

# 2022 Archaeology in Hampshire



## Annual Report



## **INTRODUCTION**

Welcome to the Annual Report of **Archaeology in Hampshire** for 2022. This summary of archaeological work in the county, initially published by Hampshire County Council, has been available since 1977. From 2004 onwards the report has been produced by the Hampshire Field Club & Archaeological Society and is freely available on their website.

## **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 relates to a record held in the **Historic Environment Record (HER)** databases for Hampshire, Winchester, Southampton or Portsmouth. It is through this identifier and the relevant HER search facility, that further information about a particular project can be found. If an unpublished 'grey literature' report is available online this is referenced.

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

Since 2011 the Finds Liaison Officers for Hampshire have compiled a selection showcasing some of the more interesting and important finds reported in this way.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

It would not have been possible to produce the 2022 report without the assistance of numerous individuals and organisations and the Hampshire Field Club is particularly thanked for its financial contribution.

I am especially indebted to Alan Whitney (Hampshire County Council), Tracy Matthews (Winchester City Council) and Jennifer Macey (Portsmouth City Council) for providing information from their HER databases. Information from the Southampton HER was unavailable.

I am grateful to the various archaeological organisations who have provided information (in no particular order): Jessica Cook (Cotswold Archaeology), Maisie Marshall (Pre-Construct Archaeology), Elizabeth Darlington (Wessex Archaeology), Rob Atkins (Museum of London Archaeology), Andy King (Winchester Archaeology and Local History Group), Geoff Buss (Heritage and Archaeological Rangers Team, National Trust), Alison Smalley (Meon Valley Archaeological and Heritage Group), David Spurling and John Crook (Hyde900), Mark Peryer (Basingstoke Archaeological and Historical Society), Kate Smith (Border Archaeology), Emma West (Headland Archaeology) and Diana King (Foundations Archaeology).

Special thanks are extended to Alexie Kendell and Anne Thom 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.

Jane King, Editor

## CONTENTS

### Archaeology in Hampshire

Basingstoke and Deane	4
East Hampshire	7
Eastleigh	10
Fareham	11
Hart	12
Havant	13
New Forest	14
Southampton	15
Test Valley	16
Winchester	17
<b>Finds reported to the Portable Antiquities Scheme</b>	<b>30</b>

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Front cover: Land at Tinkers Cross, Fordingbridge

## BASINGSTOKE AND DEANE

### Basingstoke and Deane

*Basingstoke Golf Course (SU 59585 47728) (Site UID: TBC)*

Excavation

An excavation by Cotswold Archaeology recorded prehistoric worked flints as residual finds in later features. The earliest activity comprised three pits, broadly in a line, in which three Bronze Age urns had been placed. The largest vessel may be a Collared Urn of Early Bronze Age date. It is possible that these urns were inserted into a barrow that was removed either during landscaping for Kempshott Park or when the current golf course was created. Medieval features included ditches, pits and a probable trackway which may relate to the known deserted medieval village in Kempshott Park.

*Chapel of the Holy Ghost (SU 63583 52613) (Site UID: 72506)*

Geophysical Survey

A Ground Penetrating Radar survey undertaken by MOLA detected numerous probable graves and sections of the foundations of the medieval chapel. Three larger responses may indicate tombs or vaults within the footprint of the chancel and 16th-century chantry chapel, although there were no clear void responses. The survey also detected a post-medieval path and a possible modern flower bed.

See also: Arkley, G 2022 *Archaeological ground penetrating radar survey at the Chapel of the Holy Ghost Basingstoke*, unpubl report.

*Manydown (SU 59270 52000) (Site IUD: 72483)*

Evaluation and excavation

An evaluation by MOLA (2021-2022) opened 1171 trenches across the 321ha site. Archaeology was encountered in 388 of these. The trenches were targeted at potential archaeological features identified in a previous geophysical survey and potential blank areas. Sporadic Bronze Age activity was observed as isolated features, including a single cremation burial, through the western, central and northern areas. An undated ring ditch in the southern area of the site lies in close proximity to the Scheduled Monument of White Barrow. The Iron Age period was reflected in the northern, eastern and southern areas of the site by three distinct and separate enclosure systems with curving ditches. Each enclosure system appears to have an associated trackway defined by ditches. The Iron Age enclosures were superseded by rectangular Roman enclosures at the northern and southern ends of the site, including a potential ladder enclosure. These appear to be low status rural agricultural settlements of transitional/early Roman date. A number of isolated features through the western and central areas of the site produced finds of Saxon date, though insufficient to indicate settlement activity. An agricultural function for the site during this period may be suggested. A significant number of features remain undated including four inhumation burials that were identified, covered and left in-situ. Based on the results of the evaluation there is a high potential for settlement and/or agricultural activity of all identified periods to be present on site.

Following evaluation, a programme of Strip, Map and Sample Mitigation excavation was carried out by MOLA. Four distinct areas were targeted, ahead of planned road junction development, based on the results of the previous evaluation and geophysical survey. Area B1 was located in the eastern area of the site, expanding an area around a trench where two Bronze Age pottery vessels had been recovered. The expanded area was largely blank and no further pottery vessels were found. A shallow pit of dubious archaeological origin was excavated and contained pottery of 6<sup>th</sup> century Saxon date. The presence of a heavily root-disturbed Sunken Featured Building (SFB) cannot be ruled out. Area B3, also in the eastern part of the site, alongside Roman Road, was targeted at triple ditches identified by the geophysical survey and confirmed by the evaluation to be of Iron Age/transitional Roman date. The mitigation area expanded to the north where the trenches had been largely blank or contained sporadic shallow features of dubious origin, to assess whether an area of dispersed activity or settlement existed. Settlement activity was confirmed by the discovery of five, potentially six, SFBs

of Saxon date, all of which contained a substantial amount of early to middle Saxon pottery. Area D1 was located in the area to the south of the A3400 where two potential ditch features were identified during the evaluation in an otherwise largely archaeologically blank area, however the potential ditches proved to be of natural origin. No further features were observed in the expanded area. Area E1 was located in the western part of the site to the north of the A3400 west of Area D1 and targeted at a curving enclosure ditch of Iron Age date recorded by the geophysical survey and confirmed by the evaluation. It was anticipated that the ditch may have enclosed a settlement in the south-west corner of the western part of the site, however on stripping the area the anticipated settlement did not appear. It therefore seems likely that the ditch enclosed an area of agricultural activity rather than settlement. A possible watering hole 8m long by 4m wide and 1m in depth was located broadly in the centre of the excavation area and a number of small Iron Age pits and gullies were also recorded alongside the enclosure ditch. The enclosure ditch itself had a complex stratigraphic sequence including re-cuts of the enclosure line and a change to the entrance location of the enclosure. Further archaeological works are expected on the site with watching briefs on the access junctions to be undertaken alongside a second phase of mitigation.

See also: Porter, S, Reid, A, Cook, M, Preece, T & Simmonds, C 2022 *Archaeological Evaluation at Manydown, Basingstoke, Hampshire, September 2021 - March 2022*, unpubl report.

### **Bramley**

*Bramley Battery Storage Facility (SU 63985 60401) (Site UID: 72472)* Geophysical Survey

A geophysical survey by AOC Archaeology over 3ha identified various pit-like anomalies, possibly archaeological in origin, as well as a group of anomalies to the south of the site which may also indicate archaeology.

See also: Sykes, C 2022 *Bramley Battery Storage Facility Bramley, Hampshire, Archaeological Geophysical Survey*, unpubl report.

### **Chilton Candover**

*Stanchester (SU 58040 41080) (Site UID: 18647)* Excavation

Three trenches were excavated by Basingstoke Archaeological and Historical Society (BAHS) on the site of a Roman building. The north-west corner of the building that had been excavated in 2021 was defined by a rammed chalk floor bordered by robbed out wall trenches. Within the building was a sunken room, cut into the chalk bedrock, with internal flint and mortar walls. A layer of burnt material, including wood, was deposited on the chalk floor of the sunken room and capped by a layer of mortar showing the impressions of imbrex and tegula. This may represent the salvaging of roof tiles following a fire (Fig. 1).

A circular cut into the chalk bedrock just outside the building was first identified in 2021. The upper fill contained flint and tile with mortar. About 0.5m down the rear part of an articulated calf skeleton was revealed with the remainder of the skeleton continuing into the unexcavated section. The bottom of the feature was not reached and it was interpreted as a well which had been used as a rubbish pit before being backfilled and capped with mortar. Resistivity survey results from Spring 2022 indicated another rectangular structure to the south-west of the building. Chalk wall footings and a packed chalk surface, together with flints, mortar and limestone roof tiles, indicate a collapsed building probably for agricultural rather than domestic use.

See also: Peryer, M 2022 *Stanchester 2022 Interim Report* Basingstoke Archaeological & Historical Society Newsletter Number 241



Fig. 1 Stanchester: burnt deposits in the sunken room

### Deane

*Land West of Deane House (SU 54200 50200) (Site UID: TBC)* Watching brief

Evaluation in 2021, followed by a watching brief in 2022 by Cotswold Archaeology identified a pit containing Middle Neolithic pottery and three pits containing broadly prehistoric pottery. An area of *in situ* burning may represent a hearth. Late Iron Age to Early Roman pottery was recovered from a post hole and 6<sup>th</sup>-8<sup>th</sup> century pottery came from a quarry pit. Several undated discrete features were also identified, some of which contained undiagnostic worked flints.

See also: Jones, C 2022 *Land West of Deane House, Deane, Hampshire, Archaeological Watching Brief*, unpubl report.

### Oakley

*Land at Park Farm (SU 57090 50650) (Site UID: 72482)* Evaluation

An evaluation by TVAS opened 74 trenches over the 8.37ha site. One ditch containing medieval pottery was recorded.

See also: Huvig, A 2022 *Land at Park Farm Oakley, Basingstoke, Hampshire, An Archaeological Evaluation*, unpubl report.

### Overton

*Land at Two Gate Lane (SU 51942 49418) (Site UID: 70788)* Excavation

An excavation by TVAS opened two areas. Area A contained no finds or features. Area B contained a shallow gully, numerous pits and two Bronze Age cremation urns. Some of the pits contained Neolithic pottery.

See also: Foster, M & Ford, S 2022 *Late Neolithic and Late Bronze Age occupation at Two Gate Lane, Overton, Hampshire, An Archaeological Excavation*, unpubl report.

### **Preston Candover**

*Preston Farm (SU 58812 42658) (Site UID: 72456)* Geophysical Survey

A magnetometer survey by Headland Archaeology over 48ha identified and corroborated several anomalies of archaeological origin. This included a series of enclosures previously recorded by NMP (38253) and two ditch-like anomalies.

See also: Berry, M 2022 *Land at Preston Farm, Preston Candover, Hampshire, Geophysical Survey Report*, unpubl report.

### **Sherborne St John**

*Aldermaston Road (SU 62837 56263) (Site UID: 72454)* Geophysical Survey

A gradiometer survey across 62.8ha of land identified a series of linear anomalies of possible archaeological origin. These may represent enclosures or field systems.

See also: Nichols, D & Lane, C 2022 *Geophysical Survey Report Aldermaston Road, Sherborne St John, Basingstoke*, unpubl report.

### **Tadley**

*Tadley Cemetery Extension (SU 59770 59850) (Site UID: 72522)* Geophysical Survey

Ground penetrating radar and gradiometer surveys over 0.5ha of land identified a section of Roman road crossing the site, including the roadside ditches. Linear features which were also recorded may indicate the remains of Tadley DMV.

See also: Plesnicar, R 2022 *Tadley Cemetery Extension Tadley, Hampshire Ground Penetrating Radar and Gradiometer Survey Report*, unpubl report.

### **Whitchurch**

*Land at the Lawn (SU 46140 47900) (Site UID: 72376)* Evaluation

An evaluation by TVAS excavated five trenches. A concentration of medieval ditches and pits was recorded in the south-west of the site. In trench 5 three ditches, aligned east-west, and a ditch terminus were recorded. A large assemblage of finds of mixed dates came from the ditch terminus, with the latest being post medieval. The fill of one ditch contained a mix of pottery probably dating to the 12<sup>th</sup> century. Two ditches, also aligned east-west, were recorded in trench 3, one 1.1m wide and 0.64m deep with a V shaped profile, the other 0.59m wide and 0.2m deep with a shallow bowl-shaped profile. Three gullies were recorded in trench 4. Two were aligned east-west, with overlapping terminals and U-shaped profiles. The third gully cut across a ditch and measured 0.49m wide and 0.22m deep. Three ditches were recorded in trench 4, one with a NE-SW alignment being cut by another with an east-west alignment, whose fill contained 5<sup>th</sup>-8<sup>th</sup> century pottery. Four pits were also recorded in trench 4, one of which contained a single sherd of Medieval pottery.

See also: Foster, M 2022 *Land at the Lawn, Church Street, Whitchurch, Hampshire, Archaeological Evaluation*, unpubl report.

## **EAST HAMPSHIRE**

### **Alton**

*Land at Lord Mayor Treloar Hospital (SU 70308 38059) (Site UID: TBC)* Evaluation and Excavation

An evaluation and excavation by Cotswold Archaeology recovered worked flints from several tree-throw holes, including pieces dating to the Mesolithic to Early Neolithic period. Three pits of probable Iron Age date were identified, including a probable grain storage pit of 'beehive' profile. Post-medieval and modern features were present and were probably associated with the construction and development of Lord Mayor Treloar's hospital.

### **Finchdean**

*St Hubert's Church Field (SU 74247 14096) (Site UID: 72573)* Evaluation

An evaluation by Chichester and District Archaeology Society (CDAS) excavated three trenches across Church Field. Trench 1 was the largest and revealed two pits, one dated to the Late Iron Age/early Roman period, and a ditch thought to be early Roman. Trench 3 revealed a mortared wall. Nothing was recorded in Trench 4. Trench 2 was not excavated.

See also: Cleverly, S 2022 *Evaluation Trenches, St Hubert's Church Field, Finchdean, Hampshire* unpubl report.

### **Horndean**

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

A Strip, Map and Sample Excavation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Winchester uncovered two phases of archaeology, dating to the Bronze Age and Roman periods (Fig. 2). Three Bronze Age features were recorded, pits [4090], [4102] and [4160]. Pit [4090] provided an interesting finds assemblage of 361 pieces of struck flint, 437 pieces of micro-debitage and over 3kg of burnt flint, all thought to date from the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age. The pit also contained pottery thought to belong to the Deverel-Rimbury tradition, which dates to the Middle Bronze Age. It has been suggested that the contents of pit [4090] represent a single deposition of worked and struck flint, with such depositional practices typically dating to the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age. This behaviour would be unusual in the Middle Bronze Age, approximately 1600 – 1100 BC, although it could indicate a local or regional continuation of Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age cultural and/or settlement traditions. Pit [4090] also contained a small amount of carbonised plant remains, including charred hazelnut shell, which would be suitable for radiocarbon dating. A radiocarbon assay from this feature will be carried out before publication and may help to clarify the date of its infilling.

The Romano-British phase, dated to the mid-1<sup>st</sup> - mid/late 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, represents the main period of activity on the site. Six ditches were recorded during the excavation. Three of these ditches ran parallel to one another on an east-west alignment, two ditches ran on parallel NW- SE alignments and one on a NW-SW alignment. All six ditches contained Roman pottery, mostly Rowlands Castle ware; a single sherd of Samian ware was also retrieved from one. A total of 66 pits dating to the Romano-British phase were recorded, the majority of which, 43 in total, were located between two of the parallel east-west ditches. No pits appear to cut or be cut by the ditches, suggesting the ditches and pits are broadly contemporary. The pits varied in size, shape and profile, with a large pit cluster seen in the centre of the excavation of an uneven and irregular sprawling shape with no discernible focus or deliberate organization. The majority of the pits contained Romano-British pottery, almost exclusively Rowlands Castle ware, with the exception of a small amount of Samian, Arun Valley, and Alice Holt wares. One small pit contained fragments of a copper-alloy brooch of the Nauheim type. Also of note were three pieces of rotary quern, one of which was near 80% complete, an iron latch lifter, and a small fragment of tegula.

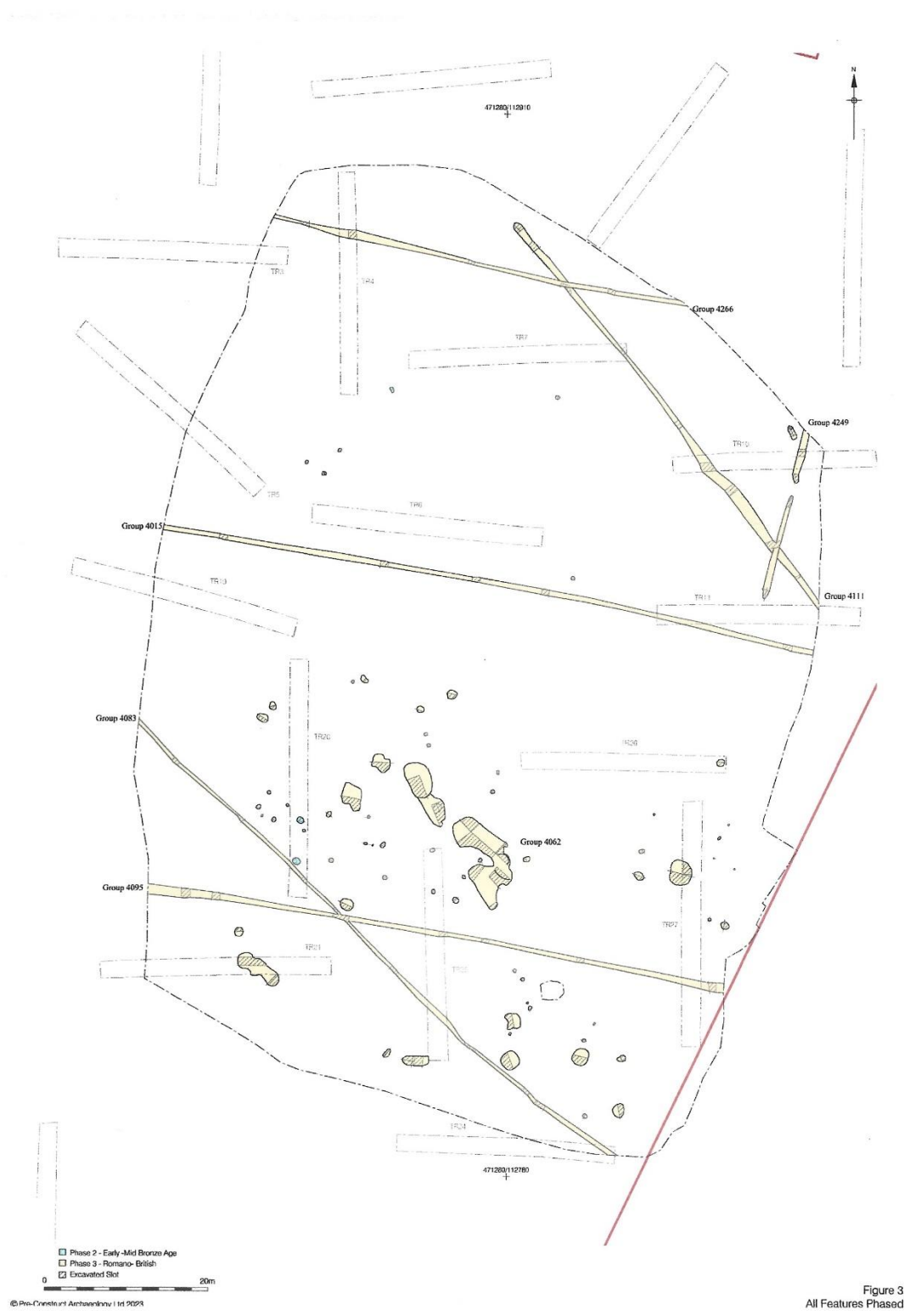


Figure 3  
All Features Phased

Fig. 2 Horndean Care Village: all features phased

There is no direct evidence of occupation on the site, but the presence of pottery (which mostly includes locally produced and low status domestic wares) in addition to quern stones and a latch lifter, suggests that a small settlement or farmstead was located nearby. The features identified during the excavation are thought to represent field or enclosure boundary ditches and pits associated with this settlement, but the lack of structural evidence restricts further interpretation. Despite there being evidence for Roman tile kilns to the south of the site, very little evidence of any Roman dated tile, brick or CBM was recovered from the excavations. There is no evidence that activity on the site was directly related to the nearby production of brick and tile or that there were any buildings of brick and tile located close to the site.

See also: Marshall, M 2023 *Horndean Care Village, Horndean, Hampshire: Post-Excavation Assessment Report*, unpubl report.

## **EASTLEIGH**

### **Botley**

*Botley Bypass (SU 51097 13905) (Site UID: 72493)* Evaluation

Wessex Archaeology undertook an 88-trench evaluation across four areas totalling 30.6ha. The evaluation area is part of a linear scheme which runs between SU 50694 13980 in the north-west to SU 52258 12858 in the south-east. Archaeological features were recorded in three of the four areas. The features recorded include a Middle Bronze Age Bucket urn, which had been placed in a shallow pit in Area 4; no cremation remains were recovered from the urn but it may relate to funerary rites. Late Iron Age/early Romano-British features were recorded in Areas 2, 3 and 4. These comprised substantial ditches in Areas 2 and 3 and a possible waterhole in Area 4. A number of late post-medieval/early modern field boundary ditches were recorded in Areas 3 and 4. Within Area 2 a number of mid-20th century field boundary ditches were noted.

Just under 10kg of finds were retrieved from 20 trenches, however the majority of the finds comprised either undated or modern ceramic building material, with a single piece of Roman tegula identified. Similarly, the majority of the pottery recovered is represented by the single Middle Bronze Age urn, with a few sherds of late Iron Age/early Romano-British pottery recovered from across the three areas. The contexts associated with the urn were subjected to environmental sampling, however, the waterlogged nature of the surrounding soils gave poor environmental evidence.

See also: Valdez-Tullett, A 2022 *Botley Bypass Botley, Hampshire, Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design*, unpubl report.

### **Eastleigh**

*The Old Mansion Site, North Stoneham House (SU 43381 17474) (Site UID: 72508)* Excavation and Watching Brief and Historic Building Recording

An excavation and watching brief undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology uncovered the tops of the extant walls of North Stoneham House. The house and its outbuildings were built of brick. Stone was important in emphasising its grandiose facades with large columns probably in a yellow Corsham/Box type of Bath stone and steps, cornices and balustrades in grey Portland stone. Other columns were built of brick and covered with render. The house was roofed in North Welsh slate with some Westmorland slate. Portland stone flagstones were used as well as some Tournai marble pavers from Belgium.

The watching brief showed that the main house had basement rooms while the outbuildings to the north were single storey without basements. The basements included wine cellars, coal stores, stores for paint and accommodation for servants. The structural remains comprised wall footings,

basement walls and fireplaces, and material/architectural finds from its last phase of occupation until demolition in 1939. It was established that ground floor surfaces in the main house had been removed in 1939 so that the demolition rubble could infill the cellars. Ground floor surfaces were still intact in the outbuildings of the service range to the north and comprised brick setts and Portland stone flagstones.

Historic Building Recording (HBR) was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology on the Coach House and Second World War structures. The HBR Showed that the Coach House was originally constructed as a north-south building with a double gable roof. Its east elevation was constructed in Gault brickwork whereas the other elevations were built in red brick. The east elevation had at least three segmental arched carriage/stable doorways all the same size. This Phase 1 building is late 18th/early 19th century in appearance. It is suggested that the Phase 1 building may date to the late 18th/early 19th century. Between 1842 and 1844, two taller wings were added to the earlier double gable Phase 1 building, and the west extensions and a building to the south were removed. The building's east and north elevations were in Gault brick and housed at least six carriage/stables. The east elevation of the wings has tall semi-circular arches and rusticated pilasters. The north elevation has three segmental arches for carriage/stables. Large original double carriage/stable doors remain to the east carriage/stable. Original Phase 2 windows include two ocular windows and others with fine rubbed brick flared heads. The first floor of the south wing was built at high level with a winch and trap door. Both wings each had softwood roof trusses with a central shouldered king post and raking struts.

The Second World War structures included a gun emplacement which was most likely intended for use with a Lewis anti-aircraft machine gun (AAMG) and initially three concrete and steel features which were interpreted as tethers for a number of barrage balloons, with a further 32 discovered in January 2022 when the site of the Old Mansion was stripped by Pre-Construct Archaeology to uncover the plan of the basement walls of the building as part of the enabling works for construction.

See also: Thompson, G & Wood, C 2022 *The Old Mansion Site, North Stoneham House. North Stoneham Park, Eastleigh, Hants: Archaeological Strip & Map and WB*, unpubl report.

Thomas, B 2022 *Historic Building Recording of the Coach House, Park Farm, North Stoneham Park, Stoneham Lane, Eastleigh, Hampshire*, unpubl report.

Bannister, J & Thompson, G 2022 *Historic Building Recording Report of Two Second World War Two Structures at The Old Mansion Site, Stoneham Lane, South Eastleigh, Hampshire*, unpubl report.

## **Hedge End**

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

An excavation by Cotswold Archaeology identified several pits of possible medieval origin; one contained evidence for *in situ* burning. Six medieval field boundary ditches and a post-medieval/modern drainage ditch were also present.

See also: Majbritt, T 2022 *Land at Heath House Lane, Hedge End, Southampton, Hampshire. Archaeological Excavation*, unpubl report.

## **FAREHAM**

### **Fareham**

*Land east of Newgate Lane (SU 57400 03249) (Site UID: 72538)* Evaluation

An evaluation by Cotswold Archaeology opened 27 trenches and archaeology was recorded in eight of these. Late Iron Age/early Roman boundary ditches and one large waste pit were recorded.

See also: Jones, C 2022 *Land east of Newgate Lane East, Fareham, Archaeological Evaluation*, unpubl report.

### **Portchester**

*Land east of Downend Road (SU 60337 06326) (Site UID: 72575)* Evaluation

An evaluation by Archaeology South-East opened 58 trenches with archaeology recorded in 13 of these. Only a handful of features were present, mostly small pits and post holes. Forty geoarchaeological test pits were also excavated to assess the presence of colluvium. Deposits were less than 1m thick and had low potential for palaeoenvironmental remains.

See also: Dawkes, G 2022 *Archaeological and Geoarchaeological Evaluation Report, Land east of Downend Road, Portchester, Hampshire*, unpubl report.

### **Stubbington**

*Oakcroft Lane (SU 55396 04467) (Site UID: TBC)* Evaluation

An evaluation by Cotswold Archaeology recovered a small assemblage of residual worked flints and identified several undated ditches and pits.

### **Warsash**

*Rivercross Phase 2 Brook Lane (SU 49733 06311) (Site UID 72269)* Excavation

An excavation by Cotswold Archaeology took place in 2022 but no details were available for this report.

See also: Archaeology in Hampshire 2021, Rivercross Phase 2 evaluation

See also: Majbritt, T & Wakeham, G 2022 *Rivercross Phase 2, Brook Lane, Warsash, Hampshire, Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design*, unpubl report.

### **Wickham**

*Land at Welborne (SU 57150 09360) (Site UID: TBC)* Evaluation

An evaluation by Cotswold Archaeology identified a Late Bronze Age ditch. Roman remains comprised field boundary ditches, a possible droveway and two pits, the latter features having produced 1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> century AD pottery. Medieval and post-medieval agricultural ditches and a medieval pit were also identified.

See also: Klemenic, S & Edwards, N 2023 *Land At Welborne, Near Wickham, Hampshire, Archaeological Evaluation*, unpubl report.

### **HART**

#### **Hook**

*Land north of London Road (SU 73017 54775) (Site UID: 72326)* Evaluation

An evaluation by Cotswold Archaeology identified two undated ditches both oriented NE-SW and two NW-SE oriented ditches. A small fragment of Roman CBM, possibly from a tegula, was recovered from the fill of one of the NW-SE oriented ditches, the other was irregular in plan and its fill contained burnt flint.

See also: Klemenic, S 2022 *Land north of London Road Hook Hampshire, Archaeological Evaluation*, unpubl report.

#### **Odiham**

*Land at Choseley Farm (SU 72709 50227) (Site UID: 72469)* Evaluation

An evaluation of land at Choseley Farm by Cotswold Archaeology opened 154 trenches targeted on previous excavations in the 1930s and recent geophysical and LiDAR surveys. In Field 1 a Neolithic pit and a C-shaped Middle Bronze Age enclosure were recorded but the disc barrow excavated in 1934 could not be confirmed. Iron Age and Roman settlement activity was identified in Fields 1 and 2, including one timber and flint building and terracing for further structures. Funerary activity included two inhumation cemeteries provisionally dated to the Roman period, a cremation cemetery of Bronze Age or Roman date, and two pairs of cremation burials, one of which contained a Romano-British urn. In Field 1 a pit contained two sherds of early medieval pottery. See also: Bush, S 2022 *Land at Choseley Farm, Odiham, Hampshire, Archaeological Evaluation* unpubl report.

## **HAVANT**

### **Emsworth**

*Land at Horndean Road (SU 74500 06800) (Site UID: 71802)* Evaluation and Excavation

An evaluation by TVAS identified a gully 0.6m wide and 0.29m deep. The fill contained sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery. Excavation revealed a continuation of the gully identified in the evaluation. A slot cut through the feature recorded a length of 3.6m, a width of 0.6m and a max depth of 0.26m. See also: Taylor, A 2022 *Land at Horndean Road, Emsworth, Hampshire*, unpubl report.

### **Havant**

*Land at 5-11 East St. & 10A The Pallant (SU 71846 06270) (Site UID: 72451)* Evaluation

An evaluation by Southampton Archaeology Unit identified a medieval stone-lined well which was sub-circular (0.8m by 0.62m). Several post-medieval pits and post holes were recorded. A Roman masonry wall was identified in trench 4, running N-S within a foundation trench 1.5m by 0.75m and 0.65m deep. The wall was built of layers of flint nodules and limestone rubble alternating with hard lime mortar. A Roman pit had been excavated into the natural gravel. A Roman ditch was identified, aligned NW-SE, 5.6m by 1.5m wide and 0.82m deep.

See also: Vasileiadou, A & Russel, A D 2022 *Archaeological Evaluation on Land at 5-11 East Street and 10A The Pallant, Havant, Hampshire* unpubl report.

*Land south of Lower Road (SU 70000 06120) (Site UID: TBC)* Excavation

An excavation by Cotswold Archaeology identified two square or rectilinear enclosures dating to the Late Iron Age to Early Roman period. One contained an undated but perhaps contemporary four-post structure and the other a working hollow and a probable domestic oven. The charred plant remains were scarce, suggesting that crops were not being processed on site, although fragments of two quern stones were found. A post-medieval/modern pit containing several sheep skeletons was found next to a historic footpath.

### **Waterlooville**

*Riverside Community Special School (SU 68656 07458) (Site UID: TBC)* Excavation

Wessex Archaeology conducted archaeological monitoring, investigation and recording (AMIR) during the excavation of the footprint for a modular temporary classroom. The groundworks for the temporary classroom involved an initial strip of the overburden within the building's footprint, followed by the excavation of 48 pad holes, together with two service trenches. An undefined feature was encountered in one of the pad holes. Due to the size of the pad holes, the feature was only partially revealed. However, there was a clearly visible cut through the natural geology running NNE to SSW on the eastern side of the pad hole. The fill contained Romano-British pottery of

Rowlands Castle ware dating to 2nd to 3rd century AD, a form common amongst the pottery previously recovered from the site and ceramic building material (CBM), indicating a clear association with the Roman kiln excavated in the 1970s to the north. The southern extent/edge of excavation of the 1970s investigation was identified along the northern edge of the stripped area. The only other feature identified was a modern brick wall orientated north-south at the eastern extent of one of the service trenches.

## NEW FOREST

### Fordingbridge

*Land at Tinkers Cross (SU 14289 15584) (Site UID: TBC)*

Excavation

A strip, map and sample excavation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology Winchester on a c1.5ha site revealed multi-period deposits (ditches, pits and postholes) dated from the early prehistoric to the post-medieval period (Fig. 3).



Fig. 3 Land at Tinkers Cross

Early Neolithic activity was represented by feature clusters yielding significant lithic assemblages and likely representing a phenomenon known from other regions of the UK. More widespread Middle to Late Bronze Age remains included evidence for structures and associated pits, several containing deliberately deposited vessels of likely funerary function.

Ditches dated to the Iron Age evidence the transition of land use to agricultural in the east of the site, appearing to exhibit some continuity of focus and evolution into the Romano-British period, although the pottery does suggest a hiatus before the 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD. A hoard of *minims* of intrinsic importance was recovered from a ditch dating to the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD and is subject to further analysis. A significant boundary ditch delineated further field systems, pits and rectangular

post-built structures of probable agricultural function to the west of it, and evidenced re-organisation of the land use in the medieval and post-medieval period.

See also; Baker, S 2023 *Tinkers Cross, North Fordingbridge, Hampshire: A Post-Excavation Assessment Report*, unpubl report.

## **New Milton**

*Hinton Park Woodland Burial Ground (SU 22235 95315) (Site UID: 72475)* Evaluation

An evaluation by Wessex Archaeology saw 43 trenches opened across a 5.3ha site. Archaeology was recorded in 29 of these. Three pits containing large quantities of burnt flint were recorded and ditches forming a D-shaped enclosure. Pottery dated to the Early to Middle Bronze Age was recorded from the ditch which had a 'V' shaped profile 1.2m wide and 0.65m deep. A series of post-medieval boundary ditches with a shallow U-shaped profile (1.0m wide and 0.15m deep) correspond with boundaries shown on the tithe map and O.S. maps. Two pits were identified, the larger was 2.1m wide and 0.43m deep and the fill contained charcoal and medieval pottery. The smaller pit was 1.24m wide and 0.3m deep and the fill contained charcoal.

See also: Zochowski, A 2022 *Hinton Park Woodland Burial Ground, Archaeological Evaluation* unpubl report.

## **Ringwood**

*Land off Moortown Lane (SU 15823 04113) (Site UID: TBC)* Evaluation

An evaluation by Cotswold Archaeology identified a Bronze Age barrow with a double ring ditch. A smaller ring gully, waste pits and possible enclosure ditches, located in the vicinity of the barrow, were also dated to this period. A possible Roman ditch and three medieval boundary ditches were also identified as well as several undated ditches.

See also: Jones, C 2022 *Land off Moortown Lane Ringwood Hampshire, Archaeological Evaluation*, unpubl report.

## **Sway**

*Land at Church Lane (SZ 28059 98360) (Site UID: TBC)* Evaluation

An evaluation by Cotswold Archaeology identified two undated ditches on the same alignment as the current field boundaries. The remains of post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation were also present.

## **SOUTHAMPTON**

### **Southampton**

*High Street (SU 42030, 11510) (Site UID: TBC)* Evaluation

Wessex Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation followed by a watching brief associated with the redevelopment of land at High Street, Southampton. During both phases of work archaeological features and deposits were recorded in all trenches, demonstrating archaeological remains were present across the site. The uncovered features and deposits consisted of pits, walls, floors, wells and buried garden soil, and represent medieval and post-medieval activity. The buried garden soil was observed across the site and was found to contain only medieval artefacts. The majority of walls uncovered were part of the recently demolished buildings but there were some brick walls that were probably cellars or basements of a preceding building(s), and three sandstone and brick-built walls belonging to another, earlier, post-medieval or, possibly, medieval building. Of the 11 pits identified, three were fully excavated with the remainder recorded and preserved *in situ* beneath a layer of concrete. Five of the pits contained medieval or earlier artefacts, with the earliest dating to the 10th century, and one dated to the post-medieval period.

*South Stoneham House (SU 43833 15437) (Site UID: TBC)*

Evaluation and watching brief

An evaluation by MOLA was combined with test pits to investigate the impact of the existing buildings on the archaeological resource, followed by a watching brief on removal of the building slabs and grubbing out of footings at the site of the former university halls of residence at South Stoneham House. The site was located within the grounds of the early 18<sup>th</sup> century Grade II\* listed South Stoneham House, which lay immediately to the north-west of the medieval South Stoneham Church. The site was developed in the 1960s as a hall of residence for the University of Southampton. The evaluation showed that the natural brickearth survived at between about 0.35m and 0.7m below the modern ground surface. Two linear features, one undated and the other of probable 18<sup>th</sup> century date, were found cut into the brickearth. Footings associated with the south wall of a 19<sup>th</sup> century service wing to the west of the House were also found. Further foundations of structures associated with the service wings were found in the watching brief. Two sections through the natural gravel below the brickearth were also recorded to a depth of about 3m below the modern ground surface.

## TEST VALLEY

### Andover

*Andover substation extension (SU 35411 46573) (Site UID: 72255)*

Excavation

Excavation identified twelve undated post holes which were heavily truncated and possibly associated with Old Down Farm. Three undated linear features were also recorded. Two of these could be associated with the Harroway ancient track. A ditch, aligned NW-SE, was identified running for 20.5m. It was 2.0m wide and 0.6m deep and the fill contained animal bone which was carbon dated to the Iron Age. A fragment of coal in the ditch fill indicates a later date of backfilling during the post-medieval period.

See also: Bowen, G 2023 *Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Excavation and Recording Report: Andover 132kV Substation Extension*, unpubl report.

*Land North of Weyhill Road (SU 33377 46312) (Site UID: 72525)*

Evaluation

An Evaluation by Pre-Construct Archaeology identified archaeological resources in the southern part of the site which suggest the presence of a large circular feature, which may represent a henge, and a possible undated field system. The circular feature survives as a substantial ring ditch and the truncated remains of a possible internal bank. The possible field system survives as shallow linear features in a rectangular layout.

See also: McAtominey, D 2022 *Land North of Weyhill Road, Andover, Hampshire. An Archaeological Evaluation Report*, unpubl report.

### Cholderton

*Victoria Orchard (SU 23800 42900) (Site UID: 72572)*

Fieldwalking Survey

A fieldwalking survey was undertaken by Quarley Down Ancient Environs Project. Pottery found during field walking indicates a focus of activity from the Middle Bronze Age to the Middle Iron Age on the north-east brow of the ridge. An area of burnt flint was observed on the north-west side of the field and a dense area of struck flint recorded in the south-west corner of the field. The high density of modern and post-medieval material probably derives from manuring of fields around Home Farm.

See also: Collins, R (ed) 2022 *Quarley Down Ancient Environs Project, Newsletter 18 December 2022*, unpubl report.

## Wherwell

*Cowdown Farm (SU 38429 44566) (Site UID: 72539)*

Geophysical Survey

Geophysical survey over 10.3ha of land recorded a double-ditched enclosure with pit-like responses within it and other linear features possibly representing field boundaries.

See also: Dyulgerski, K & Dacre, E 2022 *Geophysical Survey Report of Cowdown Farm, Wherwell* unpubl report.

*Wherwell Solar Farm (SU 37684 41863) (Site UID 72492)*

Geophysical Survey

Geophysical survey identified one very large, ditched enclosure, of broadly oval form, within which was a scatter of pits. The date of these remains could not be determined. The survey also detected a feature of uncertain character, which resembled part of a large prehistoric ring ditch but may have had a geological cause.

See also: Manktelow, C 2022 *Archaeological geophysical survey for the proposed Wherwell Solar Farm Hampshire, September 2022* unpubl report.

## WINCHESTER

### Corhampton

*St Clair's Farm (SU 575 208) (Site UID: TBC)*

Geophysical survey



Fig. 4 St Clair's Farm: linear greyscale image of the minimally processed magnetometry data superimposed over Google Earth aerial photograph

The Meon Valley Archaeology and Heritage Group (MVAHG) carried out geophysical surveys over two weekends at the large archaeological site known as 'Franklin Farm', or the 'Corhampton Down Romano-British village'. The site is about 600m south of the Iron Age banjo enclosure previously surveyed by the group (2018-19) and is visible on aerial photographs. Franklin Farm was partly excavated in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and again at the start of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, producing evidence of settlement during the Iron Age and Romano-British periods.

The north-west corner of the field had been surveyed in 2020, targeting two superimposed enclosures (a scheduled ancient monument) and a range of features to their south and west. In 2022 further magnetometry and resistivity surveys were carried out, extending the coverage of the site and the new data has been added to the pre-existing plots (Figs. 4 & 5). The results from the extended survey data reveal more of the enclosure. Its interior contains a range of anomalies including a north-south aligned linear anomaly (possibly part of a ditch) and numerous small sub-circular anomalies (probable pits).

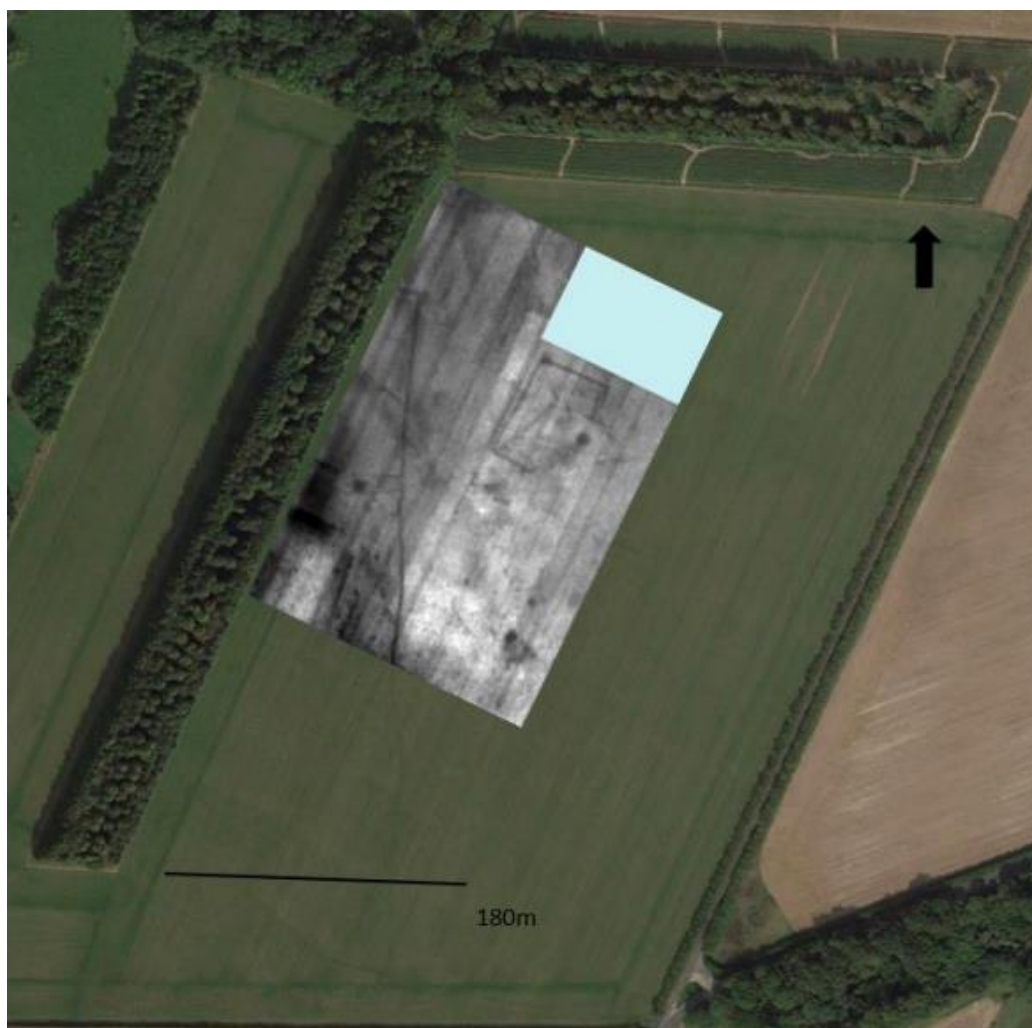


Fig. 5 St Clair's Farm: linear greyscale image of the minimally processed resistivity data superimposed over Google Earth aerial photograph

Franklin Farm can be described as a multiphase enclosure site occupied during the Iron Age and Roman periods, originating as an Iron Age farmstead comprising a D-shaped enclosure, which was built over in the Roman period. Other enclosures occupy the western edge of the site before extending westwards into the woodland.

See also: Stoodley, N 2020-2022 *Franklin Farm, Corhampton, Hampshire, Report on the Geophysical Surveys*, unpubl report.

### Headbourne Worthy

*Three Maids Hill (SU 46047 34008) (Site UID: TBC)* Evaluation

An Evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology uncovered a small number of archaeological features that were generally consistent with the geophysical survey. These features appear to date to the Iron Age, Romano-British and post-medieval periods. The presence of features of later prehistoric and Romano-British date is consistent with the broad range of evidence for these periods in the immediate landscape that is recorded on the Winchester Historic Environment Record. A Strip, Map and Sample excavation will be carried out in 2023.

### Hinton Ampner

*Manor Farm Estate, National Trust, Anglo-Saxon Parish Boundary Earthwork (SU 59463 27336), Hurst Down field (SU 62050 26110), White Hill field (SU 59900 26895), Springshott field (SU 59527 27047) Drier field (SU 60510 26625) (Site UIDs: TBC)* Excavation and Fieldwalking Survey

During 2022 the National Trust Heritage & Archaeology Ranger Team (HART) volunteers conducted field-walking surveys of five Bronze Age bowl barrows and two mound features, collecting and plotting a variety of finds dating from the Bronze Age to the 19<sup>th</sup> century in the immediate vicinities of the features. These surveys were carried out ahead of tree planting, planned for 2024 in areas within the fields containing the features. The results are shown in Figs. 6-9 (also numbered 1-4).

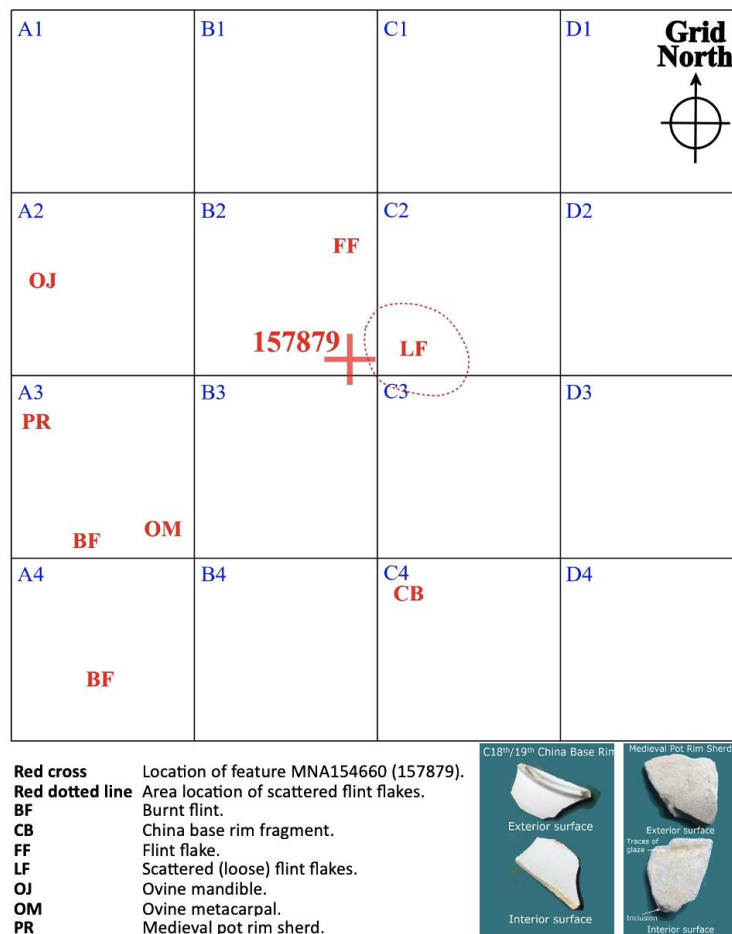
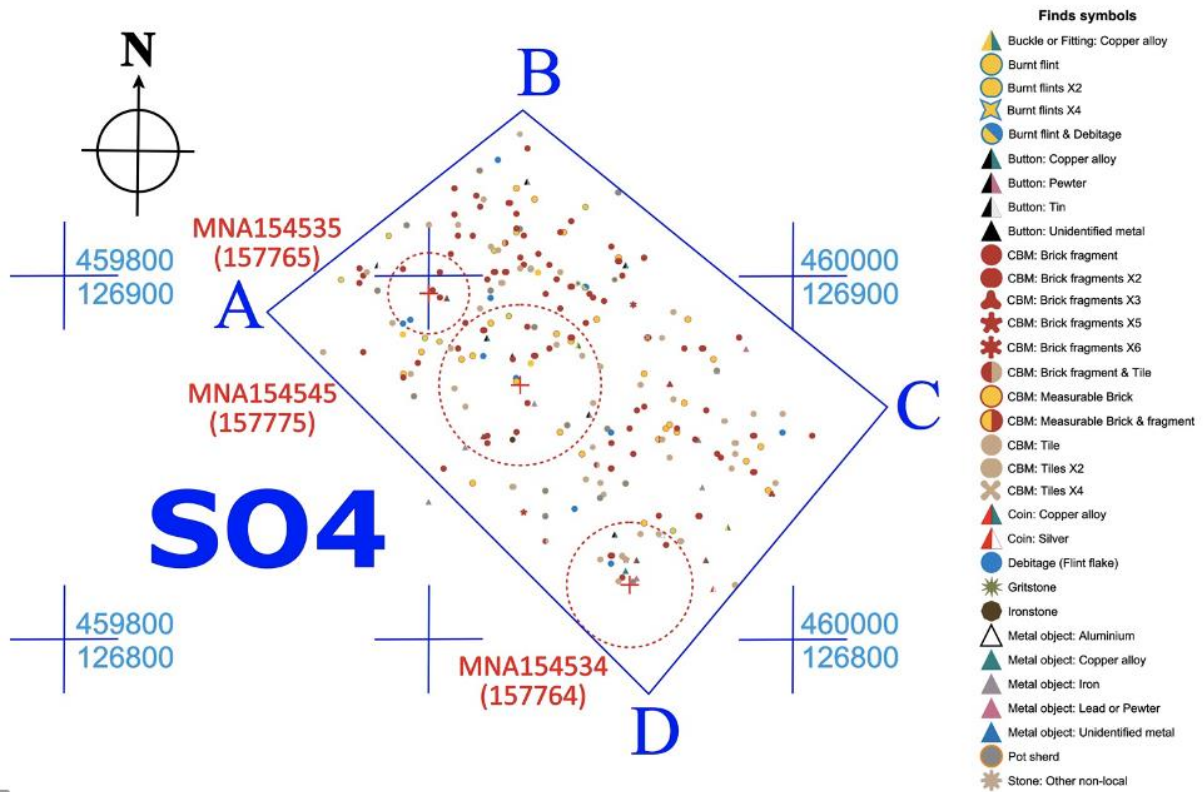


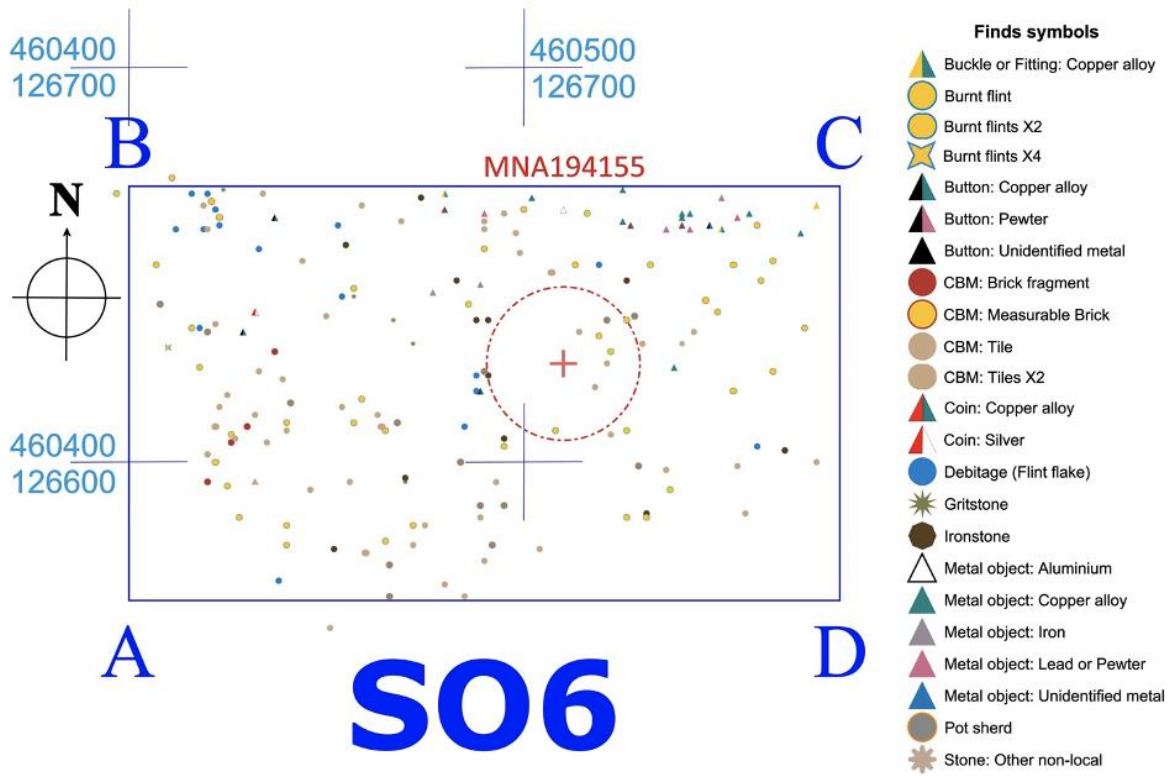
Fig. 1: Springshott field Mound survey area, finds distribution & sample finds

Fig. 6 Springshott field: mound survey area, finds distribution and sample finds



**Fig 2. White Hill field BA Bowl Barrows survey area, finds distribution & sample finds**

Fig. 7 White Hill field: Bronze Age bowl barrows survey area, finds distribution and sample finds



Decorated 'Bellarmine'? pot sherd



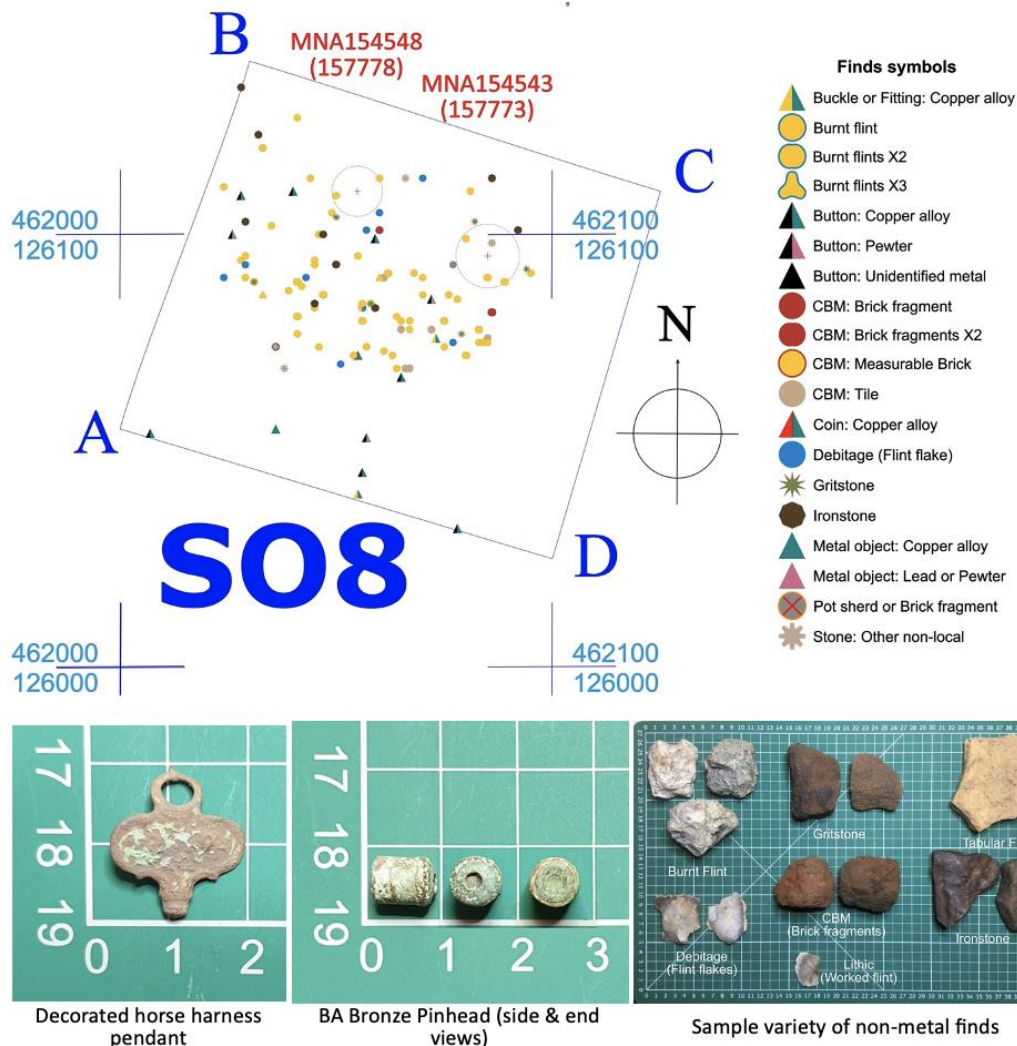
Medieval horse harness pendant with Wessex Dragon motif



Sluice gate lifting gear-wheel

**Fig 3. Drier field Mound survey area, finds distribution & sample finds**

Fig. 8 Drier field: mound survey area, finds distribution and sample finds



**Fig 4. Hurst Down field BA Barrows survey area, finds distribution & sample finds**

**Fig. 9 Hurst Down field survey area, finds distribution and sample finds**

The HART group also carried out an excavation on a section of the Anglo-Saxon bank and ditch that marks the boundary between Hinton Ampner and Kilmeston parishes. A cut was made through the earthwork to provide pedestrian and vehicular gated access from the parkland into Hangar field, which will become a woodland walk with a viewing point for visitors to the property. The excavation was carried out over three days to obtain a cross-section profile of the earthwork bank and ditch. Dating evidence for the last re-cut and clearing of the ditch was provided by a 19<sup>th</sup> century 'Codd' bottle dating to 1884-8.

### Hursley

*Hursley Park (SU 42249 25486) (Site UID: TBC)*

Excavation

A second season of excavation on the site of the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century predecessors to the current Hursley House was undertaken by Winchester Archaeology and Local History Group (WARG). Three trenches were opened. Trench five focused on the area of the courtyard and the east wall of the west wing (Fig. 10). The courtyard was divided into discreet areas, each with its own stratigraphic sequence. The southern enclosure wall of the courtyard was also revealed, together with brick-built drains at least one of which pierced this wall. At the northern end of the courtyard was a room with an unusual double-skinned construction. The east wall of the west wing was of a single build and

replaced an earlier wall of re-used stonework. Some of the walls dividing the courtyard appear to have originated at the same time as this earlier wall. To the east of the stone wall, and parallel to it, was a ditch.

Trench six exposed part of the east wing including its south-east corner (Fig. 11). It revealed thick walls of uniform construction and a strengthening of the south-east corner using deeper foundations and stone blocks. A large H-shaped chimney stack was seen to be the cause of a substantial geophysical anomaly previously noted. The lack of floor surfaces suggested a suspended floor at an undetermined level. An unusual feature resembling a fireplace, uncovered in 2021, was further explored. Trench seven was sited to examine sloping stratigraphy noted in 2021. It revealed a well at least 1.5m in diameter, together with the structural remains of a wellhouse. Excavation will continue in 2023.

See also: King, J & King, A 2023 *Excavation at Hursley Park 2022, Interim report*, unpubl report.



Fig. 10 Hursley Park: Trench 5, the courtyard



Fig. 11 Hursley Park: Trench 6, the east wing

## Meonstoke

*Prospect Cottage (SU 614 207) (Site UID: TBC)*

Excavation

Geophysical surveys carried out by the Meon Valley Archaeology and Heritage Group (MVAHG) in 2019-20 and 2021 at Shavards Farm revealed part of an unusually large ditch and numerous circular and subcircular anomalies consistent with the interior of an Iron Age hillfort. Excavation to test the theory of a slight univallate hillfort in this prominent position targeted one of the large circular features (Trench 1) and a low resistance subcircular feature to the north east (Trench 2). In Trench 1 a semi-circular ditch was identified. Four circular pits inside the curve of the ditch contained pottery, animal bone, charcoal and a quern stone (Fig. 12). An inhumation in the ditch fill was laid on one side with the legs drawn up, in a shallow grave which had been cut by one of the Saxon pits (Fig. 13). There were no grave goods. Bronze Age pottery in the ditch fill and a radiocarbon date for the female crouched burial of BP 3391  $\pm$  24s date the ditch to the Early Bronze Age. Excavation in Trench 2 revealed a large number of animal bones and pottery, including the jaw of a horse (Fig. 14) and part of a Saxon pot, within a probable sunken featured building (SFB). Bronze Age pottery, Roman flue tiles and Saxon pottery were found at the site, however the Iron Age evidence is scant.



Fig. 12 Prospect Cottage: Excavation of the Bronze Age ditch and Saxon pits



Fig. 13 Prospect Cottage: Crouched burial in a shallow grave cut by a Saxon pit



Fig. 14 Prospect Cottage: Horse jaw from Trench 2

### **Micheldever**

*Land off Church Street (SU 51348 39382) (Site UID: TBC)*

Evaluation

Evaluation trenching by Cotswold Archaeology, undertaken at a pre-application stage, identified structural remains and deposits associated with the post-medieval, principally 18<sup>th</sup> century, phase of the Micheldever Manorial complex with no remains dating to the medieval period located. Correlating with previous investigations at the site dating back to the 1970s, the remains identified in the evaluation trenching included probable brick and flint garden structures, a brick culvert and a wall, interior floor surface and cobbled path relating to the previously uninvestigated northern wing of the 18<sup>th</sup> century manor house, as well as extensive demolition deposits. Other structural features likely relate to an agricultural complex shown to the north on 18<sup>th</sup> century maps. Several rubbish or cess pits were also located.

Architectural fragments recovered during the trenching indicate the fine construction and high status of the manor house. Two fragments of ashlar stone, tentatively dated to the late medieval period, were also recovered and many of the sampled bricks are of a type which began to be used in the late medieval period; these may represent reuse of fabric from earlier manor houses on the site.

See also: Klemenic, S 2022 *Land off Church Street, Micheldever, Hampshire, Archaeological Evaluation* unpubl report

### **New Alresford**

*Sun Lane (SU 59152 31884) (Site UID: TBC)*

Evaluation

An evaluation by Pre-Construct Archaeology opened trenches in three areas, continuing work undertaken in 2021. Trenches in Area 1 revealed little in the way of archaeological potential. Post-medieval pits were recorded, as well as linear features which largely corresponded to 'positive linear anomalies' identified by the geophysical survey. In the haul road (Area 2) three shallow linear features were identified, running roughly east-west across the south-facing slope in the southern part of the site. These are thought to relate to later prehistoric agricultural activity and are possibly the remnants of three lynchets. Although thought to be of later prehistoric date, no datable material was recovered

from them. The Area 3 trenches also revealed very little archaeological potential, mainly undated or post-medieval linear features. These appeared to broadly correspond with linear anomalies identified on the geophysical survey. In view of the results of the evaluation trenching, it is concluded that very little of archaeological significance occurs within the site away from the funerary monuments in the north-east corner. A Strip, Map and Sample Excavation will be undertaken in 2023.

## Winchester

*19 Southgate Street (SU 47957 29422) (Site UID: TBC)*

Test Pit

A Test Pit excavated by Pre-Construct Archaeology identified no archaeological features during the evaluation and the mixed dating in all contexts suggests that the site had been heavily disturbed in the past, resulting in the re-deposition of Roman, Saxon and Medieval pottery in post-medieval layers. It may be suggested that the site does retain archaeological potential but the post-medieval layers extend to a greater depth than the test pit.

*48 Clifton Road (447516 129632) (Site UID: TBC)*

Watching Brief

A watching brief by Pre-Construct Archaeology identified the edge of the Oram's Arbour Iron Age ditch during groundworks for an extension, confirming the alignment of the enclosure ditch here.

*Winchester Cathedral Font (SU: 48232 29265) (Site UID: TBC)*

Test Pit Evaluation

The Cathedral Archaeologist excavated three test pits around the Tournai Marble font located in the Cathedral nave to investigate the font's supports and inform conservation proposals. Details of the rubble and mortar plinth on which the font sits were recorded, refining information obtained during previous evaluation work undertaken in 2012. The sides of the font base were undecorated and it may have been intended to be partially sunk below floor level. Rubble fill within the platform was levelled to form a rough base for a surface of Purbeck marble pavers. The infill included Beer stone and flint, the former indicating a 14<sup>th</sup> or 15<sup>th</sup> century date. Some of the Purbeck marble pavers could be original 14<sup>th</sup> century pavers but all may have been reset several times.

*6A The Close (SU 48072 29199) (Site UID: TBC)*

Test Pit Evaluation

The Cathedral Archaeologist excavated six test pits within the building and garden of 6A The Close, the latter under Scheduled Monument Consent, revealing details of the construction and development of the building and its garden. The foundations of the early 1660s building comprising reused Quarr Stone blocks, some bearing typical Norman fine diagonal tooling, were exposed. The foundations had been built free standing, either on a lower ground level or within a wide trench, and the ground level raised on either side with dumps of garden soil. The original floor levels within the building have been truncated, however features do survive beneath modern concrete floor slabs, including a probable brick-lined drain.

*11 The Close (48154 29153) (Site UID: TBC)*

Watching Brief

The Cathedral Archaeologist undertook a watching brief during repairs to a leaking water main stopcock. Surviving masonry remains of a wall were recorded extending beyond the limit of excavation to the south and below the base of the trench. The wall remains are interpreted as the east wall of the western Cellarer's or Hordarian's range of the medieval Great Cloister, with the cloister walkway lying immediately to the east.

*Cheyney Court (SU 48072 269199) (Site UID: TBC)*

Test Pit / Historic Building Assessment

The Cathedral Archaeologist excavated three test pits in relation to planned refurbishment and alteration of the property. A lower section of the south wall of Cheyney Court was revealed. It may date to the medieval period and form part of the major rebuilding of the city wall in the 13<sup>th</sup> century, the cathedral priory being responsible for the section of the city wall between Wolvesey and the

King's Gate. Detailed research into the history and development of Cheyney Court was also undertaken by HB Archaeology and Conservation Ltd.

6 King Alfred Place, Hyde (SU 48234 30147) (Site UID: TBC)

Excavation

As part of the 2022 Hyde900 community excavation programme a 3 x 1.5m trench was opened to establish the location and fabric of the north wall of Hyde Abbey church. The trench was positioned to the north of the previously assumed line of the wall, based on a strong GPR response. Demolition material from the 18<sup>th</sup> century county Bridewell overlay the abbey demolition deposits, which included a beakhead ornament of exceptional quality (Fig. 15). It is likely to have been part of a voussoir in one of the orders of the arch of the west door to the church. The foundations of the abbey were encountered approximately 1.2m below current ground level. The wall core, some *in situ* facing stonework and the mortar foundation layer for the nave floor were revealed. To the north of the wall were the remains of an adjacent buttress (Fig. 16). The location and orientation of the north wall of the nave has now been established, enabling a revised outline of the church to be produced (Fig. 18).



Fig. 15: Hyde Abbey: Beakhead likely to have formed part of the west door of the abbey church



Fig. 16 Hyde Abbey: the north wall and adjoining buttress

1 King Alfred Terrace (SU 48209 30079), 3 King Alfred Terrace (SU 48219 30081), 9 King Alfred Terrace (SU 48251 30083) (Site UID: TBC) Excavation

The second Hyde900 community excavation of 2022 took place in King Alfred Terrace, the location of the cloisters and abbots lodging of Hyde Abbey. At 1 King Alfred Terrace the main culvert of the inner court, intended as a foul water drain, was discovered. This 12<sup>th</sup> century structure was of Quarr stone roofed with chalk voussoirs. A tapered gully to the culvert was also revealed (Fig. 17). The culvert would have served a building to the south-west of the cloister, probably the kitchen, continuing along the south side of the core buildings to serve the rere-dorter (*necessarium* or monastic latrines). At 3 King Alfred Terrace a large hearth was revealed, associated with a large two-storey building discovered in previous trenches at this site. A major wall was found in the third garden, 9 King Alfred Terrace, adding to the understanding of the layout of the monks' refectory.



Fig. 17 Hyde Abbey: the gully providing access to the 12<sup>th</sup> century culvert

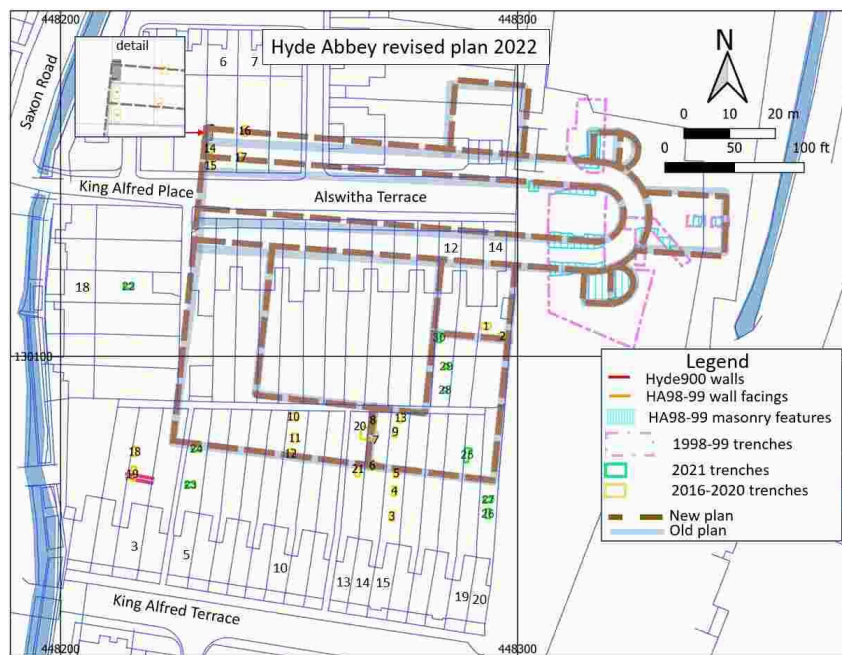


Fig. 18 Hyde Abbey: revised outline of the church and cloisters of Hyde Abbey

*Kingsgate Park, Kingsgate Street (SU 44779 12878 & 44789 12879) (Site UID: TBC)* Evaluation

An evaluation by Border Archaeology identified a series of pit or well-type features in the western part of the site close to St Cross Road. Dating evidence indicates a medieval or later date. Further to the east, trenches within the area of the proposed new all-weather sports pitches revealed a number of medieval boundary and drainage ditches along with post-medieval pits, wells and spreads. The pits or wells close to St Cross Road likely relate to settlement along this road and with other features found to the east provide further evidence of 11<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup>/14<sup>th</sup> century domestic activity along the lost lane known as Gyngelane located to the south.

*38 Water Lane (SU 447516 129632) (Site UID: TBC)*

Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief by Wessex Archaeology during ground reduction and excavation of post holes for new foundations uncovered human remains, which were subsequently preserved in situ. The burial likely relates to the eastern Roman extramural cemetery known to occupy the area. Previous evaluation trenching had identified a wall of sandstone and flint surviving to five courses, likely medieval in date.