

2021

Archaeology in Hampshire



Annual Report



INTRODUCTION

Welcome to the Annual Report of Archaeology in Hampshire for 2021. 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 lockdowns (Covid-19) 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 Many of the sites also provide a reference to additional literature, usually an unpublished 'grey literature' report.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 Officer for Hampshire has kindly agreed to compile a selection for 2018 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 submission and included in this Annual Report.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The data for 2021 was assembled and edited by Nick Stoodley. This marks my final year compiling and editing the Annual Report, and I would like to take this opportunity to thank all the organisations, individuals and groups that have generously contributed information since I began working on the project in 2008.

It would not have been possible to produce the 2021 report without the assistance of numerous individuals and organisations. 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), Geoff Buss (Heritage and Archaeological Rangers Team), Stuart Rippon (WARG), Mark Stedman, Bill Fergie and Edward Roberts, 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.

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Front cover A post-medieval copper-alloy sword belt fitting from Mattingley

BASINGSTOKE AND DEANE

Basingstoke and Deane

Basingstoke Golf Course Phase 2, Winchester Road (SU 59585 47728) (Site UID: TBC) Evaluation

An evaluation by Cotswold Archaeology revealed ditches, along with a small number of pits and postholes. A cobbled medieval trackway was also found, and together these remains reflect use from the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age onwards, although finds were sparse and many features remained undated. A single urned cremation deposit was Roman.

See also: Cotswold Archaeology, 2021 *Basingstoke Golf Course Phase 2, Winchester Road, Basingstoke, Hampshire: archaeological evaluation*, unpubl report CA report AN0308_1.

Bramley

Silchester Road, land at (SU 64330 58840) (Site UID: 71795) Evaluation excavation

Thames Valley Archaeological Services opened 11 trenches across the 1.06ha. site. A large number of features of archaeological significance were found across most of the site. Linear features and pits suggest a phase of medieval occupation, tentatively dated to the 11th – 14th centuries. Some areas of the site also produced evidence of post-medieval activity. Although there were no features of Roman date, building material of that period was found in a few deposits and appears to have been reused. Several sherds of prehistoric pottery and a flint flake were also recovered. The discovery of a tanged point of late Upper Palaeolithic date is a notable find.

See also: Sánchez, D 2021 *Land at Silchester Road, Bramley, Hampshire Archaeological Evaluation*, unpubl report.

Chilton Candover

Stanchester (SU 58040 41080) (Site UID: 18647) Excavation & geophysical survey

Three trenches were excavated by the Basingstoke Archaeological and Historical Society (BAHS), located using indications from a resistivity survey undertaken by Surrey Archaeological Society. The excavation of two trenches revealed a series of walls and interior areas that agreed with the results of the geophysical survey and are suggestive of domestic, rather than agricultural, activity.

Two exterior walls were revealed and just to the outside on the northern side of the building were some large Roman tiles. Inside the walls was a packed chalk surface and traces of interior walls. Significantly, a concentration of painted wall plaster was also found in the structure's interior, and underneath was another chalk surface. Other finds included a large assemblage of pottery, mostly Alice Holt and Farnham greywares, fragments of limestone roof tiles, and concentrations of tegula and imbrex tiles.

See also: Annual Report for 2018 for work carried out between 2014-18.

Peryer, M 2021 *BAHS Stanchester Excavations - 2021 Interim Report*, unpubl report.

Kingsclere

St Mary's church (centred on SU 52414 58718) (Site UID: TBC) Watching brief

Context One Heritage & Archaeology carried out archaeological monitoring as a condition of Faculty consent for external drainage repairs to the church. The repairs mainly involved re-opening drainage trenches and soakaways for the installation of new pipes and materials. However, there was potential for the exposure of disturbed and (less likely) undisturbed human remains. More significant was the excavation of two new soakaway pits where it was very likely that undisturbed human remains would be encountered.

The largest new soakaway pit was excavated to the north side of the Norman nave. Along with abundant disarticulated human bone, an articulated female adult skeleton was exposed within a grave at a depth of 0.80m. Two more burials were encountered at 1.00m deep, and three further burials at 1.2m. The presence of brick within the surrounding soils and the recovery of iron coffin furniture indicate a Victorian date. A smaller soakaway situated south of the nave encountered comparatively little disarticulated bone, although the head-end of a single disturbed burial was present at a depth of 1.3m.

The head-ends of six burials were also encountered in the reopened drainage trench along the eastern side of the east end, adjacent to the 15th-century south chapel. The skulls had either been damaged or removed by the original drainage trench. The backfill contained much disturbed human bone that probably derived from cutting through the homogenous burial soil containing the graves. The burials themselves were very shallow and must pre

-date the construction of the church path around the eastern end of the church. Comparison of photographs dated c. 1955 and c. 1965 suggests this path work and the clearance of most of the gravestones and tomb chests took place between these dates, with gravestones now retaining the higher ground of the churchyard alongside the path.

Monk Sherborne

Manor Farm, Kingsclere Road, Monk Sherborne (SU 59912 54841) (Site UID: 69746) Evaluation excavation

An excavation by Wessex Archaeology uncovered a small number of archaeological features. An undated pit with steep sides and an absence of finds possibly resulted from quarrying. Another pit produced early Bronze Age pottery from at least two vessels, along with burnt flint and a fragment of animal bone. This pit is further evidence of Bronze Age activity as also evidenced by the round barrows located to both the north-east and south-east of the site. An undated ditch was also discovered.

See also: Orczewski, P, Legg, E & Capps, R 2021 *Kingsclere Road, Manor Farm, Monk Sherborne, Hampshire. Archaeological Evaluation*, unpubl report.

EAST HAMPSHIRE

Alton

Holybourne, Treloar College, land at (SU 73205 41026) (Site UID: 71790) Evaluation excavation

Thirteen trenches were excavated by Thames Valley Archaeological Services and revealed a small quantity of archaeological features. Two pits of late Neolithic date, containing Grooved Ware pottery, were excavated, in addition to a gully of uncertain date. A large Roman feature, possibly a ditch, was investigated and produced a small group of finds that included fragments of imported Central Gaulish samian pottery and the rim of a glass vessel. A ditch, recut in the post-medieval period, was also revealed.

See also: Sánchez, D 2021 *Land at Treloar College, Holybourne, Alton, Hampshire Archaeological Evaluation*, unpubl report.

Bordon

Alice Holt Forest, NFNPA Forestry England Survey

Straits Inclosure (SU 79800 40200) (Site UID: 17057). This is the site of a probable old dam across a watercourse. The dam had been deliberately breached, but the banks are clearly visible on either side. Old Close Lodge (SU 79800 40100) (Site UID: 17064). The site of a lodge at the centre of Old Close Deer Park. The building has been removed, and no trace is evident. Banks surrounding the lodge site are clearly visible on the west side, running from the southern tip to the eastern tip. The sites at (SU 80150 40310) (Site UID: 17425) and (SU 80060 40130) (Site UID: 17426) are recorded on heritage maps as the location of kilns previously disturbed by forestry. No evidence of either could be found on the ground.

Horndean

Rowlands Castle Road, Horndean Care Village (SU 71290 12854) (Site UID: TBC) Evaluation

An evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Winchester) recorded six linear features and three pits, mainly focused on the centre of the Site. Large amounts of pottery were recovered from the features and were dated to the early Romano-British period (AD 40-200). Although the features do not indicate a readily identifiable site type, the relatively large amount of pottery suggests the evidence is probably related to a small settlement or farmstead with field or enclosure boundaries, ditches and pits. The Site lies within a known landscape of Romano-British activity, with a similar site at Barton's Road, Havant, investigated by PCA in 2019, and known Roman tile production sites to the south of the Site. A further investigation in the form of a strip, map and sample will be undertaken by PCA in 2022.

Neatham

Cuckoos Corner Roman site (SU 73940 41280) (Site UID: 17450) Geophysical survey

A survey over eight fields covering an area of 22.7ha. by A Schmidt. The work identified a continuation of the Roman road identified during excavations in the 1970s. A large network of interconnected linear and rectilinear anomalies was also detected, whilst a wider field system of probable medieval date was identified. A linear anomaly may indicate a medieval boundary pre-dating the historical mapping.

See also: Schmidt, A 2020 *Froyle Estate, Land at Holybourne, Alton Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report*, unpubl report.

Petersfield

Petersfield Heath Earthwork survey

The 'People of the Heath' project was designed to understand and conserve Petersfield's prehistoric barrows. The main aim was to investigate the history and prehistory of Petersfield Heath. In 2021, a large number of earthworks were surveyed. The evidence was mainly concentrated around Petersfield, Clanfield and Bordon and Liphook and comprised 83 possible Bronze Age barrows and one potential Neolithic long barrow.

See also: Needham, S & Anelay, G *et al.* 2021 *People of the Heath Rother Region Barrows Register*, unpubl report.

Ropley

Ropley, Bullfinches (SU 63680 31440) (Site UID: 37415) Excavation

An enclosure is visible as a cropmark. A single trench 10m by 1m was opened by the County Archaeologist (David Hopkins) to reveal a section of the feature.

See also: Hopkins, D 2021 *Bullfinches, Ropley. 25 June 2021. Excavation of Trench Across Cropmark*, unpubl report.

Rowlands Castle

Old Idsworth Farm, Old Idsworth (SU 74314 14350) (Site UID: 62652) Geophysical survey & surface collection

A magnetometry survey by Chichester and District Archaeology Society recorded four ring ditches, one of which was oval and not completely closed. The survey also detected linear ditches, pits and traces of possible lynchets. A collection of mostly Roman ceramic building material was recovered from the surface during the survey.

See also: Cleverley, S & Seaman, M 2022 *Chichester and District Archaeology Society Geophysical Survey Old Idsworth Farm, Old Idsworth, Rowlands Castle - September & November 2021*, unpubl report.

West Worldham

Manor Farm (SU not available) (Site UID: 72351) Geophysical survey

The survey was conducted by Archaeological Surveys and detected two rectilinear enclosures and a trackway in the north of the site. In the southern part of the site, evidence for an enclosure was recorded.

See also: Donaldson, K 2021 *Manor Farm, West Worldham Hampshire Magnetometer Survey Report*, unpubl report.

EASTLEIGH

Eastleigh

Chestnut Avenue, Area 5a, North Stoneham Park (SU 43387 17878) (Site UID: TBC) Strip map & sample

An excavation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Winchester) of two areas revealed a large pit and two parallel ditches in Area 1 and three ditches, two of which are thought to be segments of a curvilinear boundary, in Area 2. Features from both areas contained pottery, which was dated broadly to the Romano-British period.

Hedge End

Hamblewood, Heath House Lane (SU 49431 11708) (Site UID: 72228) Evaluation

An evaluation by Cotswold Archaeology revealed ditches associated with former field systems. Only a small number could be excavated because of flooding and, of these, the dated examples were medieval or post-medieval, although they produced residual prehistoric and Roman finds.

See also: Cotswold Archaeology, 2021 *Hamblewood, Heath House Lane, Hedge End, Southampton: archaeological evaluation*, unpubl CA report AN0256_1.

Horton Heath

Lower Acre, land at (SU 48900 16300) (Site UID: 72250) Evaluation excavation

Thames Valley Archaeological Services excavated 123 trenches across the 12.5ha. site. A small number of 18th/19th-century ditches and furrows were recorded. Otherwise, no finds or features of an archaeological nature were recorded.

See also: Taylor, A 2021 *Land at Lower Acre, Horton Heath, Eastleigh, Hampshire*, unpubl report.

FAREHAM

Fareham

Hill Head, coastal location (SU 54332 01897) (Site UID: 71855) Findspot

A sea-worn Palaeolithic handaxe was found on the beach at Hill Head.

Stubbington

Coastline (SU 49860 03628) (Site UID: 71722) Observation

Over 60 timber posts comprising a structure were noted protruding from the mud by a local resident. The posts are generally 75mm-150mm in diameter, with the largest appearing to form a central circle. Most of the posts had a double-divot at the top. Two lines of posts run parallel as 'offshoots' from the central circle (landward side), and small (roughly 20mm diameter) timbers were also visible at about 45deg. (vertically) as though there was a lattice or similar across the larger posts. In the vicinity, timber is becoming exposed from clay/muddy patches, with lengths varying between approximately 20mm - 200mm. The site is only visible at the lowest tide at certain times of the year.

Warsash

Brook Lane, land east of (SU 49539 06386) (Site UID: TBC) Evaluation

An evaluation by Cotswold Archaeology recorded post-medieval and modern field boundaries, most of which can be seen on OS mapping from 1868 onwards.

See also: Cotswold Archaeology, 2021 *Land East of Brook Lane, Warsash, Hampshire. Archaeological Evaluation*, unpubl CA report AN0276_1.

Rivercross, Phase 2, Brook Lane (SU 49733 06311) (Site UID: TBC) Evaluation

Evaluation trenching by Cotswold Archaeology recovered 21 worked flints, some of which may indicate a Mesolithic/early Neolithic date for the ditch from which they were recovered. Later remains comprised ditches and postholes, most of which were undated, although two of the former were post-medieval or later.

See also: Cotswold Archaeology, 2021 *Rivercross Phase 2, Brook Lane, Warsash, Hampshire: archaeological evaluation*, unpubl report CA report AN0375_1.

GOSPORT

Gosport

The Works (SU 61957 99963) (Site UID: 72281) Test pits

Two test pits were opened by L-P Archaeology. TP1 indicated that post-medieval (17th - 18th century) deposits probably survive across the site, overlaid by deposits of 19th - 20th-century date. TP2 recorded surviving structural remains built of red brick as well as part of what looked like a cellar.

See also: Duffy, J 2021 *Archaeological Evaluation Report The Works Gosport*, unpubl report.

HART

Hook

London Road, land north of (SU 73017 54775) (Site UID: TBC) Evaluation

Evaluation trenching by Cotswold Archaeology revealed ditches, one of which produced a small fragment of Roman tegula tile and a small fragment of fired clay, possibly a remnant of kiln furniture. The remainder lacked finds.

See also: Cotswold Archaeology, 2021 *Land North of London Road, Hook, Hampshire: archaeological evaluation*, unpubl report CA report AN0486_1.

HAVANT

Emsworth

Horndean Road, land at (SU 74500 06800) (Site UID: 71802) Evaluation excavation

The work by Thames Valley Archaeological Services opened six trenches across the 1ha. site. A single gully dated to the late Bronze Age was revealed and may indicate a small occupation site.

See also: Taylor, A 2021 *Land at Horndean Road, Emsworth, Hampshire Archaeological Evaluation*, unpubl report.

Havant

Bartons Road, land off (SU 73330 08050) (Site UID: 71590) Geophysical survey & evaluation excavation

The survey was undertaken by Allen Archaeology Survey and revealed a number of anomalies of possible archaeological interest. Parallel linear features were interpreted as possible ditches flanking a trackway, and a rectilinear feature is possibly part of an enclosure. Following this, 19 trenches were targeted on anomalies identified by the geophysics. The parallel linear features were identified as ditches and are oriented north-east/south-west. The first measures 1.1m in width and is 0.6m deep, the second is 1.2m wide and 0.4m deep, and both were recorded in subsequent trenches. The fill of the ditches contained pottery dated to the mid 1st to 2nd century AD. The two features may have flanked a trackway, although no metallurgy or road surfacing was recorded between them.

See also: McDaid, M 2021 *Archaeological Evaluation Report: trial trenching on land off Bartons Road, Havant, Hampshire*, unpubl report.

Evershed, R 2021 *Archaeological Evaluation Report: geophysical survey by magnetometry on land off Bartons Road, Havant*, unpubl report.

Lower Road, land south off (SU 70000 06163) (Site UID: 72274) (Site UID: TBC) Excavation

The excavation by Cotswold Archaeology unearthed evidence for a late Iron Age/Romano-British settlement. Two square enclosures were recorded. One was formed of three ditches that enclosed a small pit and a four-post structure; the other was formed of three ditches and enclosed a sunken-featured structure. A post alignment consisted of five rows of post holes, mainly oriented east-west with one sharing the same alignment as the second enclosure. A large sub-rectangular pit contained the remains of at least 27 animals, possibly sheep or goats, and two sub-oval pits indicated five phases of oven use, which could have been involved in salt production. Overall, the evidence points to industry, agriculture and possible settlement.

See also: Cotswold Archaeology, 2021 *AN0389 Land South of Lower Road, Havant, Hampshire: archaeological excavation. Interim Summary*, unpubl report.

NEW FOREST

Ashurst

Whartons Lane, land off (SU 34539 11261) (SU 71863)

Geophysical survey

The survey by SUMO Services returned no definitive archaeological features, although several weak pit-like responses were recorded.

See also: Cockcroft, T 2021 *Geophysical Survey Report Land off Whartons Lane, Ashurst, Hampshire*, unpubl report.

Fordingbridge

Tinkers Cross, land at, North Fordingbridge (SU 14289 15584) (UID: TBC)

Evaluation

Work carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Winchester) revealed a relatively large amount of archaeology dating to the Bronze Age, Romano-British, Saxon, medieval and post medieval periods.

Several linear features and discrete features in the form of small pits and postholes containing late Bronze Age pottery were revealed, mostly concentrated in the northern and north-eastern parts of the Site. A number of the postholes appear to be arranged in semi-circular lines, indicating the potential presence of roundhouses. Although no datable evidence was recovered from them, some of the surrounding nearby features produced a small assemblage of pottery dating to the late Bronze Age period suggesting that the putative structures could be contemporary.

A number of Romano-British features thought to be boundary and enclosure ditches were recorded, in addition to small to medium sized pits. The majority of datable material recovered belongs to the 3rd – 4th centuries AD and includes products of the New Forest and Alice Holt potteries. The only other sourced fabric is represented by two sherds of Dorset Black-Burnished ware. A fragment of Roman quern stone was also recovered.

While the features do not indicate a readily identifiable site, the evaluation indicates a degree of Roman activity in the area. This is further supported by the recent investigation of land to the south by Pre-Construct Archaeology which confirmed the presence of field boundaries and small enclosures of Romano-British date (see the Annual Report for 2020).

Two linear features were dated to the Saxon period (5th-7th centuries AD) by pottery.

Medieval activity is well represented, which is not surprising considering the Site's proximity to Fordingbridge – a relatively important medieval market town that dates from the early 11th century. Medieval pottery of the 11th – early 14th centuries was recovered from boundary ditches and pits, the latter widely distributed across the Site. The overall assemblage consists of cooking pots and jars of forms that are commonly recorded in Southampton and the New Forest area and include Dorset whiteware, Dorset-Hampshire sandy ware and early medieval sandy flint-tempered ware.

Evidence for later medieval and early post-medieval activity is restricted to a couple of linear features suggesting that land at Tinkers Cross and the immediate areas was most likely used as pasture or agricultural land. Similarly, two post-medieval linear features that are thought to represent field boundaries were also recorded. Finds from these features are rare and consist mainly of medieval peg tile and late medieval to early post-medieval brick fragments; in addition, a post-medieval Verwood ware fragment and a clay tobacco pipe fragment of probable 17th-century date were recovered. The late medieval to post-medieval activity at Tinkers Cross appears to be of relatively low importance and may offer little value to an understanding of the local landscape in that period.

A further investigation in the form of a strip, map and sample will be undertaken by PCA in 2022.

Marchwood

Marchwood Military Port McMullen Barracks, Byams Lane (SU 39138 10666) (Site UID: 72253)

Geophysical survey

The ground penetrating radar survey was carried out by A Schmidt. A number of anomalies were detected indicative of former features recorded on historic maps, including pathways, flower beds, two glasshouses and two in-filled ponds.

See also: Schmidt, A 2021 *Marchwood Military Port McMullen Barracks, Byams Lane, New Forest, Hampshire. Ground Penetrating Radar Survey Report*, unpubl report.

Slowhill Copse Wastewater Treatment Works, Bury Road (SU 38480 11246) (Site UID: 72282)

Geoarchaeological watching brief

The watching brief by Archaeology South-East facilitated the partial deposit modelling and interpretation of Pleistocene River Terrace Deposits of the second terrace of the River Test. The River Terrace Deposits exhibit both coarse-grained and fine-grained facies, though the relationship between these across the site is unclear. Palaeolithic artefacts are known to be preserved in the second terrace of the River Test.

Blinkhorn, E 2021 *A Geoarchaeological Watching Brief at Slowhill Copse Wastewater Treatment Works, Bury Road, Marchwood*, unpubl report.

Ringwood

Nouale Lane (SU 16517 05183) (Site UID: TBC)

Evaluation

An evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Winchester) appears to have established that the Site contains a low number of widely dispersed archaeological features. Most features remain undated, but two linear features correspond to boundaries shown on the 1844 Tithe map of the Parish of Ringwood and are of probable 19th-century date. One further linear feature contained sherds of Iron Age pottery. A very small and mixed finds assemblage was recovered, largely from topsoil and sub-soil deposits, and does not provide informative dating evidence about the site; it does, however, suggest a degree of activity spanning the late prehistoric to post-medieval periods in the area, which is consistent with known activity in the vicinity.

Rockbourne

The Shambles (SU 11313 18409) (Site UID: 72306)

Watching brief

The observation by Southampton Archaeology Unit was of the excavation of a trench 0.4m wide and 0.6m deep. In addition to three staddle stone caps, fragments of brick, floor tile, ironstone, stone rubble and flint nodules were retrieved. On top of the foundation stood a cob wall, 0.38m in diameter.

See also: Gridwood-Carroll, P & Russel, A D 2021 *Archaeological Watching Brief at Shambles, Rockbourne*, unpubl report.

PORTSMOUTH

Portsmouth

Southsea Castle (SZ 6432 9803) (Portsmouth HER UID: EPM249, Site UID: TBC)

Watching brief

West Sussex Archaeology carried out the observations during the refurbishment of the West Bailey toilets. These facilities are located within two casements on the north-eastern side of the bailey, which date to c. 1813. The outer wall of the original Tudor castle was known to lie immediately to the south of the toilets.

One trench was excavated in each of the casements to connect the toilets to existing sewer pipes under the south-west wall of the casements. The north-eastern edge of the outer wall of the Tudor castle was revealed in both trenches. Stone wall footings and brick sleeper walls associated with two early 19th-century casements were also revealed, providing further evidence about how the castle was extended during this period.

Fort Widley (SU 658 076 to SU 646 064) (Portsmouth HER UID: EPM251, Site UID: TBC)

Evaluation

A trial trenching evaluation was undertaken by RSK ADAS on Portsdown Hill. The work was carried out to assess the likely impact of three options for a new underground cable route on land adjacent to Mill Lane to the West of Fort Widley.

A total of ten trenches were excavated, one of which corresponded with cropmarks shown on aerial photographs. Archaeology was encountered in five of these. At least one prehistoric feature (a pit) was identified together with possible early 20th-century zig-zag military training trenches. The construction of these military trenches may have truncated or removed subsoil together with evidence of any buried archaeology in five of the trial trenches.

SOUTHAMPTON

Bitterne

Holy Saviour Church (SU 45200 12910) (Site UID: TBC) Watching brief & excavation.

Wessex Archaeology undertook an excavation and watching brief on groundworks associated with the construction of an extension to the south of the existing church room. The excavation comprised 15 trenches targeting agreed pile cap locations for the proposed extension. Topsoil was found to overlie a rubble layer used to build up the ground level to provide access into the existing church room. Despite the location of the works within the graveyard of the church, the tops of the grave cuts (found to be backfilled with redeposited natural) were only observed in two trenches. Neither would be impacted by the positioning of the piles or the depth of groundworks, so no further investigation of the graves was deemed necessary.

No human remains, either articulated or disarticulated, were identified. Other than an undated linear feature in Trench 2, which is believed to be associated with a modern service, no other features were identified.

The watching brief monitored the widening of the pathway to the north of the church and subsequent drainage works to the north, west and south, including the excavation of two soakaways. During the works, the top of a grave cut was partially revealed to the west of the existing footpath, which appeared to correspond with an existing gravestone. Due to the limited depth of impact of the groundworks, no further investigation of the grave was required. No further archaeological features were observed.

The monitoring of groundworks within the church for the installation of services revealed no archaeology.

Southampton

Broadlands Road, former allotments (SU 42657 15411) (Site UID: TBC) Watching brief

A watching brief by MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) comprised eight geotechnical test pits and four additional test pits excavated at the site of the former allotment gardens off Broadlands Road and the southern edge of a temporary car park to the north. The test pits located in the allotments revealed approximately 0.3 to 0.4m of topsoil/allotment activity over natural terrace gravels or sands. The test pits in the car park to the north produced foundations of the late 20th-century industrial buildings that previously occupied this part of the site.

Central Hall, St. Mary Street (SU 42525 11537) (Site UID: TBC) Watching brief

Wessex Archaeology undertook an archaeological watching brief following preliminary ground investigation works and archaeological evaluation at Central Hall. The preceding archaeological evaluation comprised the excavation of two trial trenches along with monitoring of a borehole survey. In response to the results of these works, a watching brief was recommended to ensure the preservation of any archaeological remains by record. The watching brief monitored and recorded the excavation of 18 trenches for construction pads and a single trench for a drainage pipe.

As with the evaluation, no archaeological features were observed during the works. The soil sequence was consistent across the investigation area and indicated modern-made ground deposits overlying agricultural soils. Archaeological artefacts were recovered from the disturbed brick earth, which included pottery dating to the mid-13th and mid-14th century.

TEST VALLEY

Broughton

Trickledown Estate, land at (SU 3103 3203) (Foundation Archaeology Site UID: TEB21, Site UID: TBC)

Evaluation excavation

Foundations Archaeology undertook the excavation of ten evaluation trenches. Trench 1 revealed two cut features; the remainder of the proposed development area was archaeologically blank.

Ditch [104] yielded a single small crumb of probable prehistoric pottery. This sherd was heavily abraded, and it is unlikely that it was within its original context. Therefore this feature is considered to be undated. The ditch was, however, sealed by the subsoil and therefore is likely to be of some antiquity. A second linear feature contained a small quantity of late post-medieval/modern ceramic building material. The site is considered to have a low potential for further archaeological finds, features or deposits.

Cholderton

Middle Spinney (SU 23550 43350) (Site UID: 72310) Fieldwalking survey

The survey was undertaken by the Quarley Down Ancient Environs Project. The finds include prehistoric pottery of middle Bronze Age to middle Iron Age date indicating some level of prehistoric settlement. No evidence of activity after this until the 18th century was found.

See also: Collins, R 2021 Quarley Down Ancient Environs Project, *Newsletter 17*.

Big Victoria Field (SU 24000 43250) (Site UID: 72312) Fieldwalking survey

The survey was undertaken by the Quarley Down Ancient Environs Project. A sparse spread of artefacts was recorded, with burnt flint being the most common find. In particular, a dense concentration of burnt flint, approx. 25-30m in diameter, in the centre of the field, indicates the location of a burnt mound.

See also: Collins, R 2021 Quarley Down Ancient Environs Project, *Newsletter 17*.

Penton Mewsey

Hatherdene Farm, Hatherdene Lane (SU 73350 49000) (Site UID: 71772) Evaluation excavation

The work by Thames Valley Archaeological Services opened 11 trenches across the 113ha. site. A single undated ditch, probably part of a trackway detected in a geophysical survey, was revealed. Two medieval furrows were also recorded.

See also: Taylor, A 2021 *Hatherden Farm, Hatherden Lane, Hatherden Andover, Hampshire Archaeological Evaluation*, unpubl report.

Perham Down

Meadow Solar Farm, proposed development (SU 26600 48500) (Site UID: 72229) Geophysical survey

The gradiometer survey by AOC Archaeology was over approx. 81ha. and two concentrations of archaeology were identified. In the south part of the area, a complex of linear and curvilinear trends was detected that correlate with an Iron Age/Roman settlement identified by cropmarks. In the centre, linear trends were recorded that correspond to a known Iron Age enclosure visible on aerial photographs. To the north, a complex of anomalies is suggestive of an Iron Age enclosure not previously recorded. A possible trackway indicated by two parallel curvilinear responses extended to the north. An Iron Age enclosure recorded in the west of the area produced a series of pit-like responses, possibly related to funerary activity.

See also: O'Connor, S & Ovenden, S 2021 *Proposed Meadow Solar Farm, Perham Down, Hampshire. Archaeological Geophysical Survey*, unpubl report.

Quarley

Quarley Drove (SU 26096 43074) (Site UID: 72310) Fieldwalking survey

A scatter of finds was recorded by the Quarley Down Ancient Environs Project that included saddle quern fragments, burnt flint and two pieces of burnt marcasite. The finds were concentrated across a low ridge curving north to south from the foot of Quarley Hill. They may indicate Bronze Age activity/occupation.

See also: Collins, R 2021 Quarley Down Ancient Environs Project, *Newsletter 17*.

Romsey

Cupernham Lane, land west of (SU 3621 2256) (Site UID: TBC) Evaluation

The work was by Thames Valley Archaeological Services. No deposits of archaeological significance were encountered, but the work noted numerous field drains and modern drainage ditches. A few undiagnostic prehistoric struck flints were recovered.

See also: Attard, W 2021 *Land West of Cupernham Lane, Romsey, Hampshire*, unpubl report.

Romsey, A27, land north of (SU 36615 19905) (Site UID: 71915) Evaluation excavation

Twenty trenches were excavated by Archaeology South East, with archaeology found in eight of them. One ditch contained a fragment of Iron Age/Roman pottery, and the secondary fill of another contained Roman and post-Roman/post-medieval ceramic building material. Three undated postholes were recorded.

A field system is indicated by a series of intercutting boundary ditches ranging in width from 1.1m to 0.65m. Two undated pits were also recorded.

See also: Simms, T 2021 *Archaeological Evaluation Report Land North of A27 Romsey, Hampshire*, unpubl report.

Stockbridge

Woolbury Ring, hillfort (SU 38279 35282) (Site UID: TBC)

Watching brief

Work carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Winchester) for a new waterpipe revealed a total of three archaeological features dating to the late Roman period. The biggest feature was a large sub-rectangular shallow pit with shallow sloping sides. It measured over 13m in length, and at least 2.2m in width, while only being 0.27m in depth. The full extent to the south and east is unknown as it extended out of the area of investigation. A relatively large number of finds were recovered, including animal bone, belonging to cattle and sheep/goat, an iron nail and oyster shells. The Roman pottery is dated to the 3rd–4th century and includes Hampshire grog tempered ware and New Forest colour-coated ware. Similar types of pottery were found in features during Cunliffe's excavations to the North.

Two linear features were also truncated by the water pipe trench, which aligns with two linear features identified in a previous geophysical survey (Cunliffe & Poole 2000). They appear to run roughly parallel to each other, one of which contained large amounts of charcoal, burnt flint and a small amount of animal bone from horses and sheep/goat. The other contained a large amount of late Roman pottery, hobnails, two rectangular iron strips and nails and a heavily corroded late Roman coin. It is thought that these two ditches are contemporary and were dug during the late Roman period. It may seem unusual that the only archaeology uncovered is late Roman in date, but the finding is not unsurprising considering Cunliffe's earlier excavation at Woolbury that found little evidence of Iron Age or prehistoric activity. It was concluded that the hillfort went out of use by the end of the 4th century BC and that a small farming community was established in the late Iron Age and continued until the late 4th century AD (Cunliffe & Poole 2000). The features found during the watching brief probably relate to this second phase of occupation.

Cunliffe, B & Poole, C 2000 *Woolbury and Stockbridge Down, Stockbridge, Hants. The Danebury Environs Project: the prehistory of a Wessex landscape*, Vol. 2 Part 1, English Heritage and Oxford Committee for Archaeology Monograph 49, Oxford.

Weyhill

Shell Garage, Portway (SU 34059 45860) (Site UID: TBC)

Watching brief

A watching brief by Cotswold Archaeology recorded a ditch and a posthole, both undated.

See also: Cotswold Archaeology, 2021 *Shell Garage, Portway, Weyhill, Andover: archaeological watching brief*, unpubl CA report AN0314_1.

Wherwell

Wherwell Priory (SU 39169 40626) (Site UID: 72076)

Evaluation excavation

An evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Winchester) recorded what appeared to be the bases of four pits, two containing a large amount of animal bone and pottery datable to the late Saxon/early medieval period. The presence of early medieval pits suggests that activity peripheral to Wherwell Abbey extended to the south of the Abbey. It is reasonable to suggest that this activity could represent the disposal of waste from the Abbey.

See also: Marshall, M 2021 *Wherwell Priory, Wherwell, Hampshire. Archaeological Evaluation Report*, unpubl report.

The two maps (Figs 1 & 2) show the earthwork and pit features in the woodland area. The yellow labels mark features recorded by the 2007 survey, and the white labels identify the new features recorded by the HART group.

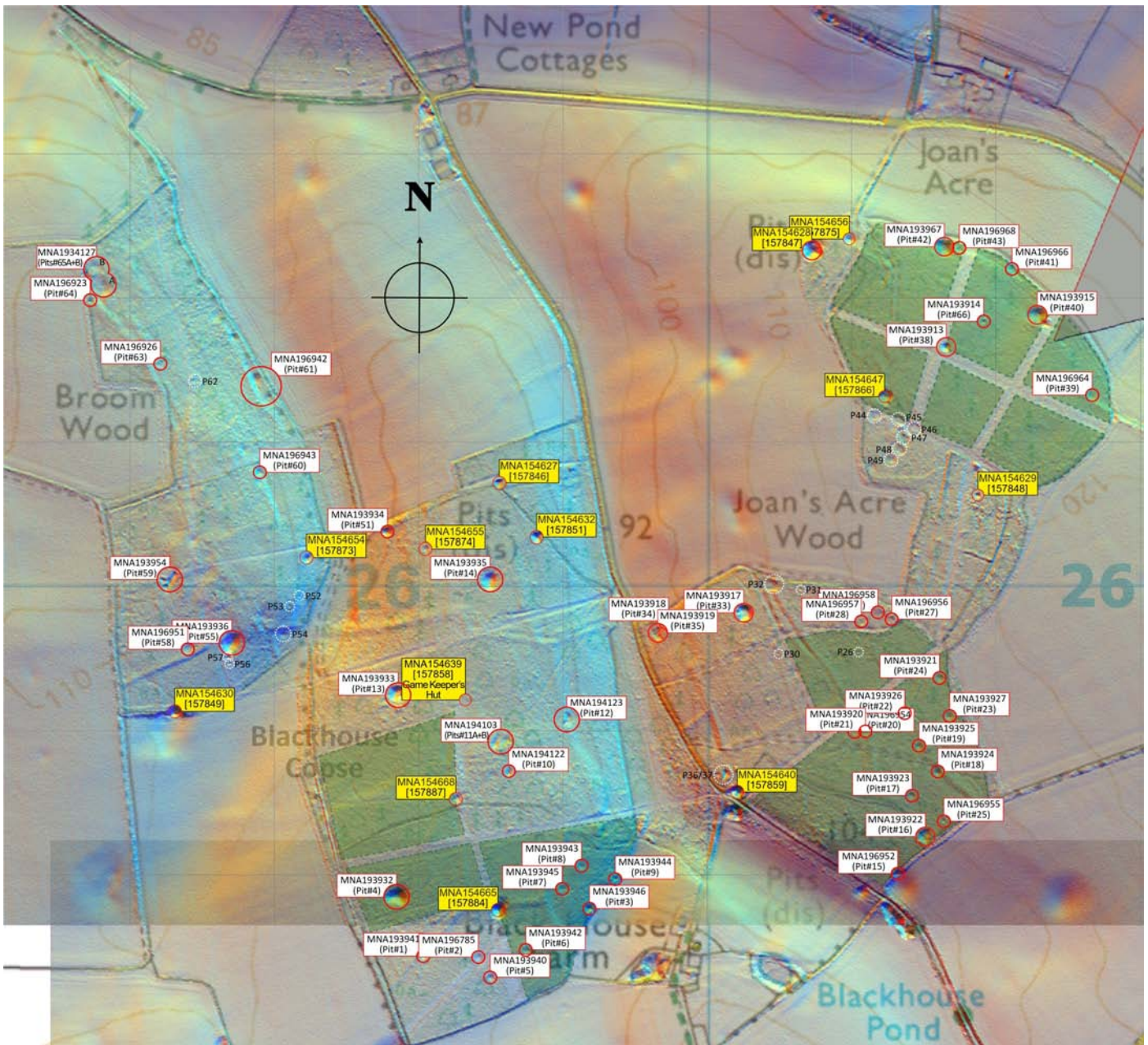


Fig. 2 Pit features in the woodland area

Hinton Admiral Park Fieldwalking survey

The walkover survey identified a potential grange complex at North Hinton and a subsequent post-medieval mansion and later post-medieval pleasure gardens (SU 21134 97409) (Site UID: 72317). The site of The Shears Public House, first depicted on the Milne Map of 1791, was also located. The name of the pub, and its location between grazing and farming land, suggests it was a gathering and shearing place for a large estate. The site today (no grid reference available, Site UID: 72318) is marked by a low vegetated mound. Enclosures to the east of the site can still be partially traced and seem to cut an earlier, potentially prehistoric, enclosure on the same site.

See also: Bashford, D 2022 *A Rapid Walkover and Condition and Management Survey of Hinton Admiral Park, Hampshire*, unpubl report.



Fig. 3 IBM Hursley: utility area or cellar

Hursley

IBM Hursley (SU 42249 25486) (Site UID: TBC)

Excavation

WARG (Winchester Archaeology and Local History Group) began investigations at Hursley Park in August 2021 (continued in 2022). The aim was to discover the Tudor mansion house described in documentary sources.

Three trenches were opened. In one, a utility area or cellar was unearthed and was associated with a stair-well leading to the first story (Fig. 3). One of the cellars was vaulted, and a basement probably extended across the front of the building. In another trench, a domestic area was uncovered with evidence of a fireplace lined with tiles that exhibited evidence of burning and heat (Fig. 4). To the south of this area was an external element that included a circular brick feature assumed to be the base of a copper for boiling water (Fig. 5). A wall separated this utility into two areas, and a larger fireplace was found in the northern room and included a circular feature interpreted as an oven (Fig. 6). Again, there was substantial evidence of combustion, supporting the view that this might be an area given over to cooking.

All three trenches showed evidence of redevelopment consistent with the enlargement of the original building. Significantly, there was evidence of a possible building underlying the Tudor and later structures, and in 2022 one of the aims will be to uncover more of this building.

Shedfield

Five Oaks Farm (SU 56166 14108) (Site UID: 71853)

Geophysical survey

A magnetometer survey was conducted over 8ha. of land by SUMO Services. No definitive archaeological features were detected, though several linear responses and some pit-like responses were recorded.

See also: Cockcroft, T 2021 *Geophysical Survey Report Land at Five Oaks Farm, Shedfield, Hampshire*, unpubl report.



Fig. 4 IBM Hursley: fireplace lined with tiles



Fig. 5 IBM Hursley: circular brick feature, possible base of a copper for boiling water



Fig. 6 IBM Hursley: circular feature, possible oven

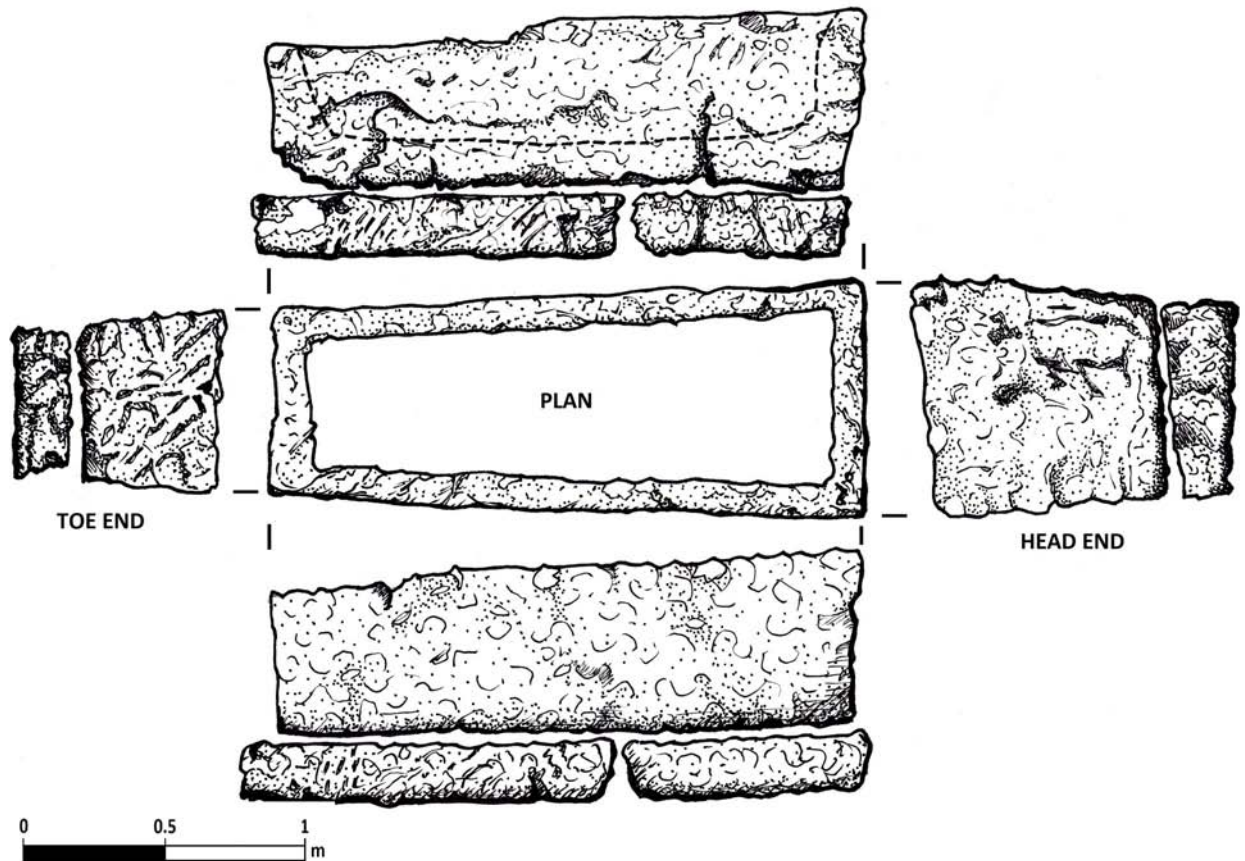
Soberton

Soberton Church, Roman coffin (SU 60962 16787) (Site UID: 66008)

Recording survey

A survey of a late Roman coffin container and lid was conducted at St. Peters, Soberton (Fig. 7). The coffin is on display, being situated against the south transept of the church. David Bone identified that both the coffin and its lid were manufactured from West Sussex Hythe Sandstone. The black chert pellet inclusions are indicative of the larger cobbles excavated within Roman yard levels revealed at Petworth, West Sussex. The wider yellow-orange sandstone matrix of the bedding plane can also be associated with the wider petrology group.

A pillow head rest is set within the side wall of the coffin, and an ammonite fossil fragment is embedded directly above it, which may be suggestive of religious connotations. The container and its lid appear to be mismatched, suggesting that there were originally two coffins of differing sizes. The coffin might well be an import, indicative of wider trade links between the Meon Valley and West Sussex.



Roman Coffin - Soberton Church, Hampshire

Fig. 7 The Soberton Roman coffin

Winchester

1 Rosemary Close, Blue Ball Hill (SU 48658 29600) (Site UID: TBC)

Watching brief

Work carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Winchester) for an extension revealed two inhumations within graves cut into the natural chalk. It is thought that the burials date to the late Roman period and form part of the wider later Roman cemetery to the east of *Venta Belgarum*. Also uncovered was a small irregular pit which could represent a Roman burial that had been heavily disturbed during the building of the 16th-century house. The exposed burials were recorded but left *in situ* and backfilled.

23 and 23A St Thomas Street (SU 48002 29390) (Site UID: TBC)

Watching brief

A watching brief by Cotswold Archaeology recorded the foundation trench for a medieval wall.

See also: Cotswold Archaeology, 2021 *23 and 23A St Thomas Street, Winchester, Hampshire*, unpubl CA report AN0325_1.

Water Lane (SU 48646 29417) (Site UID: TBC)

Evaluation excavation

Wessex Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation comprising two hand-dug test pits to the rear of a property at Water Lane in response to conditions attached to planning permission. Located within the Romano-British cemetery, the evaluation was carried out to identify any related features that would be impacted by the development, as well as to provide information regarding the depths of any archaeological overburden across the site considering such deposits had been found in the vicinity. Although no Romano-British features or deposits were identified, post-medieval and modern made ground/demolition deposits were observed to a depth of at least 1.2m below ground level, where excavations ceased. The remnants of two walls were identified within the north-eastern side of the two test pits. One, comprised of red brick and cement, was found to cut through post-medieval made ground layers and is likely of a late post-medieval/modern date. The second consisted of five courses of mortared sandstone and flint nodules and is of uncertain origin. However, given the presence of residual medieval slate roofing tiles and a sherd of pottery within later deposits, it is possible that this represents the remains of a medieval structure. Given the site's location within an area known for medieval industrial and occupational activity, this is not an illogical supposition. The finds assemblage resulting from the investigation largely comprises post-medieval and modern pottery, ceramic building material, metal fragments and clay pipes.

M3 Junction 9 (Headland Archaeology Site UID: MJIS21, Site UID: TBC)

Trial trenching evaluation

Fifty-nine trial trenches were excavated in the development area by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd. Recent ploughing has impacted the survival of archaeological remains across the site, and what survives are fragmented or ploughed out. There was better survival of archaeological features beneath colluvial deposits. The earliest archaeological feature identified was a pit with flint tools dating to the Mesolithic – early Neolithic period in Trench 45. A series of undated ditches were also identified across the site, sealed by the colluvium and likely pre-dating the medieval period. One palaeochannel was also identified in Trench 15, and a modern brick structure in Trench 3.

Southampton to London Pipeline (Headland Archaeology Site UID: SLPL19, Site UID: TBC)

Trial trench evaluation

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd was commissioned by Jacobs, on behalf of Esso, to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation of land which will be impacted by the replacement of the Southampton to London Pipeline. Archaeological mitigation work is currently taking place on this scheme. This summary covers the archaeological work undertaken within the county of Hampshire. Forty-three Archaeological Assessment Areas (AAAs) were investigated in Hampshire (Hampshire and Winchester areas).

Archaeological remains were uncovered in 24 of these AAAs. The earliest archaeological evidence included two possible Neolithic pits in A.4.10. More significant archaeological remains dating to the late Iron Age – Roman periods were identified. This included the remains of a late Iron Age/early Roman enclosure in B.10.3, alongside evidence for domestic occupation and industrial activity. Roman activity within C.12.5 and C.12.7 suggests that this area formed part of a wider agricultural and industrial estate related to a settlement focus, which was likely positioned under the current farm buildings. More concentrated Roman archaeological remains were also uncovered in A.4.16 and A.5.2 where the remains of domestic occupation, including an enclosure, was uncovered. This correlated with the previous geophysical survey and it likely formed part of the known Roman occupation at Stephens Castle Down (Upham).

Late Iron Age and Roman agricultural activity was recorded across a number of other AAAs, with Roman agricultural activity outside the settlement at Bentley Castle in C.14.12, and a Late Iron Age - Roman ditch in C.14.1.

Medieval and post-medieval agricultural remains were identified in various AAAs across the scheme. This generally comprised individual features (ditches and/or pits). For example, the ditches within B.10.7 likely formed part of post-medieval paddocks, and other post-medieval field boundaries were identified in C.12.2, C.13.3 and C.13.7.

Two other areas of undated archaeological remains were identified – a possible house platform in B.7.9 and a circular enclosure in C.14.4.