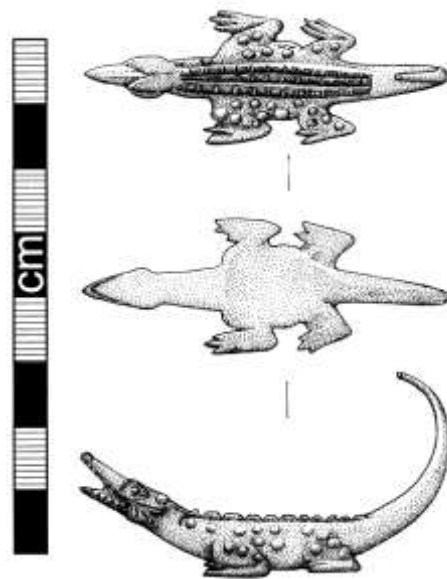


Archaeology in Hampshire



Annual Report 2007

BASINGSTOKE AND DEANE

Basingstoke

Unlisted milestone on B3400 near King's Lodge (SU 59910 51716) (Site UID: 54326) Local listing
A short, squat pillar of stone, squared and weathered: a milestone probably dating from the 18th century when this section of the road between Exeter and London was turnpiked (Andover and Basingstoke turnpike Act 1754). Only fragments survive of the cast iron distance plaques. This is one of several milestones surviving along this road.

Weybrook Park Golf Course (SU 460786 154567) (Site UID: 58130) Excavation
An excavation and a topsoil strip were conducted by Wessex Archaeology prior to the extension of the golf course. A single post-hole was noted but could not be dated or associated with any structure. No finds were identified, despite being within a landscape of great richness.

Hannington

Tidgrove Warren Farm (SU 52270 54218) (Site UID: 58168) Excavation
Southampton University, with the Kingsclere Heritage Association, carried out fieldwork in the area around Tidgrove Warren Farm from 2005-07 in order to investigate the patterns of prehistoric/Roman/medieval settlement in an area of lowland close to the line of the Portway. This work focused on a medieval ditched enclosure and identified a number of multi-period features (Fig. 1). These comprised a small prehistoric enclosure, a larger medieval enclosure, the remains of a medieval cellared building and aisled hall along with a possible well or latrine. These features may be related/described by other sites in the area: see also Site Uids 36924, 36925, 36926, 56882, 56883 and 57174, in particular the medieval enclosure and cellar are likely to be evidence of the royal hunting lodge established by Henry II and known to be in this area (Monuid 21127).

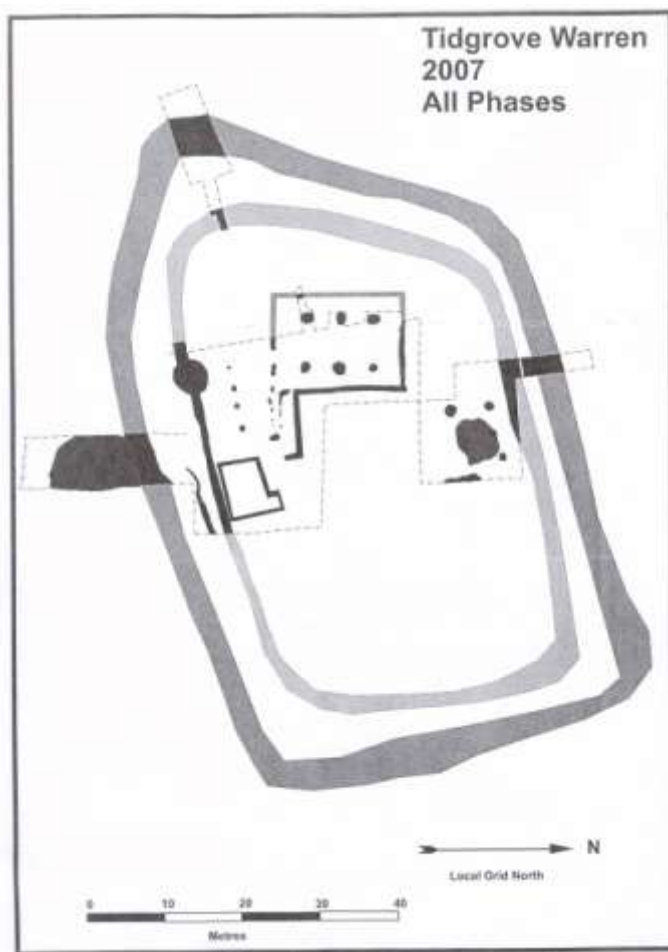


Figure 1 Plan of features

Barn immediately N of Freemantle Farmhouse (SU 54306 53727) (Site UID: 14508) Building recording
An archaeological and architectural appraisal was conducted on the barn.

Oakley

Excavation report for 5a Rectory Road (SU 57300 50150) (Site UID: 58086) Excavation
An archaeological excavation was carried out by Oxford Archaeology in advance of a new housing development. It recorded a number of features including a middle Iron Age pit and ditch, a late Iron Age ditch, several Roman ditches and a Roman pit. The middle Iron Age pit was particularly finds rich and contained possible ritual offerings. Other finds included Iron Age/Roman pottery sherds, flints, a rotary quern fragment, bricks, loomweights and animal bones. This evidence suggested the presence of a settlement area to the south of a site that was occupied from the middle Iron Age to the early Roman period (see also Norton and Marshall in Proc Hampshire Fld Club Archaeol Soc 2008).

Whitchurch

Park View (SU 45850 47950) (Site UID: 57718) Evaluation
An archaeological evaluation comprising 26 trenches was carried out by Thames Valley Archaeological Services. Only one of these contained anything of archaeological interest; this was not related to the Saxon cemetery nearby and overall the site was considered to be of very low archaeological potential.

EAST HAMPSHIRE

Beech

Linear feature, S of Abbey Road (SU 67321 37553) (Site UID: 57992) Excavation
This work was carried out by the Surrey Archaeology Roman Studies Group to investigate the linear feature running parallel to the modern road which was identified as a possible Roman Road. The results were inconclusive.

Bentworth

Wigdell Copse, Home Farm, Burkham (SU 65030 41980) (Site UID: 57960) Field survey
A survey was undertaken by Berkshire Archaeological Services. Most of the features recorded during the audit survey appear to be associated with historic land management or with subsequent exploitation of the woodland. The earthwork defining Wigdell Copse is the most coherent of the boundaries. Although its date is uncertain, the relatively sharp profile of the best preserved sections suggests a post-medieval origin. The divergence between the main coppice boundary and the bank and ditch represents more than a simple realignment of the Wigdell Copse boundary. The origins of the scarp that partly bisects the copse are uncertain.

Binsted

Barn 30m N of West Court (SU 76582 41140) (Site UID: 12937) Dendronchronology
A recent dendrochronological analysis of the barn by Winchester City Council produced a date of 1296-1304

Bramshott and Liphook

Former King George's Hospital (SU 84500 32140) (Site UID: 58141) Archaeological strip, map and record
The archaeological work was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology. The area strip took the form of two 20m x 20m areas and the aim was to identify the location of a Tudor manor house (Fig. 2). Three distinct phases of activity were identified. 1) Walls, rooms and culverts relating to the Tudor manor house. 2) Walls, rooms and cobbled surfaces relating to the Victorian remodelling of the site in association with Bramshott Grange. 3) 20th century truncation of the site relating to the demolition of buildings. Various post-medieval finds were noted, but none of these were contemporary with the Tudor manor house.

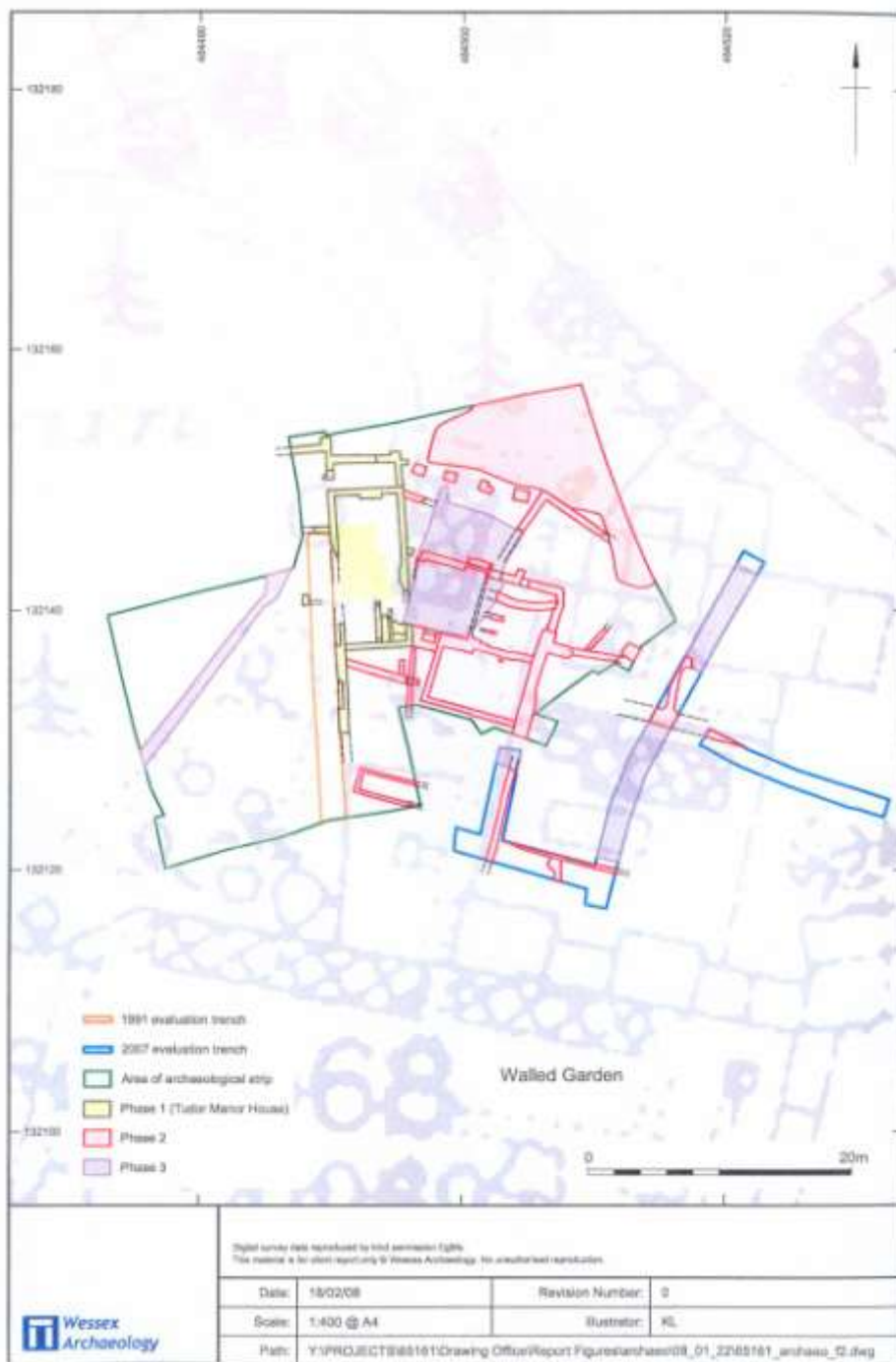


Figure 2 Phased survey features overlaid over 1st ed. 6" OS map

Worldham

Binswood (SU 76400 37100) (Site UID: 57959) Field survey

Berkshire Archaeological Services carried out the survey. The most coherent of the earthworks identified during the audit survey are the various banks, ditches and drains that define the current boundaries of Binswood. They display characteristics which suggest more than one phase of land division is represented. Two of the banks: one along the northern edge and the other forming part of Binswood's south-eastern boundary, are at least double the width of any of the others which might point to an earlier origin. It has been suggested that some of the boundary banks and ditches may be part of the East Worldham deer park pale. In at least two cases the earthworks define the outer edges of small land holdings on the margins of the common with plans typical of

assarts. Numerous drains identified during the survey concentrate in two areas of grassland: one in the northern part of Binswood and one of its south-eastern fringes.

FAREHAM

Fareham

Land adjacent to Titchfield Abbey Barn (SU 53900 06400) (Site UID: 57925) Geophysical survey
A geophysical survey using magnetometry and earth resistance measurement was carried out by Archaeological Surveys on land adjacent to Titchfield Abbey Barn. The work was commissioned as an addition to a magnetometry survey done in 2006 (see Site UID: 57925). The magnetometer survey located several weak linear and curvilinear anomalies in both survey areas that may relate to former cut features although no confident interpretation could be given. Amorphous zones of high and low resistance similarly could not be interpreted with any confidence although some areas of high resistance were closely associated with modern features.

Barn at Fern Hill Farm (SU 53951 06490) (Site UID: 6137) Building recording
A historic building condition survey carried out by Historic Building Advisory Service.

GOSPORT

Gosport

Reservoir, Royal Clarence Yard (SU 61659 00685) (Site UID: 57095) Building recording
A building assessment and recording was undertaken by Gifford. The reservoir (commissioned in 1758) is an integral part of the naval victualling yard and the quality and quantity of water was important, for example for the brewery.

HART

South Warnborough

Church of St Andrew (SU 72157 47193) (Site UID: 4535) Excavation
An archaeological excavation and watching brief was carried out by Archaeology South East during the construction of a new south porch. Twenty nine articulated skeletons and numerous disarticulated bones were recovered from the area where the porch was to be constructed. These remains were recorded before being re-interred elsewhere in the churchyard. Other archaeological finds comprised a lead coffin and part of a brick vault.

HAVANT

Chichester

Chichester Harbour Wadeway (SU 72160 04660) (Site UID: 57155) Radiocarbon dating
Various samples of organic material were recovered by excavations conducted on site during 2006 and dated by Beta Analytic Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory.

The results derived from the plant material within the sample were as follows:

Context 005 (Upper Wadeway) = Cal AD 1290-1420.

Context 007 (Lower Wadeway) = Cal AD 1260-1390.

Context 009 (Deposit through which Wadeway is cut) = Cal AD 1030 to 1220.

These dates suggest that the salt marsh deposits did not build up until the post-Roman period and that the Wadeway was constructed soon after the area became marshy.

Havant

Havant 21 East Street (SU 71915 06255) (Site UID: 57716) Evaluation

A detailed site visit incorporating a trial trench by Gifford. The results encountered garden soil but no archaeological features and it is suggested that the area was historically back yard

Rowlands Castle

Rowlands Castle (SU 723127) (Portsmouth Museum Accession number 2007/11) Detectorist find

Late Bronze Age (c.1150-750BC) gold penannular ring, 18.5mm dia. found by metal detectorist. A copper core covered with gold, decorated with bands of paler gold containing a higher silver content.

Waterlooville

Land West of Waterlooville (SU6722 0899) (Site UID: TBA) Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of development at this major development area (Phase 1 housing areas & infrastructure). Wessex Archaeology excavated 380 trenches within seven main areas, targeted on geophysical anomalies from previous evaluation work and blank areas. Large areas of the site were mostly devoid of archaeological features, with only a scattering of features (small ditches, pits, post-holes and hearths, found, together with evidence of post-medieval drainage ditches and former field boundaries). Six zones of high archaeological potential were identified across the site, comprising evidence for settlement activity, with possible ditched enclosures, linear ditches, hearths small pits and artefactual material dating to the late Iron Age/Roman period. A possible medieval sand quarry was also located. Towards the southern end of the site, late Iron Age/Roman and late prehistoric features were located, possibly associated with agriculture or settlement activity.

Plant Farm (SU 6738 0902) (Site UID: EWC11956) Building recording

An historic buildings survey of the Plant Farm complex carried out by CgMs Consulting. The survey comprised three elements: (1) photographic survey informed by on-site recording and analysis; (2) a drawn record consisting of topographical floor plans, sections and elevations of the three historic buildings; (3) comprehensive documentary research exercise of the Plant Farm site.

NEW FOREST

Harbridge and Ibsley

Ellingham Nea Farm Phase 4 (SU 12740 08400) (Site UID: 58179) Excavation

Excavation by Thames Valley Archaeological Services, as part of a continuing series of archaeological survey ahead of mineral extraction, revealed gullies and possible pits. These contained some middle to late Iron Age pottery, Roman pottery and struck flint.

PORTSMOUTH

Fratton

150-156 Fratton Road (SU 651004) (Portsmouth Museum Accession number 2007/12) Watching brief

The Southampton Archaeology Unit carried out a watching brief on groundworks. The earliest archaeological evidence was from the 16th-17th century and consisted of two pits situated near the centre of the site. Buildings are shown here on Edward's map of 1716. Other 18th century rubbish pits were found. Late 19th century pottery, a stoneware bottle, bricks and cellars suggest the site was built up at in that period.

Former Guardsman public house, 129 Fratton Road (SU 651004) (Portsmouth Museum Accession Number 2007/15) Watching brief

A watching brief was carried out by the Southampton Archaeology Unit on the conversion of the old building, together with the construction of adjacent new buildings. A grade II timber-framed house stood at the north end of the site. It was probably of 17th century date and may originally have been the south end of a lobby entrance house. In the 18th century a brick cottage was built against the south end of the earlier house. At some stage, probably by 1785, the two were formed into a single property, and doors were cut through the intervening wall;

this may relate to the building becoming a public house, which it certainly was by 1830. In the later 19th century the north end of the original timber-framed house was demolished. A watching brief on groundworks to the south and west of the surviving buildings produced no evidence for activity that pre-dated the houses.

Old Portsmouth

Former Wightlink Workshops, Broad Street, The Camber (SZ 632995) (Portsmouth Museum Accession Number +2007/4) Watching brief

A watching brief on soil investigations was followed by an evaluation by Southern Archaeological Services. Two well preserved 17th century clay-lined timber structures were found, either wells or cisterns. A substantial mid-16th to early 17th century ashlar wall was found; it may have been the cellar of the Star and Garter. Other less substantial walls and floors were the remains of other post-medieval buildings.

Portsea

Building 1 Portsmouth University North Campus, Lion Terrace, Portsea (SU 636001) (Museum Accession Number 2006/1162 and 2007/14) Evaluation

An evaluation in 2006 by Southampton Archaeology Unit revealed substantial stone remains and work in 2007 confirmed they were the remains of the late 18th century stone curtain wall of the Portsea defences, constructed on a brick and timber foundation beneath the water table. Some of the timbers beneath the curtain wall were of large scantling with large pegs in old joints; it is possible they came from the breaking or repair of ships in the nearby dockyard. A soil horizon, predating the defences, and features dating to the late 19th or early 20th century were also recorded.

Former Three Crowns Public House, 10 St James's Street (SU 635003) (Portsmouth Museum Accession Number 2007/90) Building recording

Southampton Archaeology Unit carried out the survey. The pub was in Portsea and had been on the site since at least 1798. The surviving building may have been built shortly after 1835, but was substantially altered at some time between 1870 and 1898, with reconstruction of parts after bomb damage in WW2. The pub had a public bar and a saloon on the main street frontage, above a brick cellar, with a function room above the bars on the first floor. Service rooms and the publican's accommodation were provided to the rear.

Portsmouth

Victoria Road North (SZ 650999) (Portsmouth Museum Accession Number 2007/13) Watching brief

The Southampton Archaeology Unit carried out a watching brief on groundworks. The earliest archaeological evidence was a spread of building material and cobbles, and two un-associated sherds of Verwood pottery from a later deposit. These are probably all that survived of a number of post-medieval houses shown on 17th and 18th century maps. Possibly linked to this phase were reused bricks and some limestone blocks in late 19th century walls. The site was densely developed in the late 19th century, and remains of walls, cellars, features and layers of that date were found.

East Shore School, Eastern Road (SU 667006) (Portsmouth Museum Accession Number 2007/10) Evaluation

Southampton Archaeology Unit carried out an evaluation excavation. It uncovered a scatter of prehistoric evidence, overlaid by fields, but much of the site was covered by a great depth of modern material. Unstratified and residual finds included burnt flints, a flint flake, and a sherd of 16th or 17th century Normandy stoneware. Other ceramics comprised 18th to 20th century pottery, tobacco pipes, and building material.

Southsea

Dock Mill Cottages, Napier Road (SZ 649988) (Portsmouth Museum Accession Number 2007/206) Watching brief

Southampton Archaeology Unit observed groundworks. The site formed part of Dock Mill, a windmill and housing for workers constructed in 1816 by the Dock Mill Society. The mill stood slightly to the east of the present site and was demolished in 1923; a group of cottages, once belonging to the mill, survive. The mill access road and footings of an outbuilding were recorded.

Wymering

South Wymering Farm, Medina Road (SU 649055) (Portsmouth Museum Accession Number 2007/30)

Building recording

Southampton Archaeology Unit carried out a building record of the last remaining agricultural building. It was probably built as a stable in the early 19th century, and was of flint construction with brick quoins and edgings, and had at least one double door at the north end of its west wall.

SOUTHAMPTON

Back of the Walls, Friary Gate (SU 442103 111023) (SOU 1395; SCC Accession Number A.2007.38)

Building recording

Southampton Archaeology Unit carried out a programme of archaeological investigations and recording on aspects of the Friary Gate and the adjacent stretches of the eastern town walls of Southampton.

34 Bitterne Road (SU 434 132) (SOU 1424) Evaluation

A test pit dug by Southampton Archaeology Unit into the backfilled ditch that defended the Roman site of Clausentum in the late 3rd century revealed that the upper part of the ditch was filled with 850mm of mid 20th century deposits. Below that was 1m of silty soils increasing in wetness with depth. A small number of late 19th-early 20th century finds suggested these lower levels were of fairly recent date. Excavation ceased at 0.96m OD, some 2m from the surface. Waterlogged levels of possibly Roman date are likely to lie at greater depth.

84 Bitterne Road West (SU 436 133) (SOU 1447; SCC Accession Number A. 2007.45) Watching brief

Groundworks were observed by Southampton Archaeology Unit within the defended area of Clausentum. Undisturbed natural deposits were observed about 1m below the ground surface. Above them was a 0.2m thick deposit of disturbed natural, and above that a probable plough soil. A number of features were observed cutting the natural gravel; limited investigation produced no dating evidence and they were probably the result of root activity. Finds dating to the Roman period were found in the plough soil. Of interest was a bronze coin of the Emperor Constans, 337 - 350AD from the Trier mint.

Chapel Road, The Deanery School (SU 42671148) (SOU 1277 & 1332; SCC Accession Number A2007.44)

Watching brief, environmental sampling, and excavation

This programme of work by Southampton Archaeology Unit revealed evidence of Prehistoric, Roman, middle Saxon, medieval, post-medieval and modern activity. The prehistoric period was represented by a pit, a ditch, two other possible prehistoric features and a number of layers. The Roman period was represented by a pit and a ditch. Middle Saxon evidence included 15 pits, 67 stake-holes, 71 post-holes and two beam trenches. These formed at least three structures. Evidence of iron-working was found and non-ferrous metal-working was represented by two crucible fragments: one had been used for copper and the other silver. Saxon objects included a pair of tweezers and a ring in copper alloy, a knife and an unusual glass-headed iron pin. Perhaps in 12th/13th century, the area was turned over to agriculture and a ditched field system was established. In the late 18th and early 19th century a number of ponds were dug. Most can be seen on a map of 1846, but one pond does not seem to have been mapped.

Chapel Road, Block B, City College (SU 442681 111709) (SOU 1443; SCC Accession Number A.2007.40)

Evaluation

East of B Block a programme of window sampling was observed by Southampton Archaeology Unit. Archaeological deposits, probably middle Saxon in date, were found between 100mm and 600mm from the surface.

Civic Centre Magistrates Court (SU 441758 112217) (SOU 1429) Building recording

Southampton Archaeology Unit carried out a Level 2 building record on the defendants' dock in Court 3 of the former magistrates court in Southampton Civic Centre. The court was opened in 1933, and the dock was almost certainly part of the original design by architect Berry Webber. It was built near the north end of the courtroom opposite the magistrate's bench, and was constructed with hardwood veneer panels with applied decorative panels. A brass rail went round the top of the dock, with a gap at a door in its north wall. The bench was sited at the south end of the structure, and its floor was raised above that of the courtroom. A stair down to the basement cells was present to the north of the bench. The structure had low projecting wings to the east and west. The east

wing provided head room over the stairwell, but the west wing appeared to be purely decorative, providing a symmetric counterfoil to the east wing.

Highfield Lane, Lepe Cottage (SU 442723 114400) (SOU 1439; SCC Archive Reference A.2007.41)

Building
recording

Recording was carried out by the Southampton Archaeology Unit. The house was the first structure erected in Southampton by the architect Herbert Collins. It was built as a small, one-bay, cottage in about 1921, and made use of second-hand timber in the original build. It was extended on three occasions at some time between 1949 and 1979, in about 1976, and again in about 1982. These works produced a two-bay house with a southern utility extension. The extensions had substantially altered the internal arrangements of the original cottage.

1 – 3 Lawn Road (SU 442680 113610) (SOU 1423; SCC Accession Number A.2007.30) Watching brief
By Southampton Archaeology Unit. Deposits related to the demolition of Portswood House, a late 18th century mansion, were observed and post-medieval pottery was recovered.

1 St Mark's Road (SU 442571 112318) (SOU 1408; SCC Accession Number A.2007.4) Watching brief
Southampton Archaeology Unit investigated three pits of Middle-Saxon date, associated with the trading settlement of Hamwic. They produced evidence for weaving, blacksmithing and bone working, as well as domestic food refuse.

67-71 Millbrook Road East (SU 440750 112400) (SOU 1431; SCC Accession Number A.2007.31) Watching
brief

Southampton Archaeology Unit carried out observations that revealed two post-holes and a small pit containing prehistoric pottery, daub, charcoal, iron slag, burnt flints and worked flint. The features were sealed by a soil layer that contained worked flints, burnt flints, iron slag, prehistoric pottery and a range of medieval pottery. Most of the prehistoric pottery was dated to the early or early/middle Iron Age although a Bronze Age sherd and two late Iron Age or Romano-British sherds were also recovered.

1-3 Northam Road (SU 442530 112173) (SOU 1425; SCC Accession Number A.2007.23) Watching brief
Southampton Archaeology Unit undertook the observations. They revealed early modern and modern deposits only, natural brickearth was not exposed. Two 19th century cellars and their associated walls were exposed at the south and west end of the site. The earliest deposit was probably spoil from the nearby cutting of the 1847 Southampton and Dorchester Railway.

119 Regents Park Road (SU 395 134) (SOU 1435; SCC Accession Number A.2007.32) Watching brief
Southampton Archaeology Unit undertook the observations. Beneath a buried early modern, or post-medieval soil, was a natural gravel interface layer which overlay natural river terrace gravels. A natural palaeochannel was observed at the west of the site. Two other natural features may have been tree throws. Apart from two unstratified pieces of flint (one burnt and one possibly worked), no evidence for the expected prehistoric occupation or exploitation of the site was found. It seems likely that, prior to the mid 19th century, the site was used for pasture.

Royal South Hampshire Hospital (Garton and Jubilee blocks) (SU 442437 112731) (SOU 1456; SCC Archive Reference A.2007.47) Building recording

Southampton Archaeology Unit carried out the recording of part of the hospital prior to demolition. The survey consisted of a three storey "Nightingale ward" block of 1899 with a nurse's station with one bed ward attached. The two were linked at first and second floor levels by bridges. Together they were known in 1899 as the Victoria Jubilee Wing. A two-storey service corridor to the east, and a service block to its south, may have been of the same date. A third storey was added to the corridor at some time prior to 1929. An additional structure was added, probably in about 1911, as an infectious diseases ward. The whole formed part of an evolving complex that had been used as a hospital since 1844.

22-27 St Mary Street (SU 442517 111632) (SOU 1412; SCC Accession Number A2007.1) Evaluation
Southampton Archaeology Unit carried out an evaluation excavation. A single trench of some 25sq m was dug. Four features of uncertain date and a middle Saxon pit were cut into the brickearth. Evidence of medieval activity comprised two pits, a feature and three layers containing a sherd of residual middle Saxon pottery and a sherd of prehistoric pottery. Post-medieval evidence consisted of two pits and a layer.

Western Docks, Graving Dock (No 7 Dock) King George V (SU 439333 112386) (SOU 1433; SCC Archive Reference A.2007.28) Building recording

Southampton Archaeology Unit recorded the dock, listed Grade II, that was constructed between 1931 and 1933. It was built to service the largest contemporary liners, specifically the *Queen Mary*. The dock had been decommissioned at the time of the survey, the caisson had been removed, and it was only possible to survey those parts of the dock above water level. However, a number of historic sources, written and pictorial, allow for a more detailed description of the whole structure to be presented.

Weston Lane, Sun Inn Site (SU 444418 110100) (SOU 1438; SCC Accession Number A.2007.36)

Evaluation

Work was carried out by Southampton Archaeology Unit at the site of the former Sun Inn, within the medieval village of Weston. It revealed a thick layer of soil containing medieval, post-medieval and later pottery. A possible post-hole and a linear feature were found, both of uncertain date.

Weston Lane, Sun Inn Site (SU 444441 110122) (SOU 1451; SCC Accession Number A.2007.42) Building recording

Southampton Archaeology Unit carried out the recording. The building dated from the early-19th century. It may originally have been two small cottages that were subsequently joined to form the Sun Inn. An outhouse was part of the complex by 1867, possibly a stable block. The buildings underwent substantial alterations and rebuildings during the 20th century.

Weston (Archaeological Community Projects) (SOU ????) (SOU 1371; SCC Accession number A.2007.33)

Excavation

Southampton Archaeology Unit conducted Community Archaeology projects in Weston as part of the Shorescapes Project. On Abbey Hill the old line of the road, probably medieval, was investigated. In Weston village the Sun public house garden revealed early post-medieval finds. The shore line of Southampton Water produced evidence of 18th/19th century revetments and an oak drain. In Westwood a Second World War army camp that housed troops and later the Home Guard operating a Z-Battery was surveyed, but excavation on the potential site of the firing positions failed to find any evidence due to later disturbance. Southampton Archaeology Unit report 785

236 Winchester Road (SU 44038 11468) (SOU 1426; SCC Accession Number A.2007.24)

Groundworks exposed modern deposits above natural deposits. Generally the layers sloped down from east to west. Cellars and foundations of the 19th century Northam Lodge and associated outbuildings were exposed at the centre and north-west end of the site.

TEST VALLEY

Andover

RD Park (SU 33000 45700) (Site UID: 58102) Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation was conducted by Museum of London Archaeological Services. In total 175 evaluation trenches were dug revealing a number of features. These comprised an early Bronze Age Beaker burial, a possible early Bronze Age cremation, a prehistoric well, ditches relating to an extensive Roman field system and the remnants of a known parish boundary. This evidence suggests that the site falls within a prehistoric ritual landscape that was subsequently used for pastoral/agricultural purposes.

Roman Way Primary School (SU 36610 47794) (Site UID: 58119) Geophysical survey

A geophysical survey of the site by Wessex Archaeology using a gradiometer recorded the presence of three probable archaeological features. These took the form of broad linear features. In addition, several anomalies relating to deposits of high ferrous or burnt material were noted.

Shepherd's School (SU 36641 47161) (Site UID: 58120) Geophysical survey

Several possible Roman features were identified by a geophysical survey done by Wessex Archaeology. These took the form of broad linear features. Other additional anomalies may relate to archaeological activity although several such anomalies were proved to be caused by modern disturbance.

Kings Somborne

Barn 20m S of Hayes Farmhouse (SU 35713 30826) (Site UID: 7721) Building recording
BAR survey. The survey noted that the barn was originally 17th century in date but was remodelled/rebuilt in the 18th century. No internal divisions survive and the exterior was intended to be weatherboarded. The clasped purlin roof has queen posts and trusses. Two ancillary buildings abutted the north wall of the barn; one was 20th century in date but incorporated parts of a 19th century building, whilst the other dated to between 1841 and 1867.

Little Somborne

Somborne Park Farm (SU 37940 33055) (Site UID: 58132) Watching brief
An archaeological watching brief was carried out by Wessex Archaeology within an area known to contain prehistoric and Roman field systems. A number of new features were identified including early Iron Age quarry pits and an Iron Age enclosure (Fig. 3). This evidence and the artefact assemblage suggest the presence of a small Iron Age farmstead within this enclosure. The inhabitants of this farmstead seem to have been engaged in cereal processing, stock rearing and small scale metal working. Finds recovered included a clay block of kiln furniture, Neolithic worked flints, Iron Age pottery sherds and fragments of quern stones.

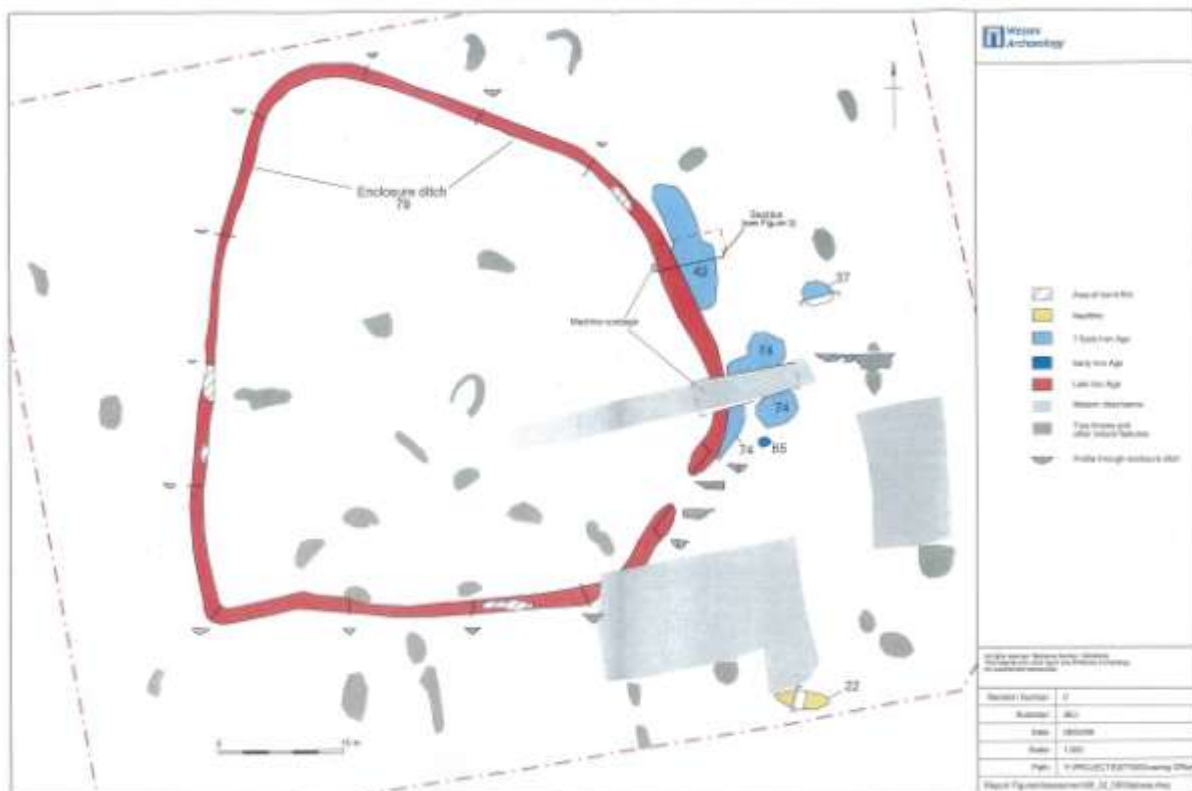


Figure 3 Plan of site and excavated features

Melchet Park and Plaitford

Farm buildings, Manor Farm (SU 27540 20390) (Site UID: 1597) Building recording
Survey conducted as part of pre-application for alterations and demolition by K A Rodwell.

Plaitford Manor Farmhouse (SU 27477 20376) (Site UID: 8042) Building recording
Survey in support of planning application by K A Rodwell.

Granary 10m SW of Plaitford Manor Farmhouse (SU 27454 20353) (Site UID: 8043) Building recording
Survey in support of planning application by K A Rodwell.

Mottisfont

Tithe Barn, beside Glebe Farmhouse (SU 32503 26803) (Site UID: 7896) Building recording
Building survey conducted by E Roberts.

Wellow

Home Farm, Embley Lane (SU 32050 21060) (Site UID: 58087) Building recording
A structural report was commissioned on buildings at Home Farm, Embley Park and carried out by Robert Snowden. The objective of this work was to investigate the suitability of the Victorian garage/stable block for conversion and refurbishment. Although the buildings had been redundant for some time they were found to survive in reasonable condition due to their high initial build quality.

Wherwell

Wherwell Home Guard Club (SU 38855 40956) (Site UID: 58129) Excavation
An excavation by Wessex Archaeology was conducted to retrieve and record an inhumation burial discovered in the car park area of the Home Guard Club. The individual had been buried in a coffin as evidenced by four iron coffin nails. The mature adult male was felt to date to the Late Roman period.

WINCHESTER

Avington

Avington Park (SU 5326 3221) (Site UID: EWC11918) Evaluation
L-P Archaeology investigated a site within the grounds of Avington Park. A single trench revealed evidence of a post-built structure and pits.

Bighton

Bighton (SU 62317 35009) (Site UID: 58084) Excavation
An excavation by a private individual recorded the route of a possible Roman road across Bighton. A medieval pottery sherd, iron horseshoe nail and various flints were noted during the work.

Bishops Waltham

Lynchets at Runnydown Copse (SU 57008 18179) (Site UID: 57717) Topographic survey
An earthwork survey was carried out by Berkshire Archaeological Services.

The White Swan, Bank Street (SU 5549 1752) (Site UID: WINCM: AY323) Evaluation and excavation
AOC Archaeology undertook the work. The earliest phase of activity identified on site occurred during the 13th to 14th century, primarily consisting of numerous pits believed to be excavated for the purpose of waste disposal and brickearth extraction. After a hiatus, activity on site resumed in the 17th to 18th century with presence of further pits with a possible industrial function. A four post temporary structure appears to have been associated with this activity. Sealing this possible industrial activity was a substantial layer of organic soil believed to be associated with small agricultural activity such as market gardening. This soil horizon had subsequently been truncated by the construction of a small brick built cottage at some point in the 18th century. Overall, a high density of archaeological features was identified from the medieval and post-medieval periods.

Compton and Shawford

South Winchester park and ride site (SU 47200 26000) (Site UID: 58083) Evaluation and watching brief
An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Wessex Archaeology. Seventeen trial trenches (seven in the northern field and ten in the southern field) were excavated and these targeted geophysical anomalies that had been identified. In the northern trenches a number of Iron Age to Roman period post-holes and ditches were recorded. The trenches in the southern field discovered a ditched enclosure of Roman date accompanied by a surfaced routeway. Occupation debris from the enclosure suggested settlement.

Fair Oak and Horton Heath

Upper Barn Copse, Fishers Pond (SU 48400 20200) (Site UID: 57962) Field survey

This was carried out by Berkshire Archaeological Services. The scale and character of the eastern boundary of Upper Barn Copse distinguishes it as a significant and potentially early feature. It continues for some 700 metres to the south of the copse and for an unknown distance to the north-west. Earthworks of this type were constructed during various periods, principally the Iron Age, Saxon and medieval periods. The scale of the earthwork is consistent with its interpretation as deer park boundary, while the surviving traces of a western ditch might indicate that it once defended the eastern side of an enclosure of this type.

Crowdhill Copse, Fishers Pond (SU 48600 19750) (Site UID: 57963) Field survey

The features recorded by Berkshire Archaeological Services are confined to the edges of Crowdhill Copse. The curving shape of the copse reflects the alignment of the stream valley, while the banks and ditches defining its margins are relatively narrow with sharp profiles typical of post-medieval woodland boundaries. The stretch of ditch on the eastern side of the copse may mark the position of a similar coppice earthwork that has been largely destroyed. The scale and length of the large bank to the east mark it out as a significant land boundary. The earthwork is certainly of the scale of a deer park boundary, while the surviving traces of the western ditch in Upper Barn Copse might indicate that it once defined the eastern side of an enclosure of this type. If the bank pre-dates the medieval period it is more likely to have served as a major territorial boundary, rather than reflecting land-use and proprietorial rights.

Micheldever

63-67 Church Lane (SU 5140 3921) (Site UID: EWC11947) Evaluation

Context One Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological evaluation comprising three trenches. The evaluation confirmed that Saxon features, indicative of occupation and associated activity, survive on the site.

Otterbourne

A number of topographical surveys were carried out by Berkshire Archaeological Services in Otterbourne Park Wood (see site reports for specific details).

Woodland boundary bank (SU 45775 22517) (Site UID: 57708)

Holloway (SU 45832 22394) (Site UID: 57709)

Woodland boundary bank (SU 46141 22127) (Site UID: 57711)

Site of building (SU 45970 21886) (Site UID: 57712)

Lynchets (SU 46007 21958) (Site UID: 57713)

Lynchets (SU 45900 21969) (Site UID: 57714)

St Cross

Land to south of Hospital of St Cross (SU4759 2772) (Site UID: TBA) Geophysical survey and evaluation
Winchester Archaeological Rescue Group (WARG) undertook the resistivity survey and excavated several test-pits to the south of St Cross Hospital.

Twyford

Twyford School, Twyford (SU4837 2500) (Site UID: TBA) Excavation

Wessex Archaeology carried out investigations following the discovery of human remains during construction works. The remains were found to comprise part of an early Saxon cemetery, possibly of 6th-7th century date.

Winchester

Royal Observer Corps Headquarters, Abbots Road (SU 4837 3099) (Site UID: EWC11967) Buildings recording

Recording of surviving buildings of the former ROC Headquarters, prior to demolition by AOC Archaeology Group. The complex comprised several interlinked blocks. Block A, the Operations Room, was of two stories, with a partial first floor, and a balcony surrounding three sides. The plant rooms - ventilation, heating, electricity, fuel - were located to the rear. Block B to the south-west of Block A comprised the male and female dormitories and lavatories. Block C was the canteen and kitchen. Block D was the offices block.

The Broadway (SU 48480 29343) (Site UID: 57928) Borehole survey, evaluation and ground penetrating radar survey and geophysical survey

A geoarchaeological borehole study was carried out by ARCA (University of Winchester) as part of an archaeological evaluation of the Broadway. Four boreholes were drilled through the base of one of three archaeological trenches. Artefact and biological preservation is excellent in the fine archaeological sediments, while organic preservation in the alluvium at the base of the sequence is also good. Artefacts recovered suggest that an archaeological sequence spanning the Roman and medieval period exists below the Broadway, and that there were at least two structural phases.

Test pit evaluation by Wessex Archaeology revealed significant archaeological remains predominantly Roman and medieval in date. The remains are deeply stratified and complex, and rich in artefactual and biological remains, including well preserved organic remains. The upper-most significant archaeological remains relate to structures defining, and within, medieval St. Mary's Abbey, the northern extent of which may have been identified, along with evidence of the early 14th century chapel of the Holy Trinity. These structures form part of the wider monument of the Abbey and represent its development, from a late Saxon Minster, in the medieval period.

Ground penetrating radar survey carried out by Stratascan.

Geophysical survey in January 2007 revealed possible Roman road.

The Broadway (SU 4849 2934) (Site UID: 63681.03) Evaluation

Wessex Archaeology excavated three trenches, positioned to investigate possible structural remains, located by previous ground-penetrating radar survey. Wall footings of medieval and post-medieval date were interpreted as relating to the northern precinct wall of St Mary's Abbey, and to a 14th century building, possibly the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, located inside the Abbey precinct. Four boreholes were drilled through the base of Test Pit 2. The lowest deposit reached was a mineral silt/clay layer likely to have formed in a floodplain or on stream margins and possibly of Roman or earlier date. Over the alluvium is a 2m thick complex of predominantly fine, waterlogged archaeological sediments. At the base of these sediments are midden/pit fills and structural deposits of probable Roman date. They are overlain by fine rubble, also probably Roman. Further midden deposits overly the rubble, of medieval date. A wood/chalk structural layer seals the preceding archaeological levels. Above this layer lie coarse archaeological deposits formed by the demolition of surrounding structures.

Winchester Library, Jewry Street (Site UID: 58081) (SU 48021 29794) Excavation

An excavation carried out by Oxford Archaeology recorded a variety of features. These comprised a heavily disturbed Roman road, shallow cellars of late Saxon and medieval date, medieval pits and the entrance to a World War Two air raid shelter.

St Gertrude's Chapel, Nun's Walk (SU 4907 3142) (Site UID: EWC11972) Earthwork and geophysical surveys

Surveys were carried out by ARCA (University of Winchester) as part of a scheme to enhance the interpretation of the site and to inform its future management. The combined results suggest that the site consisted of a simple single-celled chapel, probably with an apsidal east end. It had an enclosed yard immediately adjacent to its southern wall. The yard was surrounded by a bank and ditch. The ditch probably drained into the nearby water channels. The entire complex seems to have been protected by a revetment or bank that shielded it from encroachment by nearby watercourses. This bank was doubled up on the northern side of the site. Access to the chapel was gained via a metalled track connected to Nun's Walk.

Former pumping station, Romsey Road (SU4748 2946) (Site UID: EWC12005) Archaeological evaluation and watching brief

Wessex Archaeology undertook an evaluation that established that the two former reservoirs on the site would have destroyed any archaeological features in those locations. However, between the reservoirs a former topsoil was located; this contained prehistoric worked flints and medieval/post-medieval pottery. During the subsequent watching brief, two possible ditches were found in section in the south-east corner of the site. One was substantial and was possibly part of the medieval western suburb boundary.

Winchester Library (SU 48024 29765) (Site UID: 8857) Building recording

The building recording was in relation to the redevelopment of the building. The Library was constructed as a Corn Exchange and Agricultural Market in 1836-8 to the design of Owen Browne Carter. The Front Range facing Jewry Street is Italianate and neo-classical in style with a Tuscan portico. Behind the Front Range were industrial style granary side wings with cast-iron and brick vaulted floors to support stored grain and a partially covered central market with a large open circular courtyard. The original circular atrium was built and survived

to at least 1854. The circular roof was replaced with a glazed triple ridge roof sometime between 1854 and 1871 and then in 1907 the central hall was raised in height and a flat concrete roof supported by two large girder trusses with a central glazed lantern was added. Part of the north end of the facade was demolished to accommodate a new shopfront at the same time. The shop survived until the 1950s and the shop facade was rebuilt in the original style in the 1960s. After 1915 the main building was used for public entertainment being at various times a theatre, cinema and dance Hall before becoming a library in 1936. The brick vaults and cast-iron beams in the side wings were removed in the 1960s or 70s during extensive remodelling. However, the arcades of three cast-iron Tuscan columns on either side of the hall survived behind later walling and were exposed during the works. Only the central northern column was missing and this had been removed to allow the construction of a proscenium arch with a stage in the wing and auditorium in the hall. The side wings were formerly brick vaulted with cast-iron joists and columns like the front range basement. The works also revealed attached relief plaster mouldings on the upper walls of the hall which had been hidden behind the 1970s interior and were probably added around 1915 as part of the theatre decor.

The Winchester Hotel, Worthy Road (SU4791 3028) (Site UID: TBA) Excavation
Work by Wessex Archaeology was adjacent to the 1967-72 Lankhills Roman cemetery site prior to the erection of a new accommodation building. Some 40 graves, or possible graves, were excavated many accompanied by grave goods.

Kings Worthy

Kings Worthy Primary School, Kings Worthy (SU 4921 3292) (Site UID: TBA) Excavation and watching brief
Archaeology South-East carried out work during an extension to the school. The site is part of an enclosed Iron Age settlement, as revealed in this excavation and by an excavation on adjacent land in previous years. Evidence for late prehistoric activity comprising ditches, a trackway (seen previously on aerial photographs to the north), a rectilinear enclosure and a large post-built circular structure was revealed.

Former Royal Observer corps HQ, Kings Worthy (SU 4837 3098) (Site Code: WINCM: AY 339) Building recording
A programme of Historic Building Recording was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group on the former Royal Observer Corps Headquarters. The building was constructed to a design by Flight Lieutenant Tebbit of Flight Command, and is one of ten built around the country in 1942. There is a central operations centre of two storey's, with three attendant one-storey blocks for accommodation, office space and a canteen. The Royal Observer Corps Headquarters is a good example of a purpose-built building relating to the wartime air defence of Britain, of which few examples survive.

FINDS REPORTED TO THE PORTABLE ANTIQUITIES SCHEME IN 2007

By Rob Webley

A total of 1844 Hampshire finds were recorded on the Portable Antiquities Scheme database during 2007.

- These were from all periods from the Palaeolithic to c. 1800 AD; with the following breakdown: Stone Age (5%), Bronze Age (1%), Iron Age (2%), Roman (47%), Early-medieval (4%), Medieval (20%) and Post-medieval (21%).
- They were made from a range of materials: metal (91%, of which copper alloys, 67%), pottery (3%) and worked stone (6%).
- Most finds were discovered while metal-detecting (94%), some as 'eyes only' surface finds; most others were discovered through gardening (1%), fieldwalking (3%) or as other chance finds (2%).

Many other finds examined by the Hampshire Finds Liaison Officer and their colleagues were not recorded – generally finds that post-date 1700 AD. The artefacts described below are considered to be particularly interesting examples reported to the Scheme during 2007. The PAS database number (Find ID) is included in each description. The online database contains more detailed information about each object and colour photographs (<http://www.findsdatabase.org.uk>).

Principal finds

Neolithic axe from Martin CP (HAMP-008852)



A knapped flint axe of Neolithic date measuring 173mm by 70.8mm by 35mm and weighing 406g. The implement is a mixture of light grey and weathered white on its surface. It is symmetrical in plan, with slightly serpentine edges when viewed from the side; the longitudinal edges have been slightly 'battered'. The axe is sub-lozengiform in cross section. Some of the features suggest that it might not have been fully finished; although both faces have been knapped over the entire surface so that no cortex survives, there is no evidence of grinding.

Middle Bronze Age bracelet/arm-ring from Binsted CP (HAMP-C73581)



A cast copper-alloy penannular bracelet measuring 63mm by 54mm by 8mm (*Portable Antiquities Scheme and Treasure Annual Report 2007*). Such 'Liss-type' bracelets are characterised by the form of the incised

decoration. This example has multiple zones of geometric decoration: pairs of surmounted lozenges, alternately with chevrons, between groups of five or six transverse grooves. These rare bracelets are concentrated in the southern counties of Hampshire, Wiltshire, Dorset and West Sussex, with examples also known from Suffolk and Norfolk.

Late Bronze Age artefact hoard from Amport CP (HAMP-4DE734 etc./2007 T704)



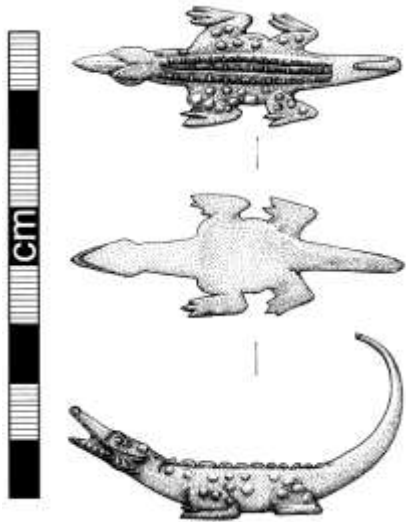
A dispersed hoard consisting of six cast copper-alloy axes (*Portable Antiquities Scheme and Treasure Annual Report 2007*). There are three palstave axes of the transitional type, and three socketed axes of south-eastern type. The socketed axes broadly date the hoard to the Ewart Park metal phase (1000-800 BC). However, the transitional palstaves may be slightly earlier in date and may have been in circulation for some time before being deposited. The hoard is being acquired by Hampshire County Museums Service.

Iron Age coin from Micheldever CP (HAMP-6152A2)



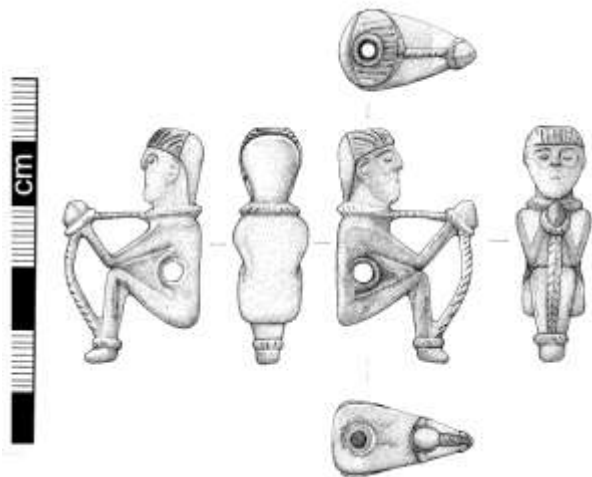
A cast copper-alloy potin measuring 18.3mm by 3.3mm and weighing 3.66g (Allen *et al.* (eds.) 2008, 265; ref. 6). The obverse depicts a stylised head facing right, while the reverse shows a central ring containing a dot with a boar above and pellets and a torc below. These 1st-century BC Gaulish coins are rare, with fewer than a dozen recorded from Britain to date. They were thought to be of the Suessiones tribe, but have recently had their production ascribed to Belgium. Another example is held in the collections of Winchester Museums Service.

Roman crocodile figurine from Wherwell CP (HAMP-453C46)



A cast copper-alloy zoomorphic figurine in the form of a crocodile (Worrell 2007, 338-339; ref. 36; Cunliffe and Poole 2008, 117-118; ref. 1.17; *Portable Antiquities Scheme and Treasure Annual Report 2007*). It measures 56.6mm by 21.5mm by 8.95mm and weighs 25.55g. The animal is very well moulded, with its neck, head and tail rising upwards from a flat underbelly. The head tapers to a snout. Teeth are delineated in an open jaw and the eyes are raised mouldings. The upper surface is decorated with engraved lines and punches to render the animal's leathery skin. The greyer colour of the underside of the body suggests that the figurine might have been soldered to another surface, perhaps as part of a scene; although it does function as a standalone piece. It perhaps formed part of an imported Nilotic group, suggestive of local interest in the cult of Isis. Elsewhere, Roman representations of crocodiles occur on coins of Augustus and in statue form at Hadrian's villa at Tivoli.

Roman bound captive figurine from Andover CP (HAMP-378231)



A cast copper-alloy figurine representing a bound slave (Worrell 2008, 365-366; ref. 15; *Portable Antiquities Scheme and Treasure Annual Report 2007*). The small artefact measures 33.9mm by 20.7mm by 12.2mm and weighs 16.93g. The naked captive is crouching with his legs drawn up and together and his elbows on his knees. His arms are flexed with the hands clasped together. The posture is dictated by the shackles he bears: a rope connects his neck, hands and feet, with a loop around these three areas. There is a large circular perforation that travels horizontally through the stomach. This is met by a similar perpendicular hole travelling vertically from the captive's head to his bottom. The hair is styled in a distinctively 'Celtic' way with the hair brushed back from the forehead. To date, 16 bound captive figurines have been found across the empire and

classified by Ralph Jackson. This find currently represents the most southerly example of Jackson's (2005, 145) Type II figurine found in Britain. The artefact has been acquired by Hampshire County Museums Service.

Roman contemporary copy of an as of Otacilia Severa from Crondall CP (SUR-EC7923)



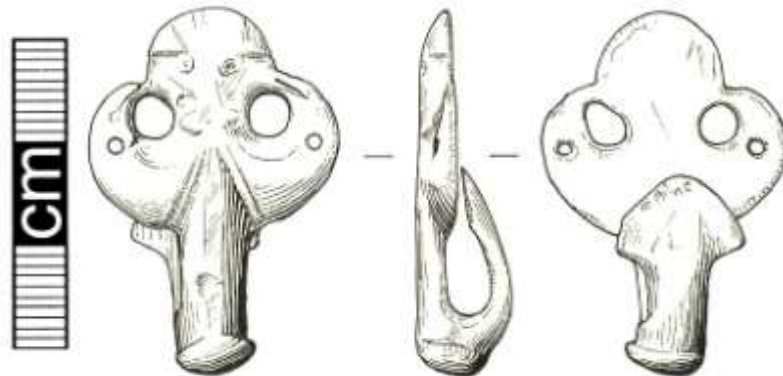
This cast copper-alloy imitation has a diameter of 22.3mm and weighs 4.89g (Allen *et al.* (eds.) 2008, 268; ref. 36). It bears a bust of Otacilia Severa (wife of Philip I (AD 244-249)) on the obverse and a head of Nero (AD 54-68) on the reverse. Third-century light-weight base-metal imitations such as this are known as 'Limesfalsa', based on initial examples found on the Roman continental frontier. Also known from Caerleon, the latest published examples are of Gordian III (AD 238-244). This coin, however, demonstrates the persistence of such coins into the late 240s.

Roman radiate of Carausius from Greywell CP (SUR-372B61)



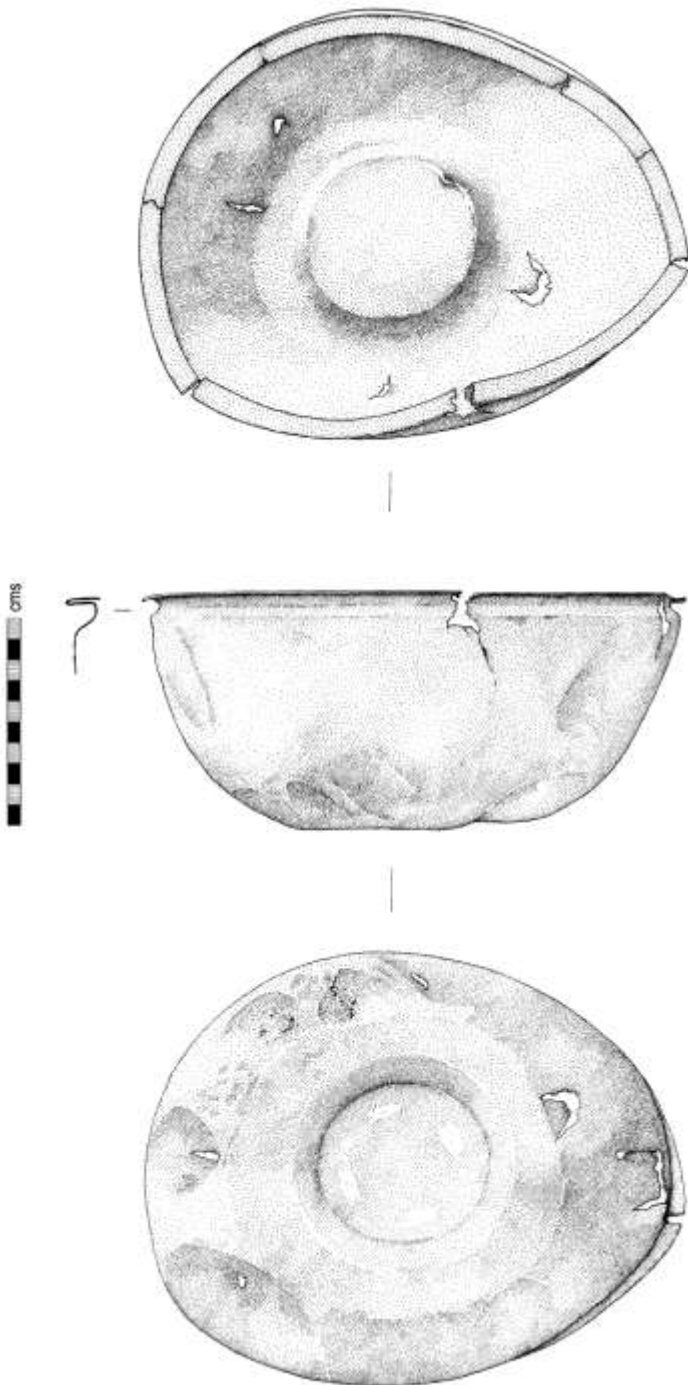
This copper-alloy coin has a diameter of 22.3mm and weighs 3.54g (Allen *et al.* (eds.) 2008, 268; ref. 39). The obverse shows the usurper Carausius (AD 286-293) facing right wearing the 'radiate' crown (formed of the sun's rays). On the reverse is either the goddess Salus or Tutela standing left sacrificing over an altar. The coin is a rare British find having been struck at Rouen in Roman Gaul.

Early-medieval scabbard chape from Greywell CP (SUR-72CF23)



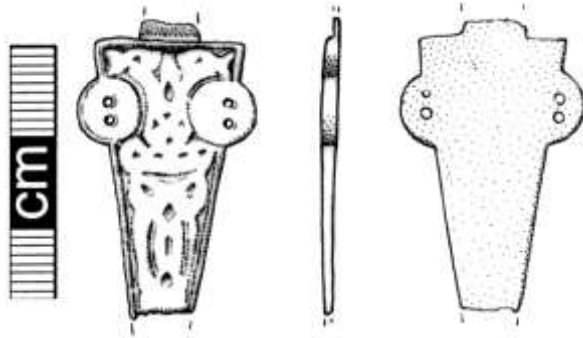
A cast copper-alloy openwork Frankish scabbard chape (Geake 2008, 322). The object measures 35.3mm by 24.7mm by 9.6mm and weighs 8.88g. The slightly worn decorative details comprise a human head, probably helmeted, with ring-and-dot eyes. Above the eyes are vertical grooves above a horizontal band. On each side of the head is a beaked bird-like head, each with a voided eye. Between these heads is a narrow extension which emerges from a V-shaped terminal and which curves around the back of the object to end in a triangular expansion. This protrusion formed a clasp for the scabbard.

Early-medieval hanging bowl from Kimpton CP (HAMP-6C1ED2)



A copper-alloy sheet metal bowl of 7th-century date, squashed post deposition. The artefact measures 258mm by 206mm by 1.1mm and weighs 345g. The bowl is seemingly plain and features three perforations for suspension, as opposed to hooked mounts or escutcheons. The bowl was upturned when found with human remains underneath it: five human skull fragments and two hand/foot bones. This is consistent with the mortuary context in which many hanging bowls have been found (Brenan 1991, 42). Seemingly isolated, it was deposited within a wider landscape populated by prehistoric earthworks, including ring ditches. The object has been donated to Hampshire County Museums Service.

Early-medieval clasp from Droxford CP (HAMP-BAA204)



An incomplete cast copper-alloy hinge or clasp of 7th-century date. The artefact measures 32.7mm by 20.35mm by 2.2mm and weighs 5.2g. It is presumed that the object would have had a circular terminal; it is now broken. There is a pair of circles just below the attachment end, half of each of which protrude from the edge of the clasp. These circles seem to imitate bosses or jewel settings on more ornate clasps, which in turn echo similar decoration on triangular buckles. The circles are both perforated twice, presumably for attachment. The flat upper surface is decorated in low relief. Within a border incised around the edges and circles is an ornately interlaced pair of serpents. The heads of the serpents are positioned back-to-back at the attachment end and their mouths and eyes are delineated. A parallel with similar decoration is illustrated in The British Museum and Smith (1923, 76; fig. 89).

Early-medieval penny of Cuthred from Ropley CP (SUR-013CA3)



This incomplete silver coin measures 18.6mm in diameter and weighs 1.3g (Geake 2008, 322-323). It was struck at Canterbury by the moneyer Sigebeorht for King Cuthred of Kent (798-807). The obverse shows a tribrach, each branch ending in an open circle and dividing the inscription: 'CVÐ-RED REX' (King Cuthred). In the centre of the tribrach three wedges form a 'propeller' with a central pellet and a pellet in each angle. On the reverse another tribrach with bifurcated branches whose strands curve back on themselves divides the inscription of 'SIG-EBE-RHT'. Coins of Cuthred are very rare; this 'non-portrait' type can be dated to c. 802 to c. 804.

Late Early-medieval halfpenny of Eadred from Crawley CP (HAMP-422CF4)



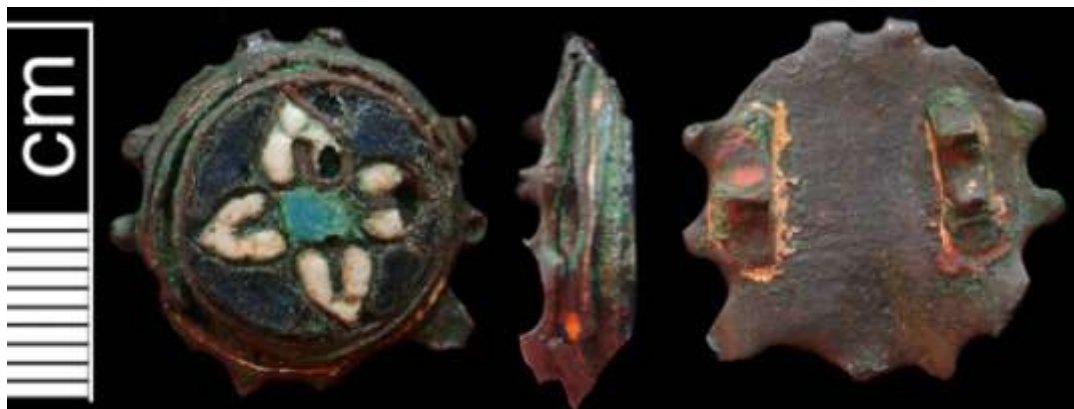
This incomplete silver coin measures 14.8mm in diameter, 0.5mm in thickness, and weighs 0.5g. The obverse shows a twelve-petalled flower within circular border and bears the inscription '+ EADRED REX' (King Eadred). The reverse shows the moneyer's name in two lines with a row of three crosses between; the moneyer is Martin. Coins of Eadred (946-955) are very rare.

Late Early-medieval strap-end from Wonston CP (HAMP-A3A7D0)



A cast copper-alloy strap-end of 10th- to 11th-century date. The artefact measures 36.8mm by 23.2mm by 10.1mm and weighs 16.9g. It consists of a sub-oval convex body, from one end of which protrudes an expanding, trapezoidal attachment plate. The body is decorated in the Winchester style, taking the form of an ornately moulded animal mask emitting acanthus sprays. The decoration is openwork and the mask is upside-down when the attachment end is at the top. This is an unusual variant of a tongue-shaped strap-end.

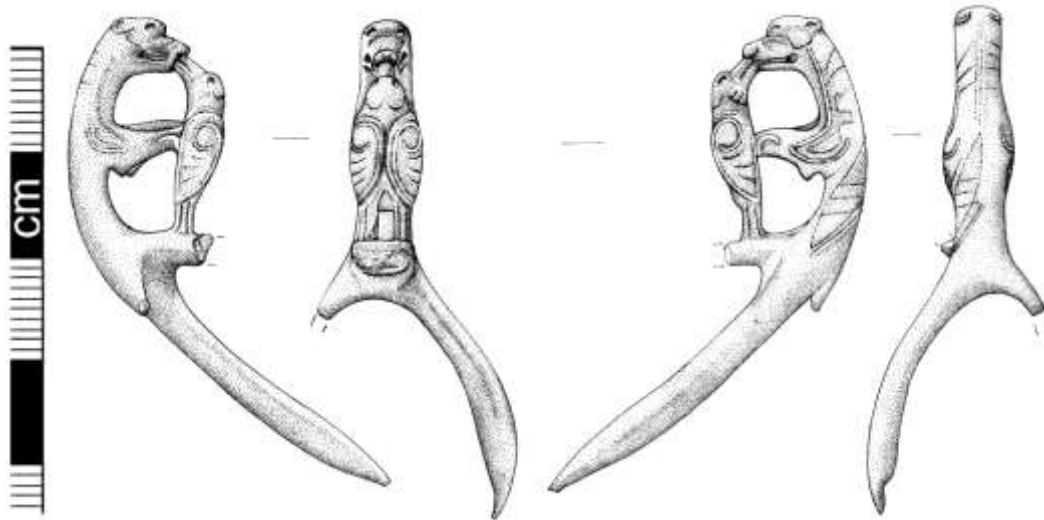
Late Early-medieval cloisonné disc brooch from Cheriton CP (HAMP-0F7312)



A cast copper-alloy cloisonné disc brooch of 10th- to 11th-century date. The object has a diameter of 22.0mm, is up to 6.0mm thick, and weighs 3.75g. The circular brooch has 12 evenly spaced semicircular lobes around the circumference, all but one of which is damaged and incomplete. The centre of the brooch is decorated with a

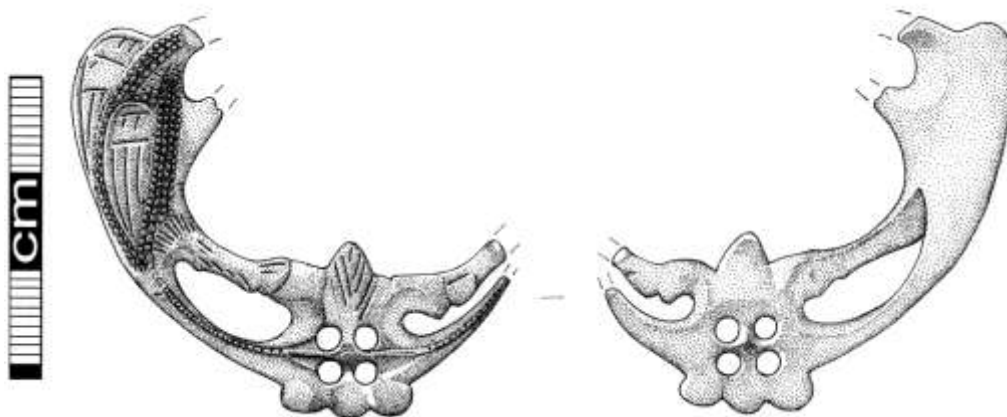
floral motif of interlocking wire cells filled with enamel. There is a sub-circular setting filled with light blue enamel at the centre surrounded by four 'heart-shaped' petals; the petals are filled with white enamel, some of which is now missing. The remainder of the circular decorative zone is filled with dark blue enamel, held in place by a raised copper-alloy border which has traces of gilding. The lower surface of the brooch has the remains of the applied hinge lug and catch-plate, and traces of gilding adhere to the edges.

Late Early-medieval / Medieval zoomorphic mount from Headbourne Worthy CP (HAMP-1CA901)



A cast copper-alloy artefact featuring two creatures locked together: perhaps a bear and a bird. The object measures 42.5mm by 39.3mm by 7.2mm and weighs 11.83g. The creatures sit on a platform from which three tines emerge; these appear to be structural, although it is uncertain as to what the larger object to which this piece belonged would have been. The animals are both well moulded and decorated with silver inlay; the style may suggest a Romanesque date.

Medieval annular brooch from Wherwell CP (HAMP-384B46)



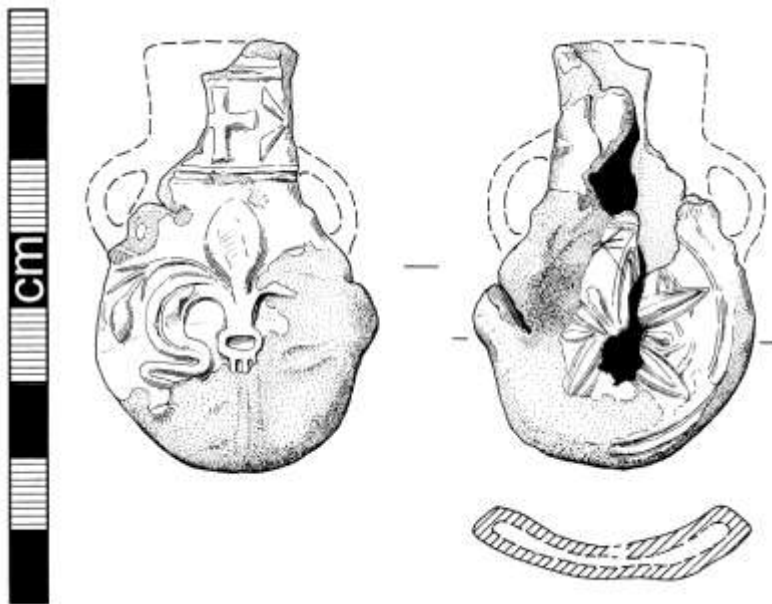
An incomplete cast copper-alloy annular brooch originally formed of two moulded dragons, or wyverns. The surviving brooch measures 38.0mm by 32.6mm by 9.0mm and weighs 9.93g. The upper surface of this brooch is finely decorated through punching and engraving. Zoomorphic annular brooches are rare, as are those depicting a dragon and a man. Examples illustrated in Alexander and Binski (eds.) (1987, 483; ref. 641) bear similar decoration but are arguably of lesser workmanship than this fragment. Intriguingly, the village in which this object was found is one associated with the legendary wyvern with a rooster's head - a 'cockatrice'.

Medieval seal matrix from Nether Wallop CP (HAMP-E43D58)



A cast copper-alloy conical seal matrix with engraved shield device (Wallop Field Group Occasional Papers). The object is 20.1mm long and weighs 11.35g; the die is 20.8mm in diameter. The personal inscription reads: 'S' TOM?AS WELLOP' (Seal of Thomas Wellop). It would seem that this seal matrix was not lost far from its point of use. 'Wellop' was a common rendering for 'Wallop' in the 13th and 14th centuries. Further, a Thomas Wallop (c. 1325-1361) is known to have been from the area: his son, John, was born in Nether Wallop in 1351. This date is consistent with the object's form.

Medieval ampulla from Binsted CP (BERK-E3B315)



An incomplete cast lead pilgrim's ampulla of medieval date. The artefact measures 61.3mm by 41mm and weighs 61.5g. The circular body is largely complete and bears a compass-drawn flower on one side and a fleur-de-lis on the other, above which is a cross pattée. The neck and suspension lugs have received considerable damage. A similar ampulla is known from London (Spencer 1998, 205-206; ref. 214b). Furthermore, Geoff Egan (Museum of London) has commented that the ampulla is very similar to a design for which a mould was found during excavations of a medieval workshop in Akko (Acre) in Israel. Intriguingly, the church local to this find houses an effigy of a crusader, Richard de Westcote (Richard de la Bere) who was said to have taken part in the Seventh Crusade (1270-1272) under Edward I. The object has been donated to Hampshire County Museums Service.



A hoard consisting of three late medieval silver coins: a pair of Burgundian *double patards* and a groat of Henry VII (*Portable Antiquities Scheme and Treasure Annual Report 2007*). The *double patards* are both of Charles the Bold (1467-1477), and refer to him as Duke of Brabant on one, and as Count of Flanders on the other. In 1469, following an agreement made between Edward IV and Charles the Bold, these coins were made legal tender in England and remained so for over 60 years afterwards; they are found in hoards (in steadily declining numbers) until well into Henry VIII's reign. The metal is not quite sterling value, so although they were the same size as an English groat, they may have passed for a little less than four pence. The Henry VII groat is the latest of the three coins, being struck between 1485 and 1490. The hoard has been donated to Hampshire County Museums Service.

Acknowledgements

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HAMPSHIRE COUNTY MUSEUMS SERVICE 2007

By Kay Ainsworth

A selection of the items relevant to the County of Hampshire brought to the Hampshire County Museums Service by the general public for identification.

Abbreviations

ALTCM	Alton Curtis Museum	ESLEM	Eastleigh Museum
ANDAM	Andover Museum	FRHFM	Fareham Museum
BSKWM	Basingstoke Willis Museum	GOSPM	Gosport Museum
CHRRH	Christchurch Red House Museum	HVNHM	Havant Museum

Alton, Blacknest SU 793 425 ALTCM 1608

14th century copper alloy strap end with a trefoil terminal, the plate is decorated with triangles within an oblong panel

Alton, Blacknest ALTCM 1632

16th-17th century Border Ware sherds

ALTCM 1644 N/P

17th century copper alloy token. Obv: Initials F.M of issuer Francis Mabblerley. Rev: Farnham Fishmonger's arms

ALTCM 1676 N/P

17th century Border ware chafing dish sherds

Alton, Garden of High Ridge SU 706 791 ALTCM 1700

17th century iron key with kidney shaped bow, solid stem and symmetrical bit

Alton, Mt Pleasant A-S Cemetery ALTCM 1703

(1) Anglo-Saxon 5th-6th century copper alloy gilded button brooch. (2) Anglo-Saxon 5th-6th century copper alloy disc brooch with ring & dot decoration (3) Copper alloy twisted wire ring, could be Anglo-Saxon.

Amport ANDAM 1692

17th century face-sherd from a Bartmann (Bellarmine) jug

ANDAM 1721 N/P

Roman, lozenge shaped plate brooch. The central panel is divided into four quarters which probably once held enamel, one terminal broken

Boldre, Rose Cottage garden CHRRH 1168

17th-18th century iron carpenter's axe with triangular shaped socket

Bishopstoke, garden of Itchen Ave ESLEM 894

16th century triangular lead weight with 'Tudor Rose' decoration

Christchurch, garden of Dragon Way CHRRH 1186

Post Medieval sherds including a 17th century Bartman (Bellarmine) jug sherd

Eastleigh, ESLEM 923 N/P

(1) Elizabeth 1st silver threepence, Obv: portrait of queen. Rev: shield with cross. (2) Henry III silver penny. Obv: bust facing crowned. Rev: Longcross with pellets

Fareham FRHFM 1534

17th century copper alloy token. Obv: George & Dragon, legend William Hack. Rev: His half penny in a circle, Titchfield dated 1668

Fareham, Chilling beach, Titchfield FRHFM 1526

Palaeolithic flint 'rough-out' axe

Funtley, River Lane area FRHFM 1528

13th century lead Papal Bulla piece possibly Pope Alexander IV

GOSPM 1863 N/P

Roman coin of Tiberius. Obv: Laureate head of Tiberius. Rev: almost totally worn but letters S./C can be identified

Havant SU 738 077 HVNHM 1787

Bronze Age copper alloy palstave A2006.99 (2) Post medieval copper alloy crotal bell A2006.98

Heckfield, Garstones Wood SKWM 1807

A Mesolithic assemblage of 67 pieces of flint consisting of cores, scrapers, points, blades and microliths

Hurstbourne Priors Churchyard ANDAM 1698

A collection of Roman pottery consisting of Black Burnished ware, Alice Holt, and a small amount of Medieval pottery, Medieval and Post Medieval tile

Linwood Forest CHRRH 1237

Roman 3rd-4th century greyware sherds from large storage jars, bowls and jars

North Waltham BSKWM 1842

Roman coin of Hadrian. Obv: Laureate bust facing right. Rev: possibly Mars helmeted with spear, but very worn. Coin of Trajan. Obv: Laureate bust facing right. Rev: Fortuna seated left

Oakley BSKWM 1862

16-17th century bronze pot leg from a cauldron, skillet or ewer

Odiham, Manor House College garden BSKWM 1783

17th century copper alloy token produced for Francis Baker of the Draper's Arms in Odiham. One side has the initials F.S.B, the legend Odiham, Hampshire. The other side, the name Francis Baker

Overton, Sheep Fair Site that fronted Greyhound Lane BSKWM 1807

(1) 14th century brass jetton copying the ship that appears on the Calais noble of Edward III. (2) Three 16th century brass jettons. Obv: lion of St Mark. Rev: Orb surmounted by cross with a double tressure of three arches. Blundered legend. (3) 16th century brass jetton. Obv: Open jewelled crown. Rev: fleur de lis within tressures of three arches. (4) 16th century brass jetton. Obv: Type of ship derived from the Calais noble of Edward III. Rev: Lozenge shaped shield with four fleur de lis. (5) Two 16th century brass jettons. Obv: Triquetra of fleur de Lis with crowns interstices. Rev: Crown topped with trilobes, Hans Schultes. (6) 16th century brass jetton. Obv: heater shield with arms of France. Rev: Cross topped orb within trilobe. (7) 16th century brass jetton. Obv: Triquetra of fleur de lis with crowns interstices. Rev: Cross topped orb within trilobes. Border of vertical bars on both sides. (8) 17th century small brass jetton. Obv: Classical head. Rev: Cross topped orb within trilobe. Hans Schultes. (9) 17th century small brass English token, issuer illegible. Obv: His half penny XXX dated 1666. Rev: a shield. (10) 18th century small brass token. Obv: laureated head of Louis of France. Rev: almost illegible but a scene with a ship. (11) Small brass jetton with a ship, illegible. (12) Medieval silver coin probably Henry IV, very worn. (13) Copper coin of Charles II. (14) Two silver Venetian coins possibly issued in the reign of Doge Marco Foscarini 1762-63. Obv: Christ standing in Blessing. Rev: Lion of St Mark with the Doge. The bulk of this collection was found on the Sheep Fair Site but a couple of coins/tokens were found in the vicinity.

Privett. Found on farm land HVNHM 1809

Neolithic flint chipped axe

St Marybourne ANDAM 1655

A collection of Roman coins from St Marybourne & other local sites. Very worn

Vernhams Dean ANDAM 1699

Roman coin of Constantine. Obv: Laureate head of Constantine. Rev: Two soldiers holding one standard. Very worn

Weston Corbett, Reeds House Farm BSKWM 1847

Roman knife handle with linear and punch dot decoration terminating with a loop. Blade missing