

2017

Archaeology in Hampshire



Annual Report



INTRODUCTION

Welcome to the Annual Report of Archaeology in Hampshire for 2017. 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 not compiled until summer 2020, and the disruption caused by the Covid-19 epidemic affected its production. Several smaller archaeological organisations had placed their staff on furlough and could not provide summaries of archaeological work. The HER officers for Southampton and Portsmouth were working from home with limited access to their council's databases and were also unable to produce summaries of the work undertaken in their cities.

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 Many of the sites also provide a reference to additional literature, usually an unpublished 'grey literature' report.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 2017 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.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The data for each year was assembled and edited by Nick Stoodley, but it would not have been possible to produce this work without the assistance of numerous individuals and organizations. The Hampshire Field Club is acknowledged for financial assistance. I am particularly indebted to Alan Whitney of the Environment Department (HCC) for providing information from HER database. I am grateful to the various archaeological organisations, both amateur and professional that have provided information (in no particular order): Jessica Cook (Cotswold Archaeology), Tom Rose-Jones (John Moore Heritage Services), Katherine Marshall and Paul McCulloch (Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. (Winchester), Edward Roberts, Juliet Smith (Liss Archaeology), Karen Thomas (Mola), Pippa Bradley (Wessex Archaeology), Tracy Matthews (Winchester City Council HER), Chris Sellen (WARG), Alison Smalley and Joan Terry (Meon Valley Archaeological and Heritage Group), Steve Ford (Thames Valley Archaeological Services), Ruth Shaffrey (Oxford Archaeology), Nicola Elphick (Archaeology South East) and Gary Marshall (The National Trust). Special thanks are extended to Dr Simon Maslin, Katie Hinds and Jasmine Hadley-Hughes 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 An Iron Age tankard from near Basingstoke © Hampshire Cultural Trust (left), and Late medieval/early post-medieval tenement remains at Wellington House, Winchester (right) © Winchester City Council.

BASINGSTOKE AND DEANE

Basingstoke and Dean

Larchwood, Chineham Park, land at (SU 64990 55800) (Site UID: 117750) Evaluation

Wessex Archaeology excavated 20 evaluation trenches ahead of development as industrial units. There was a low density of archaeology on site.

Two postholes contained 11th- 12th-century pottery, and a cobbled surface may also be of medieval origin. However, this surface may have been constructed later using re-used medieval materials. The cobbled surface also contained re-used Romano-British ceramic building material (CBM) fragments.

Elsewhere, a concentration of CBM, charcoal and post-medieval pottery point toward industrial activity. Documentary evidence indicates former clay extraction and kilns. A building known in the 1840s as 'burnt house' may also have been a kiln.

M3 Junction 6 (SU 65445 51233) (Site UID: 114 830) Geophysical survey

Wessex Archaeology conducted detailed gradiometer survey on land at Moto Services, M3 Junction 6. The presence of enclosures, previously known from cropmarks, was confirmed and clarified. Previously unknown features were also identified. The features comprise a complex of linear and curvilinear ditches forming a roughly rectangular disjointed enclosure with several pit-like features and curving linear ditches at its centre. Surrounding this are two curvilinear ditches with a possible entranceway. Further ditches were detected to the north and south. Clusters of pit-like anomalies and larger discrete anomalies are probably natural but could be archaeological or contain archaeological deposits.

Weybrook Park Golf Club, Rooksdown Lane (SU 60919 54221) (Site UID: TBA) Evaluation

John Moore Heritage Services carried out an archaeological recording action at the golf club between September 2016 and November 2019.

In the south corner of the golf course, the excavations discovered a ring-ditch of early Bronze Age date with two cremation burials in the central area and a possible penannular enclosure nearby. A further possible ring-ditch was located north-west of these features. The investigation also revealed a series of ditches oriented north-west to south-east, close to the south-west extent of the site. These ditches appeared to align both with a Roman ditch found during a previous evaluation and a linear feature identified as a crop mark.

A natural valley orientated south-west to north-east runs across the west of the site, and a concentration of undated large pits and ditches were identified on its north-western slope. Some of the ditches seemed to form the outline of possible enclosures or field boundaries. A number of further undated pits and ditches were also revealed during the soil stripping close the south-west extent of the site. A large Bronze Age ditch was encountered in the easternmost limit of the development area. Pottery and animal bone were recovered from the lowest layers of fill within this ditch. The ditch was located in an area where an Iron Age banjo enclosure has been observed from aerial photographs, and it appears to align with a ditch also visible from the air. Two further ditches in the area of the banjo enclosure were identified, one containing Roman and Bronze Age pottery and the other undated.

A long undated ditch was identified along the east of the site orientated north-east to south-west and to the north of this was another undated ditch orientated west-south-west to east-north-east. To the south of these ditches was a further ditch orientated north-west to south-east. These latter features appeared to form an enclosed area which may relate to later field boundaries.

Gavin Davis, Stephanie Duensing, and Steffan Klemenic.

See also: John Moore Heritage Services unpubl report: johnmoor1-336349.

Bramley

Bulldown hillfort (SU 67080 58380) (Site UID: 20768) Earthwork survey

An analytical earthwork survey was undertaken at the site by Historic England as part of the Silchester Environs Project. Bulldown Camp is a medium sized, multivallate hillfort, which occupies a slight rise and has a broadly level interior. The hillfort is enclosed by a slight inner bank, large inner and outer ditches, and a substantial outer counterscarp bank. The inner and outer ditches are separated by a berm up to 8m wide. The ramparts are well preserved on the eastern and southern sides but have been partially levelled on the western side and are flattened on its northern edge. The original entrances may have been identified on the site's north-west and north-east sides. No traces of Iron Age activity were recorded in the interior of the hillfort. A curving boundary linking the

hillfort to Bullsdown Copse, 200m to the south, may be associated with a medieval deer park. Two small brick buildings to the north of the hillfort probably date to the Second World War.

See also: Bayer, O 2017 *Bullsdown Camp, Bramley, Hampshire: analytical earthwork survey*, unpubl report.

Chineham

Pyotts Hill Entrenchment (SU 66400 54715) (Site UID: 118130) Topographic survey

Wessex Archaeology undertook a topographic survey of a 50m length of the site ahead of a road extension. Pyotts Hill Entrenchment is a park pale designated as a Scheduled Monument (1001924). The survey was performed with a laser scanner and recorded the pale as being made up of ditches on either side of a bank.

Monk Sherborne

Manor Farm, Kingsclere Road (SU 59900 54840) (Site UID: 114442) Evaluation

Wessex Archaeology excavated 33 trial trenches in an area proposed for a chalk/limestone quarry. Five further trenches were cancelled due to the presence of an active badger sett. A 'keyhole' enclosure (presumed to be Iron Age) immediately to the east is a Scheduled Monument. Trenches were targeted on previously identified geophysical anomalies as well as apparently blank areas. No archaeological features or deposits were encountered. Some geophysical anomalies correlated with geological features and bioturbation. Worked flints of indeterminate date were recovered from the topsoil, indicating low-level prehistoric background activity, most likely associated with the 'keyhole' enclosure immediately to the east.

Old Basing

Old Basing, various locations (Site UID: TBA) Excavation

A community archaeology project (Dig Basing), overseen by the Basingstoke Archaeological and Historical Society (BAHS), within the village of Old Basing, Hampshire, was completed in 2017. Over the course of the four-year project, a total of 48 test pits measuring 1 x 1m were excavated across the village (Fig. 1), and over 16,000 artefacts recovered. Two magnetometry surveys were also carried out, one at Oliver's Battery, a Scheduled Monument, for which a Section 42 licence had been granted by Historic England, and the other in a small paddock close to the route of a Roman road.

The aims and objectives were to discover more about settlement, social and economic patterns pre-1900 within the village and to simultaneously engage the local community with archaeology. The wealth of information accrued has added to and amplified existing data, particularly for the medieval and post-medieval periods. Much of the evidence comes from diagnostic pottery fabrics the majority being minutely fragmented sherds but also clay pipe, flint, small finds and the other usual categories of archaeological finds. Evidence for prehistoric occupation is modest but offers an interesting insight into a late Mesolithic/early Neolithic focus along the River Loddon. The Romano-British period is also modestly represented, and the early medieval/Anglo-Saxon period remains largely hidden. It is not until the 11th century that the archaeological record for the village becomes increasingly visible.

Post-conquest settlement was initially focussed along The Street, where settlement at the northern junction of Milkingpen Lane appeared largely discrete from that further south in the vicinity of St Mary's Church before later expansion joined the two areas. Evidence for post-Conquest metalworking, probably smelting, was found just to the south-west of Oliver's Battery. A decline in quantities of medieval pottery mid-period may be attributable to the ravages of the Black Death, but by c. 1550 increasing quantities of pottery show the situation had reversed coinciding with increased activity at Basing House. Subsequent rebuilding of village properties after the destructions of the Civil War saw Tudor brick robbed from the ruins of Basing House. Border wares continued to remain popular while incoming ceramics reflected new consumer trends associated with increasing industrial expansion across the UK. Artefacts recovered suggest a generally low to middling status with infrequent indicators of greater wealth despite the existence of, at various times, the Norman citadel, Basing House and the hunting lodge at the Grange.

This is the first time that archaeological data have been obtained at Basing by the recovery of artefacts through extensive survey rather than by site-specific excavation and the benefits are clear. Locations have been identified where further targeted archaeological investigation might prove fruitful to fill existing gaps in distribution patterns and to further investigate less well-understood areas of the village. A good number of residents were keen to engage with archaeology by allowing test pits on their property, and the level of village interest was reflected by a good turnout attending several presentation evenings organised by BAHS.

See also: Pringle, G 2020 Settlement and social and economic patterns at Old Basing, Hampshire: the results of a community archaeology project, *Proc Hampshire Field Club Archaeol Soc* 75 (pt. II), 273–322.
 Details of each test pit and associated artefacts are to be submitted in spreadsheet form to Hampshire County Council for inclusion within the Historic Environment Record for Hampshire.

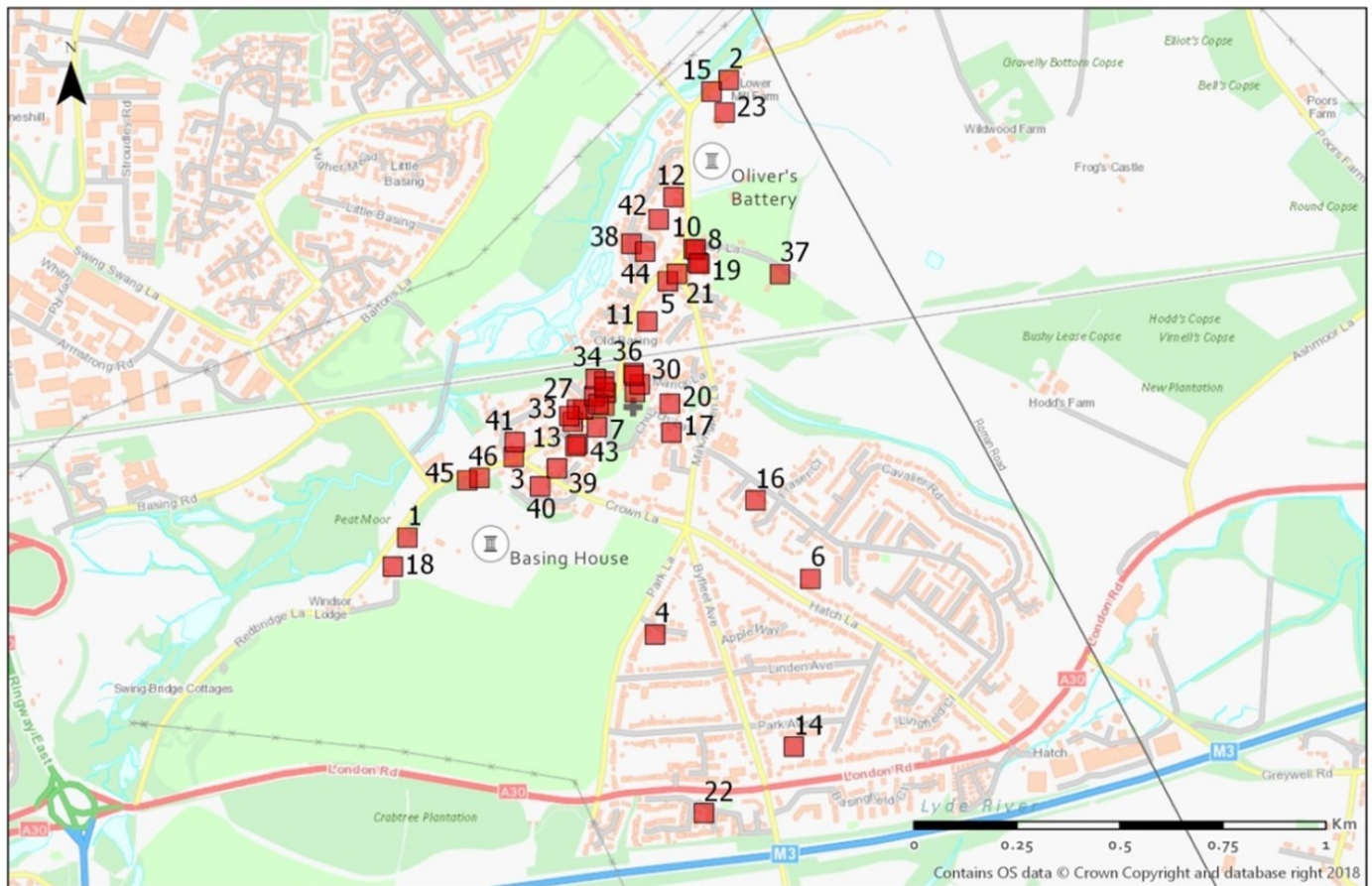


Fig. 1 Distribution map of all test pits © BAHS

Oakley

East Oakley House, Hill Road (SU 5730 4998) (Site UID: TBA) Evaluation

Five trenches were excavated over 0.4ha, recording two intercutting gullies, from which a small quantity of medieval pottery and a single sherd of Roman pottery were recovered.

Andy Taylor, Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd for Foray Homes Ltd.

Galleano, C 2017 *East Oakley House, Hill Road, Oakley, Basingstoke, Hampshire. Archaeological Evaluation*, unpubl Thames Valley Archaeological Services report: <http://tvas.co.uk/reports/pdf/OHB17-151report.pdf>.

Overton

Overton Silk Mill (SU 50945 49778) (Site UID: 33026) Excavation

A community excavation was undertaken by Overton Parish Council during ecological improvement works by the Environment Agency. The work focussed on the area of the weir and its associated machinery. This included the recording of a water wheel and turbine which was being removed by the contractors. The area of the mill also produced a number of timbers from the river bed, which are believed to have derived from features associated with the mill, and include a sluice controlling the flow of water to the wheel (dendrochronology gave dates in the late 18th century for the felling of the tree(s)). During the monitoring of trenches dug by the contractors, details about the Silk Mill Cottages were recorded, and the footings of an unidentified building were observed.

A large assemblage of finds was collected, which included china and pottery, glass, clay pipes and a range of metal finds. Most of the artefacts date to the 18th and 19th centuries, but a much older finds is a Neolithic worked flint from the river bed.

See also: Mitchell, J, Stevens, V & Waldram, R 2018 *Report of an Archaeological Investigation at the site of Overton Silk Mill, Hampshire October and November 2017*, unpubl report.

Sapley Lane, Land at (SU 5132 4880) (Site UID: TBA) Evaluation

An evaluation by Cotswold Archaeology recorded a small assemblage of residual worked flint and prehistoric pottery and a post-medieval field boundary ditch.

See also: Cotswold Archaeology, 2017 *Land at Sapley Lane, Overton, Hampshire: archaeological evaluation*, unpubl report 17615, <http://reports.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk/archaeological-reports/>

Pamber

Roman tilery and pottery industry, Little London (SU 62235 59719; Site UID: 26713) Excavation

Previously in 1926 a large spread of Roman brick and tile consisting of a majority of wasters was found. In 2015 a geophysical survey identified the presence of approximately eight probable kilns on the site. These appear to be clustered in groups of two or three. The most recent excavations were carried out as part of the Silchester Environs Project and investigated two ditches, two kilns and a possible quarry. The two ditches were found to converge, the most visible of the pair having a 'V' shaped profile with a flat base and measured 2.65m wide and 1.2m deep.

Two kilns were excavated. The first was a brick-built structure measuring 4.8m by 7.2m consisting of a rectangular firing chamber with a 2m long stokehole. Each side wall was faced with thin bricks in uneven courses. The back wall was 1.2m thick and the two side walls about 0.8m. On the south west side of the structure were three short stacks of bricks keyed into the main wall that could have supported the surface on which the bricks were fired. South-east of the flue was a large open working area approximately 4m by 4m. Surrounding the kiln were a number of postholes presumably associated with some kind of covering or roof. A second phase of use was indicated by a reduction in the width of the firing chamber.

The second kiln is smaller, 4.5m long, 2.26m wide and 0.8m deep. It was poorly constructed with walls made of packed rubble with only a small amount of brick facing surviving and resembled in form the 2nd phase of Kiln 1.

Two large circular hollows are indicative of quarry pits associated with brick and tile production.

See also: Fulford, M, Pankhurst, N, Wheeler, D & Machin, S 2018 *The Roman Tilery and Pottery Industry at Little London, Pamber 2017*, unpubl report.

Linford, N, Linford, P & Payne, A 2015 *Silchester Environs Project, Little London Roman Tilery, Pamber, Hampshire*, unpubl report.

Popley

Marnel Park (SU 6350 5500) (Site UID: TBA) Various interventions

Long-running investigations on this large development site had begun in 2011 with a 14ha fieldwalking survey and a first phase of trenching in 2014, neither terribly productive. A fairly inconclusive geophysical survey was carried out in 2013, but it culminated in an excavation in 2015 (reported in the roundup for that year). Work continued across other parts of the site in 2017 with two further phases of trenching. The majority of the evaluation trenches continued the disappointing results, but the south-western corner of the site contained a concentration of late Iron Age to early Roman features, probably representing an enclosure, with a single late Iron Age cremation burial and a burnt mound, presumably Bronze Age. Further trenching, also in 2017, targeted this area (SU 6390 5530) and confirmed the presence of pits and a gully of Bronze Age date. In the meantime, the results of the earlier excavation have now been published in: Elliott, G, McNicoll-Norbury, J, Pine, J, Porter, S & Andy, T 2017 *Archaeological Excavations in North Hampshire: sites in Basingstoke, Andover and Odiham*, TVAS Occasional Paper 15, Reading.

Genni Elliott, Luís Esteves, David Sanchez and Andy Taylor, Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd for David Wilson Homes.

See also: Taylor, A 2017 *Marnel Park Phase 2, Popley, North Basingstoke, Hampshire. Archaeological Evaluation*, unpubl Thames Valley Archaeological Services report: <http://tvas.co.uk/reports/pdf/MPB11-125ph2evrep.pdf>.

Sherborne St. John

Cranes Road, land south of (SU 61939 55636) (Site UID: TBA) Evaluation & excavation

An evaluation by Cotswold Archaeology identified a prehistoric boundary ditch, a pit or hearth, and a 'hollow' which yielded a large finds assemblage including Mesolithic and early Neolithic worked flint and later Neolithic and early Bronze Age pottery. Ditches forming a post-medieval field system were also present.

See also: Cotswold Archaeology, 2017 *Land South of Cranes Road, Sherborne St. John, Hampshire: archaeological evaluation*, unpubl report 17680 and Cotswold Archaeology, 2018 *Land South Of Cranes Road, Sherborne St John*,

The Vyne, Vyne Road (SU 6363 5681) (Site UID: TBA) Historic building recording

A survey of the timber-framed roofs at The Vyne was carried out as part of a major programme of restoration and repair by MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology). The Vyne is Grade I listed and was built as a Tudor palace for Lord Sandys, King Henry VIII's Lord Chamberlain. The removal of the roof tiles and laths revealed a complex assembly of roof structures, with different techniques of construction. In total, 13 separate builds of the roof were recorded. The historic building recording confirmed some vital constructional details and information noted in previous literature and investigations as well as providing a number of significant new observations in areas which were not exposed before.

Karen Thomas. The National Trust ENA8258.

Silchester

Calleva Atrebatum Roman wall (SU 64155 62700) (Site UID: 118540) Photogrammetric survey

Wessex Archaeology undertook a photogrammetric survey of a 600m length of the North Wall of the Roman town of *Calleva Atrebatum*. The purpose of this survey was to produce orthographic images of the walls to illustrate areas in need of repair and conservation. Data collection was undertaken using an Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV; a 'drone') and ground-based overlapping photography. Some areas of the wall were not visible due to vegetation cover. Other areas were covered with grasses growing on the wall; this was detrimental to the photogrammetric processing and resulted in a lower quality output than had been anticipated.

Whitchurch

Land off Winchester Road (SU 46499 47167) (Site UID: 69737) Evaluation & excavation

Work carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Winchester) has revealed evidence of sporadic Iron Age, Saxon and medieval activity. The western portion of the site revealed a single archaeological feature, an early Saxon sunken-featured building (SFB), from which pottery dating to the Saxon period, animal bone and fragmented loom weights were recovered. No other features contemporary with the SFB were found. A later medieval refuse pit lay to the north-west.

The eastern area of the site revealed a small group of pits containing pottery dating to the Iron Age. However, the pits did not form a coherent pattern and no evidence for associated structures or enclosures were found.

EAST HAMPSHIRE

Alton

Church of St Lawrence, Church Street (SU 7172 3960) (Site UID: TBA) Watching brief

Three brick-lined graves were recorded to the north of the church.

Genni Elliott, Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd for the Parochial Church Council.

See also: Elliott, G 2017 *Church of St Lawrence, Church Street, Alton, Hampshire. Archaeological Watching Brief*, unpubl Thames Valley Archaeological Services report: <http://tvas.co.uk/reports/pdf/LCA17-120wbreport.pdf>.

East Meon

Lower Oxenbourne Farm (SU 6962 2076) (Site UID: TBA) Historic building recording

Historic building recording by Cotswold Archaeology of a late 18th- to early 19th-century flint and brick field barn identified the building's poor condition and numerous alternations, including the replacement of the roof and trusses.

See also: Cotswold Archaeology, 2017 *Lower Oxenbourne Farm, East Meon, Hampshire: historic building recording*, unpubl report 17421, <http://reports.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk/archaeological-reports/>

Idsworth

Idsworth deserted medieval village (SU 74200 14000; Site UID: 22934) Fieldwalking & geophysical survey
Chichester and District Archaeological Society undertook the fieldwork. The fieldwalking recovered finds ranging in date from the Mesolithic to the modern period.
See also: Davies, T & Seaman, M 2017 *Cdas Geophysical Survey Idsworth November 2017*, unpubl report.

Liss

Colemore, land near to (SU confidential) (Site UID: TBA) Excavation
Liss Archaeology have been investigating a Romano-British (RB) settlement on a north-facing field, near the small hamlet of Colemore, since 2009 when a chance spot-find of RB pottery (in the 1980's) was reported to the group by the landowner with an invitation to 'find out more'. A full program of desk-based research, geophysical and topographical survey followed. The first season of excavation took place in 2010.

The geology is iron-rich clay with flint, comprising a patchy deposit on the top of a hill. Chalk bedrock is possibly to be found at a depth of 80m.

Historical records are sparse. The manor of Colemore was granted to Southwick Priory and confirmed in a charter of King Richard (1198). At the dissolution of the monasteries in 1538, Henry VIII granted the manor first to Anne of Cleves and later, in 1541, to Katherine Howard.

The church at Colemore is thought to date to the 12th century, with an adjacent deserted medieval village (DMV).

The area under investigation comprises a very large field with a small field to the south. It has been farmed for many centuries; plough marks have been observed by geophysics and in the excavation trenches, but it has been pasture since the 1980's. Topographical survey has discovered several flat platforms, and geophysical and map evidence has revealed the presence of boundaries relating to four, or possibly five, previous fields.



Fig. 2 One of the building's corners © Liss Archaeology

Geophysical surveys have been carried out over two thirds of the field (completion is planned for 2020 or 2021) and have revealed a possible ancient landscape complete with field systems, plus a large quantity of

‘anomalies’, e.g. lines, patches and amorphous blobs. The results helped devise an excavation programme; the main aim was to explore the landscape over time and to investigate what appeared to be evidence of Romano-British habitation.

The main feature detected by geophysics and mapped by topographic survey was a large rectangular enclosure 80m x 90m, and subsequently shown by excavation to be defined by ditches over 3m in width and over 2m deep. The fills contained artefacts of Romano-British date. To its south was attached a small square enclosure measuring 50m², with less substantial ditches, and again of Romano-British date. Although not fully investigated, the latter may be the remains of a builders’ yard as evidenced by areas of flint nodules, sand patches and ditches. A pair of linear features enter the small enclosure in the south-east and were found to comprise a trackway, bounded by small ditches. The track enters the main enclosure via a metre-wide causeway. To the north, a small circular pond seems to be respected by the archaeology and may be contemporary.

The western third of the large enclosure has a substantial building running just off north-south, parallel to the western boundary ditch. It has a small wing at the southern end, in the form of a 7.1m square room constructed from 0.80m wide, well-laid flint masonry suggestive of more than one storey. Three corners had substantial, squared stones of Ventnor Greenstone imported from the Isle of Wight (Fig. 2). The fourth corner had a clear void where the missing stone should be. This room had been used as a kitchen as evidenced from an *in-situ* oven, hearth and possible lead water tank sited on a very hard floor. Further stone pads, crafted from Bembridge Limestone, were found elsewhere and may be post bases.

Abutting the wing is a series of rooms with an internal corridor, 0.70m in width and with external walls of 0.80m. To the west, a second corridor of the same width runs parallel. The western corridor wall has post pads at intervals and a chalk pebble layer possibly indicating a damp course. A similar chalk layer was observed in places along the foundation of the eastern corridor wall. The walls may have been faced with cut and squared Malmstone blocks. The eastern and southern sides have an adjacent gully that runs down the field in a north direction.

The eastern corridor was traced over a distance of 10m and was found to abut the wall of the square room at its northern limit. The following 5m of its length was reduced by plough damage, but a room could be detected by colour changes in the layers and the presence of a substantial wall foundation heading northwards. This part of the building may overlie an earlier curved feature. Traces of the eastern corridor wall were seen in trenches to the north. The western corridor is very well preserved. Throughout it are red clay floor foundations; floor tiles and tesserae were also found suggesting a range of floor surfaces.

So far excavation has revealed a building over 26m in length, orientated slightly off north south (Fig. 3). The building sits on a substantial foundation capable of supporting several storeys that are constructed of crushed chalk (comprising a damp course) on a deep sand layer (over 0.80m in depth), in turn overlying a pebble raft foundation - seemingly following the instructions of Vitruvius. The building had been sited over earlier features, including the aforementioned enclosure and a wider early RB/late Iron Age landscape lying to its east. In effect creating a landscape-levelling event way before the time of Capability-Brown!

Throughout the site hypocaust tiles have been recovered, indicating heated floors and walls, and opus signinum (waterproof concrete used in flooring) suggesting that there is a yet to be discovered bath house. Tiled roofs and floors and the presence of window glass all point to a certain level of luxury. The pottery from the site is mainly RB: 87% Alice Holt, 10% British Fine Wares and 3% imported Fine Wares, indicating that the main period of habitation was in the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD.

To the east of the building, cobbled surfaces have been unearthed, some underneath the clay landscaping layer. Towards the pond, and extending northwards, is a series of anomalies that form the field of a so-called ladder settlement, suggesting that habitation may have commenced as early as the Iron Age.

A trench opened in 2017 targeted an ‘S-shape’ anomaly: a particularly strong high resistance feature, located just north of the large enclosure. Test pits in the vicinity had indicated deep flint features that necessitated further exploration. The top line of the S-shape anomaly is in fact the boundary ditch, in this location over 4m wide and in excess of 2m deep. It had a bank on the interior, which had probably been pushed into the ditch to provide a solid surface, possibly to support a wall as evidenced by large flat flints. The ditch fill comprised dark humic material and artefacts consistent with rubbish deposits that apparently date to the whole RB period. Inside the bank, a double row of postholes may have held fence posts, evidence of a palisade, a covered walkway or, possibly, a building. The postholes were set in a thick layer of re-deposited clay material, as seen elsewhere on the site, under which a metallised flint surface was encountered. The middle part of the S-shape anomaly comprised a feature over 1m in depth, which contained rounded flint cobbles, but had silted up with naturally deposited material and contained a few finds. In the lowest part, deep red sand was found, and clear water was observed welling up. No water was seen in any of the other locations, including the deep enclosure ditch, which indicates that the southern two features were associated with sophisticated water management systems that exploited underground sources. This is

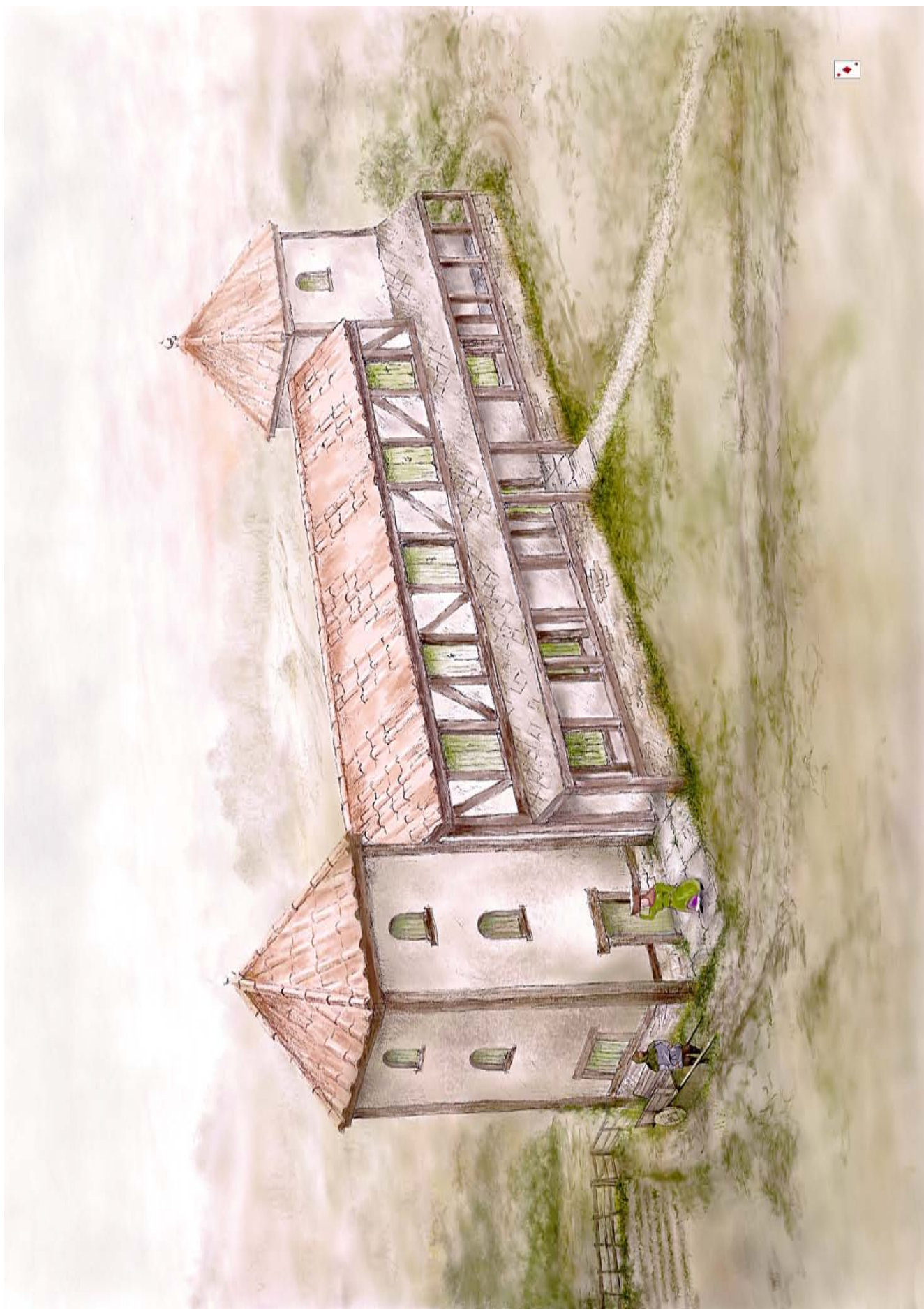


Fig. 3 An artist's (Arthur Mills) impression of the villa

probably where the RB inhabitants got their water. In fact, this was the traditional method for filtering drinking water in Roman Italy and is still in use today. To the south of the feature was a deep (it was investigated to a depth of 0.75m) area of silt. It had been naturally deposited and was probably associated with the water management system, perhaps a pool from where water was collected. The discovery of water filtering, as part of a sophisticated water management system, was an exciting and rare occurrence and has enhanced the status of the site.

The geophysics of the area detected a possible linear ditch running just off a north-south alignment, which may have formed the western limit of the ladder enclosure. A small trench was opened over the east linear and discovered a solid, deliberately laid large-flat flint structure, over 1m wide and sitting in a cut linear feature. To the north of the flint feature a poorly preserved horse skull was unearthed, together with large fragments of pottery, tentatively dated to the late Iron Age/early RB period. Due to time constraints the evidence was left *in-situ*.

Work near Colemore continues. For more information see: www.lissarchaeology.uk or email lissarchaeology@gmail.com; Find us on FaceBook, Twitter @lissarchaeology and YouTube.
Juliet Smith, BSc. (Hons.) Arch., Archaeological Director, Liss Archaeology.

Petersfield

Petersfield Heath

The 'People of the Heath' project was designed to understand and conserve Petersfield's prehistoric barrows with a main aim to investigate the history and prehistory of Petersfield Heath. For a number of years, fieldwork has targeted a round barrow cemetery east of Heath Pond, known as the Petersfield Heath Group.

The excavation of a saucer barrow (SU unknown; Site UID: 18493) discovered an urned cremation burial deposited within a pit, and a faience bead was found on the northern side of the urn. The pit for the cremation was cut into an existing earlier pit. A section cut across the ditch revealed a 'V' shaped ditch 2.6m wide and 0.9m deep. Work on a disc barrow (SU 75562 22717; Site UID: 18498) discovered two log burials together with an inverted cremation urn as well as the traces of a wicker lining in one of the pits. The investigation of another earthwork (SU 75819 23250; Site UID: 18547) revealed that it is a bowl barrow with a turf stack core overlain with sand from the encircling ditch. The ditch was approximately 3.5m wide and 1.8m deep with a flat base. Work also took place on a disc barrow (SU 75836 23170; Site UID: 18550) revealing a circular bank and ditch that enclosed at least one internal mound. The ditch was approx. 2.6m wide and 1.05m deep with a flat base, on the inside of which was a bank made of material from the ditch. An oval pit containing a charcoal rich fill was found under the south-west part of the outer mound. Evidence of previous excavation was found in the form of a rectangular trench.

See also: Anelay, G 2018 *Report on the Archaeological Excavation of Barrows 1, 4, 14, 19 Petersfield Heath, Petersfield*, unpubl report.

Selborne

The Wakes (SU 74150 33500; Site UID: 34174)

Watching brief

The work carried out Pre-Construct Archaeology identified a drystone structure mainly made of local ragstone. It was approximately 2m x 0.5m in extent, and the excavated portion was approximately 0.2m high. The feature was aligned roughly east-west, and it seemed that the structure had at one time continued eastwards. It had fallen out of use by 1830.

See also: McAtominey, D 2017 *The Wakes, High Street, Selborne an Archaeological Watching Brief Report*, unpubl report.

Whitehill

Whitehill and Bordon, relief road (centred SU 78942 35373) (Site UID: TBA)

Watching brief

Between November 2016 and November 2017, John Moore Heritage Services maintained a watching brief during Phase II of the Whitehill and Bordon Relief Road. A walkover survey by the Senior Archaeologist of Hampshire County Council identified four areas along the proposed 3km relief road where there was potential for surviving archaeological remains; elsewhere substantial truncation had taken place, predominantly as a result of the construction of the former Bordon Light Railway in the early 20th century. However, no archaeologically significant features were observed in these areas, except for a late 19th or early 20th-century brick-built storage tank in Area 4, approximately 100m to the north of Oakhanger Road.

Stephanie N. Duensing.

See also: John Moore Heritage Services unpubl report: johnmoor1-321674.

EASTLEIGH

Botley

Uplands Farm Estate (SU 50423 14049) (Site UID: 118630) Evaluation

Wessex Archaeology undertook trial trench evaluation before proposed residential, mixed use and educational development. A concentration of Romano-British activity comprised pits, ditches and postholes and probably represents settlement activity. Undated features and probable post-medieval field boundaries and drainage ditches were also identified.

Stoneham

Land at Chestnut Avenue (SU 43925 17807) (Site UID: 69934, 69935) Evaluation & excavation

Work carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Winchester) revealed evidence of late Bronze Age/early Iron Age activity located, predominantly, on a north-south aligned strip of higher land to the east of the site, which is primarily underlain by gravel. The activity was not evenly spread through the area; it comprised several clusters of pits and postholes with the remains of a possible roundhouse. Loom-weights were recovered from the features thought to relate to the building, possibly suggesting textile weaving. There was a small amount of evidence of Romano-British and medieval activity occurring on the vicinity of the site with low quantities of abraded Roman and medieval finds intrusive and residual in features.

Post-medieval planting pits for a north-south aligned linear avenue of trees, possibly Sweet Chestnuts, and from which the name of the road to the north of the site may be derived, was identified. This represents the formal layout of the pre-Capability Brown landscaping of the site dating possibly the to 1680's. Evidence of Brown's 1775 landscaping of the site was also seen in the form of tree-planting pits for tree clusters at the northern end of the site.

West End

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

Following an earlier evaluation (reported in the roundup for 2016), two 625 sq. m areas were excavated and revealed middle Bronze Age and Iron Age deposits, supported by two radiocarbon dates. The Bronze Age was represented by a short length of a gully and residual pottery elsewhere on the site. Its significance is difficult to assess. The earlier part of the Iron Age is represented by a single ditch which contained, amongst other finds, a small amount of slag from a smithing furnace. Subsequent Iron Age activity, perhaps more than two centuries later, represents enclosed occupation. The results are published in TVAS Occasional Paper 40 (<http://tvas.co.uk/publications.html>).

Andy Taylor, Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd for Drew Smith Group.

See also: Sanchez, D 2017 *Hatch Farm, West End, Eastleigh, Hampshire. Archaeological Watching Brief*, unpubl Thames Valley Archaeological Services report: <http://tvas.co.uk/reports/pdf/HFE16-130wbreport.pdf>.

FAREHAM

Fareham

Knowle Hospital (SU 56068 09420) (Site UID: 171130) Historic building recording

The hospital was constructed as the Hampshire County Lunatic Asylum 1850-1852, as a large self-contained complex with a 'corridor plan', in a secluded rural location, as was typical of the time. It continued its function under a variety of names until its closure in 1996 and subsequent redevelopment as Knowle Village housing estate, which retains many of the Victorian hospital structures (listed Grade II in 1987) (List Entry no. 1095610).

Locks Heath

Heath Road, land at (SU 51160 07179) (Site UID: 118720) Geoarchaeological evaluation

Wessex Archaeology excavated 22 test pits in an area with potential for buried lower Palaeolithic archaeological deposits. High energy Pleistocene fluvial gravels overlay Palaeogene deposits of the Wittering Formation. The fluvial deposits consisted of fine to coarse gravels and gravelly sands in variable clay- or sand-rich matrices. These gravels

and sands may form part of the Nursling Terrace of the Test, currently dated to Marine Isotope Stages (MIS) 11/10 (424-337 thousand years ago) and are associated with some of the earliest secure evidence of hominin activity in the Solent region. This age attribution can only be confirmed through Optically-Stimulated Luminescence and/or Electron Spin Resonance dating, which is a key research priority. Unfortunately, no deposits suitable for these techniques were identified. No artefacts were recovered, and no deposits suitable for environmental sampling were identified. No fine-grained, low energy deposits, with the potential to contain minimally disturbed lower Palaeolithic archaeology were identified.

Portchester

Cranleigh Road, land at (SU 60408 05373) (Site UID: TBA) Evaluation & excavation

An evaluation and excavation by Cotswold Archaeology close to the margins of Portsmouth Harbour recorded a well measuring 1.5m in diameter and approximately 4m in depth. The construction date is not clear, but the presence of burnt flint, abraded prehistoric pottery and metal working residues in the base levels suggest use during the late prehistoric period. A dog burial capped by flint pebbles within the lower fills had been deposited after the well fell into disuse and may represent a symbolic closure, potentially in the late Iron Age or early Roman period as evidenced by sherds of the former retrieved from the layer sealing the burial. The presence of late Bronze Age and early Iron Age pottery, degraded animal bones, metalworking residue and worked Neolithic flints within the upper well deposits is likely attributable to the filling of the well with debris from the immediate vicinity. This material and the environmental evidence, which indicated an area of pasture and potential animal husbandry in the vicinity, indicates that the well was a focus of occupation possibly on a seasonal basis. A similar seasonal settlement on a harbour margin was identified at Langston Harbour, approximately 10 km to the southeast, where potential cattle grazing or slaughtering and salting was carried out.

See also: Cotswold Archaeology, 2017 *Land at Cranleigh Road, Portchester, Hampshire: archaeological evaluation*, unpubl report 17675, <http://reports.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk/archaeological-reports/>

Downend Road, land east of (SU 60393 06282) (Site UID: 170298) Geoarchaeology

The site was investigated by Archaeology South-east and lay between two areas of recorded exposures of raised beach deposit. These are thought to be the westward extension of the 500,000 year old Westbourne-Arundel (Boxgrove) Raised Beach and Red Barns, a previously investigated lower Palaeolithic site of national importance. It was therefore considered highly likely that Pleistocene sediments would be present across part of the site and that some of these sediments might have the potential to preserve evidence of further Palaeolithic activity and associated palaeoenvironmental sequences.

GOSPORT

Lee-on-Solent

Fareham Innovation Centre (Phase 2), Meteor Way, Daedalus (SU 56839 01776) (Site UID: 104761)

Watching brief

Wessex Archaeology monitored works ahead of development at this former airfield. Linear and discrete features were recorded, some of which had fills rich in marine shell suggestive of domestic refuse. Military activities during the 20th century, including during World Wars I and II, had truncated areas of the site, likely removing any archaeology. Bronze Age and medieval activity previously observed nearby may have extended into the site, although dating of these features was problematic.

HART

Hook

Hook, land north east of (SU 7329 5494) (Site UID: TBA) Evaluation & excavation

An evaluation by Cotswold Archaeology identified a small concentration of prehistoric ditches and pits in the south-east of the site. Approximately 400m north-west, a probable prehistoric boundary ditch and an Iron Age trackway were also present. Ditches forming Roman field systems were present in the south-west of the site with the finds assemblage indicating a floruit in the 1st to 2nd centuries AD. A 12th – 14th-century rectilinear enclosure, a medieval ditch, and post-medieval ditches were also present.

See also: Cotswold Archaeology, 2017 *Land North East of Hook, Hampshire: archaeological evaluation*, unpubl report 17493 and Cotswold Archaeology 2018 *Land North-East of Hook, Hook, Hampshire: archaeological excavation*, unpubl report, 18093 <http://reports.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk/archaeological-reports/>

Yateley

Land off Moulsham Lane (SU 81116 61382) (Site UID: TBA) Evaluation

An evaluation by Cotswold Archaeology identified prehistoric pottery within a tree-throw hole. Several medieval agricultural ditches, pits and postholes were also present.

See also: Cotswold Archaeology, 2017 *Land off Moulsham Lane, Yateley, Hampshire: archaeological evaluation*, unpubl report 17651, <http://reports.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk/archaeological-reports/>

HAVANT

Bedhampton

Scratchface Lane, land at (SU 69490 06882) (Site UID: 65908) Excavation

A range of archaeological features was uncovered by Thames Valley Archaeological Services on what is thought to have been the site of a small prehistoric settlement. Two overlapping roundhouses were discovered along with several pits and postholes, which did not appear to define structures. The boundaries of the site seem to have been demarcated by a fence line and curvilinear ditch. The associated dates from pottery sherds and radiocarbon dates taken from charcoal samples place occupation tentatively within the early Iron Age.

See also: Bray, D, Platt, D, Mc-Nicoll-Norbury, J, Pine, J, Sanchez, D, & Wallis, S 2017 *Archaeological Excavations in Hampshire Sites in Bedhampton, Hilsea, Southampton, Whitchurch and Wickham*, unpubl report.

And TVAS Occasional Paper 20, 1-12 (<http://tvas.co.uk/publications.html>).

NEW FOREST

Bransgore

Heatherstone Grange, Phase 2 (SZ 17662 98012) (Site UID: TBA) Evaluation

An evaluation by Cotswold Archaeology identified no features or deposits of archaeological significance, confirming that the Bronze Age barrow cemeteries to the north and west (identified during previous investigations) did not extend eastwards.

See also: Cotswold Archaeology, 2017 *Heatherstone Grange (Merryfield Park) Phase 2, Bransgore, Hampshire: archaeological evaluation*, unpubl report 17356, <http://reports.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk/archaeological-reports/>

Ellingham, Harbridge and Ibsley

Plumley Wood Quarry (SU 1230 0970) (Site UID: TBA) Watching brief

The most recent fieldwork on this long-running quarry site was a watching brief directed at the site's perceived Palaeolithic potential, which recovered a single Palaeolithic handaxe, but no deposits that may have contained in-situ Palaeolithic remains. Preparation of a publication report on the rest of the quarry is well advanced at the time of writing.

Will Attard, Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd for Tarmac Southern Ltd.

See also: Attard, W 2017 *Plumley Wood Quarry, Harbridge, Ringwood, Hampshire. Archaeological Watching Brief and Assessment of Pleistocene Gravel Deposits*, unpubl Thames Valley Archaeological Services report: <http://tvas.co.uk/reports/pdf/PWH10-99Qwbreport.pdf>.

East Martin

Bustard Farm (SU 08280 20580) (Site UID: 31936) Geophysical survey

A possible long barrow was identified from LiDAR data, and a gradiometer survey was undertaken by Avon Valley Archaeological Society. The geophysics revealed two long ditches flanking the mound. The westerly ditch is on average 3.5m wide. The eastern ditch has been eroded, partly by an adjacent enclosure. Each ditch has at its south-east end a circular anomaly, c. 3.5m in diameter, possibly indicating a large pit. A thinner ditch appears to curve around

the south-east end of the mound. This ditch is discontinuous and appears to have several gaps. The results suggest the mound is a long barrow of 'Cranborne Chase' type.

See also: Gill, M 2018 *Geophysics Survey at Bustard Farm, East Martin*, unpubl report.

Lymington

Ampress Business Park (SZ 32110 96960) (Site UID: 21841) Strip, map & record excavation

Wessex Archaeology undertook strip, map and record excavation during the redevelopment of Ampress Business Park at the site of Ambrose Camp. The date of Ambrose Camp, a former 2.4ha enclosure described by antiquarians, had not previously been established despite previous small-scale archaeological investigations. A 9m wide and 2.4m deep ditch was excavated which contained a sequence of seven fills. A radiocarbon determination on short-lived round wood was obtained, indicating a post-Roman date of 410-620 cal AD at 95% confidence (UBA-32637). Historical sources may suggest on balance a Jutish origin for a fortification of this date in this location.

See also: Powell, A 2018 *Ampress Camp, Lymington: a late Roman, British or Jutish riverside defence?*, *Proc Hampshire Field Club Archaeo Soc* 73 169–174.

Buckland Rings (SZ 431472 96847) (Site UID: 21843) Geophysical survey

Geophysics undertaken on the site of this multivallate hillfort by the New Forest National Park Authority with students from Bournemouth University identified the in-turned entrance of the hillfort. In addition, seven circular internal anomalies, approximately 8-10m in diameter, were detected and are identified as Iron Age roundhouses. A series of field systems were observed to the east of the monument.

See also: Howard, B 2018 *Buckland Rings Archaeological GPR Survey Report*, unpubl report.

Ringwood

Upper Kingston Farm, Crow Lane, land at (SU 15841 04477) (Site UID: TBA) Evaluation

An evaluation by Cotswold Archaeology identified undated dispersed ditches and possible pits and recovered a small assemblage of residual worked flints. Artefactual and ecological evidence was scarce, although a boundary ditch of potentially Bronze Age date contained emmer wheat (without spelt). A possible ring-ditch that may have formed a small barrow was also recorded.

See also: Cotswold Archaeology, 2017 *Land at Upper Kingston Farm, Crow Lane, Ringwood, Hampshire: archaeological evaluation*, unpubl report 17145, <http://reports.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk/archaeological-reports/>

Rockbourne

Toyd Farm, south west of (SU 08310 20620) (Site UID: 31935) Geophysical survey

A gradiometer survey undertaken by Avon Valley Archaeological Society on the site of a known prehistoric enclosure revealed a large enclosure 97m by 108m with four slightly curved sides with rounded corners. One entrance on the north-west side, slightly off centre, was approached from outside the enclosure by two linear features. A gap in the ditch on the same side may indicate a second entrance, again seemingly associated with a linear feature. There is a clear distribution of pits around the inside of the enclosure ditch. The ditch of the enclosure crosses the ditch of a long mound indicating they are not contemporary. Within the enclosure, a smaller 'D' shaped enclosure was detected.

See also: Gill, M 2018 *Geophysics Survey at Bustard Farm, East Martin*, unpubl report.

PORTSMOUTH

Portsmouth

Goldsmith Avenue, Lidl (SZ 65670 99874) (Site UID: 161106) Evaluation

A single trench archaeological evaluation was carried out by Archaeology South East at the supermarket site. All recorded deposits and features probably related to the 19th century or later; no earlier residual material was encountered. Three shallow depressions, perhaps represented the former positions of railway sleepers, were set upon a slightly raised trackbed within a cutting. The survival of the depressions in relatively soft, fine gravel natural, suggests the removal of the track and sleepers, and the infilling of the cutting, in a single operation. The alignment and

position of the suggested trackbed closely correspond with the western line of the double track of the East Southsea Railway shown on the OS map of 1898.

Premier Inn, Queen Street (SU 63095 00355) (Site UID: TBA) Watching brief

A watching brief by Cotswold Archaeology identified structural remains and demolition deposits associated with 18th- and 19th-century townhouses and small businesses, including public houses and Norreys & Sons, a supplier to the Royal Navy in the mid-20th century.

See also: Cotswold Archaeology, 2017 *Premier Inn, Queen Street, Portsmouth, Hampshire, Archaeological Watching Brief*, unpubl report 17754, <http://reports.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk/archaeological-reports/>

SOUTHAMPTON

Shirley

St. James by the Park (SU 40290 14291) (Site UID: SOU 1726) Evaluation

Wessex Archaeology excavated a single 2m by 2m test pit to inform proposals for an extension to the church by identifying the uppermost depth at which burials were present. The test pit targeted two graves identified by Ground Penetrating Radar survey in 2016 and cross referenced to a Victorian plan of the cemetery. At a depth of 0.3m below ground level (28.5m above Ordnance Datum, aOD) were the clear outlines of the two graves. The larger northern example was excavated to a depth of 0.90m below ground level (27.9m aOD) where a coffin was encountered. Excavation of the smaller southern grave ceased at a depth of 27.7m aOD with no evidence of a coffin or skeletal material.

Southampton

Chapel Riverside (SU 43030 11400) (Site UID: SOU 1675) Geoarchaeological deposit modelling

In 2016 (but not previously summarised) Wessex Archaeology excavated trial holes and undertook two phases of borehole monitoring on the bank of the River Itchen in an area of known Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval features. Previous geoarchaeological work had been undertaken by Southampton Archaeology Unit. The extent of natural brickearth was confirmed and information on former mill pond deposits obtained. Models produced of the surface of the tidal flat deposits and the underlying Pleistocene river terrace deposits indicate the area of the former shoreline prior to reclamation.

Early Holocene peats occur where the surface of the sands and gravels is lowest and were quickly inundated by rising post-glacial sea-levels. However, where the surface of the sands and gravels rises to the west, peat deposits continued forming for as much as 4300 years (ca. 8166–3802 cal. BC) mostly free from marine influence. Environmental sampling was largely unsuccessful due to poor preservation in the obtained samples, although the potential for preservation is considered high.

14 Cumberland Place (SU 41779 12458) (Site UID: 160952) Watching brief

An archaeological watching brief was carried out by Archaeology South-East during foundation removal, new foundation and drainage works at the site. The work recorded the limited survival of structural elements of known buildings of late 19th-century date, as well as a small pit, possibly contemporary with the construction of these buildings. No archaeological features or deposits of earlier date were identified, but the area had been heavily disturbed by works in the 20th century.

Former Ford Site, west side of Wide Lane, land at (SU 4444 1649) (Site UID: TBA) Evaluation

John Moore Heritage Services carried out an evaluation at the former Ford site. The reason for this work was that planning permission had been granted by Southampton City Council for the redevelopment of the site to provide a new car sales and showroom facility.

The site was riddled with live services and proved to be highly truncated in all areas except for the southernmost 50 metres which was set upon a terraced elevation. Eleven trenches were dug, the notable archaeological features are discussed below.

The only archaeological features found were clustered around the location of a historical farmhouse in the south-eastern corner of the site. The finds recovered indicate that the heaviest period of occupation was in the 18th century. Archaeological features from Trench 11 included a ditch, a gully and a possible pit, all producing finds of post-medieval date. These mostly fell within the late 18th century and were clustered around the known

location of a dwelling represented on maps of that area until 1910. There was also a possible ditch of unknown date in Trench 10, which was excavated completely but produced no finds.

Additionally, ploughsoil in Trench 10 provided the only pottery from antiquity; it has a terminus post quem of AD 1250-1350, along with later 19th-century material. A partial pit was uncovered in Trench 9 which was half sectioned, but no finds were recovered. This feature was not able to be completely excavated due to the health and safety risks associated with the discovery of hazardous material in the levelling deposits at the easternmost end of Trench 9.

The results of this evaluation indicate that except for the terraced parking (located in the southernmost 50m of the site), the site appears to have been truncated down to natural gravels during levelling for the car park or later during the installation of modern service lines. While there appears to be a shallow remnant of the natural brickearth, which survives in the southernmost part of the lower elevation in the car park (tested by Trench 7 and Trench 8), there was no evidence of any prehistoric human activities surviving.

Stephanie N. Duensing & Alessandro Guaggenti.

See also: johnmoor1-302990.

Former Ford Site (Parcel II), Wide Lane (SU 44600 16300) (Site UID: SOU 1770)

Evaluation

Wessex Archaeology evaluated land formerly occupied by the Ford factory ahead of its redevelopment as industrial units. A high degree of disturbance and truncation has negatively impacted the surviving archaeology. Anderson type air raid shelters and concrete bunkers from the Second World War were present although the recording was limited due to the presence of Asbestos Containing Materials. Three undated ditches may be field boundaries or drainage ditches.

Garfield Road, former Telephone Relay Station (SU 44310 13240) (Site UID: SOU 1663)

Watching brief

Wessex Archaeology monitored groundworks associated with the redevelopment and construction of two new dwellings. The defended Roman town of Clausentum lies 600m to the west of the site, and a Roman road passes nearby. The tentative route of a former aqueduct could pass through the site. Three sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from the subsoil, but no further evidence could be identified. A 6m length of brick wall probably represents the remnants of a demolished 18th - 19th-century lodge.

24-28 John Street (SU 4247 1115) (Site UID: TBA)

Evaluation

An evaluation by Cotswold Archaeology identified a possible pit or ditch of Saxon date and structural remains associated with 19th- and 20th-century buildings.

See also: Cotswold Archaeology, 2017 *24-28 John Street, Southampton: archaeological evaluation*, unpubl report 17104, <http://reports.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk/archaeological-reports/>

390–392 Shirley Road (SU 40023 13544) (Site UID: SOU 1775)

Historic building recording

Wessex Archaeology recorded a group of buildings prior to their demolition in preparation for the erection of a Lidl food store.

No. 392b Shirley Road was a free-standing villa of modest proportions and was constructed around 1840 in what was then a fashionable suburb. The house was originally occupied by a Richard Laishley, a local naturalist and artist, but was converted to commercial uses in the late 20th century. The basic plan form survived, including a basement kitchen with storage rooms, coal bunker and external access for servants. Evidence remained of the original stairs leading up to the ground floor. The ground floor had been significantly altered; original features included a sash window with shutters and a decorated plaster ceiling in one room. The first-floor bedrooms were little changed except for conversion of one into a kitchen for a flat. The original staircase continued up to a second-floor attic room, possibly a servant's bedroom, but had been fitted out recently with modern finishes and a toilet.

Widespread housing development in the 19th century led to the construction of a Council depot which was completed in 1910 with waste disposal facilities, stabling, cart sheds and a steam roller house. By 1928 the depot had offices, a painter's shop, joiner's and wheelwright's shop and a blacksmith. The last horse is recorded to have left the depot in 1967. Surviving buildings had been significantly adapted, removing much of the original interiors. The exteriors of the buildings still retained their attractive Edwardian appearance with the use of red and blue bricks and shaped gables.

TEST VALLEY

Andover

Aldi, Weyhill Road (SU 34115 45870) (Site UID: TBA)

Watching brief & excavation

A watching brief and subsequent excavation by Cotswold Archaeology identified a late Iron Age ditch truncated by a Roman flanking gully on the alignment of the road from Old Sarum to Silchester. A partially disturbed but substantial Anglo-Saxon execution cemetery occupied the highest point in the landscape and potentially followed the course of a holloway, a location which may indicate a deliberate siting at an authoritative boundary. A structure formed from several postholes may represent an execution platform or gallows. At least 159 individuals were recorded within the cemetery, almost all of whom were identified as male, with a high number of apparently healthy young men. In a large number of cases, the individuals had been decapitated, mutilated, and/or showed evidence of having been tied. The cemetery is comparable to other post 7th-century AD judicial execution sites, although its apparent longevity is unusual.

Cotswold Archaeology, publication report forthcoming.

Andover Tennis Club, Brackenburg (SU 3558 4589) (Site UID: TBA)

Watching brief

A watching brief by Cotswold Archaeology recorded the continuation of an undated parallel ditch and possible holloway following the alignment of the Portway, the Roman road joining Old Sarum to Silchester.

See also: Cotswold Archaeology, 2017 *Andover Tennis Club, Brackenburg, Andover, Hampshire: archaeological watching brief*, unpubl report 16600, <http://reports.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk/archaeological-reports/>

Picket Twenty Extension Area (SU 39316 45756) (Site UID: TBA)

Evaluation & excavation

An evaluation and excavation by Cotswold Archaeology revealed a Bronze Age funerary landscape dominated by two sets of paired ring-ditches located on a south-facing slope. The ring-ditches were probably the remains of round barrows and were associated with cremation burials. The easternmost barrow truncated an earlier mortuary enclosure which was found with nine cremation burials. A posthole alignment extending from one pair of barrows led towards a further cremation burial surrounded by a ring of stakeholes.

Another Bronze Age barrow, located 300m to the east, contained a central crouched burial with finds that included worked flint, Bronze Age pottery and a copper alloy awl. The site included further cremation burials, one found with fragments of an early Bronze urn. Other remains included a Bronze Age pit, a fenced rectangular enclosure and a roundhouse.

Later activity was limited to a single Iron Age boundary ditch and a burial, possibly of early Roman date, which had been cut into the fills of one of the barrow ditches. Dense concentrations of Roman pottery within the upper ditch fills of this barrow ditch suggest deliberate deposition within an earthwork.

Cotswold Archaeology, publication report forthcoming.

Walworth Expansion, land at (SU 38746 46679) (Site UID: 112970)

Geophysical survey

In 2016 (but not previously summarised), a detailed gradiometer survey was conducted by Wessex Archaeology ahead of the proposed expansion of an industrial estate. Pit- and ditch-like features were identified. A discrete circular feature may be associated with a nearby barrow cemetery at Picket Twenty although it is significantly smaller than the nearby barrows. Areas of increased magnetic response may represent near-surface geological change or historic cultivation, which may mask some archaeological responses.

Barton Stacey

Barton Cottage (SU 43543 40740) (Site UID: TBA)

Evaluation

An evaluation by Cotswold Archaeology recovered a small assemblage of residual worked flints and revealed ditches and pits associated with medieval and post-medieval fields.

See also: Cotswold Archaeology, 2017 *Barton Cottage, Barton Stacey, Hampshire: archaeological evaluation*, unpubl report 17679, <http://reports.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk/archaeological-reports/>

Chilbolton

WTW, Coley Lane (SU: 38790 39224) (Site UID: 160473)

Watching brief

Archaeology South-East was commissioned to monitor the laying of a new water main along Coley Lane and then across West Down Nature Reserve, formerly the site of RAF Chilbolton. A limited range of deposits relating to the

use of the airfield during the 1940s, with some evidence of decommissioning of buildings was encountered and recorded, as well as the subsequent use of the site for landfill during the 1970s. A background scatter of prehistoric flintwork was recovered from the topsoil.

King's Somborne

Manor Farm House, Winchester Road (SU 36600 31240) (Site UID: 117390) Evaluation

Wessex Archaeology excavated two evaluation trenches on the location of former tennis courts ahead of residential development. A 13th- to 14th-century pit contained tile wasters although it is thought unlikely to be an indication of tile production on the site itself. Several tile production sites are known within a few kilometres and production wasters might have been distributed for use in construction other than roofing (e.g. for pitched tile hearths), or as hardcore, and on this basis, the material recovered during the evaluation could be related to the construction of Manor Farm House. A second pit was probably post-medieval as it was cut from a high level (directly under the tarmac tennis court surface). Iron smithing debris, including at least one hearth bottom was recovered from the pit. Again, it is thought unlikely to represent *in situ* metalworking, but rather discarded debris from such activity in the vicinity of the site. The pits may indicate that the site was an open area of land that was used over a long period of time for the digging of rubbish pits and discarding of material.

Romsey

Romsey, Flood Alleviation Scheme (SU 35217 22359) (Site UID: 118310) Geoarchaeological
watching brief

Wessex Archaeology monitored Ground Investigation boreholes and inspection pits associated with the proposed Romsey Flood Alleviation Scheme. No archaeological remains were recorded in any of the hand-dug pits. A key aim of the works was to obtain suitable samples to allow radiocarbon dating of the peat deposits known to exist across the Romsey hinterlands. The sequence of deposits was typically recorded as bedrock (London Clay Formation in the north and clays and sands of the Wittering Formation in the centre and south) overlain by sands and gravel, peat, and sealed in places by sand, fine-grained clayey alluvium and topsoil. Tuffaceous deposits overlying peats represent phases of low energy channel reactivation and infill.

Plant macrofossils are well-preserved in the peat samples, suggesting good potential for preservation of other palaeoenvironmental remains (e.g. pollen). The peat in one borehole was dated by radiocarbon determination to 8766 to 6473 cal. BC, with the base of the peat in another borehole producing an earlier date of 9655-9298 cal. BC. Together the peats from both boreholes cover the early Mesolithic, contemporary with archaeological evidence for human occupation of the floodplain of the River Test and adjacent dry ground. Peat formation here was both earlier in date and more protracted than peat deposits from the nearby Romsey Sewage Treatment Works site which were previously dated to 8730-7930 cal. BC. These deposits represent an important sedimentary and palaeoenvironmental archive with the potential to produce new and valuable information on past vegetation, climate and human-environment interactions contemporary with archaeological evidence for human occupation of the immediate and surrounding landscape.

Rownhams

Rownhams Lane, land near (SU 38847 17387) (Site UID: TBA) Evaluation

An evaluation by Cotswold Archaeology retrieved a residual prehistoric ovate handaxe and confirmed the presence of the Roman road from Winchester to Otterbourne, visible as an earthwork and surviving as a thin metallised surface of flint gravel. A few sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery were recovered, although no cut features of this date were present. Ditches and pits relating to post-medieval and modern land management were also found.

See also: Cotswold Archaeology, 2017 *Land near Rownhams Lane, Rownhams, Hampshire: archaeological evaluation*, unpubl report 17689, <http://reports.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk/archaeological-reports/>

Shootash

Roke Manor Farm (SU 3301 2262, SU 3324 2268, SU 3343 2272 and SU 3320 2290) (Site UID: TBA)
Recording action

Work on this quarry site has been in progress since 2014 and is still continuing. The phases of work spanning 2017–19 included roughly another 8ha. The excavations of Phases 2b and 3 revealed an extensive field system including a

possible droveway, tentatively dated to the late Iron Age — early Roman period, into which two enclosures were incorporated. The smaller enclosure, in the south-eastern quadrant, is possibly contemporary with the field system but only scant dating evidence was recovered. The larger enclosure at the western extent of the excavation was more securely dated to the early Roman period.

The 4th phase of excavation revealed the eastwards continuation of this late Iron Age/early Roman field system and droveway but added new components in the form of Neolithic pits, a dense cluster of late Bronze Age occupation features, and (probably) two Saxon pits. The chronology is supported by radiocarbon dates. The most notable feature on the site was a late Bronze Age pit which contained 22kg of pottery from at least 18 vessels and radiocarbon dated to 1125–969 cal BC. The Saxon pits contained iron smelting slag, but no furnace was present.

Monitoring specifically aimed at the site's Palaeolithic potential, including detailed sedimentological assessment, revealed no artefacts of Palaeolithic date nor any deposits which may have contained *in-situ* Palaeolithic remains.

Will Attard, Kyle Beaverstock, Luís Esteves, Lizzi Lewins, James McNicoll-Norbury, and Jo Pine, Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, for Raymond Brown Aggregates.

See also: Attard, W 2017 *Roke Manor Farm Quarry, Shootash, Romsey, Hampshire. Archaeological Watching Brief and Assessment of Pleistocene Gravel Deposits*, unpubl Thames Valley Archaeological Services report: <http://tvas.co.uk/reports/pdf/RMR14-178Qwb.pdf>.

WINCHESTER

Bishops Waltham

Coppice Hill (SU 55582 17072) (Site UID: TBA) Evaluation

Trial trenching by L-P Archaeology across a proposed development site for new housing revealed a series of linear features of uncertain function. The arrangement and shallow nature of many of the linears suggests that they were not boundary ditches or enclosures. Alternatively, they may have functioned as drainage channels. Other deeper linear features may relate to an enclosure. Pottery dates these features from the middle Bronze Age to the late medieval period, whilst a number of small discreet features contained burnt flint and are likely associated with prehistoric activity.

Although previously scant evidence of Bronze Age or Iron Age activity in the area had been discovered, the large quantity of middle Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery suggests that the site may be close to an area of Bronze Age and Iron Age occupation.

Denmead

Waterlooville, land to the west of (SU 66778 08590, SU 66933 08400 and SU 66850 09150)
(Site UID: 65805, 65807 and 65809) Evaluation

Wessex Archaeology excavated three phases of trial trenching as part of a continuing programme of archaeological works related to a large housing development (development phase 13). One phase of 14 evaluation trenches encountered no archaeological remains (UID 65809). Nine out of 42 trenches in another phase of work (UID 65807) contained an area of archaeology which was also recorded during a separate phase of work associated with the installation of a water main (UID 65805). Further work on the wider project is yet to be reported on and will be summarised next year. Ditches, gullies, pits and postholes mainly dated to the Iron Age (with a focus in the Middle Iron Age), with a small proportion dating to the Romano-British period. No features pre-date the Iron Age, although residual worked flints, including a probable early Neolithic blade, hint at earlier activity in the vicinity. Prior investigations within the larger development area have also encountered earlier features.

Ditches containing middle Iron Age pottery formed the corner of a previously unknown enclosure. The recovered pottery assemblage and fired clay (including a piece perhaps from an oven) possibly suggests that there may be further evidence for domestic activities and potentially structural remains within the unexcavated area of the enclosure. Environmental remains of cereal crops were also recovered from the enclosure.

Droxford

Townsend, Northend Lane (SU 60679 18604) (Site UID: 111910) Evaluation

In 2016 (but not previously summarised), Wessex Archaeology excavated trial trenches ahead of residential redevelopment. Shallow, flat-based features were recorded. Limited stratigraphic, contextual and artefactual data indicate

a medieval/post-medieval date for the activity. The absence of subsoil, as well as the shallow depth of features, may suggest that the area has been somewhat truncated, possibly for the construction of the existing dwelling. A lynchet was associated with medieval pottery and other finds, including limited prehistoric flints which are thought to be residual in a medieval context.

Meonstoke

The Meon Valley Archaeological and Heritage Group

Geophysical surveys

Archaeological fieldwork was carried out at Corhampton Lane Farm, Corhampton, from October 2016 to October 2017, as part of the community-based Meon Valley Archaeology and Heritage Group programme of geophysical surveys (Fig. 4). The site mainly occupies a triangular-shaped field, known as the Front Pasture, and is situated in the head of a small valley: a natural bowl created by the higher ground of the valley sides that encircle it on the north, south and west. To the north, the field is bounded by a road, while a mixture of hedges and trees define its limits on the other two sides. Metal-detected finds, recorded on the Portable Antiquities Scheme database, and crop and soil marks strongly indicated the presence of archaeological remains. The importance of the field was further demonstrated by an aerial photography of crop marks, including part of a sub-circular feature, and a photograph taken from the top of the valley that revealed a 'banjo-shaped' soil mark. The fieldwork had the aim of establishing the presence and nature of these features. Two smaller surveys were also undertaken: over an adjacent paddock and in a neighbouring field.

The earliest probable evidence is a ring ditch located close to the western edge of the site that in all likelihood is a Bronze Age round barrow. With a diameter of approximately 15m, it is at the smaller end of the scale (15-25m). At the north end of the field, a rectilinear enclosure was detected. Although its full extent has not been surveyed, it measures at least 120 x 45m (0.54 ha) and has a probable entrance along its south-eastern edge. The northern ditch is poorly defined, but it seems more substantial than its counterpart to the south. The southern ditch continued into the paddock where it terminates close to the site's western edge. A short distance outside the southern enclosure's ditch, and on the same alignment, is another linear feature; it is either evidence for an extension of the enclosure or the edge of a trackway. A trackway enters the site from the west and curves in a northerly direction meeting the enclosure at its south-west corner. However, the trackway does not approach an entrance, rather the enclosure appears to be superimposed over it suggesting that they are of different dates.

The survey of the 'banjo' enclosure revealed a complex feature, and it should be viewed as a variation on the typical form of this type of monument. The entrance ditches do not extend outward forming a funnel; rather they loop back on themselves to create terminals, which flank each side of the causeway, before following the line of the inner ditch – this is especially true of the north side of the enclosure. On the opposite side, a wider terminal is created which terminates in a small rectangular feature. The absence of a long entrance suggests that the enclosure was not closely associated with the management of livestock. Rather the emphasis was more on separating the site from the surrounding features, possibly indicating that it was a settlement. This belief is possibly supported by the group of pit-like anomalies that are arrayed around the perimeter of the interior. Currently, no known parallel for the enclosure is known, but the nearest banjo to the site is approximately 2.5km to the west at St Clair's Farm (Corhampton Down), which is also a large and rather irregularly-shaped example (Stoodley 2019).

The site had previously produced a relatively large assemblage of Roman finds, but the geophysics failed to discover any definitive evidence for activity during the 1st – 4th centuries AD. Both geophysical techniques did identify parts of square and rectangular enclosures in the southern half of the site, which on their morphology alone could be Roman. Superimposed over the southern ditch of the banjo are several weak and indistinct negative rectilinear magnetic anomalies that could indicate walls. It was in this area that a group of Roman artefacts were recovered by the detectorists, plus surface finds that included (unidentified) pottery and ceramic building material. In the vicinity a high-resistance area caused by a concentration of flints, some can be seen on the surface, may indicate the location of a masonry structure.

Metal-detecting took place throughout the site. A quick scan of each area was performed, followed by a more intensive search of a relatively productive area. Most of the finds are of modern or of unknown date, but a small group of Roman finds, which included several coins and a 2nd-century plate brooch, was recovered. A significant find was a Series D, type 2c Anglo-Saxon sceatta, a possible Frisian import or English copy, dated 695-740 AD. Alison Smalley and Joan Terry of the Meon Valley Archaeological and Heritage Group.

See also: Stoodley, N 2018 *Corhampton Lane Farm, Corhampton, Hampshire. Report on the Geophysical Survey, 2016-2017*, The Meon Valley Archaeological and Heritage Group Research Report series 9, Winchester.

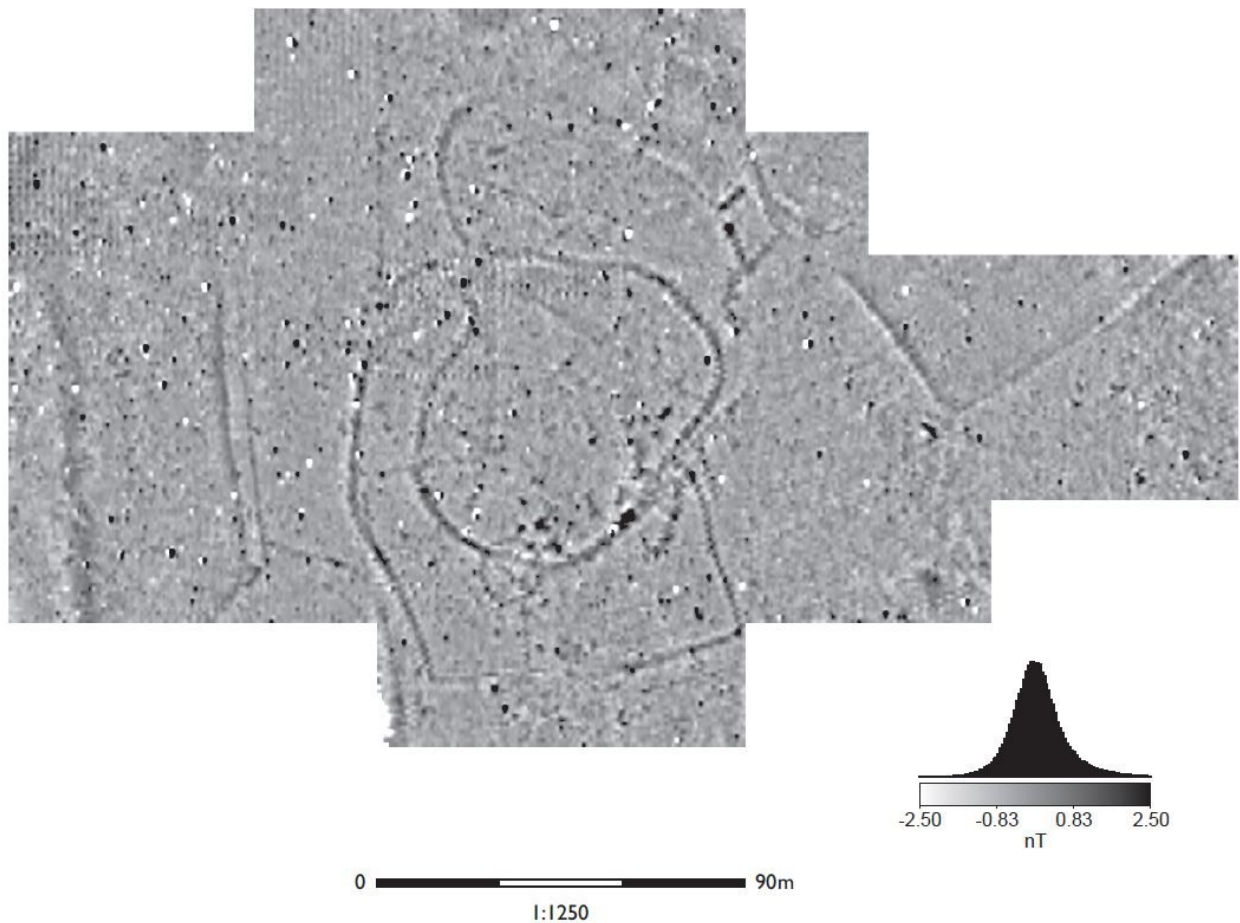


Fig. 4 Corhampton Lane Farm, results of the magnetometry survey showing all detected anomalies © Meon Valley Archaeological and Heritage Group

Northington

Grange Park Access Road (SU 56013 37261) (SU Site UID: TBA)

Watching brief

Work carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Winchester) demonstrated that the site contains sporadic late pre-historic/early Romano-British archaeological remains comprising of ditches and pits, in which Romano-British pottery and animal bone were recovered and is thought to be related to activity in the wider landscape.

Otterbourne

WTW Solar Farm (SU 46524 23236) (Site UID: 170211)

Watching brief

An archaeological watching brief was carried out by Archaeology South-East at Otterbourne Water Treatment Works (WTW), Waterworks Road. Approximately 100 meters of cable trenching was observed. Small quantities of finds were recovered from two features, a medieval ditch and a pit of probable medieval date. The precise function of these features is unclear, as is also how they fit into their wider contemporary landscape.

Sparsholt

Sparsholt College (SU 4286 3227) (Site UID: TBA) Geophysical survey & trial trenching

Proposals for a biomass-based anaerobic digestion facility and education centre at the college in an area of archaeological potential highlighted by aerial photography led to archaeological evaluation via a geophysical survey (by Magnitude Surveys) in December 2016 and trial trenching (by Oxford Archaeology) in early 2017.

The geophysical survey (magnetometry) located anomalies of a probable archaeological origin which are

interpreted as Bronze-Age barrow remains, corroborating features previously identified from aerial photography (Fig. 5).



Fig. 5 Results of the magnetometry survey © Magnitude Surveys



Fig. 6 Section of barrow ditch (Trench 10) © Oxford Archaeology



Fig. 7 2016 Trench

Subsequent to the geophysical survey, a total of 26 evaluation trenches were excavated across the site and identified a distinct concentration of prehistoric activity in the north-west of the proposed development area. Five clearly defined ring-ditches were confirmed, correlating with the previous survey results and likely representing the ploughed out remains of a Bronze Age linear barrow cemetery (Fig. 6)

Late Neolithic/Bronze Age pottery, animal bone and worked flint were recovered from the barrow ditches, but no remains of burials or grave goods were identified. Away from the barrow remains was a dispersed landscape of pits, parallel ditches and postholes that may represent later prehistoric activity. These remains included possible trackways and field system ditches and settlement evidence associated with late Bronze Age and Iron Age activity.

Based on the evaluation results areas were defined for archaeological excavation, although as yet this phase of work has not commenced.

Twyford

Park Lane, Roman Way (SU 48318 24406) (Site UID: TBA) Evaluation

Proposals for the replacement of a 1950's bungalow on the Scheduled site of the Roman villa at Twyford led to a detailed desk-based assessment and archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) by Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit before the granting of planning consent and Scheduled Monument Consent.

The desk-based assessment provided detailed information and plans showing the location of the villa remains excavated in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and again in 1958 by Martin Biddle. Seven small trial trenches were excavated to ascertain the depth and survival of the villa remains and to inform the development proposals. Four did not penetrate post-Roman colluvial deposits. Trenches in the north and east of the proposal site located Roman remains at depths of between 660 and 980mm below ground level, which could correlate with the 1958 excavation results, confirming the location of the known villa remains.

The remains of the villa were as described by Martin Biddle, with walls built of flint nodules, and floors of plain red tesserae. Finds from the trenches included tegulae, imbrices, and Purbeck roof tiles, and large Roman bricks/tiles probably from the hypocaust system. The lack of tegula from the 1958 excavation led to suggestions that the villa was thatched or roofed only with Purbeck tiles, but the trial trenches produced 12 fragments, some quite substantial. A few sherds of late Roman pottery were recovered from the backfill of the 1958 excavations.

Further to the results of the evaluation trenching, designs for the proposed house were altered to ensure that the surviving remains of the villa were preserved *in situ*.

Roman Road, Dolphin Field (SU 448327 124462) (Site UID: TBA) Evaluation

Evaluation trenches were excavated in the grounds of Dolphin Field by Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit in connection with proposals to extend and alter the property. The site is just to the north (and partly within), the Scheduled Roman villa site at Twyford (see the above entry for Roman Way as Roman Road benefitted from the earlier desk-based assessment undertaken for the former).

Within the evaluation trenches, a lower deposit of colluvium was found containing a sherd of probable Bronze Age pottery, together with some burnt flint. Above this lay a further colluvial deposit which contained large amounts of Roman building material, including tegula, imbrex, brick, box flue tiles and Purbeck stone roof tiles. The high proportion of box flue tile fragments, many with sooting and the presence of fragments of *opus signinum*, suggests that the material derives from a bathhouse. The presence of this material in colluvial deposits indicates that it comes from a second bathhouse within the Twyford villa complex, located uphill and to the west of Dolphin Field, and north of the bathhouse excavated to the south in the 19th and 20th centuries. Pottery sherds and a coin suggests a date for the demolition for this second bathhouse in the second half of the 4th century or later. Above these deposits were 700-800mm of thick post-Roman colluvial deposits of low archaeological value.

Warnford

Warnford Park (SU 6223 22784) (Site UID: TBA) Excavation

WARG (the Winchester society for archaeology & local history) undertook its annual community excavation in 2016 & 2017 at Warnford Park Estate in the Meon valley. As well as the Grade I listed ruin, King John's House, and several barrows, the estate was the location of the original park mansion, 'Belmont', which was the culmination of a series of building phases since Tudor or Jacobean times, before finally being demolished in 1958.

WARG's objective was to identify the earliest phase of this multi-period site which had seen buildings documented since 1577 and parkland designed by Lancelot 'Capability' Brown. Final occupation was by the Canadian Army during the Second World War. Initial geophysics (by Winchester University in 2015) showed buildings but also

deep foundations. Grants were provided by both the Hampshire Field Club and CBA Wessex to fund a mechanical digger.

In the 2016 season a single, large trench was aligned on one wing of the 18th-century building to try to establish wall lines and hopefully produce relative dates from their construction (Fig. 7). Stratigraphically highest features were from World War Two, parts of the 18th-century building had been partitioned off with very poor internal army brickwork. The 18th-century phase of the building was characterised by red brick structures, many of which were placed on, or abutting, earlier flint walls.

Two key features emerged. Firstly, across much of the west of the trench site, a cobbled courtyard surface was revealed, sloping towards gullies of probable Tudor brick laid on their sides (Fig. 8). Secondly, many of the wall foundations of the 18th-century outhouses were deep, indicating reuse of Tudor structures and material to raise the level to serve the main house. This was proved in 2017 when smaller targeted trenches revealed that much of the Tudor building had been incorporated into the layout and foundation of the outhouses for the later mansion – some re-used, some *in situ* (Fig. 9). An opportunity was also taken to expose bay-window foundations and construction methods in the final 18th-century house, ‘Belmont’.

WARG was very grateful to the landowner, Andrew Sellick, for access to the site and provision of facilities. He and his family became thoroughly interested in the work and the story it told about the history of their home.



Fig. 8 Tudor courtyard

Sutton Scotney

Old Station Yard, Oxford Road (SU 46527 39520) (Site UID: 161083) Historic building recording

The building represents a fairly typical example of a purpose-built Victorian railway goods shed, characteristically associated with the infrastructure commonly found in small station yards. The goods shed once served the Sutton Scotney Railway Station which formerly stood within the development site. The railway was served by the Didcot, Newbury and Southampton Railway and was opened on 4th May 1885. The station closed in March 1960, and no other associated station structures survive. As a result, the wider site forms a relatively fragmented example of a

small scale station yard. The goods shed forms the last surviving built element of the former Sutton Scotney railway station.



Fig. 9 Tudor foundations

Winchester

13 City Road (SU 48490 29490) (Site UID: TBA)

Watching brief

Archaeological mitigation (monitoring and recording) was undertaken by S Webster on behalf of Allen Archaeology & ARCA (University of Winchester) during engineering works to stabilise the earthwork remains of the city defences present in the southern part of the site and during the excavation of foundation trenches for new development. An oblique section through the earthwork and underlying natural chalk was revealed and recorded possible Roman rampart deposits and an area of a Roman wall foundation. A ditch was recorded in section to the rear of the medieval city ditch located during a previous evaluation. Geoarchaeological boreholes were also taken by ARCA in the position of pile locations within the medieval city ditch.

9–11 High Street (SU 48330 29383) (Site UID: 114821)

Watching brief

Wessex Archaeology monitored the demolition of existing facades at a former 'Next' department store to create residential properties. The construction of the existing building had resulted in a considerable localised disturbance. Nonetheless, remains of a possible chalk rammed floor and flint nodule constructed wall were recorded. The possible course of the former Temple Ditch was also identified. This was a substantial drainage channel first recorded in 1349 and marked the northern boundary of the Cathedral cemetery and also possibly the original northern boundary of the New Minster precinct. Boreholes contained distinct organic layers demonstrating palaeoenvironmental potential.

Kingsgate Street, Wellington House (SU 48125 29080) (Site UID: TBA)

Evaluation trenching,

geoarchaeological boreholes, excavation and historic building recording

Between October 2016 and June 2017, Wessex Archaeology undertook archaeological evaluation (trial trenching and geoarchaeological boreholes) and subsequent mitigation work at this site which lies just outside the medieval Kings Gate in the south of Winchester.



Fig. 10 Cleaned exposed lower foundations and alterations of the city wall © Wessex Archaeology.

Photogrammetric recording and analytical survey of an exposed section of the city wall to the west of the gate revealed multiple phases dating from the Roman (comprising a foundation course of greensand blocks), medieval, post-medieval and modern periods (Fig. 10). A programme of historic building recording was undertaken of the 18th- and 19th-century buildings at the site.

Further geoarchaeological boreholes and excavation revealed remains of the medieval city ditch, with basal alluvial deposits sampled by cores and medieval and later infill deposits and subsequent encroachment recorded via excavation. Further excavation was focused to the rear of three properties on Kingsgate Street, revealing medieval and post-medieval ranges and associated deposits and features (pits and wells), mainly of 15th – 18th century-date (Fig. 11). Analysis of material from this site is currently underway and the site will be published in a future edition of the *Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society*.

Middle Brook Street, Faberlux Yard (SU 48440 29671) (Site UID: TBA) Excavation

During 2017 further archaeological excavations were undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology within the former precinct of the medieval Grey Friars to the south of an area of previous archaeological investigations. Faberlux Yard refers to a plot of land between Middle Brook St and Lower Brook street that lay to the rear of the Fire Station. Two main phases of excavation in 2015 (Fire Station) and 2017 (Faberlux) revealed several buildings which give some idea of the layout. One building on Faberlux (Fig. 12) was more finely built is possibly the friary church. It extended into the site from the west, where it must survive beneath the gardens on the east side of Middle Brook Street. The east end of the structure is visible, with possible buttresses on the corners (on square chalk rubble pads) and mid-way along the east wall. There is evidence that a second phase of construction widened the church, with foundations extending to the north and south. A plaster render survived on the inside walls, suggesting the building has survived above its interior floor level; an area in the south-east corner was excavated, revealing a bedding layer, but no remains of tiling. The remains survive at 0.5m below ground level and the adjacent sheds in the rear of the gardens of Middle Brook street. Proposals for this site, now built, were designed to have piled foundations arranged to avoid impact on the structural remains.



Fig. 11 Late medieval/early post-medieval tenement remains at Wellington House © Winchester City Council

26 St Swithun Street (SU 47938 29176) (Site UID: TBA) Evaluation

Development to the rear of the property was subject to archaeological investigation and recording by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Winchester). Existing steps leading up to the garden level from a terrace at basement level (itself formed from archaeological investigations in 1974) were removed and the basement area extended and roofed over.

A sequence of post-medieval infills within the medieval City ditch was revealed, cut by a single, possible, garden feature which was overlain by modern levelling and garden soils.

The cut and backfilling deposits of the 1974 trench were recorded at the northern end of the investigation area. No finds were recovered, and no evidence of either the Roman or medieval City walls/ramparts was found. Neither were any Saxo-Norman deposits encountered.

St Swithun's Street, The Old Coach House (SU 47974 29201) (Site UID: TBA) Evaluation

A small evaluation test pit was excavated by Wessex Archaeology to assess the impact of development proposals. Archaeological deposits were present immediately below the modern tarmac, with Romano-British and later layers present to approximately 1.2m below ground level where the excavation ceased.

The lower part of the trench comprised three stratified layers which contained a relatively high quantity of Romano-British artefacts, including tesserae and other building material suggesting the demolition of a Roman building nearby, as well as domestic finds of animal bone and late Roman pottery. Above these layers was an upper soil layer which contained four sherds of late Roman pottery, animal bone and oyster shell. This upper layer was cut by a rubbish pit (only partly within the trench). A single sherd of 17th-century pottery was recovered from the pit but is insufficient to date the feature. Quantities of iron smithing slag and charcoal were also recovered from the pit fill, suggesting industrial activity nearby. Although this activity is undated, it may be significant that a late Saxon iron working site was excavated nearby on St Thomas Street.

Winchester Cathedral, The Deanery, The Close (SU 4823 2917) (Site UID: TBA) Watching brief
John Crook, Cathedral Archaeological Consultant, undertook a watching brief during groundworks to renew drainage within and outside the Deanery, under both a planning condition and Scheduled Monument Consent.

Although the majority of the drainage trenches had been previously excavated in the 19th and early 20th century, the watching brief provided important indications of a medieval building in the area south of the Long Gallery. Here a number of substantial walls, of chalk rubble with ashlar and Quarr stone facings, were found, suggesting a substantial Romanesque building(s) in an area long speculated to be the site of the Priors Hall.

Winchester Royal Hotel (SU 48138 29625) (Site UID: TBA) Evaluation
An evaluation and borehole observation by Cotswold Archaeology identified residual Roman ceramic building material in a mixed and reworked fluvial deposit.
See also: Cotswold Archaeology 2017 *Winchester Royal Hotel, Winchester, Hampshire: archaeological test pit and borehole evaluation*, unpubl report 17631, <http://reports.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk/archaeological-reports/>

Wolvesey Palace (SU 48458 29080) (Site UID: 117650) Watching brief
Wessex Archaeology monitored replacement of a timber fence and gates at Wolvesey Palace, a Scheduled Monument. Despite the very high archaeological potential for evidence of occupation and activity on the site from the Roman period to the present day, the work was contained within ground disturbed by the previous installation of the fence and gates. A small quantity of medieval and post-medieval ceramic building material was recovered along with a 1959 United States five-cent coin likely dropped by a tourist.



Fig. 12 Faberlux Yard showing the building, possibly the friary church © Pre-Construct Archaeology

ROUNDUP OF HAMPSHIRE BUILDINGS SURVEY GROUP 2017 and 2018

Dendrochronology was undertaken by Tree-Ring Services of The Oakraven Field Centre.

Work at Hook was arranged and part-funded by the Hook Local History Society and the Hampshire Buildings Survey Group. Hook was formerly the site of a major route between London and the west of England and was thus a suitable site for inns. The White Hart Inn has a timber-framed range, now dated to 1419-51, that was once jettied towards the road. The Raven Inn, now called The Old Raven, fronts the road with a decorative range with ogee bracing. It was dated to 1572/3. Hurst Barn is a puzzling building dated 1471. It appears to have been built as a house with a central hall with a smoke-blackened roof, but it had been converted to a barn by the mid 16th century. Lees Farm Cottage at Hook was dated to 1642. It is remarkable in being built in, or shortly after, the first year of the English Civil War.

Nos. 6-7 Mill Lane, Abbots Worthy, is a three-bay cottage with a central open hall with smoke-blackened hall rafters. Dating was partly funded by the owner and, remarkably, the felling date of the timbers was 1610. This is the latest date established for an open-hall house in Hampshire.

Edward Roberts and Bill Fergie

FINDS REPORTED TO THE PORTABLE ANTIQUITIES SCHEME IN 2017

By Dr Simon Maslin, Katie Hinds and Jasmine Hadley-Hughes

During 2017 a total of 7,080 Hampshire finds were added to the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) database in the form of some 2,059 records.

- These finds relate to the following archaeological periods: Palaeolithic to Neolithic (4.7%), Bronze Age (1.8%), Iron Age (3.1%), Roman (36.1%), early-medieval (4.4%), medieval (27.6%), post-medieval and modern (20.8%), and those of uncertain date (1.5%).
- The materials from which finds were made were: metal (92.8%, of which copper alloys, 62.7%), ceramics (1.7%) and worked stone (4.9%).
- The most common artefact types recorded were coins (52.9%), followed by brooches (4.2%) and buckles (3.2%).

A proportion of finds examined by the Hampshire Finds Liaison Officer and colleagues were not recorded – generally those that post-date 1700. The artefacts described below are considered to be particularly interesting examples reported to the Scheme during 2017. The PAS database number (Record ID) is included in each description. The public online database contains detailed information and colour photographs for each object recorded by the Scheme, including those below: see www.finds.org.uk/database.

Principal finds

A Lower Palaeolithic small biface flint ovate handaxe from Warsash (HAMP-4533BD) (Fig. 13)

This flint ovate handaxe dates from BC 450,000-250,000 and has a heavily patinated and abraded surface. Both its sides exhibit multi-directional flake removal, angled towards the edges. However, one side – which is much less of a convex shape than the other – appears to have re-sharpening flakes that look slightly later in date than the flakes on the other side. This is possibly a result of discoidal reduction.

Length: 69.7mm; weight: 99.28g.



Fig. 13 A Lower Palaeolithic small biface flint ovate handaxe, © Hampshire Cultural Trust

A Neolithic axehead, from Titchfield (HAMP-A61754) (Fig. 14)

This knapped, ground and polished stone axehead is made from volcanic tuff. It dates from c. BC 4000 - 2100, and it is of an asymmetrical triangular shape, with a shallowly curved cutting edge and a round but end. Although this axehead has had some relatively recent breaks, the inside of the flint holds useful information. It reveals that the stone was originally a dark volcanic tuff and that it has weathered to a lighter colour on the exterior, as well as showing orange staining on the crevices of the stone in the same colour of the iron staining on the outside edge of the axehead. It is likely that axes such as this were high status and probably not functional. Volcanic tuff can be found in Britain and Ireland in a band that runs down the Irish Sea from the Lake District, through North Wales,

and into Cornwall and Devon – its presence in Hampshire, therefore, implies that either the raw material or the finished axehead was imported.

Length: 78.9mm; weight: 478g.



Fig. 14 A Neolithic axehead, © Hampshire Cultural Trust

A Bronze Age hoard from Hurstbourne Priors (SUR-590F5D) (Fig. 15)

This is a hoard of middle Bronze Age (Taunton phase) date (c. BC 1400-1250) consisting of seven objects (two tools and five ornaments). The ornaments comprise three annular decorated armrings/bracelets, one spiral coiled finger-ring, and one short section from a spiral-twisted torc, all made of copper alloy. The bracelet/armrings are of 'Liss' type and are decorated probably by engraving/incision, with several panels of decoration separated by less complex 'dividing' patterns. Two are complete, and one is incomplete. The tools consist of an unlooped palstave with central mid-rib and unpronounced stop-ridge and a socketed hammer. The palstave compares favourably to Rowland's Class 3 (1976, 32-3).

To date several ornament hoards of the same typological middle Bronze Age Taunton metalwork phase have been found in Hampshire and, more broadly, across Southern England (Roberts 2007; Wilkin 2016). The condition of the objects in this hoard and the presence of three decorated annular bracelet/armrings, two of which are decorated to a very high standard with complex motifs, makes this an important addition to the corpus of ornament hoards from the region.

This hoard was declared Treasure and acquired by the British Museum.

An Iron Age burial assemblage from near Basingstoke (HAMP-B37694) (Fig. 16)

A collection of five objects, comprising two rare stave-built tankards with copper alloy fittings, a pair of shears, a circular iron knife or disc and an incomplete ceramic vessel, likely represent the grave goods from a late Iron Age burial dating to the mid-first century AD. No fragments of bone of any size or recognizable shape survived in conjunction with this find.

The best preserved of the two tankards has three copper alloy bands, which would originally have surrounded a stave-built wooden vessel. The top band is 18mm wide, the middle band 21mm wide and the lower one is currently unmeasurable due to the delicate nature of the object. The sheet metal bands are less than 1mm in



Fig. 15 A Liss type decorated bracelet or arm ring, © The British Museum

thickness, and the upper and lower edges are curved forwards to form a beaded rim. The bands are apparently undecorated. The middle band has slipped downwards on top of the bottom band. Adjacent to the inside edge of the top band is a piece of a wooden stave, and there were further fragments of wood in the soil infill. The tankard handle is a C-shaped loop, affixed on one side between the top and bottom of the middle band. It is relatively plain, with a pair of parallel incised lines running down the length of the outside.

The second tankard comprises a single surviving copper alloy band, 70mm wide and less than 1mm thick. There is no decoration, although dried soil adheres to much of the surface. There is at least one more upper band of similar dimensions missing. The handle is C-shaped in profile and formed of a central moulded ring with a tear-drop shape curving away above and below. These terminate in an approx. 30mm long cross-bar at either end, semi-circular in cross-section (being flat to the reverse). Behind each cross-bar are two large circular-headed rivets.

The pair of iron shears is now in four pieces, damaged on removal from the ground by the finder. The tips have been broken and are in three pieces. The knife/disc has a central perforation and several raised circular bosses (or rivet heads) on either side. Both objects are similar to early 1st century AD examples, now in the British Museum, from King Harry Lane cemetery, St Albans (Stead & Rigby 1989).

These objects were acquired and conserved by Hampshire Cultural Trust after having been declared Treasure as a prehistoric base metal assemblage.

A gold Iron Age quarter stater from Mattingley (SUR-CBEB22) (Fig. 17)

This is a gold Iron Age Quarter Stater, dating to c. BC 120-30, with a globular flan. The obverse is plain, and the reverse is of the slightly concave reverse type with unclear linear motifs. The coin is possibly a continental Gallo-Belgic Xb quarter stater or derivative insular Xe-f type. The cultural attribution of Gallo-Belgic Xb quarter staters is uncertain; suggestions include tribes such as the Parisii and Senones, the Suessiones and Carnutes, and even the Cimbri and Teutoni. This coin compares favourably to Sills 2003, nos. 538-540 and Ancient British Coins nos. 2145 and 2148.

Diameter: 8.73mm; weight: 1.57g.



Fig. 16 An Iron Age tankard, © Hampshire Cultural Trust



Fig. 17 A gold Iron Age quarter stater, © Surrey County Council

A silver Iron Age silver unit of Tincomarus from Kings Somborne (BERK-9CFBDE) (Fig. 18)

This Iron Age silver unit of Tincomarus, ruler of the Regini and Atrebates between BC 25 – 10 AD, appears to be the first example of this issue recorded on the database. The obverse displays a laureate bust right; the reverse depicts an eagle with outstretched wings, grasping a snake in its beak with no reverse inscription. The coin is slightly worn but is otherwise fine.

Diameter: 12.6mm; weight: 1.3g.



Fig. 18 An Iron Age silver unit of Tincomarus, © Oxfordshire County Council

A newly identified type of Iron Age Silver half unit from Nether Wallop (SUR-E94D3F) (Fig. 19)

Dating to c. BC 60 – 20, this silver half unit of the Southern Region/Belgae is of a new and unlisted type that on stylistic grounds probably belongs to the diverse half unit issues of the Hampshire region. The obverse of the coin shows a stylised horse left with a ring-shaped motif in front and an uncertain motif above. The reverse depicts a stylised annulate animal - possibly a griffin or a horse - right with a ring above and uncertain motifs in front. As a new type it is not in ABC but was previously recorded on the Celtic Coin Index as 90.0886 and 17.1573 (this coin) and published in the British Numismatic Journal 2018 Coin Register (A. Brown ed.) p.222 no. 15.

Diameter: 8.34mm; weight: 0.44g.

An Iron Age copper alloy bucket or vessel mount from Winchfield (BERK-1CEE21), (Fig. 20)

A complete late Iron Age (c. BC 100 – 43 AD) anthropomorphic bucket or vessel mount in the form of a human male's head. The shoulders are partially included, but the whole neck is depicted and so is an oval section of the chest and back. The head wears what appears to be a crested helmet. A large groove over and above the forehead may indicate the absence of a decorative insert. The facial features of the male are well-rendered, with large lentoid eyes with a raised central eye area but with hollow sockets which may have held red enamel, a fragment of which survives in the left socket. The handle for this bucket appears to be completely copper-alloy, not formed by wrapping copper alloy around a central iron rod.

This bucket mount is one of only a handful to exhibit human representations from late Iron Age Britain, and as such, it is a rare and important discovery. The majority of late Iron Age bucket mounts depict bovines, and where they do appear in human form, they depict the figure wearing a horned helmet or with horns protruding from the head. This example differs markedly, as there are no bovine features. Height: 52.3mm; weight: 79.6g.



Fig. 19 A newly identified type of Iron Age silver half unit, © Surrey County Council



Fig. 20 An Iron Age copper alloy bucket or vessel mount, © Oxfordshire County Council

An unusual form of Iron Age/Roman bow brooch from Nether Wallop (HAMP-OB96D3) (Fig. 21)

This is an unusual variant of a hinged Iron Age or Roman bow brooch. It dates from c. AD 20 – 100, and it is of possible continental origin similar to the Hod Hill and Aucissa types. However, it differs in the fact that it has a short, narrow and solid head. The brooch is rather worn, and there is no obvious decoration.

Length: 35.2mm; weight: 3.77g.



Fig. 21 An unusual form of Iron Age/Roman bow brooch, © Hampshire Cultural Trust

A Roman copper alloy figurine of Mercury from the Test Valley (WILT-660C9E), (Fig. 22)

Dating to AD 43 – 402, this Roman figurine of Mercury is depicted standing naked, with a money bag in the right hand and a winged cap on the head. Both the feet and any evidence of attachment to a base have broken away. Post-depositional damage and abrasion has resulted in the loss of much of the surface detail. However, simple facial and anatomical features can be seen and are defined by incised lines.

A small number of other figurines of Mercury have been recorded with the PAS from the surrounding region, including the Isle of Wight (IOW-80A331), Sussex (SUSS-0F660A) and Wiltshire (WILT-564501). A similar example from the Romano-British shrine at West Hill, Uley, Gloucestershire is now in the collections of the British Museum (Woodward & Leach 1993, fig.85.4).

Height: 71.67 mm; weight: 48.85 g.

A Roman silver finger with carnelian intaglio depicting Cupid as a huntsman, from Fleet (HAMP-E4FB86) (Fig. 23)

A silver finger-ring of probable 2nd century AD date set with an oval dark orangey-red carnelian intaglio gemstone cut to sit flush with the top of the bezel. The stone depicts Cupid as a huntsman standing left with pronounced rounded hips, feet together, his left arm diagonally out to the side with the hand bent upwards at the wrist. The right arm is held horizontally, the hand holding a hare or rabbit vertically by its back legs. Below, the dog is angled left with its back legs at Cupid's feet and its front paws apart, the upper one appearing to reach for the hare just above it. Cupid's wings extend behind him in a downward curve from just below the neck. He has head-gear with two short diagonal projections to the front of the head. Gems quite often show cupid as a huntsman, often loosing hounds and reflect rural life; this particular design depicts a custom of rewarding the hunting dog with the viscera of the prey which had been caught.

The basic form is classified as Henig Type II, which goes back to the 1st century; the particular variant represented by this example is perhaps more characteristic of the mid-2nd century AD. The ring was declared Treasure and acquired by Hampshire Cultural Trust.

Length: 19.5 mm; width: 24.3 mm; weight: 6.31 g.



Fig. 22 A Roman figurine of Mercury



Fig. 23 A Roman silver finger with carnelian intaglio depicting Cupid as a huntsman, © Hampshire Cultural Trust

An overstruck Roman base silver radiate of Carausius (286-293 AD) overstruck on a radiate of Salonina (253-268 AD) (SOM-67EBA0) (Fig. 24)

Dating to 286 – 293 AD, this unusual base silver radiate of Carausius (286-293 AD) is overstruck on a radiate of Salonina (253-268 AD). The obverse depicts IMP CARAVSIVS P (F AVG), radiate and draped(?) bust right, overstruck on a [PVDICI]TIA reverse type of Salonina depicting Pudicitia seated left holding transverse sceptre, raising right hand to veil. The reverse possibly depicts Pax standing left holding branch and cornucopiae, overstruck on a SALONIN[A AVG] obverse type depicting a draped bust right. The Salonina type is from the sole reign of Gallienus (260-268 AD), minted at Rome cf. Cunetio, p. 112, no. 991. The coin is slightly worn but otherwise very fine; it was included in Sam Moorhead's corpus for the revised volume of Roman Imperial Coinage as well as in the British Numismatic Journal 'Coin Register'.

Diameter: 20.9 mm; weight: 2.52 g.



Fig. 24 An overstruck Roman base silver radiate of Carausius (286-293 AD) overstruck on a radiate of Salonina (253-268 AD), © Somerset County Council



Fig. 25 Two fourth century gold solidi of the House of Constantine, © Hampshire Cultural Trust

A hoard comprising two Roman gold solidii of the House of Constantine, dating to 335-340 AD from Meonstoke (HAMP-EA53A6) (Fig. 25)

The coins are of two of the sons of Constantine I: Constans (Mint of Trier, 335-6 AD) and Constantine II (Mint of Siscia, 337-40 AD). The coin of Constans has a reverse depicting the prince in military dress standing left holding vexillum with right hand, sceptre with left; behind, two standards; PRINCIPI IV-VE-NTVTIS; - // T R. That of Constantine II has a reverse depicting Victory seated right on cuirass and shield, supporting on left knee a shield inscribed SIC/XX/SIC/XXX; before her stands a small genius supporting the shield in both hands; VICTORIA DDD NNN AVG; - // SIS (star).

These coins were discovered during metal detecting as part of The Meon Valley Archaeology and Heritage Group's *The Iron Age to Roman Landscape Project*, which involved geophysical and metal detector surveys on a Roman occupation site. The site has a known complex of buildings, which comprise the east end of an aisled building (partly excavated in the 1980s), and a temple and bath suite which was investigated in 2016-20. The coins were declared Treasure and acquired by Hampshire Cultural Trust.

A late Roman silver finger ring from Nether Wallop (WILT-17E7E6) (Fig. 26)

A complete late Roman silver finger-ring, dating to the period c. 300-450 AD. The silver ring is of Brancaster type IA1 / Henig type XV with a rectangular bezel and a hoop which widens slightly towards the bezel. On the bezel is an engraved creature curled twice around its tail and widening towards a broad flat head, like a sea-dragon or wyrm. The body of this creature is composed of V-shaped cuts, presumably to present a scaly appearance. At the four corners of the bezel are engraved stars (one for each corner). The rest of the ring is undecorated.

This ring has been published by Gerrard and Henig (2017, 237, 248/pl. 6.54; fig. 17, cat. 54). The find was declared Treasure and has been acquired by Hampshire Cultural Trust.

Diameter: 26.38 mm; weight: 8.29 g.



Fig. 26 A late Roman silver finger ring, © Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum

An unusual 6th-century harness fitting from Bishops Waltham (HAMP-90FE07) (Fig. 27)

This incomplete gilt copper alloy object is identified as a probable Anglo-Saxon harness fitting, dating to c. 500-600 AD. It is decorated in Salin's Animal Style I. On the convex face of the fitting the decoration is divided into two panels: roughly one third and two-thirds of the object's length respectively. The larger panel is rectangular with a thin rim defining its edge and contains devolved zoomorphic elements that comprise a head, beak, eye and limbs. The smaller panel contains chip-carved decoration in the form of prominent m-shaped eyebrows above bulbous circular eyes, a triangular nose below and a cheek to either side.

On one of the long edges, close to the break, is a rectangular perforated projection (6.9 x 6.0 x 3.1 mm). The loop extends roughly between the panels and is turned through 90 degrees from the body of the fitting. It is sub-rectangular in shape with rounded corners and is angled slightly forwards. It has a central circular perforation 2.5mm in diameter. Two integral rivets are present on the reverse of the object. A similar object is published in Fern (2005, 59, fig. 5.14 no. 4).



Fig. 27 A 6th-century harness fitting, © Hampshire Cultural Trust

An early medieval zoomorphic plate bird brooch with garnet eye detail from east Meon (HAMP-0ABB4E) (Fig. 28)

This is an incomplete gilded copper alloy zoomorphic plate bird brooch, dating to c. 500 – 600 AD and possibly of Merovingian (Frankish) origin. The brooch retains a garnet eye detail. Despite missing the curl of its catch-plate and its pin, much of the detail on this brooch survives. The chip-carved decoration is in Salin's Animal Style I and retains much of its gilding.

Similar in-profile bird brooches have been recorded on the Portable Antiquities Scheme database: SF-3100F5, SUR-791CE8, KENT2475, IOW-055A79, SF-14851A, SUR-777B82, NMS-B913D5 and SF-E28B03. A comparable find from Coddanham in Suffolk is published in West (1998, 139, fig. 23 no. 7). Length: 35.9 mm; width: 14.2 mm; weight: 5.34 g.

An early medieval gold pendant from Soberton (HAMP-AFDDFB) (Fig. 29)

This gold disc pendant of the 7th century appears to have been crushed both outwards and inwards, with a section possibly missing, or bent below. Although the reverse is undecorated, filigree decoration to the face can be seen in between the folds of the pendant. This takes the form of outward-pointing U-shaped motifs with scrolled terminals, executed in plain round gold wire. The motifs appear to have been arranged consecutively around the edge of the disc, judging by what is visible between the folds. The outermost edge of the disc is decorated with a fine single strand of gold beaded wire.

The style of construction and decoration fits well into a range of early Anglo-Saxon gold sheet disc pendants with diverse filigree decoration, ranging from very simple to very complex, incorporating multiple gem settings. Often the ornament suggests a cruciform motif, although it is not possible to ascertain that on this particular pendant due to its condition. The loop has come away from the front of the pendant, but it is still attached on the back. It is decorated with four parallel linear incisions, creating a fluted effect.

A number of comparable gold disc pendants come from graves or are stray finds recorded on the PAS database, such as NMS-515C15 from Oxborough, Norfolk, which also has a relatively simple filigree design.

Length: 16.22 mm; width: 20.69 mm; weight: 3.35 g.



Fig. 28 An early medieval zoomorphic plate bird brooch, © Hampshire Cultural Trust



Fig. 29 An early medieval gold pendant, © Hampshire Cultural Trust

An early medieval gilded silver mount from Martin (HAMP-9A3655), (Fig. 30)

An incomplete early medieval gilded silver mount, broken into two pieces. The mount is rectangular in shape and hollow to the reverse, filled with a white concretion that is hard and apparently brittle, with traces of a red colour throughout. The back-plate is missing. The front of the mount is decorated with cells formed of opposing triangles with punched niello inlay borders. The cells are inlaid with coloured glass or gemstone, the corner pieces being dark orange-yellow in colour and the central pair being greenish-yellow and pale yellow. Damage to the central triangles shows that they were made as separate units with silver walls, turned inwards at top and bottom to secure the glass and gold waffle foil inserts in place. The rim of the cells has been gilded.

This object belongs to a type of rectangular buckle plate/belt mount with projecting riveted flanges at the short ends and a decorated rectangular frame around a central decorative panel. The decoration of the frame and central panel varies. The range is illustrated by Windler (1989), and examples have been discussed more recently by Evans (2011). This example is more likely to be a belt mount than a buckle plate, as it has two riveted ends rather than a hinge mechanism at one end for the loop. Its form can be broadly compared with the four far more elaborate garnet cloisonné sword-belt mounts from Sutton Hoo (British Museum, 1939, 1010.6-9). The type is most commonly found on the Continent in the sixth and seventh centuries.

This object was declared Treasure and acquired by Hampshire Cultural Trust.

Length: 36.6 mm; width: 10.9 mm; weight: 6.29 g.

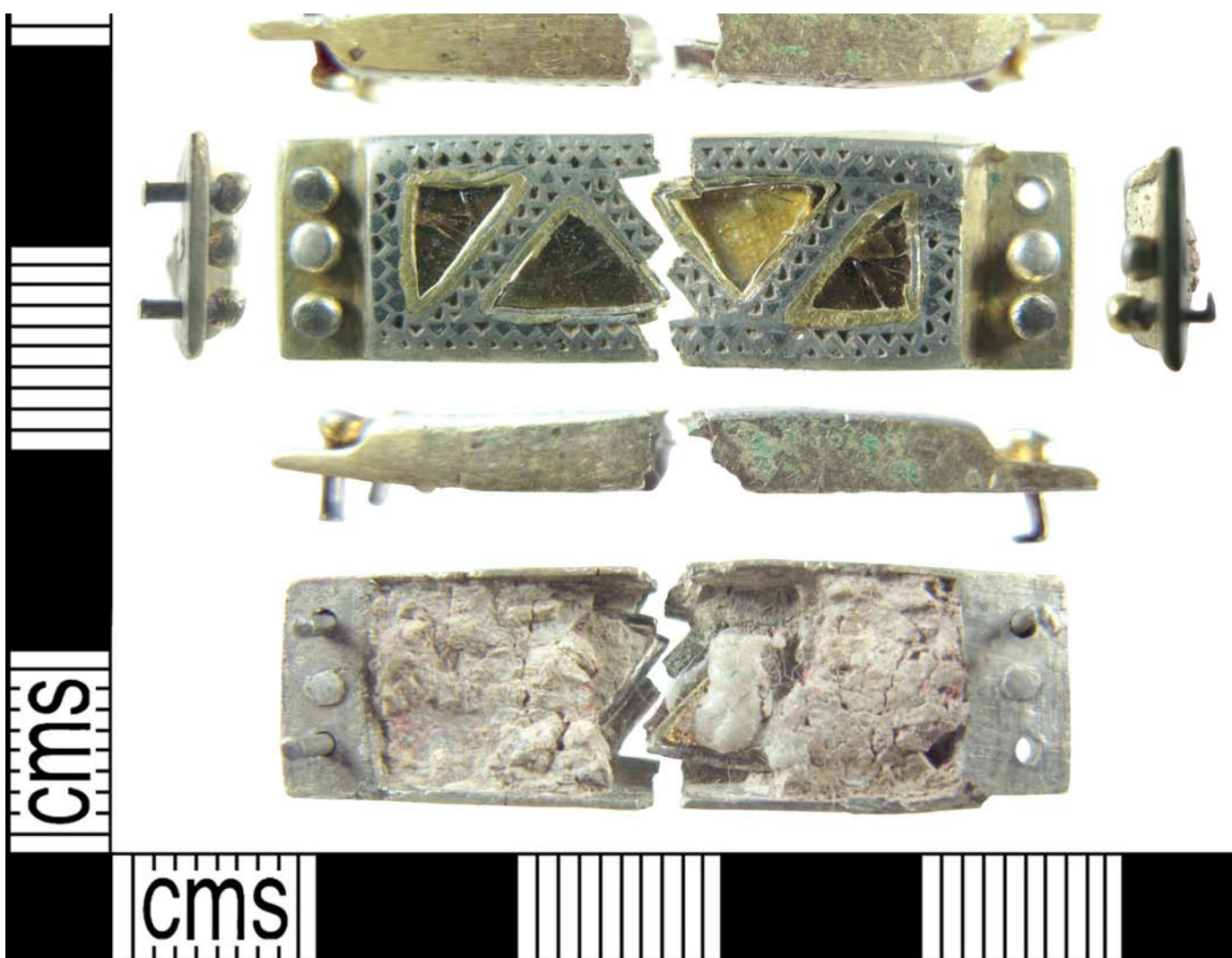


Fig. 30 An early medieval gilded silver mount, © Hampshire Cultural Trust

A silver ingot of early medieval date from Worldham (HAMP-726C8B) (Fig. 31)

This silver ingot, probably of the 9th - 10th century, is cigar-shaped and sub-rectangular in cross-section with rounded ends. The underside is completely flat with filing or tooling marks over much of the surface (at one end a group of these are tightly clustered together). The centre of the upper surface has been flattened while the area to either side is flattened on an angle. The sides of the object are also flattened. All edges are rather more smooth

than angled. One short end is thicker and wider than the other. A number of similar ingots are known from hoards and also recorded as stray finds on the PAS database such as WMID-0B3FC7 and WMID-F6EEF0.

Its form is typical of ingots of Viking period Scandinavia as well as continental and British finds from the late 9th/10th century. This object was declared Treasure and acquired by Hampshire Cultural Trust.

Length: 44.9 mm; width: 11 mm; weight: 18.87 g.



Fig. 31 A silver ingot of early medieval date, © Hampshire Cultural Trust

A silver short cross penny of John (1199-1216) found folded around a piece of fabric (HAMP-1952C6) (Fig. 32)
Dating to 1207-9, this cross penny of John (1199-1216) is of class 5, possibly 5b2 (North 970 (ii), and was struck by the moneyer Nicole at York mint (dating to 1205-7).

The coin was found bent in half around a small piece of fabric, likely made from hemp or flax. This find represents corroborative evidence for the idea that folded coins in the medieval period were used in a votive or apotropaic fashion; perhaps tied to an afflicted part of the body as a cure, or perhaps worn as a protective charm. Although folded coins are relatively common finds, the recovery of examples associated with organic materials, which may shed light on why they were folded and what they were used for, is highly unusual.



Fig. 32 A silver short cross penny of John (1199-1216) found folded around a piece of fabric (right), © Hampshire Cultural Trust

An unusual silver penny of Henry III (HAMP-8EAE61) (Fig. 33)

Dating to 1247 – 8, this silver voided long cross penny of Henry III (1216-1272) is unusual in representing a mule with a Class 1b obverse and Class 2 reverse. The inscription to the reverse reads NIC/OLE/ONE/LVN, and this face depicts a voided long cross dividing the inscription, with three pellets in each quarter. Another mule of Class 1b/2, including the same reverse inscription is found on a coin from the Brussels Hoard (Churchill & Thomas 2012). Although the coin is slightly worn, it is otherwise very fine.

Diameter: 17.9 mm; weight: 1.31 g.



Fig. 33 Silver penny of Henry III

A copper-alloy brooch, badge or clasp from Winchester, manufactured from a 14th century English jetton (HAMP-967443) (Fig. 34)

This copper alloy brooch, badge or hooked clasp, was manufactured from a 14th-century English jetton. The obverse has a cross fleury with three pellets in each angle within a four-arched tressure, the border being mostly lost but perhaps composed of alternating pellets and saltires; the reverse is a short cross moline within a border of pellets. This represents an example of Mernick's obverse/reverse combination type 4n.11/12 and dates broadly to 1280-1340.

A copper alloy rectangular plate or attachment clip (14.3mm long and 3.3mm wide) is attached to one side of the jetton (the face with the cross moline design) with a rivet through the centre. This attachment clip has a worn break at either end, with one end bending upwards slightly; this would originally have been a hook-and-eye arrangement.

The conversion of jettons into brooches and mounts took place in the late 13th and early 14th century, appearing to die out around the middle years of the latter century. It represents a cheaper version of the contemporary fashion for silver coin-jewellery which used the reverse cross as the displayed design. Comparable finds are mainly concentrated in East Anglia (specifically Norfolk) with relatively few from outside of the area. This is the fourth known example from Hampshire.

Length: 16.4 mm; weight: 0.94 g.



Fig. 34 A copper-alloy brooch, badge or clasp manufactured from a 14th century English jetton, © Hampshire Cultural Trust

Two unusual and identical medieval lead alloy tokens from St. Mary Bourne (BERK-6A4DB1) (Fig. 35)

Dating from 1100 – c. 1272, these two identical, but unusual, lead tokens depict a crowned and bearded head bound within a plain banded circular border. Around the outside of the token is an inscription in clear Latin text reading (from 10 o'clock) CAP(VT) VITA REGIS (Head of the Living King). The reverse of the tokens displays a central short cross pattée within a plain circular border, with an outer border bearing a repeated zig-zag pattern of nested chevrons.

Both of these tokens were found very close together and were likely deposited together. The portrait bears some resemblance to the portraits on 12th and 13th century short and voided long cross coinage (for the reigns of Henry II to Henry III). The reverse crosses are similar to the reverse designs of continental deniers of the period. No direct comparisons are known for these tokens, and they may be of foreign origin.



Fig. 35 Two medieval lead alloy tokens, © Oxfordshire County Council

A complete gold medieval “stirrup” type finger ring (HAMP-OFB898) (Fig. 36)

This is a medieval gold stirrup-shaped finger ring. It is set with a blue gemstone, which is possibly a sapphire. The hoop has an internal diameter of around 20mm. It is plano-convex in cross section and increases in thickness at the shoulders, with the triangular bezel being 6.1mm tall in the centre. The gemstone setting is faceted and trap-ezoidal, measuring 4.6mm by 3.8mm. At the base of the bezel, there is a bevelled facet on either side.

According to Frances Pritchard (Egan & Pritchard 1991, 326), these stirrup-shaped rings became popular in England from the middle of 12th century onwards. Comparable examples of sapphire rings of the same form can be found at the British Museum, 1885,0615.1, as well as one supposedly found in the tomb of Bishop Hilary (d. 1169) of Chichester Cathedral (Waterton 1863, 224-238, fig. 7).

Length: 30.3 mm; weight: 7.23 g.

An enamelled harness mount of late medieval date (c. 1400-1500) from Selbourne (HAMP-F2D28A) (Fig. 37)

An incomplete copper alloy enamelled harness mount of late medieval date (c. 1400-1500). The mount is circular and slightly convex with a flat reverse. Four rectangular cut-outs (measuring approx. 8mm long and 3mm deep) break the line of the circumference at 12 o'clock, three, six and nine. The mount depicts the arms of the Bishop of Winchester, which comprise the paired keys of St. Peter in saltire with the sword of St. Paul, two of the three saints to whom Winchester cathedral is dedicated. Traces of a red enamel background can be seen around the sword pommel and hilt and behind the openwork bows and bits. Presumably, those parts in relief (keys and sword) would have been gilded or silvered/ tinned, evidence that has now worn away. The spaces between the shield and circle are decorated with foliage on a white enamel background (traces of which survive). A sprig extends and divides above the shield and to the left and right.

Ashley illustrates some circular mounts (Ashley 2002, nos. 194-6) and suggests a 15th-century date; a heraldic mount from London (Egan & Pritchard 1991, 181-184) was found in a context dating to the first half of the 15th century. A comparable example on the database is SF-633A83 which has similar cut-outs and is also dated to the 14th - 15th century.

Diameter: 56.1mm; weight: 37.66g.

A late medieval gold reliquary, in the form of a cross (c. 1400-1550) from Petersfield (SUSS-8FB621) (Fig. 38)

This object is a late medieval reliquary in the form of a cross. It has a hollow back and an engraving of the crucifixion on the front. This image of the crucifixion depicts the crucified Christ, hanging in the traditional pose with his head tilted downwards and to his right and supported by a larger figure who is taller than the cross and has a bearded head (visible above the cross) wearing a crown. His arms support the outstretched limbs of the cross, and his feet are placed to either side of the base of the cross. His sleeves are large and appear to resemble puffed and slashed clothing of the late 15th-16th century, although the lack of defined legs suggests he is wearing a long robe.



Fig. 36 A gold stirrup ring of 12th - 15th century date, © Hampshire Cultural Trust



Fig. 37 A late medieval enamelled harness mount, © Hampshire Cultural Trust

The top of the object has a suspension loop which has been soldered on and demonstrates evidence of usage wear. At the bottom of the object, upon either side, is a perforation that would allow the passage of a hinge or pin to secure the, missing, back in place. This would have allowed access to the hollow space and the relic(s) stored inside.

Relics were common across Europe from the Roman period until the 17th century, when their use declined after the reformation of the 16th century. Examples of reliquary crosses of various sizes can be found from the Byzantine period to the present. This example shares common features with PAS-5BA841 (2015T298), a reliquary of St. George, and also some examples in the Museum of London Collection (A20489 and 94.240).

This find was acquired by Petersfield museum after being declared Treasure.

Length: 20.01 mm; width: 16.39 mm; weight: 3.92 g.



Fig. 38 Late medieval gold reliquary, in the form of a cross, © Hampshire Cultural Trust

A gold crown coin of James I, dating to 1606-1607, from Breamore (WILT-16C5A7) (Fig. 39)

A complete gold post-medieval crown of James I, dating to the period 1606-1607. Crowned bust (1st) facing right, HENRICVS ROSAS REGNA IACOBVS reverse type depicting square shield crowned with I R at sides. Second series, initial mark- escallop. As North (1991, 145, no.2090).

A group of post-medieval Russian bale seals from Crondall (HAMP-89D729) (Fig. 40)

Dating to the 16th to early 18th century, this group of eight Russian bale seals were found close together. Except for one, each seal has a central circular depression on one face with a corresponding projection to the other face. The seals derive from Goritsy, part of a group of inland villages in Russia, called The Ivanovo Trading Block, which traded in flax products, furs and pelts. Goods were transported from these villages to the coastal ports for shipment overseas with small shallow draught boats. The lack of quality marks on these seals probably suggests that they were used to identify flax internally in Russia before being sent to the trade ports for export, where they would be given other quality seals; or perhaps that they were bag seals for flax seed or products of the fur trade.

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