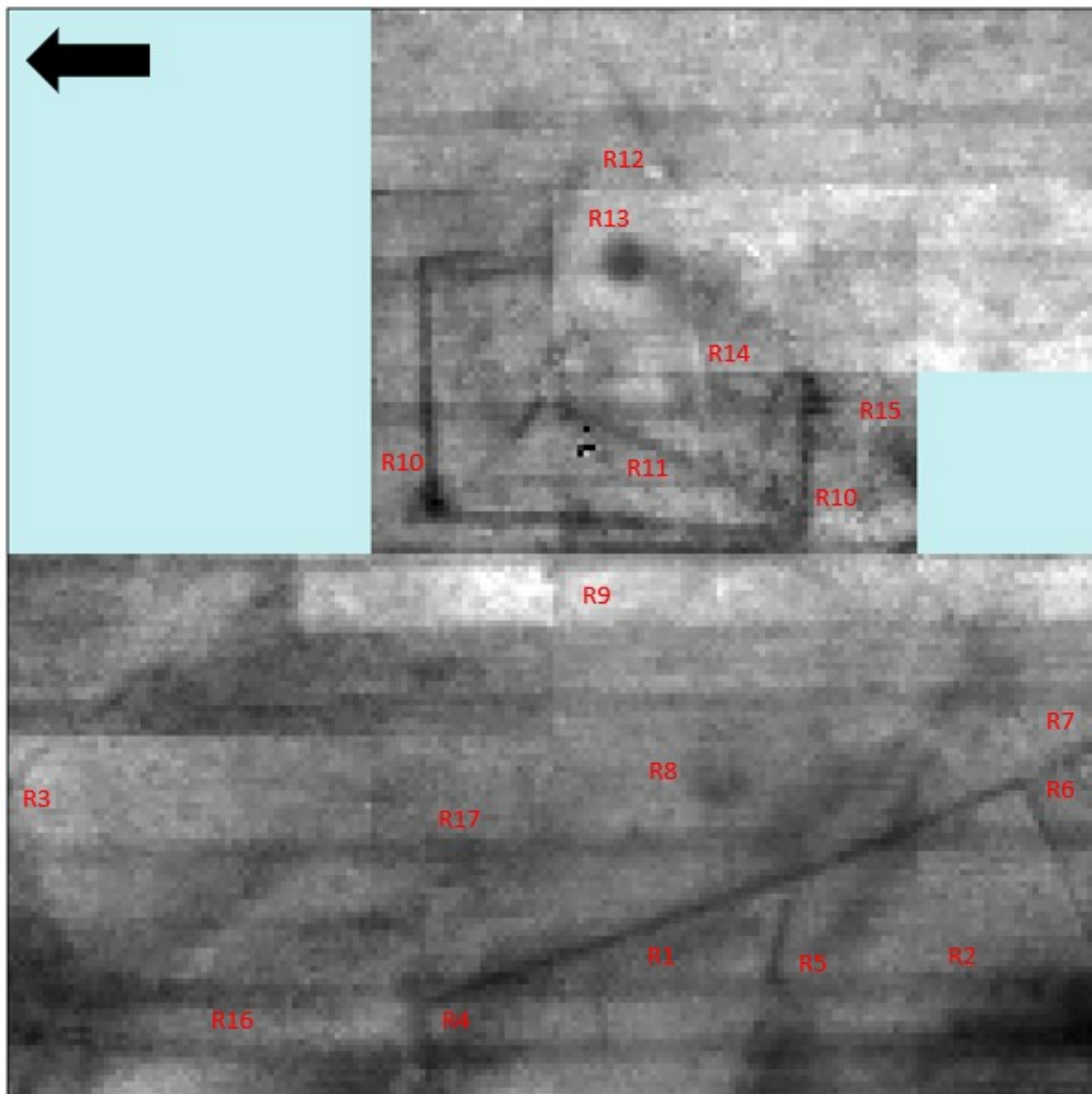


Fig. 1 St Clair's Farm. Linear greyscale image of the resistivity data

180m

can be observed. Its northern edge and the southern edge of [M1/R1], which run parallel, are lost in an area of disturbance on the west edge of the grid [M18]. Immediately to the east of [M6/R6] is a fragmentary anomaly [M7/R7 – very faint], which may be the edge of another enclosure.

The full extent of the scheduled area was surveyed, revealing the pair of superimposed enclosures. [M10/R10] is a regular, probably Romano-British, rectangular enclosure. Within it is a [M11/R11] sub-rectangular example of probable Iron Age date. The east edge of the enclosures, and the area adjacent to it [M15/R12], are characterised by a complex range of anomalies, though magnetometry demonstrated that the entrance of the inner enclosure faces eastwards. [M14/R13] is a large pit-like feature, visible on the aerial photograph, which it has been suggested might be a dene hole reused in the mid-19th century by the farmer to bury rubble from the demolished ruins. This activity, possibly with the disturbance caused by the excavation at the turn of the 20th century, probably destroyed the east edge of the outer enclosure, in turn adding to the lack of clarity in the south-east corner (especially noted by resistivity). However, [R14] is aligned east-west and runs over a short distance parallel to the south edge of the enclosures. It presents as a high-resistance anomaly and could be the remains of a stretch of walling. During the survey, several large pieces of Roman tile were collected from the surface of the field.

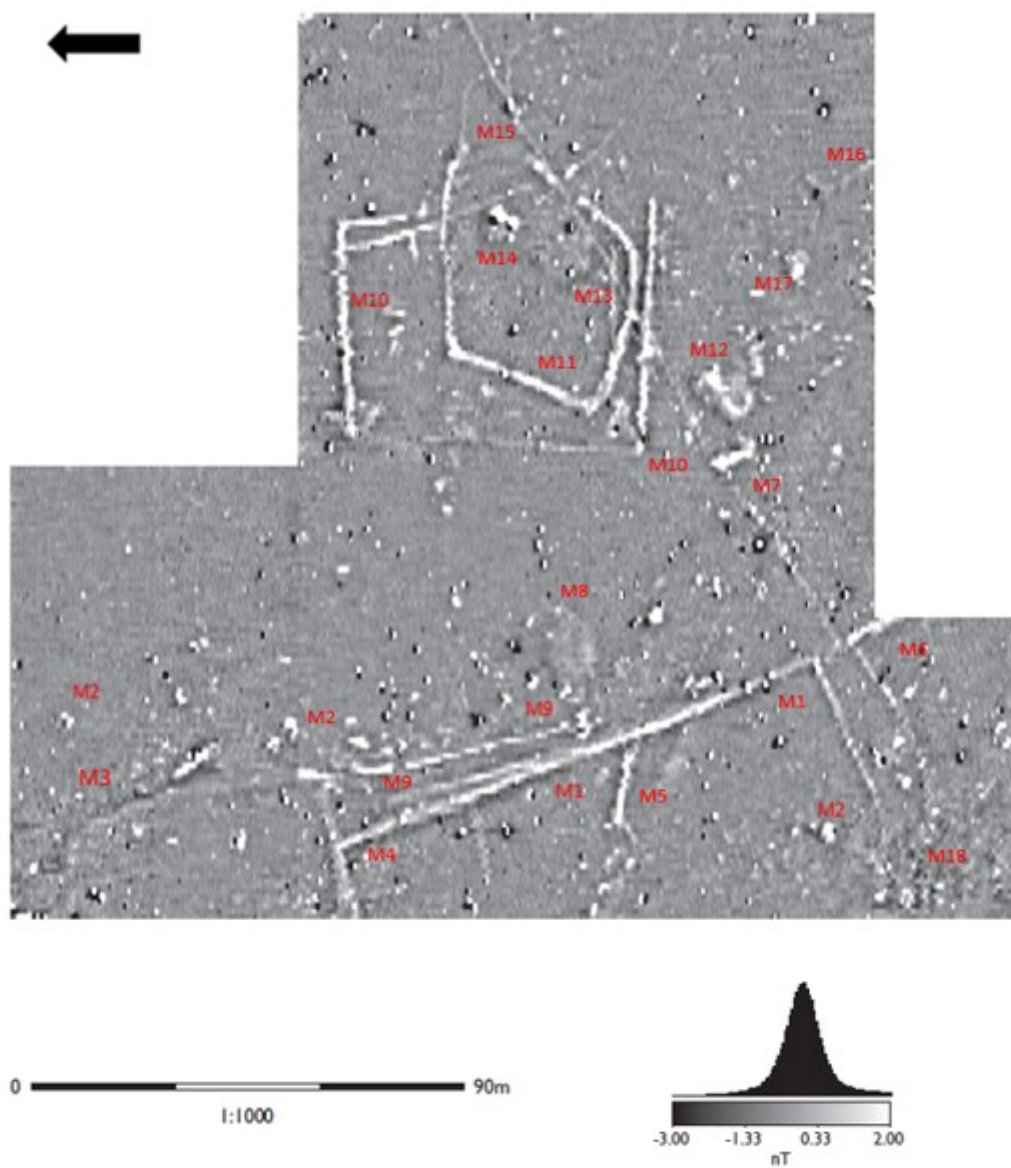


Fig. 2 St Clair's Farm. Linear greyscale image of the magnetometry data

The area to the south of the superimposed enclosures was surveyed, producing several pit-like anomalies [M17] and fragmentary linear features [M16]. [M8/R8] and [M12/R15] are two undefined areas, possibly related to activity associated with the enclosures (the latter more pronounced).

[M3] is a weakly-defined ditch, which begins in the north-west corner where there is a relatively large amount of magnetic disturbance; it is aligned roughly north-south. A weakly-defined low-resistance feature (ditch?) can be observed on the north edge of the grid [R3] before it turns to the south-east. Numerous pits [M2/R2] are distributed throughout the area (most are magnetic anomalies, and not all the examples have been labelled), and they cluster outside [M1/R1]. There are several areas of magnetic disturbance, probably related to ferrous material in the topsoil and redeposited ceramic building material. [R16 & 17] are probable tractor lines running in a north-south direction across the field.

See also: Stoodley, N 2020 *Franklin Farm, Corhampton, Hampshire, Report on the Geophysical Surveys February - March 2020*, unpubl report.

## Meonstoke

*Exton Manor Farm (SU 615 209) (Site UID: TBC)* Excavation

This year marked the fifth and final year of excavations at the Roman site. Previous investigations at Exton Manor Farm had revealed several separate elements of the Roman site, most notably a temple, bath house and a mausoleum (see the Annual Report for 2019). One of the aims for 2020 was to determine the size and character of the latter (Fig. 3). By the end of the excavation, it was identified as having a wide wall, or plinth, an inner chamber and a low tower. The foundations of the structure are less than 30 cm, meaning that the building is likely to be a low tower. The flint structure is wide, and there could be a plinth around the edge with a wall on the inner side. There is no doorway here, so it is likely that this is a sealed mausoleum rather than one that is revisited, for example, on the anniversary of the death of the deceased. The date of the mausoleum is significant: most British examples are of the 1st or 2nd century; the Exton example is later - late 3rd to early 4th century AD.

The other main aim of the work was to continue exploring the bath house (Fig. 4). The structure has a similar plan to other examples in Hampshire, such as at Sparsholt and Braishfield, consisting of two hot rooms (caldarium), a warm room (tepidarium) and a cold room (frigidarium), which may have also incorporated a changing room (apodyterium). It is believed that the Exton baths were built in the late 3rd century and perhaps lasted for 80 years, being partly demolished towards the end of the 4th century. In 2020 a drain was found running around the base of the walls, close to the exposed hypocaust tiles (Fig. 5). This would have allowed water vapour to be released, thus keeping the hypocaust system dry. The trench at the north end of the bath house was extended, revealing a square-shaped mass of masonry, which may have served as a support for a water tank, although the furnace room itself was not found.

Alison Smalley for the Meon Valley Archaeology and Heritage Group.

*Shavards Farm (SU 61488 20672) (MVAHG Site UID: SHF19, Site UID: TBC)* Geophysical survey

Archaeological fieldwork was carried out at Shavards Farm in January 2020 as part of the Meon Valley Archaeology and Heritage Group's Iron Age to Roman landscape project (Phase III). The work targeted a large field in which a resistivity survey at the north end had previously detected at least one stone structure (see Annual Report for 2018)

In the southern end of the field (Fig. 6), a large and broad low-resistance anomaly [R1] entered from the west and ran northwards before swinging round to the south and continuing out of the grid. It seems highly likely that this is a substantial ditch which demarcated the top of the hill. The lower-resistance strip along [R1's] southern edge could be evidence of its refurbishment, e.g. cleaning and recutting, with [R2] being evidence of the latter. The survey confirmed that the interior of the area defined by the ditch is of a higher resistance compared to the area outside it and is probably explained by the greater chalk content in the soil (clearly visible on the surface of the field). It may be a result of soil erosion on the crown of the hill, or it could be due to chalk being spread across the interior. The chalk may have derived from a bank that lined the interior of the ditch and is possibly evidenced by the irregular linear features [R3]. Following the site's abandonment, the material was spread throughout the interior, the action being accelerated by ploughing. A probable entrance to the interior of the area [R4] is approached by a low-resistance linear feature [R5], i.e. a path or trackway. A small anomaly [R6] to the west of the entrance is interpreted as a feature associated with the entrance, perhaps part of a gateway rather than the entrance being comprised of a simple gap in the ditch/bank. A number of small pit-like anomalies [R7] were detected, both inside and outside the area demarcated by [R1].

See also: Stoodley, N 2020 *Shavards Farm, Meonstoke, Hampshire, Report on the Geophysical Surveys December 2019 - January 2020*, unpubl report.



Fig. 3 Exton Manor Farm. The mausoleum, square in shape, with fragmentary tiles near its centre



Fig. 4 Exton Manor Farm. Drone photograph of the bath house



Fig. 5 Exton Manor Farm. Excavation of a drain running around the base of the walls, close to hypocaust tiles

## Winchester

*Central Winchester Regeneration Project, Winchester (SU 48376 29554) (Site UID: TBC)*

Test pits

Work carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Winchester) recorded 14 archaeological test pits in advance of boreholes. One in Middle Brook Street Car Park revealed a medieval chalk-built water channel, the walls of which were revealed at 0.79m BGL. The channel base was formed of chalk slabs, overlain by the walls, which were made of large mortared chalk blocks. The channel was 0.51m deep and 0.25m wide and was aligned east-west. The feature can be compared with similar examples recorded on the Lower Brook Street excavations carried out by the Winchester Excavations Committee (see Biddle, M 1968 Excavations at Winchester 1967. Sixth interim report, *Antiquaries Journal* 48 pt 2, 259–63).

*78 Alresford Road (SU 49187 29404) (PCA Site UID: AY720, Site UID: TBC)*

Watching brief & evaluation

Work carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Winchester) recorded a total of five intercutting pits dating to the medieval period. Two pits contained pottery dated to AD 1150- 1350.

*70 Hyde Street (SU 48104 30097) (Site UID: TBC)*

Watching brief

Work carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Winchester) for an extension revealed an area which had been heavily disturbed in the Victorian period. The affected areas contained late Roman pottery, black burnished ware (AD120-400) and New Forest Ware (AD250+), suggesting that the original construction of the property disturbed and possibly destroyed evidence of earlier Roman activity.

*Faberlux Yard, North Walls, service trench (SU 48458 29674) (PCA Site UID: AY437, Site UID: TBC)*

Watching brief

Observations by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Winchester) during the excavation of a service trench revealed the northern continuation of a medieval, north-south aligned, wall originally identified in 2017, constructed of chalk rubble, flint and mortar. The wall is thought to be part of a complex of buildings forming the Franciscan Friary (Greyfriars), which was founded in 1237. The building was demolished in 1538, and the site was sold to Winchester College. Work had previously been carried out on the site by PCA in 2014, 2015 and October 2017 (see the Annual Reports for 2014 and 2017).

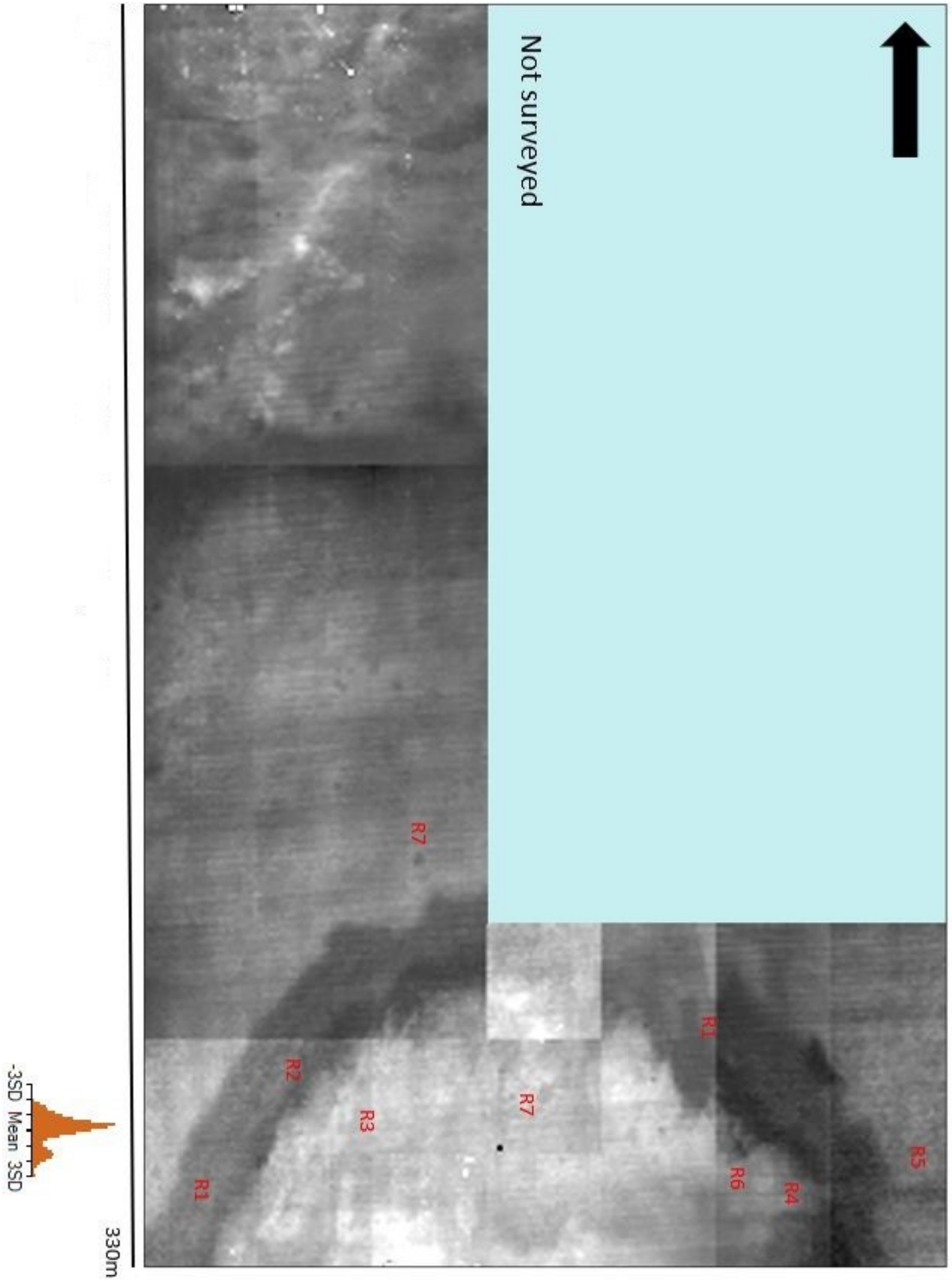


Fig. 6 Shavards Farm. Linear greyscale image of the resistivity data

*M3 Junction 9-14 (Headland Archaeology Site UID: JNCW20, Site UID: TBC)* Trial trenching evaluation  
Balfour Beatty, on behalf of Highways England, commissioned Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd to conduct an evaluation of the site. The work revealed two undated ditches in the western part of the site (Trenches 7 and 8). Evidence of re-deposited chalk, related to the construction of the M3 motorway, was uncovered in Trenches 5 and 18 in the southern and central parts of the site. Other features, including a section of a Romano-British road established by a geophysics survey, were not identified during the trial trench evaluation. The absence of these features is probably because of extensive farming and the shallow depth of topsoil.

## **THE SOUTH DOWNS CROSS DYKES PROJECT**

Part 6 of the South Downs Cross Dykes Project surveyed a number of earthworks between the A286/Lavant Valley to Winchester. Several are located on Butser Hill. A bank and ditch across the north-east spur of Butser Hill (SU 71920 20430) (Site UID: 18558). The ditch is on the uphill side, possibly non-defensive, with a semi-circular berm between the bank and ditch. A cross dyke, west of Butser Hill (SU 71060 20390) (Site UID: 18563). It is the lower of two entrenchments traversing the south-west spur of Butser Hill, with a ditch on the uphill side. The upper entrenchments have a ditch on the uphill side and are dated to the Iron Age (SU 71130 20300) (Site UID: 18564). A perfectly straight cross entrenchment on Butser Hill, with a single ditch with banks on either side (SU 71100 20000) (Site UID: 18570). A cross entrenchment (SU 71200 20100) (Site UID: 18575) traversing the neck of Butser Hill, the eastern most of three. It is very much curved in plan; there is no bank on the counterscarp and the ditch is partly filled. A cross dyke (SU 71430 19910) (Site UID: 24820) exhibits a slight irregular bank and ditch. It was constructed on the south-east spur of the hill and built in two sections with a gap of 27m between them.

A cross dyke, 720m west of Cheesefoot Head (SU 52424 27883) (Site UID: 24171). This linear earthwork cuts across a ridge and then bends to the south. It can be seen as two distinct earthworks; a cross ridge dyke to the north and part of a Celtic field system from where it kinks to the south. Another cross dyke was also surveyed on Cheesefoot Head at (SU 52900 27800) (Site UID: 37829) and one at Cheesefoot Head Contour (SU 52910 27850) (Site UID: 71375).

A Bronze Age boundary (SU 67330 06470) (Site UID: 17276) is located on Portsdown Hill. A gully and double stockade are interpreted as an anomalous form of 'ranch boundary', which represents the first period of occupation at this site and also butted onto an Iron Age enclosure (SU60NE4).

The following earthworks were also recorded. The Leydene Ditches (SU 67910 19320) (Site UID: 26412) is a triple cross ridge entrenchment about 850m in length. A cross-ridge dyke at Harvesting Lane (SU 70830 19630) (Site UID: 26511) comprises a ditch with side banks extending from above very steep natural slopes. The cross dyke on Wether Down (SU 67718 19534) (Site UID: 71376) is a large bank and ploughed-out silted ditch running diagonally across the Down. The linear earthwork, south of Holden Farm (SU 55938 26392) (Site UID: 41588), is a 300m long earthwork - possibly a trackway or associated with the South Downs Ridgeway. An earthwork bank and accompanying ditch (SU 68428 18787) (SU 60399): they probably form sections of an unrecorded cross dyke of Bronze Age to Roman date. Two possible, previously unrecorded, cross dykes were surveyed at (SU 70784 19988) (Site UID: 71373) and (SU 71813 19858) (Site UID: 71374). The former is approx. 210m in length overall, and the latter has an approx. length of 74m and is located on a spur projecting from Butser Hill.

See also: Lea, D, English, J & Tapper, R 2020 *South Downs Cross Ridge Dyke Project. Part 6 A286 /Lavant Valley to Winchester*, unpubl report.

## **PILLBOX STUDY GROUP (PSG)**

In 2021 the PSG submitted a batch of a little under 400 previously unrecorded sites to the Hampshire HER. The sites all date to WW2 and comprise four categories, namely anti-aircraft defences, anti-invasion defence sites, civil defence and ARP (air raid precautions) sites and airfield defences, both passive and active. Of these sites, 89 remain extant, 26 are of unknown status, and the remainder has been removed.

The batch of sites is the result of approximately six years of work by PSG members. No formal surveys were conducted; the sites had been added from various sources over that period and mainly from documentary research by individual members or systematic study of contemporary aerial photographs and maps.

The extant sites have largely been submitted piecemeal by group members and members of the public who were aware of them but found they had not been recorded by the original Defence of Britain survey (DoB) nor added to the PSG Extended Defence of Britain database (EDoB).