

Archaeology in Hampshire



Annual Report 2009

INTRODUCTION

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 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 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 <http://www.fieldclub.hants.org.uk/>

Developments in technology have forced a re-think about the most efficient way to go about the publication of interim statements and it was decided that an electronic format (i.e. a PDF document) provided a convenient and cost-effective solution. It also offers the option of printing only what is required.

The structure and content of the report

The report is organized by District and then alphabetically by location. Individual entries consist of a location that includes a grid reference. This is followed by an identifier, usually a *Site UID*, which links it to a record held in the AHBR database. The records for Southampton, Portsmouth and Winchester have also provided information about work carried out in these cities and identifiers that relate to their respective databases are given. It is through the identifier that further information about a particular project can be acquired.

In addition to archaeological fieldwork the report includes records of building surveys. Survey projects that encompass large numbers of sites, for example by the Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology or Berkshire Archaeological Surveys are also included.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL MUSEUM'S SERVICE IDENTIFICATIONS

Hampshire County Council Museum's Service have for many years offered an identification service for the general public and a list of finds from the various museums in the county is included in the Annual Report.

THE PORTABLE ANTIQUITIES SCHEME (PAS)

A number of local societies already publish a selection of the finds recorded on the PAS database for their county. Rob Webley, the Finds Liaison Officer for Hampshire, has kindly agreed to compile a selection for 2009 showcasing some of the most interesting and important finds. These range in date from prehistory through to late medieval times and include 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. Hampshire County Council and the Hampshire Field Club are acknowledged for financial assistance. I am particularly indebted to the Archaeology staff at the Environment Department (HCC), especially David Hopkins, Thomas Sunley and Alex Godden, for providing information from the AHBR database, in addition to proof reading and other assistance during the preparation of the report. I am grateful to the various archaeological organisations, both amateur and professional, of which there are too many to acknowledge individually, that provided me with summaries of their work. I would also like to acknowledge the help of Jennifer Macey (Portsmouth City Council), Tracy Mathews (Winchester Museums Service), Ingrid Peckham (Southampton City Council), and Dr Andy Russel (Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit) for assembling information from their respective databases. Thanks must go to Rob Webley for bringing together so admirably the selections of PAS finds. Kay Ainsworth (Hampshire County Council Museum's Service) contributed lists of identifications from the county's museums for which she is thanked. I am also grateful to Roy Entwistle (Berkshire Archaeological Services) for making the survey reports for the East Hampshire Area of Natural Beauty available. Finally I would like to offer my gratitude to Dave Allen for helping to organize the project and to offer advice whenever required.

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Front cover Early-medieval *solidus* from Breamore CP

BASINGSTOKE AND DEANE

North Waltham

Land off Popham Lane (SU 56775 45430) (Site UID: 60465) Geophysical survey

A geophysical survey was carried out by Wessex Archaeology. This work identified a number of possible archaeological anomalies including pit-like features and linears that may relate to ridge and furrow agriculture. Most of these features were concentrated in the southern part of the survey area.

Old Basing and Lychpit

West Gatehouse, Basing House (SU 66177 52550) (Site UID: 60473) Excavation

An excavation was conducted by Hampshire Museum's Service on the West Gatehouse approach to the bailey at Old Basing House with the purpose of revealing the plan of the bridge and gate in advance of the construction of a new footbridge (Fig. 1). The work involved volunteers and an area encompassing 26m x 15m was opened, incorporating the known remains of the four-tower gatehouse on the inner (bailey) side and the slightly less apparent footings of the bridge abutment on the outer. There is evidence that the area was dug into previously on several occasions resulting in considerable disturbance. The gate passage was far less disturbed, and had been covered by a 200mm depth of soil. Following the removal of this soil layer, the underlying layers, including spreads of mortar, crushed brick, and small pebbles, were all considered to be road metalling or make-up still in situ. Perhaps the best clue to the original Tudor/Stuart ground level was a small patch of flint cobble adjacent to the south-east tower. This is presumed to be the survivor of a much larger spread and had evidence for wheel ruts tracking into the gateway.



Fig. 1 Bird's-eye-view of the excavation from the east. The southern tower bases sit in a shallow 'dish' which probably represents a 1970s attempt to make them more visible. The gate passage is in situ material and layers of metalling and road make-up are visible. Large flint cobble is present beside the south-east tower base (lower left) and on the far side (between the two central figures) (Photograph: Hampshire County Council)

The purpose of the four buttresses, at the inner corners of the towers was not clear. None survived above the assumed Tudor ground level and the south-east feature had clearly been tracked across by heavy traffic. A trench had been dug between the western examples, which allowed a view of the cross-section of road make up and metalling. A compact surface of mixed flint cobble and pebble metalling was revealed in plan and this was also examined between the approach walls to the missing bridge. Wheel ruts, or drainage channels, were visible in this material also. Cleaning of the slope down into the ditch revealed that an earlier road level existed at a depth of 400mm. This was composed mainly of small flint pebble metalling, covered with distinctive light brown silt. The sequence suggests that this lower road surface also existed between the brick flanking walls. At the foot of the slope the brick 'springers' for the bridge were traced across the full width of the abutment.

On the west side of the ditch (Fig. 2) the flanking walls had also previously been investigated, but the Tudor/Stuart surface in between was well preserved. It consisted of flint cobbles, with wheel ruts and or drainage runnels in evidence. The main route was clearly downhill to the north but parch marks and other indications suggested that the path also continued uphill to the south, probably through a gateway. The cobbles had been covered with a substantial layer of silt. Removal of this material revealed a horseshoe, various nails and a square-framed buckle. A fine example of a Tudor copper alloy thimble also came from this area. Other finds were few. There was a smattering of potsherds and clay pipe fragments, but the generally disturbed nature of things (because of the Edwardian and 1970s work) meant that nearly all of this was redeposited. A small copper alloy buckle plate of 14th-century date and other metal objects were subsequently recovered from the spoil tip.



Fig. 2 The western bridge abutment (Photograph: Hampshire County Council)

Sherborne St. John

Barn at Prewett Farm (SU 61839 53791) (Site UID: 2140) Building recording and evaluation

A photographic record and building recording showed that although parts of the timber frame may date to the late 18th century, the majority of the barn was subject to alterations in the 19th century, with the roof, entrances and windows being of modern origin. This 19th-century re-building work primarily takes the form of the red brick outer walling which would likely have replaced the original weatherboarded exterior. There is also some evidence to suggest that at the same time the brick walling was completed the roof of the barn was raised. An evaluation revealed no archaeological features or artefacts. Both episodes of work were carried out by Thames Valley Archaeological Service.

Silchester

Silchester Insula IX (SU 63850 62553) (Site UID: TBA) Excavation

Silchester Town Life Project (Reading University)

The thirteenth season of excavation of insula ix took place over six weeks between the end of June and early August (Fig. 3). Our principal objectives were the continuation of the excavation of the Claudio-Neronian occupation flanking the two late Iron Age streets in the west of our trench and of the remainder of the late 1st/early 2nd-century buildings and occupation in the east and south-east of the trench.



Fig. 3 overall view of the 2009 excavation trench looking west; the curve of the Iron Age street running north-east/south-west can be seen on the left of the picture, it forms a right angle with the broader street running north-west/south-east. Both streets are flanked by ditches and the line of rubbish pits along the west side of the broader street can be clearly seen in the south-west of the trench (bottom right of the picture)

Period 0: Late Pre-Roman Iron Age *c.* 20/10 BC – *c.* AD 40

We dug a well in the centre of the trench whose original excavation (to a depth of some 2.4m below its contemporary ground surface) and earliest fills appear to be pre-conquest in date. Two pots, originally complete, were placed at the bottom.

Period 1: *c.* AD 40 – *c.* AD 70

The main focus of activity in 2009 was the excavation of the row of large pits and the line of post-holes which flanked the western side of the broader of the two Iron Age streets which was oriented north-west/south-east (Fig. 3). These ranged up to 2m in depth and contained a variety of finds, principally pottery and animal bone. To the north, excavation proceeded on the gullies on either side of the second, north-east trending, Iron Age street as well as on the large pits, comparable in size and fills to those just described, which bordered the street on its northern side.

Just beyond the furthest limits so far traced of this street we discovered a large, deep pit of different character to the others of this period – rectangular, rather than round, and vertical sided with a flat bottom. This contained very few finds; an exception being an almost complete (but broken) Claudian mortarium placed upside down in the lowest fills. This pit closely resembles the latrine pits associated with military forts and fortresses and we cannot exclude a military interpretation for it here in insula ix.



Fig. 4 Early Roman Timber Building 7 - Period 2 rectangular timber-framed building dating to late 1st century AD; located in the south-east of the trench

Period 2: *c.* AD 70/80 – *c.* AD125/50

Excavation continued and was almost completed on the group of timber buildings in the south-east corner of the trench (Fig. 4). One concentration of effort was on that part of ERTB 8 where it bordered the north-south street. The question here is how a building oriented north-east/south-west would connect with the main Roman street, oriented north-south. The resolution of this relationship seems to be in the form of two small, clay-floored booths, each with a truncated frontage onto the street, though the remains of the outer walls themselves had been destroyed by the street-side ditch and a series of post-holes cut along the edge of the street. Their surviving floors were thus triangular in plan. Concentrations of animal bone and pottery, including joining sherds, suggest these spaces served as tabernae. Work on the main room of ERTB 8 revealed dense remains of charcoal and three further tiled hearths, including a large installation in the centre of the building, set on the same alignment as the north-south street.

Major progress was made with the excavation of the gravel yard or lane between the two groups of Period 2 timber buildings. In particular the clay floors of two new rectangular buildings, one oriented almost east-west, the other on a north-east/south-west orientation, began to emerge. The edges of these buildings are difficult to define and there are no clear wall remains.

Discussion

The arrangements of pits flanking the pre-Roman streets recall the similar discoveries found beneath the forum basilica in the 1980s. In the case of insula ix it would appear that we have sampled the remains of two properties or, arguably, late Iron Age 'insulae' in, respectively, the north-west and the south-west corners of the trench. It remains to be seen in 2010 whether the opposite sides of the two streets will yield the same sort of evidence and so allow the possibility of characterising a third property or 'insula'.

Most tantalising of the 2009 discoveries is the military-looking latrine pit. It raises the question whether any more comparable, structural evidence will emerge in 2010 and subsequent seasons. In the meanwhile we are reminded of the large, Claudian timber building found beneath the forum basilica in the 1980s whose initial, military interpretation as a principia was discounted in favour of it having served a civilian role from the outset, as the first forum building of the town.

EAST HANTS

Alton

Cuckoos Corner Roman Site, Neatham (SU 73940 41280) (Site UID: 17450) Geophysical survey
A magnetometry survey was carried out by David Graham in the centre of the mansio and later Roman town area. This work aimed to build upon the findings of the previous resistivity survey which seemed to indicate the presence of roads and a new building. Unfortunately, the results were not consistent and did not provide an easily interpretable pattern related to the expected layout of the mansio and town site. A few ditches and the hint of a possible trackway did show up, along with several pit-like anomalies, but further work would be needed to ascertain the genuine nature of these features.

Treloar College (SU 73110 41080) (Site UID: 60457) Evaluation
Four trial pits were dug by Thames Valley Archaeological Services to monitor development work being undertaken. Two possible gullies were recorded in trial pits 2 and 3, and in trial pit 2 a single flint flake was recovered.

Petersfield

Petersfield School (SU 744 228) (Site Code: A2009.34) Watching brief
Observations were carried out by AOC Archaeology on intrusive groundwork for new sports facilities. A single pit probably dating to the 16th to 17th centuries was recorded in the south of the site. Two undated ditches were also recorded.

EASTLEIGH

Hedge End

Dowd's Farm (SU 448960 114691) (Site UID: TBA) Excavation
Wessex Archaeology carried out a programme of archaeological mitigation on land proposed for development at Dowd's Farm. Previous archaeological evaluation undertaken in 2006 had identified significant prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval/post-medieval remains within the 25ha Site. A programme of archaeological Strip, Map and Record was undertaken on seven main areas (Area A, Area B, Area C, Area E, Area G, Paddock/Area S and the Urban Park).

The Site comprises a remarkable sequence of surviving landscape and occupational features spanning a significantly long period. Much of the Site has suffered to some degree from previous ploughing, such as the interior of the two late Iron Age/early Romano-British ditched enclosures. However, isolated pockets of well-preserved features (Fig. 5) and finds have identified activity and settlement areas within the northern part of the Site, dating from the early prehistoric period. Of particular significance is the system of field boundaries (Fig. 6) and other landscape features throughout the Site, which show a significant degree of continuity, through to the modern period. This is evident in the medieval/post-medieval reuse/recutting of the larger late Iron Age/early Romano-British field boundaries in Areas A, E and the Urban Park Area, and the general orientation of the later medieval and post-medieval pens, field and drainage systems, which closely mirror those of earlier periods. These features have provided a range of environmental material, which will enable the reconstruction of the differing environmental landscapes, which have existed throughout the long use of the Site. The results of the excavations at Dowd's Farm are significant, given the relative scarcity of known archaeological sites within the wider Eastleigh District of Hampshire and will make an important contribution to our historical understanding, both locally and regionally.

FAREHAM

Fareham workhouse, Wickham Road (SU 57967 07083) (Site UID: 55367) Building recording
Building recording was carried out by Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit in advance of development to create new residential properties. Only the 19th-century sections of the building were examined and it was found that much of the external form of the three story cross-shaped building that formed the habitation block survived. In contrast, most of the internal arrangements and fittings had been removed. In addition, most of the service wings built around the perimeter had been removed, except the north-east quadrant which was quite well

preserved. Parts of the south-east quadrant also survived. The unembellished nature of the building was felt to reflect early 19th-century views of the poor.

Undated earthworks (SU 54433 03081) (Site UID: 60125) Observation

A number of earthwork features were observed in this field and were also visible on computerized mapping. By G. Chidgey.



Fig. 5 Hearth 12102 (Photograph: Wessex Archaeology)



Fig. 6 Excavation of a ditch terminus (Photograph: Wessex Archaeology)

GOSPORT

Gosport

The Paddock, The Royal Naval Hospital Haslar (SZ 61500 98490) (Site UID: 57114) Excavation
Cranfield University has continued to investigate in the paddock area of the hospital where an extensive burial ground has been identified (1753-1826 AD). Five trenches were opened. Three were positioned in the paddock area; two of these contained the close packed coffin burials consistent with interments recovered in previous years. The third contained one burial and a boundary wall. Overall the evidence indicates that the burial ground was intensively used in at least some areas, with more recent burials disturbing earlier ones. In addition, one grave contained two coins (one dates to the 1790s and the other is an anti-slavery badge/medal with a kneeling African slave). The University team intends to return in 2010 to further investigate the boundary area of the burial ground. The two other trenches were positioned to test the extent of burials at Haslar, but neither of these contained interments, suggesting that burial was confined to the paddock area.

The Wiltshire Lamb, Privett Road (SZ 60050 99645) (Site UID: 60555) Evaluation
Two unmortared bricklined wells were noted by Wessex Archaeology. They are 1.5m in diameter, constructed of frogged bricks and contemporary to the construction of the public house.

Site of watermill, Forton Lake (SU 60873 00655) (Site UID: 19289) Observation
The mill on the eastern end of Forton Lake was not a traditional watermill in the sense of working about a river or stream with a mono-directional flow. Instead it was a bi-directional tidal mill similar to the one at Eling. It is possible that a great deal of the underground structure may still survive, including the mill wheel and sluice gate foundations. The rest of the water catchment is now fully reclaimed but still floods at times. Observations by J. Maddocks.

Rowner (SU 458770 100295) (Site UID: TBA)

Excavations have been undertaken by Foundations Archaeology in the area of the Saxon settlement at Rowner ahead of redevelopment of the site. Early indications are that although the site has been extensively truncated, evidence of Saxon and Roman activity has been recorded.

HART

Fleet

Hitches Lane (SU 479250 153915) (Site UID: TBA)

A large irregular parcel of land to the west of Hitches Lane, Fleet, was investigated by Thames Valley Archaeological Services. Five areas, totalling 4.81ha, were highlighted as being of archaeological interest during an earlier evaluation. The excavation recovered evidence spanning the Bronze Age to medieval periods. A pit circle (42m diameter) and land divisions were discovered and dated to the middle Bronze Age. A substantial Roman timber-framed building had been set in a system of fields and paddocks that were remodelled in about the 3rd century AD. Two hearths were found: a substantial one inside the building (Fig. 7) and a smaller one outside. The building fell out of use in the early 4th century AD. A post-built circular building was also recorded. The pottery assemblage was substantial for such a small settlement, but its type and quantity reflect the local production site at Alice Holt. The late medieval pottery that was recovered probably resulted from manuring. Land allotment, and a pattern of field boundaries established either during the late medieval or early post-medieval period, and abandoned before the mid-19th century, was also discovered.

Hartley Wintney

St Mary's Church (SU 76800 55880) (Site UID: 60061) Watching brief
During emergency repairs to correct a void in the churchyard observations were carried out by Thames Valley Archaeological Services. This void had been caused by the collapse of one wall of a brick vault. The vault contained two coffins, one lead and one wood, and a scatter of human remains indicative of a third inhumation. Study of the brickwork dated the vault and burials to the 19th century or later.



Fig. 7 Hearth (Photograph: Thames Valley Archaeological Services)

HAVANT

Havant

Hayling Island (SU 71679 03447) (Site UID: 60471) Watching brief

Observations were by Archaeology South East along a replacement cable route. No significant archaeological features were uncovered, although a small undated pit was excavated. Also, two possible flint cores were recovered from late post-medieval contexts.

NEW FOREST

Fawley

Probable boiling mound (SZ 45470 98650) (Site UID: 60106) Observation

Probable boiling mound (SZ 45500 98880) (Site UID: 60107) Observation

Pairs of possible boiling mounds were noted in the Lepe area at these locations by C. Read.

RUSHMOOR

Rushmoor

Site of Queen's Head Public House (SU 86190 55540) (Site UID: 60230) Evaluation

Thames Valley Archaeological Services undertook the work. Nine trenches were dug and revealed five ditches and two pits. All of these features were found to contain sherds of late-medieval to early post-medieval pottery. One of the pits was found to contain pieces of kiln furniture and this, coupled with the condition of the pottery sherds, was thought to provide evidence for pottery manufacture.

SOUTHAMPTON

138 to 160 Above Bar Street, 'Tyrell and Green' (SU 441986 112265) (SOU 1506) Building recording

Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit carried out a survey of a department store, much admired by Pevsner and Lloyd, that was constructed for the John Lewis Partnership. The first phase was built in 1956-8. It was designed by Yorke, Rosenberg & Mardall and it was extended to the north in about 1966. No reference to the architect of this phase, or the builder of either phase has been found. The internal décor substantially belongs to the period after 1966. The store closed in 2000 and was demolished in 2010.

Above Bar, Guildhall Square (SU 419122) (SOU 1517) Watching brief

Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit conducted observations on groundworks. The area had once been part of the 'garden' of the medieval leper hospital that lay north of Southampton. Ploughsoil was found over much of the area; it contained finds of late medieval and post-medieval date. Two north-south aligned ditches appeared to be of prehistoric date, and a single pit produced unusual whiteware pottery sherds, thought to be middle or late Saxon in date. The area had been much disturbed in the late 18th/19th centuries by quarrying for brickmaking.

Bernard Street (SU 4420 1112) (SOU 1515) Watching brief

Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit undertook an observation on the renewal of gas mains at Bernard Street and High Street. The trenches exposed part of an early 19th-century bridge, a possible remnant of an 18th-century public conduit and rubble deposits, possibly from the demolition of the former Audit House.

Briton Street (SU 442190 111117) (SOU 1500) Watching brief

Observations were by Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit on the excavation of tree pits in Briton Street. The area would have been outside the town ditch in the medieval period. A post-medieval to early modern soil layer was cut by the foundations of late 18th- and 19th-century walls.

Castle Way Car Park (SU 4189 1158) (SOU 1494) Evaluation

The Archaeology Unit of Southampton City Council undertook the evaluation, which involved four trenches being dug. The southern part of the site was heavily disturbed by early 19th-century redevelopment, while the rest of the site had been levelled in places. The earliest evidence for human activity was a number of flint waste flakes recovered from soil samples. A single abraded Roman sherd was also recovered. The earliest evidence of permanent settlement was a late Saxon pit. In the medieval period a number of pits were dug, one contained much stone rubble, others of late medieval date were filled with large quantities of iron-working debris and some coal. The documentary evidence shows that some houses to the east of the site were occupied by blacksmiths at that time. These pits were in turn cut by a ditch aligned approximately north-south. In the post-medieval period the site was divided into a number of garden plots running approximately east-west and one of these boundaries was located.

Commercial Road, Mayflower Theatre (SU 441546 112275) (SOU 1507) Building recording

Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit carried out a survey of the theatre. The survey was restricted to the parts of the building affected by the construction of a new docking bay against the south end of the west wall of the theatre. The Mayflower Theatre was constructed in 1928 as the Empire Variety Theatre. The external appearance was much as built, except that most of the windows had been renewed. There had been much alteration to the internal arrangement and décor of the building, probably during, or after, the major refurbishment of 1986.

French Street, St John's School (SU 441947.5 111120.6) (SOU 1513) Watching brief

Observations were carried out by Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit. A medieval pit was exposed and it is likely that some 1.4m of archaeological deposits lie beneath the present ground surface.

High Street (SU 441980 110972 to 442002 111115) (SOU 1512) Watching brief

The work was carried out by Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit on repaving works at the south end of the High Street. The top of a probable late Saxon boundary ditch was exposed. Part of the base of the west tower of the Water Gate structure, c.1400 (Scheduled Monument 67H) was exposed. The footings of the street frontages to properties on the west side of High Street (large stone merchant dwellings) were also exposed (including Scheduled Monuments 190 and 193).

81-97 Portswood Road (SU 442560 113900) (SOU 1518) Watching brief and excavation

The work was carried out by Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit in advance of redevelopment. Two linear ditches and a pit were dated by finds to the Romano-British period; one contained large sherds of a Dressel 20 olive oil amphora. Other linear features were undated, or were dateable to the early modern period. Late medieval to post-medieval pottery and building material were recovered from later deposits. Soil layers, pits, brick foundations and other features dating from the 19th century and possibly the late 18th century were also exposed.

316A Priory Road (SU 443582 114343) (SOU 1498) Evaluation

Southern Archaeological Services Ltd carried out the work prior to development at Hamble Valley Press. The evaluation consisted of the excavation of a single trench across the projected line of a watercourse which may

have once fed into the Mediaeval St Denys Priory's Fishpond. The evaluation recorded 14 modern infill layers overlying an alluvium layer, and at the base of the trench, natural gravel. No archaeological features were recorded and no evidence of an infilled watercourse was observed in the trench.

Redbridge Primary School (SU 374139) (SOU 1501) Watching brief

Observations were by Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit on the building of a new school. The site lay on the flood plain of the River Test, north of the medieval settlement of Redbridge. Natural gravel was observed across the entire site, in places overlain by brickearth. In the centre of the site a natural palaeochannel was observed running north-south. Two features were observed. One may have been a large post-hole or ditch terminus from which no finds were recovered. In the west of the site, a straight, narrow ditch was observed, which was probably a field boundary, running east-west across trench 3. A worn fragment of Roman grog and one fragment of early modern pottery were recovered. A large area of modern disturbance situated in the east of the site was probably a backfilled gravel quarry and would have removed any archaeology in this area.

71-72 St Mary Street (SU 442504 111895) (SOU 1502) Building recording

Southern Archaeological Services Ltd recorded two houses in St Mary Street in advance of demolition and redevelopment for housing. The buildings had both been used as retail premises with accommodation above. The exercise demonstrated that the buildings were brick-built terraced houses of early- to mid-19th century date, and have had shops on the ground floor from that time onwards. Both had been altered and added to since the mid-19th century.

Tudor Merchant's Hall (SU 441792 111208) (SOU 1495) Building record

Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit carried out a survey of a timber-framed partition wall on the ground floor of the hall. Tudor Merchant's Hall was built by 1428, and in 1634 it was dismantled for re-erection at the present site. Possibly at that time, or later, the lower part was mostly rebuilt in stone. The internal partition on the ground floor divided the space into two, although there was no sign of an opening. The partition was of two phases. The first phase was of oak, of timber-framed construction, held together by wooden pegs. Its east end probably originally joined a post in the wall of the building, its west end butted the medieval town wall. The second phase consisted of intermediate studs of re-used timber, nailed in place and probably 19th century in date.

Wessex Lane, Swaythling Station (SU 443900 115870) (SOU 1510) Watching brief

Observations were carried out on groundworks for a residential development on land adjacent to Swaythling Station. Some of the features observed related to the former railway goods yard but other, earlier, features were probably gravel pits.

152 Winchester Road (SU 439973 114505) (SOU 1496) Excavation

Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit excavated two trenches on the site previously occupied by the former vicarage of St James' Church (built by 1840). No remains associated with human activity were found that pre-dated the construction of Oakfield House shortly before 1840. The absence of earlier features in the relatively small trenches may represent a genuine absence, given that no residual finds were recovered.

Woolston, Vosper Thornycroft Shipyard (SU 443433 110749) (SOU 1509) Survey and excavation

The investigation by the Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit was on two wooden hulks at the site of the former Vosper Thornycroft shipyard (Fig. 8). They lay side by side, just below the level of normal high tides, and had been exposed during site clearance and remediation works in advance of the proposed redevelopment of the site. The vessels were surveyed and partly excavated. One was identified as a ketch-rigged vessel, possibly a sailing barge, the other as a lighter or dumb (unpowered) barge. The second barge appeared to have been converted into a makeshift mooring pontoon. Both vessels had probably been laid up before expansion of the works during WWI and they were subsequently buried in industrial waste. The site was later covered over by the extension of a quay.

Swaythling

City Gateway Site (SU 443761 115800) (SOU 1499) Evaluation

Wessex Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation on land proposed for development at the junction of Stoneham Way and Thomas Lewis Way. A watching brief undertaken in 1994 by the Southampton City Council Archaeological Unit (SCAU 1994), during construction of the Housing Office, which lies in the south-east corner of the Site, revealed a burnt mound thought to be an indication of prehistoric Bronze Age activity. A Desk-Based Assessment detailing the archaeological and historical background to the Site was prepared by Gifford (Gifford 2007) as part of the current development proposal. This was followed by geotechnical

investigations in July 2007 (Bates and Wenban-Smith 2007). Six geo-technical window samples established the presence of a thick sequence of Holocene alluvium up to 3m thick.

The evaluation comprised the excavation of four trial trenches (Trenches 1 to 4) with the aim of establishing the archaeological potential of the Site and in particular to identify further prehistoric activity and to establish whether a projected Roman road from Clausentum to London passed through the Site. Trench 4 was located in an extension to the Site in an area designated for parking and was opened to establish the depth of modern made ground to the top of undisturbed natural and/or archaeological deposits. In the main part of the Site these investigations confirmed the presence of a thick alluvial sequence, probably estuarine that was thought to date from the mid-Holocene. Sandy clay and silt was present across most of the Site and filled a channel of the Monks Brook that was incised into the surface of the gravel of the Itchen Terrace 1 at depths varying from 7.80 m aOD and 5.35 m aOD. The clay and silt alluvium was present in all trenches excavated in the evaluation, especially Trenches 1 and 3. This material contained virtually no gravel and few archaeological components, only a scatter of probably water borne charcoal. Trench 2 contained a more complex sequence of deposits with alternating beds of silt clay and heavily cemented gravel approximately 1.5m from the present ground surface. The presence of a late Bronze Age pottery sherd, with associated burnt flint, in the upper gravel unit, approximately 1.5 m from the present ground surface, is significant. Taken in conjunction with the evidence from the watching brief, this would seem to indicate the presence of Bronze Age activity within the Site, and is a significant addition to the local archaeological landscape. The evidence also augments a gap in the chronology of the alluvial sequence.

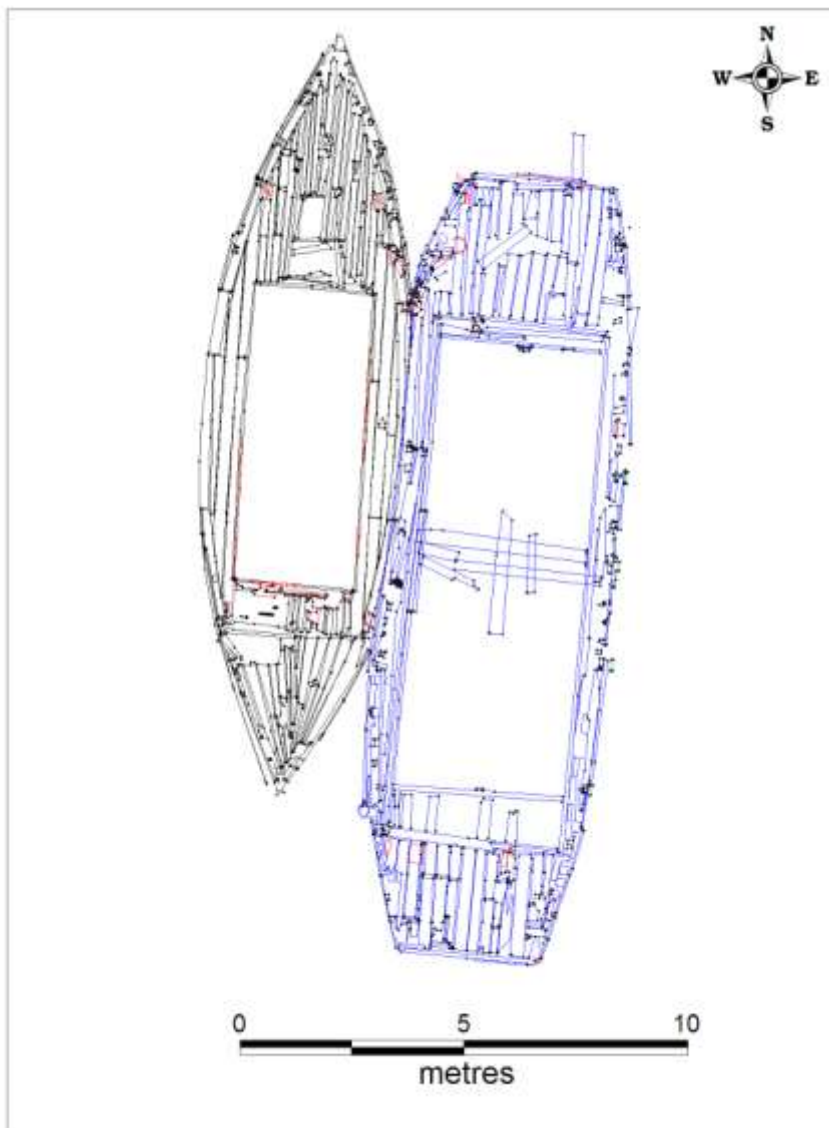


Fig. 8 Two wooden hulks at the site of the former Vosper Thornycroft shipyard

PORTSMOUTH

Fratton

Fratton Road gas pipe trench (SU 651008) (Portsmouth Museum Accession number 2009/52) Watching brief

Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit carried out a watching brief on a gas trench at the northern end of Fratton Road. The graveled surface of Church Road was observed beneath the modern Fratton Road showing that the original Fratton Road was located further east. A series of brick and limestone footings were observed along the length of the trench as were the remains of tenements along the west side of Fratton Road. The footings ran on a different alignment to modern day Fratton Road suggesting that the road ran more northeast-southwest. One pit was observed, it contained several cow metacarpals and metatarsals, fragments of brick, a fragment of 18/19th-century Verwood pottery, and fragments of 19th-century glass.

Old Portsmouth

100 St Thomas Street, Old Portsmouth (SZ 635996) (Portsmouth Museum Accession number 2009/104)
Watching brief

West Sussex Archaeology carried out observations during the development of the northernmost plot in St Thomas Street, just inside the town defences. Historic map evidence suggests that the site was a garden during the 18th and 19th centuries, and no evidence of any building activity prior to that period was found, despite being a frontage on to a main street in the town. Three pits, two undated, but probably horticultural, and one possibly related to brickearth extraction in the post-medieval period, were found.

Paulsgrove

Paulsgrove Primary School, Allaway Avenue (SU 631058) (Portsmouth Museum Accession number 2009/89)
Watching brief

An archaeological watching brief was carried out by Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit on the construction of a new primary school for Portsmouth City Council. The site lay to the south of Portsdown Hill, and the natural was a deposit of chalky Head at least 3m thick. The only features were modern, but unstratified finds in the ploughsoil included seven worked flints (1 scraper, 5 flakes and 1 core fragment) and 33 complete sheep metapodials.

Portsea

Goals Building (SU 674014) (Portsmouth Museum Accession number 2009/53) Evaluation excavation
Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit carried out an archaeological evaluation excavation at the site of the proposed "Goals" building at Portsmouth College, Tangier Road. The general area was developed from at least the second half of the 17th century as salterns, though the area covered by the trenches does not appear to have been the site of any saltworks activity. The earliest remains found are probable rubbish deposits, probably dumped by Portsmouth Corporation in the 1930s to build the ground level up before the laying out the ground as a recreation ground.

Portsmouth

M275/M27/A27 Portsmouth revetments (SU 660045) (Portsmouth Museum accession number 2009/107) Watching brief

Archaeology South East carried out a watching brief on test pits and boreholes to examine the intertidal zone on which the modern roads to the north of Portsea island were built. The work revealed chalk hillwash deposits beneath the intertidal muds.

City Museum and Record Office, Museum Road (SZ 637994) (Portsmouth Museum accession number 2009/13) Watching brief

Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit carried out observations on test pits and boreholes. The moat and earthworks for the fortifications around the town of Portsmouth were located. The base of the moat was some 5.8m below the present surface. The covered way, a level area protected from fire by the glacis and counterscarp, was located some 4.2m from the present surface. Two deposits of limestone and mortar were located. One was possibly part of the revetment at the rear of the counterscarp of the East Bastion, the other may have been part of a revetment at the north side of the moat, or possibly part of the late 17th-century outworks of

the East Bastion as laid out by De Gomme. Deposits associated with the 1860s and 1870s demolition and levelling of the earthworks were observed across the entire site.

George Court, once 32 High Street (SZ 633993) (Portsmouth Museum Accession number 2009/102)

Building recording

A subterranean brick chamber beneath Portsmouth High Street was discovered by workmen erecting a lamp post and archaeological recording was carried out by the Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit. The chamber consisted of two adjacent rooms each with a passageway leading off under the main building to the east. The brick sizes suggest a mid to late 19th century date. In 1855, 32 High Street was occupied by Henry James Mitchell, naval outfitter and tailor. The building had become a branch of the Hampshire Banking Company managed by Arthur Henry Weston by 1875. There was no sign of a coal hole so the chambers perhaps relate to the use of the building as a bank.

90 – 102 High Street (SZ 632 993) (Portsmouth Museum Accession number 2009/181) Watching brief
Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit carried out observations on three test trenches dug to ascertain the cause of subsidence along the pavement adjacent to Portsmouth Cathedral. The cause of the subsidence was found to be compaction of backfill in the entrances to cellars beneath houses that once lined the High Street. The cellar entrances were predominantly in brick, but some walls were of stone, and the various structures probably date from the 17th to 19th centuries. The backfill was probably blitz rubble or deliberate demolition after the war when the houses and their rear yards were incorporated in the Cathedral grounds. Fragments of human bone in the backfill were probably the result of using soil from the graveyard to landscape the area.

Governor's Green (SZ 633992) (Portsmouth Museum Accession number 2009/108) Geophysical survey and evaluation excavation

The Time Team conducted geophysical survey and archaeological trenching on the site of Domus Dei, the 13th-century medieval hospital which later became the Governor's House. Parchmarks in the grass suggested that building remains lay just beneath the surface. Excavation showed that the medieval hospital and its boundary wall had been heavily truncated during its conversion into the Governor's House in the late 16th century. The Governor's House was built with re-cycled masonry and floor tiles from the hospital. Following the demolition of the Governor's House in 1826, the area became a parade ground and a lead musket ball and the lid of a powder flask were recovered from the parade ground gravels.

Southsea

Stone Street (SZ 639993) (Portsmouth Museum Accession number 2009/104) Watching brief
West Sussex Archaeology carried out a watching brief during development of Michael's House a post war building. The site lay in the early 19th-century extra-mural development of Croxton Town (named after developer Thomas Croxton), which was heavily bombed and was cleared after the war. The foundations of the terraced houses built in 1809 for skilled workers in the Dockyard were recorded. There was no evidence of earlier activity.

TEST VALLEY

Andover

Anton Laundry site (SU 36385 45923) (Site UID: 60496) Environmental sampling and evaluation
Wessex Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of the site of the former Anton Laundry, situated at the corner of Shepherds Spring Lane and Marlborough Street. Three trial trenches were excavated between the upstanding buildings in the yard areas of the site. The earliest deposits in all of the trenches were waterlogged marsh clays consistent with the location of the site within marshland adjacent to the River Anton.

Evidence of post-medieval land reclamation and consolidation of the area was present in the form of a sequence of levelling/make-up layers capping the marsh clay in all of the trenches. In Trench 1 a mound of clay had been built up, into which timber lined tanning pits had been constructed (Fig. 9). Other evidence of the tanning industry was recovered in the form of cattle bones, horn cores and scraps of leather. Trench 2 revealed made-ground deposits which had been built-up from the south-east. Remains of a revetment against the marshland were also recorded within the trench. The revetment was constructed from timber stakes and is thought to be contemporary with the tanning activity recorded on the Site. Evidence of tanning was also recovered from Trench 3 (dumped horn cores and leather waste) which was overlain by substantial made ground deposits.

The archaeological evidence confirms the land use as indicated by the 1850 Tithe survey, and other historical mapping, and suggests that this area of the town was a focus for tanning activity from at least the mid-19th century. The archaeology has local significance and has the potential to provide further information about the tanning industry in Andover during the mid-late 19th century. However, given the probable small scale of the tanning works on the Site this potential is limited. Any further archaeological works that may be required on the Site would have the potential to clarify the date and whether or not there are different phases to the tanning activity on the Site.



Fig. 9 Anton Laundry (Photograph: Wessex Archaeology)

The Angel Inn, 95 High St (SU 36492 45694) (Site UID: 4799) Building recording

The Archaeological Unit of Southampton City Council carried out the work on a wall and its setting at the Angel Inn. Works involved removal of historic panelling in one room in order to reveal the framing behind it for repair purposes. The south face of the wall consisted of three panels of unequal length, separated by two posts. The posts were 240mm wide. Panel 1 was 1.92 m wide, Panel 2 was 2.59m wide and Panel 3 was 0.6m wide. A carpenter's mark 'V' was scratched into the face of Post 2 and traces of red pigmentation were found on the surface of principal timbers. The north face of the wall consisted of two posts which projected from the south face of the plaster. The posts were 240mm wide and ended 500mm below the modern ceiling level. This gap was filled with timber blocks. The eastern edge of the plaster in Panel 1 was partially removed revealing a third post. The plaster was lime based with animal hair. This was applied to horizontal lathes.

Wellington Inn and adjacent buildings, Winchester Road (SU 36523 45138) (Site UID: 60458) Building recording

A historic building assessment was carried out for the Wellington Inn and the adjacent buildings. The work was by Michael Heaton Heritage Consultants. A collation of documentary resources and a detailed site inspection revealed these buildings to be of late 18th - to 20th-century construction, but with substantial 20th-century modifications/rebuilding work.

Ashley

Forest of Bere Farm (SU 40150 30000) (Site UID: 60192) Watching brief

An archaeological watching brief was carried out by Southern Archaeological Services in advance of residential development on site. Three ditches and numerous tree throws were recorded. A small number of abraded pottery sherds were recovered from the ditches along with a small quantity of animal bone and roof tile.

Mottisfont

Meadow Cottage (SU 31189 26075) (Site UID: 7875) Building recording

A record was taken of the internal and external features of the property and an assessment of the development and condition of the building was produced. The work was by Edward Roberts.

Dengrid (SU 32554 26746) (Site UID: 7930) Building recording

A record was taken of the internal and external features of the property and an assessment of the development and condition of the building was produced. The work was by Edward Roberts.

North Baddesley

ME110 aircraft crash site (SU 41600 21500) (Site UID: 60197) Observation

The Messerschmitt crash site was reported to HCC in 2009 by the MOD. A request to excavate the site has been received by the MOD, and the work should take place in the near future.

Project Vulcan (SU 29400 38800) (Site UID: 60461) Watching brief

The work by Souterrain Archaeological Services monitored the excavation of geotechnical test pits. Nine undated negative features were recorded, most of which were shallow and were probably former ditches or furrows. The only finds recovered were unstratified and comprised a flint blade and post-medieval roof tile.

WINCHESTER DISTRICT

Abbots Worthy

Princes Mead School (SU5008 3283) (EWC TBA) Evaluation

Following an earlier geophysical survey, Wessex Archaeology excavated trial trenches in relation to proposals to create new sports facilities at the school. Although no features of archaeological significance were identified, a number of sherds from a Bronze Age collared urn were recovered, suggesting possible Bronze Age activity in the area.

Compton and Shawford



Fig. 10 Bone artefact believed to be associated with textile production (Photograph: Thames Valley Archaeological Services)

Itchen Farm, South Winchester Park and Ride (SU 48400 20200) (Site UID: TBA) Excavation
Archaeological works took place by Thames Valley Archaeological Services ahead of the construction of a Park and Ride for Winchester. A number of pits were identified as Neolithic from the worked flint that was associated with them. Evidence of activity from the middle Iron Age to the 2nd century AD was found. An Iron Age enclosure, with ditches up to 2.5m deep, had been quarried and re-cut during the 1st and 2nd centuries AD. Iron Age field boundaries had also been re-cut during this period. A Roman trackway was discovered crossing the Iron Age field system and Roman activity was further represented by ditches and pits that contained numerous finds including pottery, tile and quern, one of which had a phallus carving. Bone artefacts, relating to textile manufacture, which include a rare tablet weaving card, were also recovered. Finally, two graves were discovered, while further human remains were found in the Iron Age enclosure.

Curdrige

St Barnabas Church, Curbridge (SU 5273 1158) (EWC TBA) Building recording
A programme of historic building recording was undertaken by Rosemary Thornber prior to the conversion of the late 19th-century church to a residential dwelling.

East Meon

An earthwork survey was carried out in Hyden Wood by Berkshire Archaeological Services. The wood lies within the parishes of East Meon and Clanfield and a large number of archaeological features were recovered that range in date from the Bronze Age to the twentieth century. The full report for this survey is held in the HCC back-up file for Monuid 60399.

The majority of the features (18 in total) appear to be Bronze Age barrows. Most of these now exist as mounds of various forms without accompanying ditches. An exception is a bowl barrow (SU 69210 18930) (Site UID: 26408) measuring 29m east-west by 25m north-south, with a maximum height of 1.5m, and with faint traces of a ditch. In addition, three features (SU 69384 18469) (Site UID: 60438), (SU 69270 18464) (Site UID: 60439) and (SU 69316 18084) (Site UID: 60445) produced large quantities of burnt flint which may indicate that the earthen mounds cover flint cairns. Evidence of linear features is restricted to a bank and accompanying ditch (SU 68428 18787) (Site UID: 60399) extending to 468364 118902), which probably forms a section of an unrecorded cross-dyke of Bronze Age to Roman date and may be contemporary in date with the nearby Leydene Ditches. Examples of sub-rectangular pits exist at several locations (North Woods and Flint Wood) and have been interpreted as post-medieval saw pits, although it is possible that they are of more recent origin. The second largest group of features (11 sites) consists of pits and trenches. They are distributed throughout the survey area and some have up-cast earthen banks, for example in North Woods (SU 68615 18648) (Site UID: 60431); their construction has been dated to WWII.

Itchen Abbas

St John the Baptist church (SU 5344 3272) (EWC 12065) Watching brief
A watching brief was held on foundation and drainage trenches dug during the construction of a new extension at the south-west corner of St John the Baptist church. Approximately 0.7-0.9m of deposits relating to the construction of the 1860's church, and subsequent activity were revealed. Most deposits represented material deliberately deposited to form a raised area around the new church in the 1860's; this mound material overlaid a turf deposit, which in turn sealed at least four in situ burials, aligned west-east. These burials could not be closely dated, but were stratigraphically earlier than the construction of the Victorian church. Natural deposits, red-brown clay with gravel, were revealed at 1.05-1.20m below ground level.

Littleton

Main Road (SU4545 3251) (EWC TBA) Excavation
A burial was discovered by building contractors during development of a site between Larch Cottage and Rozelle Close, Main Road, Littleton. Salvage excavation was subsequently undertaken by staff from the Historic Environment Team, Winchester City Council, with help from HCC Archaeology staff. The grave was orientated west-east, and although the head and shoulder area had been heavily disturbed by machine excavation, the remainder of the burial was found to be in situ. The skeleton, an adult male, was in an extended supine position, and two iron artefacts, a buckle and blade, were recovered from the pelvis area. Osteoarchaeological assessment of the skeletal material and identification and dating of the artefacts is currently ongoing.

Otterbourne

Otterbourne Manor (SU 4645 2236) (EWC 12047) Watching brief

A watching brief was carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd during works associated with the construction of a single storey rear extension to the manor house at this Scheduled moated manor site. The earliest deposit was a layer of re-deposited Valley Gravel, which contained a sherd of 16th-century pottery. A late 17th-or early 18th-century wall was also identified and may have been a boundary wall built at the same time as the manor house. Other features observed included a 19th-century brick well, and a late 19th-century/early 20th-century drain. Finds recovered included residual late medieval and late 16th/17th-century pottery.

Barn at Moat Cottage, Otterbourne Manor (EWC 12070) (SU 4641 2240) Building recording

A programme of building recording of a timber framed barn was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd prior to its conversion to domestic accommodation. The barn is 18th century in appearance, having king post trusses, supported by jowled posts on brick footings. It may have been constructed when the Manor House was rebuilt, and the buildings within the moated site were arranged around a farm courtyard.

St Cross

St Cross Hospital (SU4760 2773) (EWC TBA) Excavation

Further excavations at St Cross Hospital were undertaken with the trenches revealing more evidence for the demolished southern range of the hospital, post-medieval landscaping and a possible boundary which may relate to the original layout of the Hospital. Evidence for further structures were located to the east of the church.

Twyford

Field system, Twyford Down (SU 49700 27200) (Site UID: 35650) Observation

Three sections of a newly dug security trench were inspected by C. Corcoram. It was discovered that elements of the field system had been exposed by the cutting of the trench, and a physical record of these features was taken. One of the exposed components of the field system was tentatively identified as a trackway (location A) whilst another was believed to be a field boundary (location C).

Water pipeline (SU4924 2486 to SU4921 2420) (EWC TBA) Excavation

Archaeology South East undertook the programme of works (strip, map and excavation) along the route of a pipeline to the east of Twyford. The archaeological features that were identified included a prehistoric ring-ditch and roundhouse; a Roman field boundary ditch; a 16th/17th-field boundary ditch and WWI practice trenches associated with the temporary military base of Hazeley Camp.

Winchester

Dragons, 69 Chilbolton Avenue (SU 4681 3039) (EWC 12050) Watching brief

Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit conducted the observations. A ditch of possible medieval date was identified, cut by a possible post-hole of uncertain date. Sherds of late Saxon and medieval pottery were also recovered, indicating activity within the area that may be associated with the remains previously identified to the west at the site of Weeke Manor and the documented deserted medieval settlement of Wyke.

57 High Street (SU 4800 2949) (EWC12071) Building recording and watching brief

The works were carried out by Foundations Archaeology. The survey was in advance of redevelopment works to 57 High Street, a Grade II* listed building of Georgian date, and the site of a 19th-century printing factory to the rear. An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in advance of and during the enabling/shell works for the proposed development of the buildings. The building recording revealed that parts of the cellar predated the above-ground structure and may date to the medieval or early post-medieval period. During a watching brief on limited groundworks, deposits containing animal bone fragments, oyster shell, and possible Iron Age ceramics were identified, however it was not possible to ascertain whether the material was re-deposited or represented the backfill of a feature(s). It is clear however that there are deeply stratified remains, to a depth of at least 2.78m below the existing ground levels, beneath the building and in Hammonds Passage.

King Alfred Place, 8 Alswitha Terrace (SU 4826 3012) (EWC TBA) Watching brief

Observations were undertaken by Souterrain Archaeology during groundworks for a rear extension at the site. A sequence of rubble layers was revealed, the majority of which pertained to the demolition of Hyde Abbey in the 16th century. Beneath this structural remains of the Abbey were found in the form of wall footings and a floor

foundation, and these are understood to have belonged to the north side of the Abbey cloister. Finds of late Saxon pottery suggest that the abbey was built upon a former area of domestic settlement. Other more recent rubble deposits are considered to relate to the Abbey's demolition, and also from an 18th-century gaol that was demolished in the 19th century.

Northbrook Avenue, Milesdown Children's Home (SU 4899 2928) (EWC 12069) Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation by Thames Valley Archaeological Services was undertaken in two phases during 2009 in advance of the redevelopment of the site of the former children's home. Relatively few archaeological features were identified; however these included a single grave, containing a north-south aligned supine burial. Although no dating evidence was recovered, it is likely to relate to a probable Anglo-Saxon cemetery known from 19th-century observations on St Giles Hill. The burial was that of a mature adult male, aged 40+, relatively tall and well built, with his right arm amputated but which had healed. The skull was placed face down, above the feet; it was not possible to however determine whether the decapitation took place ante- or post-mortem. A number of post-medieval and 19th-century features and deposits were also identified across the site.

St Mary Magdalen Leper Hospital (SU5056 2959) (EWC TBA) Geophysical survey and research excavations

The University of Winchester undertook the work. Two area trenches were excavated that focused on the chapel and cemetery area of the Leper Hospital and the former almshouses and Master's Lodge. A number of burials were identified both inside and outside the chapel, the former including a fine plaster lined grave. The examination of one skeleton revealed that the individual had suffered from leprosy. The excavation also revealed a number of burials beneath the Master's Lodge, which probably relate to the medieval phase of the Leper Hospital. Deposits representing the construction, use, alteration and subsequent demolition and robbing of the almshouses and Master's Lodge were also revealed.

FINDS REPORTED TO THE PORTABLE ANTIQUITIES SCHEME IN 2009

By Rob Webley

A total of 2,336 Hampshire finds were recorded on the Portable Antiquities Scheme database during 2009.

- These were from all periods from the Palaeolithic to c. 1800 AD, with the following breakdown: Stone Age (1%), Bronze Age (1%), Iron Age (3%), Roman (53%), Early-medieval (4%), Medieval (21%) and Post-medieval (17%).
- They were made from a range of materials: metal (89%, of which copper alloys, 76%), pottery (9%), and worked stone (2%).
- Most finds were discovered whilst metal-detecting (94%), some as 'eyes only' surface finds; most others were discovered through gardening (5%) or by various other means (1%).

A proportion of finds examined by the Hampshire Finds Liaison Officer and 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 2009. The PAS database number (Find ID) is included in each description. The public online database (www.finds.org.uk/database) contains detailed information and colour photographs for each object recorded by the Scheme, including those below.

Principal Finds

Neolithic axe from Bransgore CP (DOR-843FA7)



A polished flint axe of Neolithic date measuring 159mm by 86mm by 60mm and weighing 254g. It has polished oval vertical and horizontal cross-sections with slight flattening or faceting of upper and lower edges. The cutting edge has suffered considerable post-depositional damage but was originally a shallow convex curve. The axe tapers in width from the cutting edge to the butt. It has been polished all over but there are several flaking scars and small areas of cortex remaining on both faces. The axe has been made using a mid to pale grey marbled flint, probably originally from a tabular nodule.

Iron Age coin from Micheldever CP (HAMP-104634)



A gold quarter stater measuring 13.0mm by 11.5mm by 1.4mm thick and weighing 1.22g. The obverse shows a star with central pellet surrounded by spirals, while the reverse depicts a horse going left with a wheel below and flower above. These unscripted mid-1st-century BC coins are rare, with only five of this sub-type (Bean's QcT3-3) recorded on the main databases to date. All five have findspots in Hampshire (including HAMP-6A23A8 found in Crawley CP), as do all those recorded from the wider type, QcT3 (Bean 2000, 69).

Iron Age coin from Buriton CP (HAMP-8E3C75)



A silver unit measuring 13.4mm in diameter by 1.4mm thick and weighing 1.04g (after some damage to its circumference). The obverse shows a head facing right, while the reverse has a horse going right, with a lyre below. The lyre is found on coins of the central Armorican tribes from modern-day Brittany. However, this is a local variant struck by the Atrebatric tribe modelled on continental coins and dating to the mid-1st century BC. Although few examples have been recorded to date, they have a unity of style and those for which the provenance is known come exclusively from around the southern end of the Hampshire/West Sussex border area. The wider Bean type to which this coin belongs (QsT1) has a wider geographical spread, albeit one focused on West Sussex (Bean 2000, 70).

Iron Age coin from Corhampton and Meonstoke CP (HAMP-1FE385)

A contemporary copy of a quarter stater of Verica made from a gold-plated copper-alloy core; the corroded core shows through at the circumference. The coin measures 10.95mm in diameter by 1.9mm thick and weighs 0.96g. The obverse bears the inscription 'COM // FILI', with ornate lines between the two abbreviations; the reverse shows a horse going right with a wheel below, above which is the legend 'VIRI'. Together, the legends tell us that the original coin was issued by 'Verica, son of Commios', of the Atrebatric tribe. There are very few coins of this early 1st-century AD variant recorded (more usually the legend is simply 'VIR'), and indeed only one recorded in Hobbs (1996, 101; ref. 1202). Furthermore, this would appear to be the first plated copy recorded of this type. This coin has been acquired by Winchester Museums Service (WINCM: C6514).



Roman denarius from Twyford CP (HAMP-5F3E60)



This silver Roman coin of Vespasian (AD 69-79) measures 18.4mm in diameter by 2.5mm thick. The obverse depicts Vespasian facing right wearing a laurel wreath, and is very similar in style to a coin struck at the mint of Tarraco (modern-day Tarragona, Spain) (R.I.C. vol. II; ref. 1312). The reverse, showing a figure seated left holding a vertical spear or sceptre, is unparalleled. This potentially new type has been attributed to the Tarraco mint, with a minting date around AD 69 or 70 pending further work.

Roman setting from Upton Grey CP (HAMP-338725 / 2009 T43)



A gem-set gold ornament measuring 21.3mm by 17.5mm by 6.8mm and weighing 4.1g. Within an oval box setting is a translucent, orange-red gem depicting a maenad's head (sea nymph) facing left finely engraved in intaglio. There are some milky-white inclusions in the stone in front of the mouth and around the neck. The gem closely parallels a slightly smaller example (of red jasper) from the *vicus* outside the Roman forts at Vindolanda (Henig 1978, 220/Plate IX; ref. 287). The box has a small D-shaped projection at the cardinal points perhaps for attachment to a brooch. This probable 3rd-century AD setting is decorated with filigree; the gem is probably earlier. This artefact is considered Treasure under the 1996 Act and is being acquired by Hampshire County Council Museums Service.

Roman knife (or razor) handle from Weston Corbett CP (HAMP-AE5D17)



A Roman cast copper-alloy handle with elaborate terminal from a knife (or razor) that is missing most of its iron blade. The artefact measures 75.7mm long by 26.8mm wide and weighs 48.79g. The main cylindrical body is seemingly solid with the exception of a void to accommodate a thin tang from the blade. It is decorated with three pairs of incised lines running along its length, two to the sides and on only one larger surface. In addition the entire cylinder is decorated with punched circles arranged in regular diagonal rows spiralling around the handle. The terminal is formed of two pieces, a 'baluster' cap at the end of the cylinder and a wire spring over it whose flattened and rolled ends abut the joint between the end cap and the cylindrical body on each side. This elaborate handle copies a type normally made in ivory; perhaps this is a local imitation of the more widespread ivory version. The ivory examples of this form are categorised by Manning (1985, 108/fig. 28) as type 1d and are most common in the 1st century AD. They are also illustrated in a relief showing a cutler's shop on the altar of L. Cornelius Atimetus from Rome, now in the Vatican Museum.

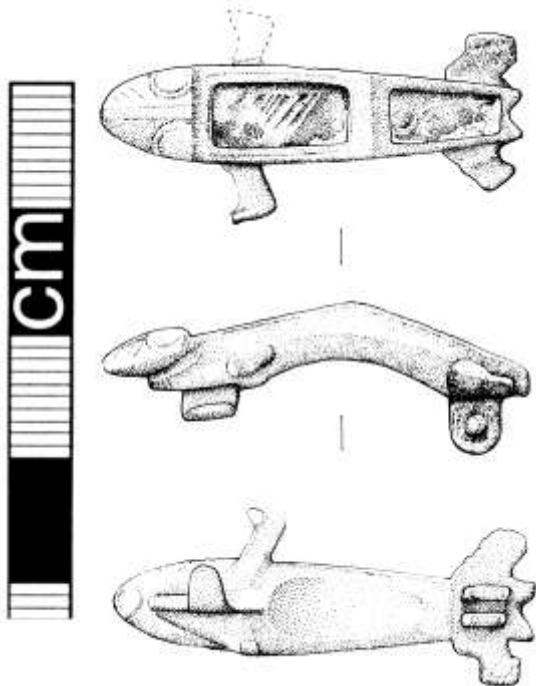
Roman key from Hursley CP (HAMP-B535F4)



An incomplete Roman rotary key with an elaborate trilobate handle cast in copper alloy, from which emerges a fragmentary iron stem. The object is 89.4mm by 43.4mm by 12.1mm and weighs 72.4g. The handle is formed of three main blocks of rectangular cross-section increasing in size towards an openwork trilobate terminal with its series of three circular holes above three sub-trapezoidal ones. This style of key is generally dated to later than AD 150, on the basis of a similar key found in Colchester (Crummy 1983, 126; ref. 4161), although this is an even more ornate example.

Roman plate brooch from Micheldever CP (HAMP-73A142)

A Roman cast copper-alloy zoomorphic brooch of 2nd-century date in the form of a frog see in plan. It measures 34.3mm by 16.5mm by 4.9mm and weighs 8.46g. The head is semi-oval in shape and raised above the level of the body; eyes are delineated by incisions. The body is arched in profile - straight on the upper surface, concave on the lower; the mid-point is the highest part. Sloping back from the side of the brooch below the head is a bent leg with moulded foot; the leg on the other side has been lost as a result of old damage, while both legs are present at the forked rear end. There are trapezoidal recessed cells between the head and mid-point and between the mid-point and the rear end. These both bear traces of red enamel. Such brooches are rare in the literature (see Mills 2000, 59; ref. R150 (M81)), and are arguably continental in origin. Frogs are more common as riveted elements on seal box lids, with figurines also known.



Roman plate brooch from Micheldever CP (HAMP-359E52)

This cast copper-alloy oval brooch measures 30.6mm by 23.1mm by 6.7mm and weighs 8.56 grams. It belongs to a 3rd-century AD sub-type of the 'oval gilded glass centre-boss' type. Those of this sub-type illustrated in Hattatt (1987, 258; fig. 80) contain black, mainly glass, intaglios which imitate c. 2nd-century gemstone or paste examples. They tend to feature satyrs, although this brooch seems to show a hunter, similar to an example of lesser quality in Hattatt's catalogue (ibid., 258, ref. 1220, itself suggested to be a degenerated version of an intaglio illustrated in Henig (1978, Plate VI; ref. 184)). The hunter on this blue (not black) glass intaglio appears to stand left holding a tree's branch. Between the hunter and the tree hangs his game, presumably hares, and on his back is a twisted quiver probably containing a lagobolon (throwing stick).



Roman shackle from Headbourne Worthy CP (HAMP-C45106)



A corroded iron fetter for an ankle from a set of Romano-British shackles. It measures 176mm by 95mm by 34mm and weighs 356.65g. The object is of penannular form with recurving ‘eyes’ at the terminals. Retained in each eye is a loop, one circular, the other an elongated oval, bent at an obtuse angle; these would have been passed through each other and secured to the padlock bar. The artefact is similar in form to the Bavay-type as classified in Thompson (1993, 117ff.), and is therefore best classified as such and dated to the 3rd or 4th century AD. This type of shackle tends to be found in the north-western Roman provinces.

Roman solidus from Whitchurch CP (BUC-6DB111)



This Roman gold solidus weighing 4.5g shows Helena (d. AD 330), mother of Constantine I, on both faces (Allen *et al.* (eds.) 2009, 261; ref. 36). . It was struck at the mint at Ticinum (modern-day Pavia, Italy) in AD 324 or 325 (R.I.C. vol. VII, 383; ref. 183). Only two other specimens were noted when the main reference work was written.

Roman coin from St Mary Bourne CP (HAMP-2197A7)



This silver Roman 'miliarensis' measures 26.2mm in diameter by 1.8mm thick and weighs 5.18g. It shows the emperor Constantine II (AD 337-340) on the obverse wearing a rosette diadem, and a soldier on the reverse (R.I.C. vol. VIII, 406; ref. 46). This is a particularly rare coin; at the time of writing only 10 miliarenses have been recorded on the PAS database – this compares to over 700 siliquae (the main contemporary Roman silver denomination of lower value). This issue, struck at Thessalonica (in modern-day Greece), comes from the very end of Constantine II's reign, or even from the period after his assassination before the mint had been informed.

Early-medieval sceatta from Wonston CP (HAMP-4DE477)



A silver 8th-century coin measuring 12.2mm by 11.9mm by 1.6mm thick and weighing 0.75g (EMC 2008.0388; Allen *et al.* (eds.) 2009, 268; ref. 156). The obverse shows a pecking bird going right; there is a similar bird in the centre of the reverse surrounded by nine roundels formed of pellets within annulets. This secondary *sceatta*

is of Series H, a variant of Type 49, struck in Hamwic (modern-day Southampton). This coin is closest to variety 1a of Type 49, described as an 'early variant' (Andrews ed. 1988, 41; refs. 35-37) but, uniquely, features a pecking bird in the centre of the reverse within nine roundels instead of a 'Woden' head within ten.

Early-medieval solidus from Breamore CP (WILT-A50F43)

This gold coin measures 20.8mm in diameter, is 1.1mm thick and weighs 4.46g. It is an Anglo-Frisian copy dating to the second quarter of the 9th century, imitating a *solidus* of Louis the Pious (814-840 AD). The obverse shows a bust, laureate and draped. The inscription is a degeneration of the legend 'D N LUDOVICUS IMP AUG'. The reverse shows a suspended wreath containing a large cross pattée touching the wreath on the vertical axis. The inscription is a degeneration of the legend 'MUNUS DIVINUM' ('a divine offering').



Early-medieval penny of Eadmund from Bighton CP (SUR-906F65)



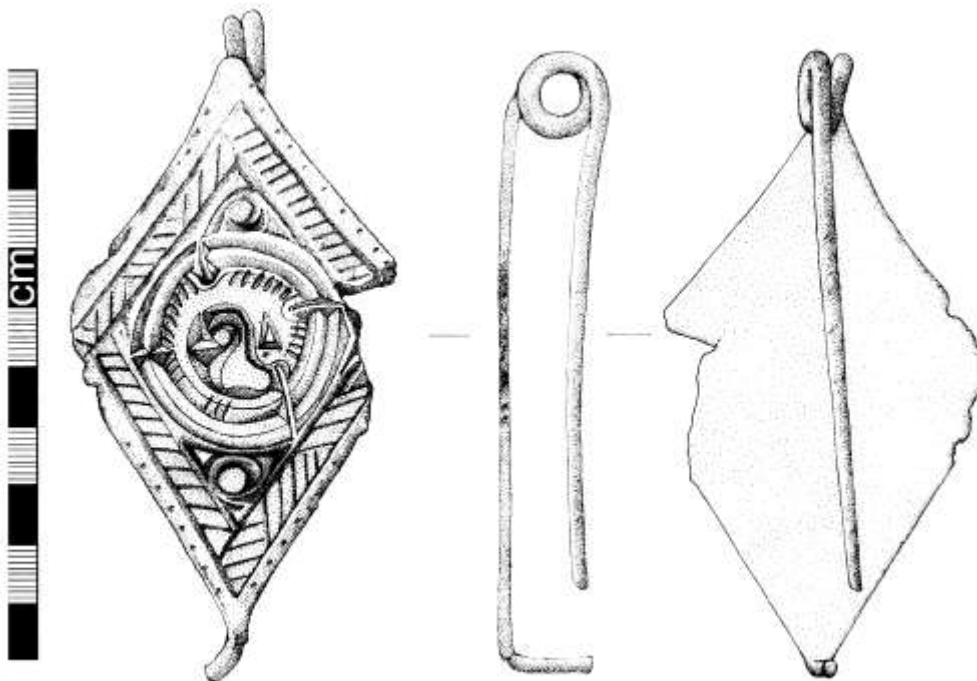
This broken 10th-century silver coin measures 20.9mm in diameter and weighs 1.18g. The obverse bears a small cross around which is inscribed the king's name and title, while the reverse has the moneyer's name in two lines, separated by a row of three crosses, with a trio of pellets above and below. The extant inscription of 'PYNNE//LM M O' suggests this was struck by the moneyer Wynhelm at the Oxford mint. Coins of Eadmund (939-946 AD) are rare with only six coins of his recorded on the PAS database at the time of writing.

Early-medieval penny of Eadgar from Whitchurch CP (HAMP-623501)

This complete 10th-century silver penny weighs 1.42g. It is of Eadgar's (959-975 AD) 'circumscription cross type' (pre-reform phase, 959 - c. 973 AD) and has a small cross pattée in the centre of both faces surrounded by a border with the legend beyond. The obverse inscription reads 'EADGAR REX To BRIT' (Eadgar, king of all Britain). The reverse, which is inscribed 'MARTIN MO VVN', suggests that the coin was struck at Winchester by the moneyer Martin. This moneyer is not previously recorded either for this mint or for this type.



Early-medieval brooch from Wellow CP (HAMP-CEBED7)



A gilded cast copper-alloy brooch of 8th-century date measuring 51.5mm by 27.3mm by 1.3mm and weighing 6.65g. It is formed a single piece of metal wrought into a flat lozengeform plate with wire continuations at the longer apexes, forming the pin and catch-plate respectively. The wire pin has one and a half turns on one side; it is missing its tip. The upper surface is decorated with an elaborate 'chip-carved' motif of a coiled beast within a border of decorated concentric open lozenges. The animal's upper body features decoration perhaps representing an ear, an eye and bristles. At four points, just off the cardinal points, legs emerge that arc towards the four corners the longer upper and lower legs curl round on themselves. The object in general, and the creature in particular, is reminiscent of an 8th-century plaque/mount from the productive Lincolnshire site of Melton Ross (Leahy 2007; ref. 47.3). This type of brooch is very similar to the Bronze Age 'violin' brooches and many have been mis-identified as such in the past. This is perhaps the most elaborate Saxon period example recorded, found some distance away from their apparent geographical focus in Lincolnshire and Norfolk. This artefact has been acquired by Hampshire County Council Museums Service.

Medieval seal matrix from Kings Somborne CP (HAMP-9C7C15)



This cast copper-alloy matrix measures 20.3mm in length by 16.5mm (die diameter) and weighs 5.45g. It has a conical handle with a quatrefoil suspension loop. The circular die features the device of two buildings with a large fleur-de-lis projecting above them engraved in intaglio. This is within a deep trefoil border, which is itself within a circular border formed of fine dots. In the three spandrels thus created is a further trifoliate device. The buildings have central doors, with a central tower above flanked by a turret on each side. Stone courses are delineated by incisions. The buildings are reminiscent of those on the arms of the City of Winchester which are thought to represent the city's gates, although other important structures such as castles and churches cannot be ruled out as possibilities; the legend implies that the castle is represented. A legend outside the border appears to read '* S' (?) E...TV : CASTRI : WINTONIE : '([Seal of ...] Castle of Winchester').

Medieval harness pendant from Broughton CP (WILT-FFE234)

This medieval cast copper-alloy pendant measures 48.9mm by 29.2mm and weighs 15.45g. Although the perpendicular suspension loop has been twisted and squashed, the shield-shaped body survives well. It depicts the Arms of Hugh Despencer the Younger (1287-1326 AD): quarterly argent and gules fretty or with a label of three points, over all a bend sable. He would not have received the Arms until he was knighted in 1306. Traces of red (gules) enamel survive but all traces of gilding (or) and silvering (argent) are now lost. Nick Griffiths (of Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum) comments on the database record that this horse harness pendant is similar in terms of its execution to others he has seen over the years, which were all owned by knights present at the Dunstable Tournament of 1308. This harness pendant may be connected, although this is speculation.



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HAMPSHIRE COUNTY MUSEUMS SERVICE 2009

By Kay Ainsworth

A selection of the items relevant to the County of Hampshire brought to the Hampshire County Museums Service in 2009 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, Wivelrod, West Gadwick Field. ALTCM 1830

A collection of pottery dating from the Iron Age, Roman, early Medieval, Norman, and 13th-14th century.

Alton, Wivelrod Road. ALTCM 1818

Mesolithic flint and a post-medieval collection of pottery, glass bottle base and brick.

Basingstoke. ANDAM 1804

Token 1667 from Brenchley in Kent. Obv: William Woodgate of Brenchley, Kent dated 1667. Rev: His half penny and the name Brenchley around the edge.

Basingstoke. BSKWM 1942

Roman bronze coin of Allectus. Almost illegible. Obv: Head of Emperor facing right. Legend probably IMP. C. Allectus P.F Aug. Rev: Moneta standing left holding scales and Cornucopia. Legend: Moneta.

Buriton. WINCH 3317. The head had been in a rockery for 20 years, but had previously been built in to the front wall of the Old Poorhouse.

Carved stone head, probably a corbel. Very worn but possibly female? There appears to be a veil draped around the face surmounted by a crown or fillet. 13-14th century? Possibly from Buriton Church.

Burley. CHRRH 1300

Medieval unofficial lead weight with a central hole.

Christchurch. Corner of Gleadowe Avenue and Freda Road. CHRRH 1315

Edward III groat, London mint. Obv: Bust facing, crowned within tressure of arches, each terminating in a trefoil, except the lowest one which has an anulet. Rev: Long Cross Pattee dividing legends, three pellets in each angle. Medieval pottery including sherds with thumb bases. 13-14th century jug sherds with slashed handles and some post-medieval pottery.

East Anton. North East of Roman Crossroads off Ickniels Way. ANDAM 1809

(1) Roman sherd, buff fine ware with grooved decoration. (2) 17th-century crotal bell, (3) 16th- early 17th-century sword chape, shield shaped with open heart shaped motif and knicked decoration on top edge. (4) A selection of 'unofficial' pan weights. (5) Piece of a copper alloy strap-end possibly Roman.

Fullerton Farm. Andover. ANDAM 1820

Anglo-Saxon 5-7th-century iron spear head.

Hengistbury Head. Wichfields. CHRRH 1291

Neolithic re-chipped polished flint axe.

Kings Somborne. Garden in Riverside Green. ANDAM 1807

Roman bronze coin almost illegible, possibly Vespasian. Obv: Head of emperor facing left. Reverse: Minerva going right with spear and shield, flanked by S C (Senatus Consuto). No legend.

Lower Froyle. Husseys Lane. ALTCM 1788

A collection of Roman coarse ware sherds including a rim sherd from a large storage vessel probably Alice Holt ware. Medieval sherds dating to the 12th-13th century some with green glaze and later post-medieval pottery.

New Forest. Farm land. CHRRH 1286

Lead token with issuer's initials. T.C, there may be further initials on the reverse but very faint, possibly M.A or H.A.

Park Farm. Herriard. BSKWM 1931

Roman pottery sherds. A collection of body and rim sherds from storage and cooking pots. Alice Holt ware.

Priors Dean. Church Farm, Colemore and Priors Dean. SU 7208 3020. ALTCM 1832

Iron cannon ball probably weighing 6lb when complete, c.17th century.

St Marybourne. The allotment. ANDAM 1819

A collection of late Iron Age burnished grey ware and Roman sherds. The Roman sherds include buff colour coated pottery with horizontal linear and rouletted decoration. Parchment ware colour coated with groove decoration. Red slipped with rouletted dot decoration. A coarse ware storage vessel sherd with rouletted and stab decoration. Roman tile, and a Roman bronze coin totally illegible but c.4th century in date.

Selborne. Norton farm. ALTON 1810

A collection of 13th-14th-century pottery consisting of cooking pot and jar sherds, jug sherds with rod or strap handle with stab decoration. Also a collection of 16th-17th-century glazed jar and bowl sherds.

Stockbridge Down and Longstock Down. ANDAM 1833

A few Iron Age sherds, and a larger group of Roman sherds consisting of flared and everted rims, plus many body sherds. One small piece of Samian.

Tarrant Hinton. CHRRH 1296

Roman bronze coin possibly Gallienus. Obv: Radiate bust of emperor facing right. Legend possibly Gallienus P F Aug. Rev: Possibly Abundantia.

Thrupton. ANDAM 1801

Roman bronze coin of Constantine. Almost illegible (1) Obv: Laureate bust facing right. Legend: Constantinus Max Aug. Rev: Two soldiers holding two standards. (2) Coin of Constantine. Almost illegible. Obv: Laureate bust facing right. Rev: Sol Invicto.

White Parish. Cowesfield. ANDAM 1856

18th-19th-century Verwood Pottery. A collection of earthen ware pottery from cooking pots, bowls and wide mouthed jugs with olive, yellow and orange glazes. One very interesting sherd has lettering identifying a potter called Shering. The family were potters in the earlier 19th century and continued production until the end of the century. They produced bread bins and jars, very few have the name impressed on them.

Hill Head Beach. FRHFM 1680

Mesolithic flint scraper.

Titchfield Common. GOSPM 1962

18th-century trader's Token. Obv: Lady Godiva riding a horse. Legend: Pro Bono Publico, 1794. Rev: View of Gothic cross approached by steps and enriched by statuary. Issued by Reynolds and Co who were ribbon weavers in Coventry.