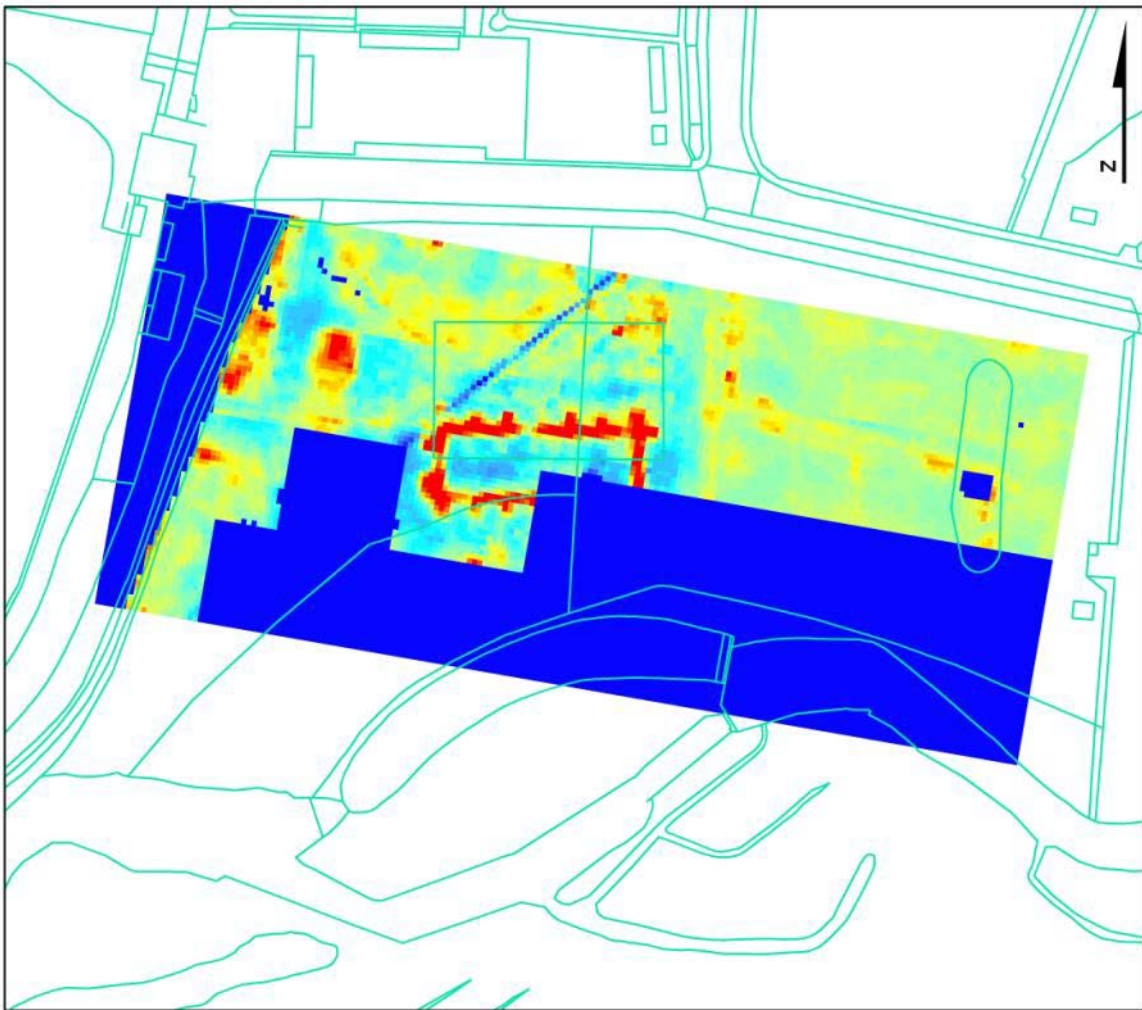


Archaeology in Hampshire



Annual Report 2012

INTRODUCTION

Welcome to the Annual Report of Archaeology in Hampshire for 2012. 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 (HFC) was invited to produce a new series of reports and began with a round-up of the 'missing' years. These can be downloaded from the Hampshire Field Club website. From 2008 the report has been published annually and copies are available for download from the HFC [website](#).

Developments in technology have forced a re-think about the most efficient way to 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 Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record](#) (AHBR) database for Hampshire. The record for Southampton has also provided information about work carried out in this city 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 a number of sites, for example by Berkshire Archaeological Services at Manor Farm County Park (Botley) are also included.

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. Katie Hinds, the Finds Liaison Officer for Hampshire, has kindly agreed to compile a selection for 2012 showcasing some of the more 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 Alex Bellisario of the Environment Department (HCC) for providing information from the AHBR database. I am grateful to the various archaeological organisations, both amateur and professional who have provided information (in no particular order): Dr Andy Russel and Ingrid Peckham (Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit), Dr Simon Roffey (University of Winchester), James Kenny (Chichester District Council), Edward Roberts, Nicola Elphick (Archaeology South East), Pippa Bradley (Wessex Archaeology), Tiziana Vitali (Pre-Construct Archaeology), Debbie Charlton (Archaeo Briton), Dr Keith Wilkinson (ARCA), Dick Selwood and Dick Whinney (WARG), Tracy Michaels (Winchester City Council, HER), Steve Ford (Thames Valley Archaeological Services), Diana King (Foundations Archaeology), and Tara Fidler (AOC Archaeology Group). Finally, thanks have to be extended to Katie Hinds for bringing together so admirably the selections of PAS finds.

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Front cover St Elizabeth's College, Winchester, geophysical anomalies

BASINGSTOKE AND DEANE

Basingstoke

Land at Kennel Farm, Winchester Road, Basingstoke (SU 5950 4850) (Site UID: 63840) Evaluation

An evaluation by Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd in advance of an application to develop the site identified features probably representing a late Iron Age settlement complex which continued in use into the Roman period. A smaller number of deposits of Bronze Age and middle Iron Age date were also located. The evaluation also clarified the significance of the numerous cropmarks on the site showing that many were natural in origin. Most of the others corresponded with the zone of late Iron Age occupation. Fieldwalking recovered only modest numbers of prehistoric struck flints suggesting no major earlier prehistoric activity on the site.

Razors Farm, Chineham (SU 65750 56200) (Site UID: 65373) Evaluation & geophysical survey

An evaluation by Wessex Archaeology targeted cropmark evidence and the results of a geophysical survey (Site UID: 60231). Five small sherds of late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery, possibly residual, were recovered from a ditch in the southern part of the site, but most of the features appear to relate to a late Iron Age/early Romano-British farmstead occupied until early in the 2nd century AD. These consisted mainly of enclosure/field boundary ditches containing varying small quantities of occupation debris; there were also a number of small, dispersed pits and undated post-holes. A gradiometer survey revealed strong magnetic anomalies which are consistent with burning and it is possible that a kiln feature is present within the area. The Roman road between Silchester and Chichester was identified in a trench positioned over its projected line; it comprised a gravel spread, possibly the ploughed-out remnants of its original metalled surface, flanked by two parallel ditches 14m apart.

Hannington

Hannington (SU 52030 54070) (Site UID: 36926) Excavation

Southampton University conducted the work as part of the Tidgrove Warren Farm Project. The main evidence dates to the Iron Age and consists of a possible rectangular enclosure with an entrance at its northern corner and a series of ditches that are probably defensive in nature. In addition, a number of post-holes that may have belonged to a roundhouse were also investigated.

Steventon

Steventon Rectory, site of (SU 55050 47100) (Site UID: 37349) Survey

The first known historical record regarding Steventon 'Rectory' building dates to January 1696 and tells how the house stood within Glebe Land. It consisted of two bays of building and was outletted at the west end and part of the south side over a cellar. From the Austen family letters we know that refurbishment of the building was completed in the second half of 1768. The building was demolished probably in the second half of 1822 and/or early 1823 leaving no trace in the Glebe Land landscape, excepting some surface rubble. The only visual evidence today within the meadow, at the corner of 'Church' Lane and 'Frog' Lane (main lane through village), is a wood and metal fence which encloses a water source believed to have been associated with the time that the Austen family occupied the site.

The project is now complete and this report summarises the work and the conclusions drawn from it. In November 2011, after a series of non-intrusive geophysical surveys, an archaeological excavation was undertaken with a view to gaining an insight into what Steventon Rectory might have looked like during the time of the Austen family's residence. A Heritage Lottery Fund Award, together with the help of a team of volunteer workers, enabled the work to go ahead (Fig. 1).



Fig. 1 Volunteers hard at work uncovering evidence for the Rectory

Building material implies that for the area it was a typical structure: a rural vernacular building constructed mostly using available materials from the immediate surroundings. Over 1,000 construction nails were found including large nails from internal timber beams. Individual artefacts included discarded and broken ceramic vessels, small metal objects, pieces of glass, animal bones, shell, slate, stone and ceramic building materials, totalling 10,864 artefacts from 23 recorded features, of which five were tile and brick water drains.

Although Austen family members resided at the Rectory for 54 years from 1768 to 1822 the material

evidence shows that there was an inhabited building from at least 1485, the Tudor period, and possibly earlier.
Archaeology Greets Jane Austen © Deborah Charlton (publication pending), Archaeo Briton
www.archaeobriton.co.uk

Whitchurch

Land at Manor Farm, Blosswood Lane (SU 45800 48300) (Site UID: 63561) Geophysical survey & evaluation

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd undertook the work and revealed a circular mound with a flint curb running around the interior. Earlier investigations in 2011 had identified a possible round barrow, trackways and possible evidence of Roman occupation (<http://www.tvas.co.uk/reports/pdf/MBW11-107evreport.pdf>).

Laverstoke Mill

Hall & Ensom Chartered Surveyors carried out building recording at Laverstoke Mill prior to the demolition or development of various buildings. There is little information on the following structures: Mill Offices (SU 449186 148675; Site UID: 57162); structure associated to the Salle and Security Rooms (SU 449228 148671; Site UID: 57172) and possible Air-drying House or Gas Plant (SU 449283 148700; Site UID: 57178).

Sizing House (SU 449241 148687; Site UID: 57179): research discovered that the corrugated parts of this building were referred to as the "Vat" room and "Mill Extension" and were installed in January 1915. They contained drying machines and were used for experimental engineering work.

Corrugated-iron clad structure (SU 449219 148671; Site UID: 57185): recorded as 'a green painted corrugated-iron clad structure built off "I" beams located directly over the mill race stream. External walls have a low red brick plinth supported off a reinforced concrete slab. The roof is pitched from side to side and is covered in painted corrugated iron. Windows are metal casements with timber sills and sub frames. Windows are all bar format to north elevation and no bar elsewhere.'

Paper storage room (SU 449229 148662; Site UID: 64259): an annex of the Salle and Security Rooms. A two-storey iron-framed structure constructed in 1872 and 1894 and used for paper storage with galvanised corrugated iron cladding.

Toilet and ancillary accommodation (SU 449235 148663; Site UID: 64256): a single-storey annex to the east of the Salle building, constructed between 1894 and 1910. It has a simple, if irregular, plan possibly adapted from an earlier building, and was last used as a toilet and ancillary accommodation.

EAST HAMPSHIRE

Alton

Caffyn's Garage (SU 71474 39048) (Site UID: 64326) Evaluation

An evaluation by Pre-Construct Archaeology produced evidence of considerable disturbance, but in one trench a buried soil horizon was found that sealed a number of pits cut into the natural gravel and clay. All pits were sub-circular or irregular in shape, between 0.35-0.65m in diameter and 0.12-0.45m in depth, and artefacts recovered from them are suggestive of a post-medieval to modern date.

Crown Hotel, High Street (SU 71862 39490) (Site UID: 12708) Watching brief

The county archaeologist for Hampshire recorded a natural stepped baulk behind the wall, overlain with backfilled material pre-dating a 16th-17th-century capping layer, which was cut by a 19th-20th-century intrusion.

Oceanic House, 89 High Street (SU 71595 39055) (Site UID: TBA; OHA12 OASIS ID: archaeo16-123687) Evaluation

Archaeology South-East was commissioned to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation. Two evaluation trenches were excavated. A single feature, representing a probable post-medieval drain was uncovered within Trench 2 and was orientated across the site in a NE to SW direction. This feature may represent drainage associated with the listed building which lies to the NW although further information is required. The natural horizon varied in depth from 107.696m OD in east of the site to 108.232m OD in the west of the site.

Old Acre Road (SU 7147 3894) (Site UID: TBA) Evaluation

Foundations Archaeology undertook a programme of archaeological evaluation on land to the north-west of Old Acre Road. The project comprised the excavation and recording of four trenches across a proposed development

area. No deposits or finds pre-dating the late post-medieval period were encountered. A brick-built late post-medieval or modern structure was identified towards the south-west end of Trench 4. General domestic waste including glass milk bottles and chinaware filled the structure. Truncation of the natural deposits from modern cuts was identified in Trenches 1 to 3. The evaluation works have indicated a low potential for significant archaeological deposits to be present within the study area

Bentley

St Mary's Church (SU 7840 4471) (Site UID: 63588) Evaluation

Two trenches were excavated by Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd and several human burials were found. Some were of post-medieval date but there is a possibility of medieval burials. A small collection of medieval pottery was recovered.

Horndean

Blendworth Lith Woods

Berkshire Archaeological Services carried out a topographic survey of the woods identifying a number of features. An earthwork marking the limit of the woods was recorded at SU 470698 114185 (Site UID: 63841), while a hollow way (SU 471076 114128; Site UID: 63842) was observed running along the north edge of the wood; it was found that its course follows the alignment of linear features plotted from aerial photography (Site UID: 35505). Several lynchets survive as earthworks (SU 470785 114068; Site UID: 63843) and some were found to be on the same alignment as the possible prehistoric field system depicted on aerial photographs to the north of the wood (Site UID: 35505). More recent activity consists of several pits (SU 470680 114032; Site UID: 63844) that are almost certainly infantry or Home Guard trenches dating to WWII. Finally a pair of possible saw pits were recorded (SU 470708 114023 & 470920 113942) (Site UID's: 63846, 63847).

Former Gales Brewery, London Road (SU 7065 1325) (Site UID: 63980) Building recording

Building recording was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology of the former brewery site. The main production area was developed on the east side of London Road between 1838 and 1867, with various ancillary buildings located to the west. The relatively modest complex included a typically Victorian tall brewhouse and the usual mix of industrial and functional buildings, along with some more architecturally decorative structures of higher status.

The buildings of the main production area showed numerous phases of development and adaptation, although most appear to post-date the 1869 fire which gutted the original brewery. Developments in the late 19th century largely comprised the expansion of the main site to the north and east, with many of the structures being built in a fairly piecemeal fashion. As these were out of public view, they did not need to conform to any particular architectural style, and were of utilitarian design and construction. They eventually became consolidated into one large brewery complex, which was then adapted and modernised throughout. In contrast, many of the late 19th-century buildings, more visible on the west side of the road, conformed to a particular architectural style, with similar decorative styling and detail typical of buildings of this period; several structures in this area were undoubtedly earlier, with some pre-dating the brewery altogether.

Liss

West Liss, Church of St Peter (SU 77051 28679) (Site UID: 1463) Dendrochronology

English Heritage took samples for tree-ring dating; ten contained too few rings for analysis. From those that were analysed the date range calculated for the nave is AD 1581-1606. The rafters of the nave have slightly later dates: AD 1615-1640, while the timbers dated from the south aisle have a date of AD 1615-1640. Prior to the analysis, the aisle and nave of the church were considered to date to the 13th century. http://services.english-heritage.org.uk/ResearchReportsPdfs/040_2012WEB.pdf.

Ropley

Location withheld (Site UID: 63961) Metal detector survey

Metal detectorists discovered a Roman inhumation burial comprising fragments of human bone, pottery and a bronze object, possibly the rim of a vessel.

Selborne

Burhunt Farm (SU 753 328) (Site UID: 65359) Watching brief

Wessex Archaeology observed alterations to the existing farm buildings identifying two ditches that produced one sherd of medieval pottery and a post-medieval roof tile. The features may represent field boundaries that pre-date the construction of the barn.

EASTLEIGH

Eastleigh

Leigh Road (SU 4463 1907; 44486 18977) (Site UID's: 64301; 64535) Evaluation & excavation

An excavation by Wessex Archaeology examined two areas indicated by an evaluation, and revealed a series of ditches forming part of an Iron Age rectilinear field system and associated trackway. In the corner of one field, adjacent to the trackway, was an arc of 25 post-holes, with a projected diameter of approximately 14m (which if complete would have overlapped with one of the ditches). The post-holes, up to 0.25m in diameter, were evenly spaced (0.6–0.7m apart), except for a 2.5m gap at the south-east in the centre of which was a larger (0.3m by 0.5m) subrectangular feature, possibly also a post-hole. The nature and function of this structure is uncertain, but it could have been some form of fenced animal enclosure within the field. A number of other post-holes in the area formed no discernable pattern. The trackway ditches were subsequently crossed by a slightly sinuous ditch from which was recovered two sherds of organic-tempered pottery of early to middle Saxon (5th–8th centuries AD) date.

FAREHAM

Fareham

Dean Farm (SU 5700 0850) (Site UID: TBA) Evaluation

An evaluation by Wessex Archaeology revealed features with a range of dates. Two trenches targeted two short, near-parallel linear anomalies detected by a geophysical survey (Site UID: 64055), and indicated that these were the flanking ditches of a 53m long Neolithic long barrow. Possible remnants of the barrow mound were noted between the ditches, which were 14m apart at the east end and 10m apart at the west. The northern ditch, which was up to 7m wide and 2.3m deep, had a possible stabilisation horizon and associated turf line within its fills, which contained sherds of possibly late Bronze Age pottery and worked flint. A large deep pit containing a small quantity of middle Bronze Age pottery was recorded at the western edge of the site.

Towards the eastern edge of the site there was a concentration of medieval ditches and pits, together producing a large assemblage of pottery dating to the 11th–12th centuries. Post-medieval and modern activity was represented by two trackways and 24 probable quarry pits, the trackways and three of the pits being depicted on the 1841 Fareham tithe map.

Fareham Major Development Area (SU 57068 08730; 57090 08825; 56755 09210) (Site UID's: 65076; 65465, 65467; 65480; 65481; 65482) Geophysical survey & evaluation

The work by Wessex Archaeology identified several anomalies that may relate to archaeological features. A field survey and fieldwalk were also performed. During the evaluation a post-medieval trackway was identified which corresponds with a feature on the 1841 Fareham tithe map. It was sampled in three trenches and found to have a wide, shallow, concave profile with a layer of compacted gravel in the base of the cut and probable wheel ruts within the metallised surface. The geophysical survey identified an anomaly interpreted as an oval pit/linear feature and during evaluation was found to contain burnt flint, suggestive of a prehistoric date.

Portchester

Junction Bayly Avenue and White Hart Lane (SU 61860 05019) (Site UID: 63793) Excavation

A pair of inhumation burials were uncovered during the digging of a pipeline. An assessment of the remains by Hampshire Constabulary determined that they were not recently deposited. Given their location they are likely to be of Roman date.

GOSPORT

Gosport

ASDA Supermarket (SZ 61430 9500) (Site UID: 66088) Environmental sampling

Two geoarchaeological boreholes were drilled by ARCA with the aim of identifying the archaeological potential of the Quaternary deposits, provide a chronological framework for the sediment sequence, determine the depositional environments and verify the key biostratigraphic proxies. Although the results produced well preserved palaeoenvironmental remains they are unlikely to demonstrate evidence of past human activity and cannot be placed into a chronological framework because of contamination. Four samples assessed for microfaunal remains were indicative of a brackish environment in an estuarine setting and the presence of the Ostracod *Leptocythere* is indicative of salt marshes. Evidence of terrestrial woodland was present within the samples and the nature and extent of the vegetation is indicative of a Holocene date.

Royal Clarence Yard, Flag Staff Green (SU 61681 00548) (Site UID: 64323) Watching brief

The watching brief by Pre-Construct Archaeology uncovered post-medieval and undated post-medieval to modern deposits. A post-medieval pit measuring 2m by 1m contained glass. Another cut was recorded which had a flat bottomed base, part of which had been truncated by a later brick wall and infilling and has been subject to bioturbation. A concrete and brick tile floor was also removed during the excavation for the underpinning trenches and beneath that a large number of unstratified post-medieval finds were recovered belonging to the 18th and 19th centuries. The early modern/modern activity may have included drainage channels and levelling.

Deputy Superintendents house, walls and railings (Site UID: 41214) (SU 61670 00548) Building recording

The recording was by Pre-Construct Archaeology and included a photographic survey of the building's roof, floor and elevations. The brick structures are comprised of Flemish bond, Flemish Garden Wall bond and a variation of English bond.

Holbrook

Holbrook Recreation Centre (SU 59250 02150) (Site UID: 64015) Excavation

The excavation was carried out by West Sussex Archaeology. A concrete platform was uncovered which was most likely the base for one of the WWII structures associated with an AA battery that was situated here (Site UID: 37736). A brick culvert was also uncovered and probably represents post-medieval field drainage.

HART

Bramshill

Bramshill High Bridge (SU 75386 59347) (Site UID: TBA) Watching brief & dendrochronology

During conservation and repair work to the bridge, a series of structural timbers were recorded and recovered from the interior of the present bridge structure at its eastern end and immediately to the north, outside the bridge. These may indicate that a wooden causeway and bridge was replaced by the current brick structure. Tree-ring dates of two of the timbers (a felling range of AD1608–1640; and a felled-after date of AD 1566) suggest a construction date of the early 17th century, broadly contemporary with Bramshill House. Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd.

Police Staff College (SU 75880 59630) (Site UID: 65884) Watching Brief

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd undertook the work and recorded a number of features of post-medieval date that included alterations to the building and were also related to the development of the associated garden.

Church Crookham

The School Site (SU 81239 51606) (Site UID: 64002) Evaluation

The evaluation by Oxford Archaeology revealed evidence of multi-period activity. In the north of the site a ditch of possible Roman date is aligned N-S, while two other ditches are orientated W-E. Ditches of middle Iron Age date of similar alignment were discovered to the north of the site and it may be that there are two

separate areas of activity. A ditch and small pit that produced post-medieval pottery were excavated in the SW corner of the site and are thought to be related to agricultural use of the area.

Queen Elizabeth Barracks (SU 81150 51200) (Site UID: 64069) Evaluation

As the second of a two stage evaluation (Site UID: 64002) Oxford Archaeology excavated trenches but revealed very few features or deposits because of widespread truncation from ploughing in the east of the site and built development in the west. Mesolithic and early Neolithic occupation is suggested by the presence of flint artefacts, while a possible enclosure ditch or field boundary is attributed to the Iron Age or Roman period. A number of undated ditches were excavated, assumed to be post-medieval or modern, although trenches 82 and 118 can be tentatively dated to the medieval and 17th-18th centuries respectively. Several post-holes were uncovered in the south of the site and are thought to be of 20th-century date.

Greywell

Greywell Manor House (SU 71845 51259) (Site UID: 64056) Geophysical survey

Magnetometry and resistivity surveys were undertaken by Berkshire Archaeology Research Group and North East Hampshire Historical and Archaeological Society. The possible site of Greywell Manor was revealed, although the results could also be interpreted as deriving from the remains of a formal garden.

Greywell Moors nature reserve (SU 72039 51008) (Site UID: 64505) Excavation

The excavation was by Basingstoke Archaeological and Historical Society; it confirmed the presence of a burnt mound and uncovered some worked flint but there was an absence of other material culture or charcoal.

Pyestock

Hartland Park (SU 83290 54240) (Site UID: TBA; HA-PYS12) Watching brief

Monitoring of road construction by Molas recorded a sandy silt topsoil over the natural deposits of clayey sand and gravel. Although a number of features cut the natural deposit, investigation of these revealed that they were of a recent date. These are most probably associated with the site's development in the second half of the 20th century or later.

Pyestock Testing Facility, former site (SU SU 84000 54300) (Site UID: 64030) Building recording

AOC Archaeology recorded a total of 13 buildings, although only their brick and concrete footings survive. The extent of the buildings were plotted by a walkover of the site.

Heckfield

St Michael's church (SU 72271 60495) (Site UID:TBA; 63978) Watching brief

The observations were by Wessex Archaeology and four possible graves were noted, plus large amounts of disarticulated bone. Four brick-built arched caps for graves were also recorded on the south side of the church and the possible edge of a fifth on its north side. A possible brick tomb was partially exposed, in addition to the remains of what may be the Victorian boiler house.

HAVANT

Emsworth

47 Warblington Road (SU 74307 05549) (Site UID: 64101) Watching brief

Work at 49 Warblington Road in the 1970s revealed a ditch that produced Iron Age and Roman pottery plus slag and briquetage, which it was thought might be demonstrative of occupation and industry. In 2012 an observation to the rear of no. 47 by West Sussex Archaeology revealed a north-south running ditch of which the upper fills contained Roman pottery. To date the evidence is too insufficient to determine the exact nature of the activity in this area.

Havant

23 South Street (SU 71822 06140) (Site UID: 64075) Evaluation excavation

The first phase of an evaluation by Southern Archaeological Services included the excavation of two trenches in the eastern end of the site. Gullies and pits were revealed. One linear is dated to the 12th or 13th century while another contained a majority of Romano-British finds, but also three medieval sherds which may be intrusive.

Homewell House (SU 71739 06194) (Site UID: 64242) Watching brief

Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit monitored two test pits during proposed redevelopment works. Part of a pit containing fragments of Roman brick and pottery was revealed in one of the test pits.

Warblington

Warblington Roman Villa (SU 73 05) (Site UID: TBA) Excavation

The development of a late Iron Age centre? By Trevor Davies and James Kenny

Summary

Chichester and District Archaeology Society have undertaken three seasons of excavation on the site of a Roman villa at Warblington, near Emsworth. These have identified evidence of high status occupation and feasting in the very late Iron Age and the development of a villa complex from the mid-1st to at least the mid-3rd centuries AD. The late Iron Age discoveries are of particular significance in adding to the accumulation of evidence, not least from the temple site at nearby Hayling Island and the high status site at Fishbourne, of a sophisticated hierarchical society in the area. This article is intended to provide an update on the discoveries made so far at the Warblington Roman villa complex.

Background

Dr Gedge discovered Roman tiles, tesserae and pottery in a field to the south of the Havant to Chichester road (Taylor 1927; Taylor 1924), the location being shown on subsequent Ordnance Survey maps. The site was investigated in 1960 by Mr A. J. C. Reger, a history master at Portsmouth Grammar School who trial trenched the site as an exercise for the boys of his class. Reportedly investigating a location where recent ploughing had revealed substantial foundations, they found a wall 'made of erratic boulders and rubble bonded in cement, with a bonding course of RO brick' and 'floors of RO tile to north and south of the wall' (Site UID: 23474).

The site is on a slight rise between two natural north-south inlets running down to Chichester Harbour. It is just south of the line of the Roman road between Chichester (Noviomagus Reginorum) and Southampton (Clausentum). Across the water to the south is the Romano-British temple on Hayling Island which is believed to date from the mid 1st century BC (King & Soffe, 2007). Although the field has been ploughed for many years, it is now part of a Natural England stewardship scheme and is only used for the production of silage. The Roman villa at Warblington is one of a number along the edge of Chichester Harbour; the nearest is about 1.5km away at Langstone.

Since 2006, Chichester and District Archaeology Society (CDAS) has been monitoring the site as part of a Condition Assessment Project run in partnership with the Chichester Harbour Conservancy (CHC) to monitor the monuments within the Chichester Harbour Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. Subsequently, with support from CHC and the Havant Borough Council, who own the land, the society has conducted a series of geophysical surveys and three excavations.

Geophysical Surveys

CDAS started a geophysical survey in 2008, using a 30m grid aligned to one of the field boundaries. It quickly became apparent that the responses from a magnetometry survey were relatively bland compared to those from resistivity. Subsequently, the orientation of the grid was altered by approximately 30 degrees so that the survey crossed the line of the walls at an acute angle and in the immediate area of the villa, the resolution of the survey was initially increased to take readings every 0.5m. These changes improved the quality of the survey considerably, although the process was slow and took a total of 156 man days.

Figure 2 shows the results of this survey. The most important features surrounding a courtyard measuring approximately 60 metres by 40 metres are:

1. The villa house itself - basically a winged corridor villa 44 metres long, with the addition of a range of rooms to the west and possible bath houses at the north-east corner and to the south – investigated in 2010
2. A possible rectangular building – still to be investigated
3. A possible aisled building – investigated in 2012-2013

4. Ditches of unknown dates - one was partially excavated in 2010
5. Unknown features in the north-east corner of the courtyard and on the western side of the field – still to be investigated.

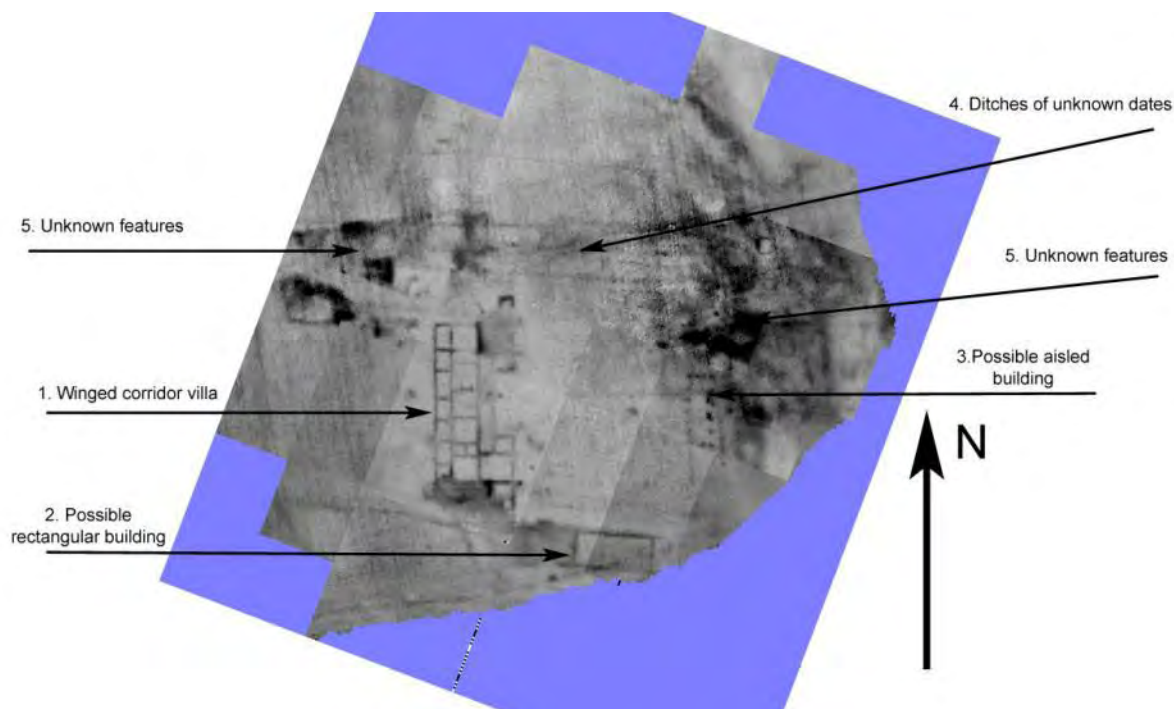


Fig. 2 Geophysical survey of the Warblington Roman villa complex

In the sections that follow, the conclusions drawn from excavations on the villa and the aisled building will be discussed, together with the indications of late Iron Age occupation of the site.

Villa

In 2010 a two-week excavation of the villa was undertaken under the direction of Jonathan Dicks. The key objectives were to investigate the date and character of the remains, with particular reference to an assessment of their state of preservation. Trial trenches were dug across the walls of a range of rooms at the rear of the villa house and across a pair of ditches to the north-east. A report is filed in the CDAS archives (Dicks 2011).

The archaeological evidence obtained from the villa site was limited by the damage caused by ploughing. Although no floors were discovered *in situ*, over a thousand large, tile tesserae were recovered from the plough soil. In addition a number of smaller stone and tile tesserae were also recovered suggesting that whilst the majority of the floors were made from large tesserae, the main rooms were paved in decorated mosaics.

The villa was constructed on substantial mortared flint foundations up to a metre wide. These could have supported a multi-storey structure. The finds of tegulae, imbrex and Horsham stone indicate a tile and/or stone roof. The foundations of the range of rooms at the back of the villa house abutted those of the house itself, suggesting that they were additions. At the southern end of the villa a floor constructed from upturned tegulae was discovered. This is a relatively common method of flooring a hypocaust (an example of similar construction can be seen in one of the later modifications to the Fishbourne Roman Palace). A coin of Tetricus (AD 273-4) was recovered, giving one indication of when the villa might have been in use. The pottery assemblage covered most of the Roman period dating from the late 1st century to mid 4th century AD (Dicks 2011; Hayden 2014).

Aisled Building

Two two-week excavations have been undertaken on the possible aisled building in 2012 and in 2013 under the direction of James Kenny, Chichester District Council Archaeologist, acting in a personal capacity as a member of the society.

The pottery-based evidence from these excavations has led to the conclusion that the aisled building was constructed in the mid 1st century AD and continued in use into the mid 3rd century AD (Hayden 2013;



Fig. 3 Flint mortared wall footings on east (downhill) side of aisled building

Hayden 2014). It was constructed on a gently sloping site and took the form of a long, rectangular building with the eastern, downhill side wall constructed of mortared flints and acting as a support for the tails of the rafters (Fig. 3). The western, uphill wall appears to have been supported by a wooden beam laid in a trench (Fig. 4). Two rows of earth fast posts ran down the centre of the building, and some of the post-holes were markedly asymmetric indicating that the posts had been inserted after the construction of the original building was complete. Figure 5 shows a view of the whole trench in 2012: the concentrations of stones represent the post-holes.



Fig. 4 Planning the beam slot on the west (uphill) side of the aisled building

The overall width of the building was approximately 15 metres and at least at ground level, the structure was laid out symmetrically about a centreline. The dimensions are very similar to other aisled buildings found at Romano-British villas (Cunliffe 2008). Other than small areas of gravel most of the floor surface appears to have been ploughed away. There was no conclusive indication of the function of the building, but occupation debris was relatively scarce, so it may have had an agricultural use.



Fig. 5 General view of the aisled building excavation in 2012

Late Iron Age occupation

During the 2010 excavation a small amount of late Iron Age pottery was recovered during the excavation of a small trial trench across a pair of ditches to the north-east of the villa house. This trench was abandoned because of the weather, so the full significance of the context of the pottery is open to speculation.

The 2012 and 2013 excavations uncovered a ditch running north-south under and pre-dating the aisled building. This ditch contained a clayey silt rich in flecks of charcoal, fragments of fired clay, large animal bones and an

assemblage of late Iron Age pottery. It also contained fragments of a Roman Dressel 1b amphora (Fig. 6) and a copper alloy finger ring. Together these items are indications of relatively high status feasting at some point during the very late Iron Age. The discovery of the amphora fragments is relatively rare along the south coast of England (Cunliffe 2013, fig. 11.3, 362). It originally contained wine from the Naples area, and was traded through Europe at a time when Britain and northern Gaul had yet to be conquered by the Romans. These finds



Fig. 6 Dressel 1b amphora rim being excavated

support growing evidence of late Iron Age activity in the immediate area (Manley *et al.*, 2008). In particular, the discovery of a securely dated pre-AD 43 ditch at Fishbourne Roman Palace suggest that there is more higher status late Iron Age activity in the area than had been previously thought. In the case of Warblington the proximity of the late Iron Age temple on Hayling Island is perhaps highly significant, and other archaeological investigations in Havant are also uncovering indications of late Iron Age activity in the locality.

Conclusion

The excavations have only begun to develop our understanding of the Warblington Roman villa site. There is evidence of activity in the late Iron Age and again from the mid 1st to mid 3rd centuries AD, but this is not conclusive evidence of continuous occupation of the site, and further investigation will be necessary to fill the gaps. No evidence of the economic activity that supported the development of the villa complex and maintained its infrastructure has yet been found. Although it could be speculated that a combination of agriculture and exploitation of the resources of Chichester harbour (fishing, salt making, and grazing) would be sufficient to maintain the standard of living to which the local clan chief had become accustomed. The Roman elements of the site have been so severely damaged by ploughing that the remains are probably too fragmentary to reveal the full story. Paradoxically, that damage opened the window onto an unexpected part of the late Iron Age story of the site.

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NEW FOREST

Beaulieu

Buckler's Hard (SU 4100 0010) (Site UID: 65810)

Evaluation



An evaluation by Wessex Archaeology examined the area around a WWII concrete slipway on the south bank of Beaulieu River. To its west there had been substantial levelling and landscaping in the post-war period, and the majority of the associated structures have been demolished. The earliest feature comprised a number of horizontally laid planks, possibly the remains of a timber slipway. These were overlain by a 2.4m wide area of concrete hard-standing, which although undated was possibly broadly contemporary with the slipway.

The slipway, which still exists to a length of over 65m (with a 1950s extension giving it an overall length of over 73m), was in generally good condition although slightly damaged by root action. It consists of two parallel concrete beams, 0.6–0.9m wide and 2.4m apart, supporting iron rails 3m apart. Small square voids evenly spaced along the tops of the beams on the inner sides of the rails would have held timber presumably intended to support or fix the rail; these were subsequently covered by concrete capping which abuts the sides of the rails. The height of the slipway varies along its length; at its upper end access would have been possible beneath the vessel, but towards the river there was a 'greaseway' (Fig. 7), consisting of timbers (originally greased) set in concrete both between the two beams and to either side, creating a wide area where boats could be more easily maneuvered.

Fig. 7 'Greaseway' at base of World War II slipway, viewed from the south

Damerham

Dampney Barrow (SU 09270 14930) (Site UID: 63293) Excavation

A Neolithic long barrow which survives as a substantial earthwork. An investigation by Damerham Archaeology Project of the northern ditch demonstrated that it measured 7m wide and 3.6m deep with a buried profile beneath the mound. The backfill contained finds dating to the 14th to the 19th centuries.

http://www.damerhamarchaeology.org/damerham/dampney_long_barrow

Henge (SU 08880 15330) (Site UID: 63295) Excavation

This is a large south-facing circular enclosure which was partly excavated by Damerham Archaeology Project over a number of years. http://www.damerhamarchaeology.org/damerham/circular_enclosures

Milford-on-Sea

Downton Manor Farm (SZ 27575 93370; 27667 93337; 27666 93393; 27634 93365) (Site UID: 29880; 65496; 65499; 65502) Excavation

Southern Archaeological Services excavated a number of sites ahead of gravel extraction. An investigation of a Bronze Age barrow that had originally been identified on aerial photographs produced six urned cremations. Another barrow also known from aerial photography produced four urned cremations plus an un-urned deposit. A significant discovery was the remains of three Iron Age roundhouses plus a parallel arrangement of linear ditches which could have been part of a droveway. In addition, the work also recovered a group of post-holes that may have derived from a structure.

PORTSMOUTH

A complete set of summaries for Portsmouth City was not received.

East Street, 'Spice Island' (SZ 62977 99510) (Site UID: TBA; SIP 12) Watching brief

Archaeology South East carried out observations at the southern extent of a brick platform, 2.50m wide – possibly with slight truncation to the east – running northwards under Camber Quay. A single course brick circulation surface abutted its southern limit. This was sealed by a thick reinforced concrete platform supporting a cobbled surface, presumed to be contemporary to existing modern cobbles in the immediate vicinity. Reddish concrete circulation surfaces, apparently contemporary to the cobbled area, were identified immediately under the modern concrete of Camber Quay and to the west, behind the harbour. The latter surface post-dated a large concrete plinth presumed to be associated with the harbour construction.

Mary Rose New Museum, Portsmouth Historic Dockyard (SU 62850 00650) (Site UID: TBA; Portsmouth Museum Accession number 2008/323) Watching brief

Following investigations in 2008 and 2010, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd carried out a watching brief on intrusive ground work during the construction of the new museum. As in 2010, this year's investigation focused on the 1803 Dry Dock no. 3 and the immediate surrounding area. Elements associated with the construction and maintenance of the Dry Dock were recorded including staircases and chutes lining the dockside, parts of the dock's edges removed to accommodate the development, and the culvert system that original drained and flooded the dock. A number of disused Penstock valves and various dockside structures dating from the late 18th to the early 20th century were also uncovered, along with a section of the late 18th-century Dry Dock No. 4.

SOUTHAMPTON

Bassett

Bassett House (SU 41976 16070) (Site UID: TBA) Building recording

HGP Architects recorded the building prior to demolition. Bassett House was built as a detached house in about 1854 or 1855, part of the first phase of the development of the suburb of Bassett. By 1865/1868 a west wing and detached north block had been added, the latter perhaps containing a stable and coach house. By 1896/7 further additions had been made to the north-west corner, connecting the detached north block to the west wing. Further changes may have been made in the late 19th/early 20th century. In the 20th century the house was much altered both externally and internally, including rebuilding the roof, while during WWII it appears to have been used by the Home Guard, but was converted to flats in about 1950. In 1966 the building was bought by the University of Southampton and thereafter was used as office accommodation.

University of Southampton (SU 42047 15974) (Site UID: OA5361) Evaluation excavation

Oxford Archaeology carried out a field evaluation at Chamberlain Hall and adjacent land within the grounds of Bassett House, part of the Glen Eyre complex of the University of Southampton. A total of six trenches was excavated, four within the grounds of Chamberlain Hall and a further two trenches within the grounds of Bassett House. Although several trenches revealed landscaping deposits relating to the construction of Bassett House in the late 19th century and Chamberlain Hall in 1959, no archaeological features or deposits pre-dating the late post-medieval period were encountered during the course of the evaluation.

Botley

Manor Farm Country Park Earthwork survey

Berkshire Archaeological Services were responsible for carrying out surveys in the park. Various features were recorded, with the earliest being a Roman kiln identified from a dense scatter of Roman tile fragments found eroding out of the side of a footpath, while more fragments were exposed in ground disturbances along with patches of fire-reddened clay (SU 450160 111110; Site UID: 31057). A possible artificial terrace may also be associated. The site of Dock Cottage which is marked on 1st-4th ed. OS maps was discovered to consist of well-defined brick footings (SU 450550 111100; Site UID: 56062 (also See Site UID: 56026)) and one section of wall is standing to a height of nearly 1m. A dump of wasters associated with subtle earthworks are visible at SU 449780 110700 (Site UID: 65065) and probably represent the remains of clamp kilns associated with brickworks at Hoe Moor. The boundary between Bursledon and Botley parishes still survives as a low bank and ditch on the eastern side of Hoe Moor Copse (SU 449383 111436; Site UID: 64052). A well defined trench that probably represents a saw pit was recorded in Catland Copse (SU 449851 110728; Site UID: 64053). Finally, while much of the eastern side of Vantage Copse was developed as part of HMS Cricket (SU 449634 111406; Site UID: 64054), three separate groups of about 14-15 Nissen Huts were built and the concrete bases of many of these structures still survive.

Maybush

Romsey Road, Maybush (SU 3867 1497) (Site UID: TBA) Building recording

Building recording was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology of the Grade II listed Crabwood House. Built in 1840–42 it is a typical high-status early Victorian villa with strong Regency influences. It has a stuccoed exterior, low slate roof and classical columned porch, although it also displays full-height canted bay windows on the south elevation which would have been a relatively modern innovation.

Although the building has not functioned as a dwelling for over 70 years it remains little changed from its original residential form and appearance. With the exception of the lounge and function room, which are both formed from the combination of two smaller rooms, it retains all of its original spaces and the majority of its decorative fixtures and finishes. The hierarchy within the property is still clearly visible between the polite southern part of the house with its spacious rooms, moulded cornices, dado and picture rails and decorative fireplaces, and the service area to the north with its smaller, plainer rooms and lack of decorative flourishes. The survival of these original spaces and features is probably due to its long period as a rented property prior to it becoming a social club.

Sholing

Laxton Close (SU 45453 10677) (Site UID: TBA; AOC 32048) Evaluation excavation

AOC Archaeology Group carried out the work which consisted of an eight trench evaluation. Multiple undated ditch features and a single late post-medieval or modern post-hole were encountered in the eastern area of the site, cut into the subsoil horizon. These features are interpreted as being of low to moderate significance due to their concentration, although the lack of dating evidence recovered from the ditches prevents greater significance being attributed to them. A phase of modern horizontal truncation was identified as having occurred in the northern area of the site.

St Denys

The Former Bridge Inn, 109 Priory Road (SU 4342 1382) (Site UID: TBA) Watching brief

Two Roman linear features were recorded during residential development. They were dug no earlier than the 2nd or 3rd century AD. Early Roman (1st century AD) and late Iron Age pottery suggests earlier occupation nearby. These features and finds add a little to the knowledge of the chronology and extent of the previously recorded Roman settlement at St Denys. A single sherd of Bronze Age pottery also points to some activity at this time in the vicinity. Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd.

Southampton

Admirals Quay (SU 42864 10994) (Site UID: TBA; Terrain arch. 53371/4/1) Evaluation & watching brief

The Archaeology Unit of Southampton City Council was commissioned by Terrain Archaeology to carry out the programme of works. The site lay on the old shoreline south of the Saxon town of Hamwic and east of the medieval town of Southampton. Palaeoenvironmental evidence indicates the site was probably saltmarsh in the Roman or post-Roman period and later became a more intertidal and shallow marine environment.

The work revealed natural deposits of the Bracklesham Group overlaid by alluvial sediments and 19th-century reclamation deposits associated with the development of the area as part of Southampton Docks in 1838. The Outer Dock was opened in 1842, and the site lay adjacent to the granite dock wall. Historic maps of the 19th and 20th centuries show warehouses, railway lines, and tracks for travelling cranes covering the site and alignments of timber piles that formed foundations for those structures were found.

Banister Infants School, Archers Road (SU 41662 13200) (Site UID: TBA; DAS Ltd 10:12) Evaluation
Four trial trenches were excavated by Development Archaeology Services Ltd. A simple deposit sequence of a modern made ground deposit, a post-medieval ploughsoil horizon, associated from this site being within the area of a post-medieval farm, and brick foundations and a brick floor associated with the 19th-century residential dwellings formerly on the site, were identified.

8 Bugle Street (SU 41871 11106) (Site UID: TBA; SCCAU1106) Building recording
Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit carried out the recording. The earliest part of the building was a limestone-built basement that almost certainly was part of the medieval capital tenement known as West Hall. The tenement was taken over by the Free Grammar School in 1696, who remained on the site until 1894. The school undertook major building programmes in the late-18th century, 1821, and 1860, and refurbishment in 1872. The structure was almost certainly built in 1821 as the school-master's house. It was a three storey, brick-built, town house, though there was some indication that its layout accommodated some school functions at ground floor level.

Commercial Road & West Park Road (SU 41624 12290) (Site UID: TBA; AOC32110 & 32244)
Evaluation & watching brief
AOC Archaeology Group undertook the work on the site formerly occupied by domestic and commercial properties along Commercial Road and West Park Road. The buildings that once occupied the site were demolished following bomb damage during WWII, and by general site clearance in the 1980s and 1990s. Much of the potential archaeological horizons of the site had been reworked through agriculture, horticulture, and the establishment of the properties on the site during the late 19th century, which comprised basements and significant concrete footings.

Three archaeological features were recognised. One of these was a shallow gully running north-west - south-east, roughly oriented to the historic Conduit House. This was potentially the location for a medieval conduit that ran from springs on Hill Lane to the city, although no conduit was noted. The second feature was an infilled ditch running roughly north-south, which may have been filled around 1600AD. This represents a field or property boundary. The third feature was a small curving trench that revealed medieval pottery, and is the scant remnant of a feature of medieval date, of uncertain function.

Much of the 19th-century activity on site was related to households and their associated drainage. Of note was one concrete-bound ceramic pipe, running downhill roughly southwards into a soakaway. This may be a storm drain from Commercial Road, or it may indicate that the location of the water supply from Conduit House was simply diverted.

The watching brief recorded a sequence of naturally deposited gravels with 19th- and 20th-century house foundations and terracing above, and associated garden soil. Archaeological features of medieval date were located in the west of the site, comprising a boundary ditch and two pits. Given the topography of the site, it appears likely that these features mark the eastern limit of activity which would have been focussed in the area of the Mayflower.

God's House Tower/Platform Road (SU 42195 10968) (Site UID: TBA; SCCAU 1109) Evaluation & watching brief
Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit excavated a test pit adjacent to this scheduled monument and carried out a watching brief on seven geotechnical trial trenches in Platform Road. The test pit exposed the depth and nature of the foundations of the monument and a sequence of earlier layers. The trial trenches exposed 19th-century reclamation deposits and railway ballast overlaid by later material. The easternmost trench exposed what may have been part of a bank that lay on the south side of the former road along the shore.

Ocean Terminal, site of, Ocean Road, Eastern Docks (SU 42455 10311) (Site UID: TBA; SCCAU 1086)
Building recording
Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit carried out building record at the transformer house (building 7) of the former Ocean Terminal. The building was constructed in 1950 as part of the Ocean Terminal complex that served the ocean going liners. The main Terminal building was demolished in 1983. The transformer house was built in a streamlined Art Deco style. Three of the original transformer units survived at ground floor level. A secondary use of the building was to provide public access to the Terminal by way of a pair of stairs that lead to

a first floor bridge across the road and railway to the first floor of the Terminal building. The stairwells were provided with two toilets at first floor level.

Princess Alexandra Dock, Booking Office (SU 42816 10929) (Site UID: TBA; Terrain arch 53371/5/1)

Building recording

Terrain Archaeology recorded the former Southern Railways Continental Booking Office on the north-west side of the former Princess Alexandra Dock prior to demolition. The building opened in 1926 and abutted a passenger and cargo shed serving ferry services to the continent. The original layout of the building comprised a large central baggage hall with booking office, waiting rooms, cloakroom and toilets on either side. The shed behind was demolished in the mid 1980s and the booking office incorporated into a new commercial development, Canute's Pavilion, which opened in 1986. This led to the removal of original fittings and features and the conversion into several commercial units. Following the closure and demolition of Canute's Pavilion, the building was converted into a café and another small retail unit causing further loss of historic fabric.

The building was constructed of red Bursledon brick and blue/black engineering brick with glazed ceramic modular block architectural detailing imitating Portland Stone in an early 20th century municipal style. It was more elaborate than the surrounding contemporary dock buildings as befits its function as the main public passenger entrance for ferry embarkation.

360-364 Shirley Road (SU 40156 13432) (Site UID: TBA; SCCAU1123)

Watching brief & excavation

The Archaeology Unit of Southampton City Council carried out the work. The earliest phase of occupation was a late Iron Age enclosure with a splayed, ditched entrance. Within the enclosure was evidence of a structure, internal ditches and pits. The ditches and pits contained pottery in sand-, flint-, grog- and organic-tempered fabrics, briquetage, daub and burnt flints. A few grains of charred wheat were recovered, together with large amounts of charcoal from oak, hazel, buckthorn, gorse, birch and lime. Radiocarbon dates of 370-170 BC and 390-200 BC were obtained from samples of roundwood charcoal.

After the enclosure ditches had filled, a post-hole structure of late Iron Age/early Roman date was built over the site of the splayed entrance. The post-holes produced charred wheat, barley and oats, grog-tempered pottery, and a fragment of iron slag.

The final phase of occupation was marked by a rectilinear field system. The fills of the ditches included sherds from Gaulish flagons and mortaria of the late 1st century AD, together with local copies of Gallo-Belgic pottery vessels. The upper fills included Dorset Black Burnished wares and Vectis ware from the Isle of Wight. Evidence of agricultural activity was provided by charred wheat and oats together with weed seeds of buttercup, vetch, nettle and bindweed. Some of the wheat had been malted suggesting production of beer. The charred wheat produced a radiocarbon date of AD 120-200.

The site showed no sign of occupation after the mid-Roman period and by the medieval period the area had become common land within the parish of Shirley, which it remained until built over in the mid-19th century.

54-56 St Mary Street (SU 4251 1181) (Site UID: TBA)

Excavation

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd carried out an excavation on a c. 400 sq m plot of land in advance of mixed residential/retail development. The site gives further, albeit modest, insight into the settlement layout of *Hamwic* in the mid Saxon period. A large rectangular pit and two smaller pits of mid 7th- to 9th-century date were recorded. The large pit could have had an industrial or storage function rather than use as an ordinary rubbish or cess pit. It was filled with a mixture of domestic and craft-scale industrial debris (Fig. 8). There is evidence of bone working and metalworking mixed in with domestic pottery, bone and shell waste. There was no surviving evidence of structures such as beam slots or post-holes. In the medieval period (both high and late) a number of large pits were cut into the natural brickearth geology, perhaps quarries. Other pits were clearly rubbish pits and contained redeposited midden material, but it is unclear if this was brought from a midden close by or on the site itself, suggesting a medieval suburb in this vicinity, or was brought from the medieval town to use as levelling material.



Fig. 8 Zoomorphic (dragon's head?) copper alloy strap end from 54-56 St Mary Street

Town Depot, Endle Street (SU 43060 11418) (Site UID: TBA; SCCAU 1093) Building recording
Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit made a record of selected buildings at the former Southampton City Council Town Depot. In the south part of the site were buildings of the Corporation Yard constructed to deal with Southampton's refuse and sewage, and dating from between 1885 and 1896. In the north part of the site were structures dating from the late 1940s, built by The Southampton, Isle of Wight and South of England Royal Mail Steam Packet Company Limited, more commonly known as Red Funnel, over the war damaged remains of an early-19th-century warehouse, whose basement survived below ground level. The Red Funnel buildings included an office in 'art deco' style, together with workshops and stores for the repair and maintenance of their fleet of steamships.

West Gate (SU 4180 1123) (Site UID: TBA) Building recording & watching brief
Building recording was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology at two adjoining Grade II listed properties (the former *Latimers on the Quay* public house and No. 8 Westgate Street) on the north side of the West Gate.

A medieval stone wall, of construction similar to that of the nearby Town Wall, was recorded in a service trench running under the existing brick courtyard wall. Possible medieval wall fabric was also identified in the basement of *Latimers*, as were early 19th-century re-used ship or boat timbers; these included sections of masts and a section of boat frame of clinker design (Fig. 9).



Fig. 9 Mast lengths and clinker-built boat frame in *Latimer's* basement

Four phases of build or alteration were recorded in No.8 Westgate Street, the earliest represented by roof timbers of possible 16th- or 17th-century date. The south half of the building is of late 18th-century date and originally formed a modest two-storey dwelling of single bay depth. Internally, it retains many original features such as doors, panelling and ceiling beams. The dwelling was extended to the north-east probably in the early 19th century to include a small scullery or kitchen. An open west passageway provided access from Westgate Street to the rear of the property, but was subsequently absorbed or over-built in the late 19th or early 20th century when the property became a lodging house. The ground floor plan was altered with a new staircase built in the north-west corner and a narrow stairs inserted at first floor level to access a room created within the south roof space.

Townhill

Meggesson Avenue (SU 45122 14787) (Site UID: TBA; AOC 32048) Evaluation excavation
AOC Archaeology Group carried out a two trench evaluation. The earliest features encountered appeared to be late 18th or 19th century in origin relating to the landscaping and construction of an ornamental lake. The landscaping appears to have removed all pre-existing in-situ soil horizons and potentially any earlier features that may have been present overlying the natural sand. All deposits encountered overlying this late 18th- or 19th-century phase of activity were associated with further landscaping of the area during the late 19th or 20th century.

TEST VALLEY

Abbotts Ann

Faircroft (SU 32701 43637) (Site UID: 1539) Historic building recording
Building recording was carried out by Forum Heritage Services at this property. Originally it was a three unit building with off centre stack heating in the central hall, but by the mid 19th century a fourth bay had been added. The presence of the barn to the north suggests that at one time this building was part of a farmstead.

Amport

Manor Farmhouse (SU 29867 45220) (Site UID: 4885) Historic building recording
Historic building recording by Cotswold Archaeology to produce a record of the farmhouse in its current state.

Andover

Chantry Street (SU 3637 4570) (Site UID: TBA) Evaluation
An evaluation was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology at the property of 55 Chantry Street, previous investigations of which (in 1986 and 1989–90, Site UID 29118) had revealed medieval and later activity. A number of features were recorded. One pit contained solely medieval material, although residual medieval pottery of 10th- 14th-century date, was found in two other features. One of the three trenches was positioned within the footprint of a former Grade II listed building (Ford Cottage), revealing part of its 16th-century foundations. Six pits containing predominantly 19th- 20th-century pottery, along with some 17th- 18th-century material, were possibly small refuse pits relating to backland activity associated with former buildings fronting onto Chantry Street. An undated east–west ditch was a continuation of one recorded during the earlier investigations.

Barton Stacey

Wades Farm (SU 43449 40839) (Site UID: 64096) Building recording
Building recording by Michael Heaton Heritage Consultants of the outbuildings associated with Wades Farm revealed that all were of mid- to late- 20th-century date. One outbuilding was built over the footprint of its late 18th- or early 19th-century predecessor.

Bransbury Lane (SU 43321 41198) (Site UID: 64129) Earthwork survey & watching brief
Michael Heaton Heritage Consultants carried out the programme of work. The earthwork survey plotted a number of features that include a pair of paddocks separated by a ditch. The features seem to respect the road layout and are therefore probably post-medieval in date, though an earlier date cannot be discounted. No pre-modern evidence was noted during the watching brief.

Kings Somborne

Barton Stacey to Lockerley Pipeline, Mitigation Area 7 and Plot 9.1 (SU 39193 31951; 38980 31936) (Site UID: 60480; 60493) Radiocarbon dating
Wessex Archaeology had radiocarbon 14 dates carried out on two cremation (see site UID: 60474) and one inhumation burial that had previously been excavated. The first cremation produced a date of 1880-1660 cal BC (SUERC-26238 3435+-30BP), the second (which was accompanied with a neonate) dated to 1750-1530 cal BC (SUERC - 26239; 3370+-BP). The inhumation of a woman aged 18-25 years of age is dated to 2270-2030 cal BC (SUERC -26241; 3730+-30BP), suggesting that she is of the Beaker Period.

Over Wallop

Barns at North Farm (SU 2860 2830) (Site UID: TBA) Building recording

Building recording was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology of two Grade II listed barns (a saddle barn and a long barn) of early–mid 19th-century date, and two unlisted stable buildings. The construction of the two barns, using traditional techniques of timber framing, revealed evidence of rapid change during this period, with the use of re-used 18th-century timbers in both buildings suggesting developments to increase productivity at the farm but at minimum possible cost. The northern of the two stable buildings, which would have originally stabled the plough horses and even a cart or carriage house, was built at the same time as the barns; the southern stable, possibly built to stable extra horses with a large hayloft over, dates to the late 19th century.

Romsey

The Cornmarket (SU 35249 21142) (Site UID: 64065) Watching brief

Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit conducted the work on a site to the rear of 7 The Cornmarket, and observed medieval and post-medieval occupation. The site comprises parts of two separate tenements, formerly No 5 and No 7, with part of another tenement to the south that fronted onto Bell Street. Because of the extent of disturbance and the limited intervention the dating of the features is probably not accurate.

Railway Station (SU 35658 21595) (Site UID: 54827) Building recording

A survey and photographic record by Atkins resulted in a comprehensive photographic survey in addition to extensive and accurate plan view drawings, elevation views and section drawings through the buildings. Platform 1 is a free standing structure with a monopitch roof sloping towards the rear at one end with traverse beams which are integrated with the rear wall and at the other end a duopitch roof. The duopitch roof also has timber traverse beams, but is supported by sheet asbestos-cement. Platform 2 is in part free standing and in part integrated into the section building; the traverse beams are supported with cast iron columns with the exception of one which is supported by timbers. In general both of the roofs are constructed from various materials including asbestos-cement, timber roof boarding and polycarbonate sheeting.

Smannell

Jubilee Wood, East Anton (SU 37050 48500; 37580 48348; 37203 48604) (Site UID: 64906-08)

Fieldwalking & metal detecting survey

The surveys were directed by the County Archaeologist for Hampshire. During fieldwalking a number of flint flakes and cores were found: about 40 flakes were of a local, grey nodular flint, rolled with considerable edge damage. They range in size from 25-65mm and are for the most part endstruck with a few side struck. There is one core that shows alternate flaking. Overall, the assemblage is consistent with a Bronze Age date, although there is a blade component that is consistent with a Mesolithic or early Neolithic date.

A variety of other finds were recovered: Roman building material, coins, a loom weight, balance bar and a spindle whorl, in addition to modern coins, a jew's harp, Tudor spectacle buckles and other finds. The artefacts are consistent with manuring, casual loss and agricultural practice - although the Roman finds suggest the possibility that the field was tilled during this period.

Stockbridge

Town Hall (SU 3550 3510) (Site UID: 585) Building recording

Building recording undertaken by Wessex Archaeology during redevelopment work at the Grade II* listed Town Hall revealed that there had originally been a ground-floor covered passageway at the front of the building. The ends of the passageway were subsequently blocked in similar coloured brick; historic mapping indicates that this occurred between 1871 and 1898, during the period when the building also functioned as a school.

By c. 1900 there were two entrances on the north elevation situated either side of a central blind archway. The eastern doorway may have comprised the main school entrance, while the western may have given access to a staircase inside the north wall and first floor above (perhaps reserved for Town Hall business). Alternatively, and considering the segregation of the playground to the rear, one doorway may have been reserved for girl students and the other for boys.

In 1910 the building was extended eastwards and restored as the Town Hall. Analysis of the rubbed brick archways at the front of the building suggests that the present inner arch and door/windows date to these works. There were stylistically similar sash window on the west elevation. The reorganisation of the interior in 1910 has largely survived to the present day.

Vernhams Dean

Vernham Manor House (SU 35179 56609) (Site UID: 5183) Building recording
Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit determined that the south-east cross-wing of the manor house was probably built during the 17th century or later.

WINCHESTER

Alresford

Church Lane (SU 5705 3026) (Site UID: TBA) Building recording
Building recording was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology of the Grade II listed White Cottage, a modest timber-framed property of one-and-a-half storeys with a thatched roof, which had been replaced possibly more than once since a fire in 1910.

The timber frame is of a typical 17th-century box-frame style, with dropped tie-beams enabling a first floor to be built partly into the roof slope. Originally of two-room plan, with a single heated chamber at the west end and a parlour or service room at the east end, the plan form reflects the post-medieval vernacular. The materials used in its construction are also typical of the local style of such buildings, with wattle and daub panels surviving in places and later, replaced by brick panels.

A two-storey extension, housing a scullery or washroom with inserted brick fireplace, was added at the west in the late 19th century, the demolition of which revealed a well under its western end, possibly dug when the extension was built to provide water for cleaning and/or cooking. A single-storey bathroom and toilet were added during the 20th century.

Denmead

Rushmere Lane, Rookwood Farmhouse (SU 651 132) (Site UID: TBA) Dendrochronology
Rookwood Farmhouse comprises two distinct but attached structures: first a stone house of circa 1200 whose rafters and other timbers have been renewed and second a large, timber-framed addition of Tudor appearance. Six timbers were sampled from the timber-framed section of the house, of which two were successfully dated. These had heartwood-sapwood boundaries some 13 years apart, giving a conventional likely felling date range of 1526–58. Bayesian modelling, using OxCal, and employing the ‘stockpiling’ factor to give the likely time of use of the timbers, derives a date range of 1532–49, consistent with a date arrived at stylistically. Apparently, Rookwood was formerly Denmead Manor House and may be associated with William Wayte who inherited the manor in 1518 and died in 1561. The work was undertaken by Hampshire Buildings Survey Group. Dates were established by Dr. Martin Bridge of the Oxford Dendrochronology Laboratory.

Itchen Abbas

Sunny Bank, Main Road (SU 5364 3292) (Site UID: TBA) Evaluation
A third phase of the evaluation by Wessex Archaeology comprised two trenches in the previously unevaluated western part, to the west of a Bronze Age pond barrow around which secondary burials of late Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon date had been previously recorded. The trenches revealed two undated features – a pit containing animal bone, fired clay, worked flint and stone fragments, and a possible lynchet.

King's Worthy

Worthy Down Sports Pavilion (SU 47621 35064) (Site UID: 64092) Excavation
Project Wellesley undertook a programme of test pitting. The section of one pit contained a number of artefacts including pottery, glass, bronze artefacts and a copious amount of charcoal indicative of a disturbed cremation burial.

Swanmore

Former New Inn, Chapel Road (SU 57717 16270) (Site UID: 66020; Site Accession number WINCM:AY499)
Historic building recording
Level 3 recording was carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd prior to the demolition of the public house and the redevelopment of the site. The earliest element of the building was the central range, which was probably developed from a cottage shown on maps surveyed during the 1840s and 1850s. A number of features

of this building indicated a late 18th- or early 19th-century origin. The western range of the New Inn was first depicted on an OS map of 1870-2. The range contained a number of features characteristic of the mid-19th century, including sash windows with margin lights and horns. The single-storey eastern range comprised a saloon bar, added at some point between the early 1870s and late 1890s and a number of formerly detached outbuildings. The property was first described as a beerhouse in the mid-1870s, when it was the premises of a bricklayer named Walter Boswell. Following Boswell's retirement c.1912, the New Inn was acquired by Edward's Brewery, after which it became part of the tied estate of the Winchester Brewery. The New Inn was first modernised in the mid-1950s, following which the interior was extensively altered in the late 20th century, when the separate bar areas were opened up into a single drinking space.

Winchester

40 Bar End Road (SU 4874 2857) (Site UID: TBA) Watching brief

A watching brief by Wessex Archaeology revealed two prehistoric ditches and a gully, and a medieval pit. The smaller, slightly curving ditch was aligned NW–SE, with the gully running approximately west from its southern end. Their intersection was cut by a larger ditch aligned approximately N–S, from which sherds of late prehistoric pottery were recovered. Most of the sherds are in flint-tempered fabrics of varying coarseness, of broadly middle–late Bronze Age date, and one is in a medium-grained sandy fabric, of possibly Iron Age date. The medieval pit contained large quantities of mixed animal bone and medieval pottery potentially spanning the 11th–14th centuries.

16 Chesil Street (SU 4865 2919) (Site UID: TBA) Building recording

Building recording was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology of a cellar below No. 16 Chesil Street. This is central in a row of three red brick terraced cottages built between 1914 and 1918 over the cellars of a public house (*The Brewer's Arms*) which had previously stood on the site.

Analysis of the cellar suggests that its rear chamber, and the north and east walls of the front chamber, are probably of post-medieval date, confirming documentary evidence which suggests a late 17th–18th century date for the earlier building. The present brick vault of the rear chamber, which rests upon chalk block walls, was probably constructed in the 18th–early 19th century; it is lower than the top of the brick arched entrance at the eastern end of the chamber, clearly indicating that it is a later addition.

While the cellar was probably a beer or wine store during the site's occupation by the pub, the rear chamber underwent a change of use during the 20th century with its eastern section being partitioned off and used as a paint workshop, and its western part having brick benches or storage shelves added on either side of a central passage, which may originally have been covered in slate or marble.

Evidence for a blocked passageway leading to the south strongly suggests that there were further chambers or passages below the adjoining cottages, which would be consistent with the 1914 sale particulars' description of the pub as having 'a very large cellarage'. Recent observations indicate that these have been infilled with rubble and are inaccessible.

Hyde Laundry, Hyde Abbey Road (SU 4825 2989) Excavation

Excavation of five small areas in advance of a residential development covering around 0.4ha adds to the knowledge gleaned from the other excavations in this area of Winchester and gives further insight into the settlement and hydrological history of this part of the town. Of significance is the presence of occupation evidence (pits and post-holes) of 11th- to 12th-century date in an area considered prone to flood and part of the medieval Abbey's water meadow system. The excavation data also indicate that in this part of Winchester, 19th-century development may have partially damaged archaeological strata but in other areas they will have survived, protected by deep alluvial deposits and post-medieval landscaping. The excavated data also support the documentary and cartographic evidence that the area to the north of the City Ditch was low-lying water meadow from the later medieval period through to the late 19th century, and that the watercourses which dissected the meadows in this area were subject to alteration, through natural processes and anthropogenic activity. Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd.

Land at St Swithun's School (SU 5000 2972) (Site UID: TBA) Geophysics & evaluation

An evaluation by Wessex Archaeology targeted features revealed by a geophysical survey. These included the rounded north-eastern end and parallel sides of a small ditched enclosure measuring 30m NW–SE by at least 50m NE–SW. Its south-western end would have lain close to a round barrow ring-ditch, excavated in 1983 during the construction of the M3 motorway, from which was recovered Beaker and middle to late Bronze Age pottery. The enclosure ditch was 2.6m wide and 1.3m deep with near vertical sides and a flat base. The only datable finds were sherds of early–middle Iron Age pottery in its uppermost fills, but the monument's size and form, as revealed by the geophysical survey, suggest a possible Neolithic long barrow/mortuary enclosure.

The enclosure lay on the immediate south side of two long, almost parallel, slightly curving linear geophysical anomalies oriented approximately E–W, 4m apart at the west and up to 10m apart at the east, which proved to be a negative lynchet. Towards the east, the lynchet was flanked on its northern (downhill) side by a small, probably associated, ditch from which a single sherd of probable Iron Age pottery was recovered. Other geophysical anomalies investigated proved not to be of archaeological origin.

St Elizabeth's College (SU 482 288) (Site UID: TBA) Excavation
Further archaeological excavations at St Elizabeth's College By Dick Whinney

Introduction

Following the successful exploratory excavations on the site of the church of St Elizabeth's College in 2011 (HFC Newsletter 57; http://www.warg.hampshire.org.uk/home_files/Interim.pdf), volunteers working under the auspices of WARG, returned to the site in the summer of 2012. Significant information was revealed about the construction of the church and its internal arrangements.

Investigations in 2012

The dig was preceded by a detailed geophysical survey of the site, undertaken by WARG volunteers led by David Ashby, from the University of Winchester. The survey not only confirmed much of the locational information already known, but also added greater precision and detail to both the main church area and outlying parts of the overall site, including a large rectangular feature to the NNW of the chapel (Fig. 10).

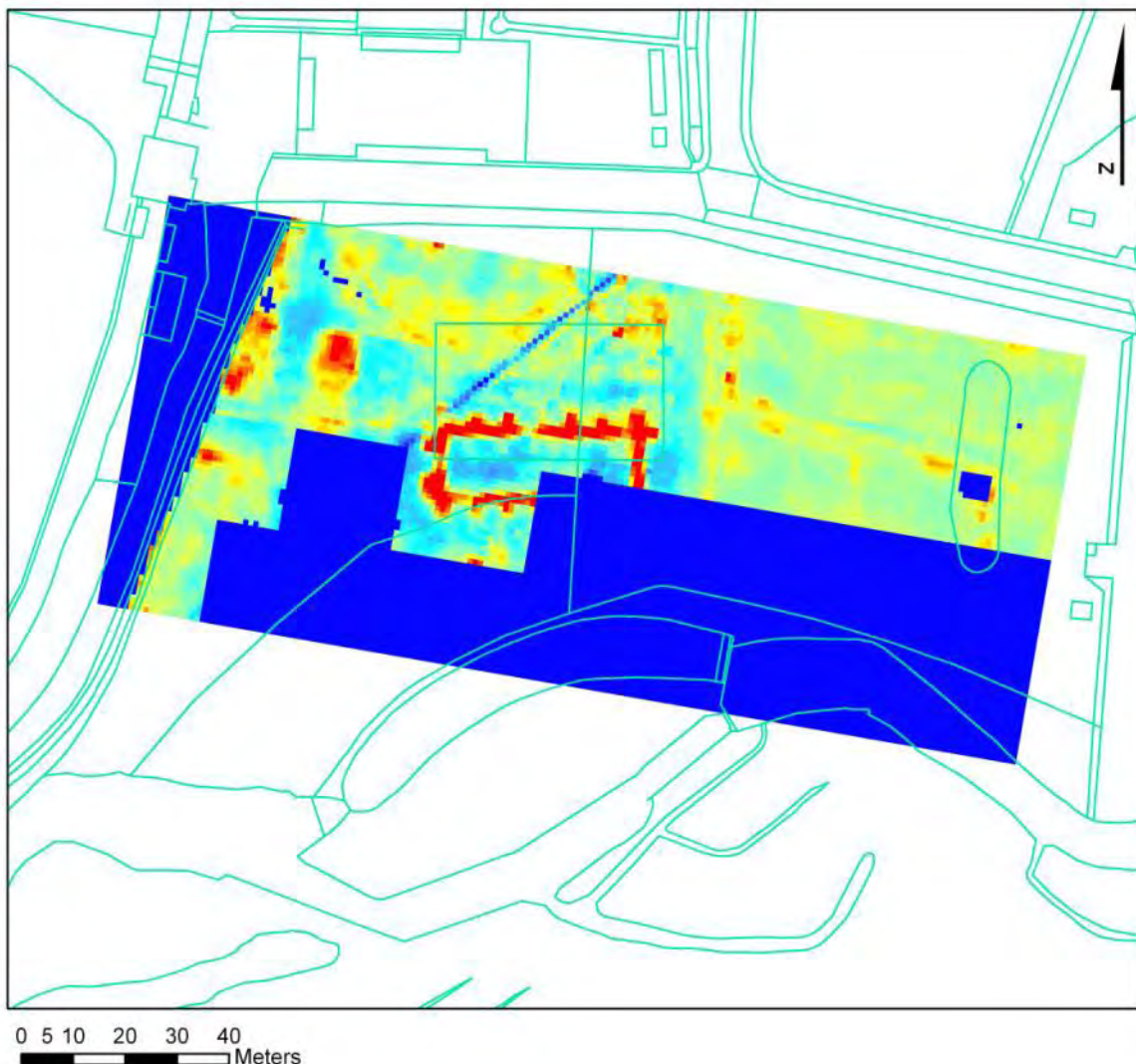


Fig. 10 St Elizabeth's College, Winchester – plot of geophysical anomalies survey in 2012. The outline of the church can be clearly seen

The dig had three main objectives: to further explore the western end of the church, which had been partially exposed in 2011; to examine a central area, only briefly examined in 2011, in order to gather information about the survival and development of the internal elements of the building; to investigate one or two other areas of the site, identified by geophysical survey as anomalies, which could represent the remains of other structures and features of the medieval College complex.

The west end of the church

At the west end of the church, excavation exposed the full extent of the surviving masonry remains, already located in 2011. The area is badly disturbed by Victorian, and later, foul drains, but it was possible to excavate and at least partially elucidate the general sequence of construction, redevelopment and repair. Unfortunately, the interpretation of the remains was hampered not only by the 19th-century drains, but also by a high water table.

Despite these difficulties, careful work has partially explained the relative sequence of events, especially at the north-west corner of the church. The area was prepared by the construction of a deep and extensive raft of chalk rubble and blocks and into this the foundations of the church, comprised of a strong, dense flint and mortar mix, were cut. This sequence was also seen in other parts of the church in 2011. Corners and other locations were strengthened by the addition of limestone blocks. Upon these substantial foundations the church was built. However, in the north-west corner, it appears there was some structural weakness because there is clear evidence for a sequence of repair, reconstruction and consolidation. As illustrated in Figure 11, at least three phases of masonry can be recognised, perhaps relating to different episodes of rebuilding and repair. However, it is also possible that these and adjacent remains at the west end point to an earlier building preceding the construction of the College chapel in the early 14th century, a suggestion perhaps borne out elsewhere.



Fig. 11 St Elizabeth's College, Winchester. Foundations at the NW corner of the church. Three phases of building activity can be seen

A substantial stone-lined grave, identified at the west entrance in 2011, was fully investigated in 2012 (Fig. 12). In difficult circumstances, the fragmentary skeletal remains were removed. Examination by Dr Katie Tucker (University of Winchester) identified the skeleton as that of a middle-aged male, aged 36 - 45. Artefact evidence for dating the burial is poor, and so it is not possible to tell at this stage whether this isolated burial is contemporary with the other burials inside the 14th-century church, or relates to an earlier phase of building, as suggested by its location.

The central area

In 2011 the very limited excavations which took place in the interior suggested that few of the internal features of the church had survived the systematic destruction of 1544-5.



In 2012, however, more extensive investigations showed that in the central part of the church, a complex arrangement of masonry wall foundations and associated structures was present, together with a number of human burials in stone coffins or tombs. Although nothing of these walls survived above ground, the evidence clearly indicates a complex of internal features. Analysis of these remains is on-going, but at least two phases of construction and change have been identified. The wall footings clearly define a number of small rooms or chambers (Fig. 13). Fragmentary remains of floor surfaces, some of inlaid polychrome tiles, were also located.

Fig. 12 Stone-lined grave at west entrance

At least four human burials were located. These interments, clearly of important individuals within the College community, had been made into either stone-lined tombs or grave cuts. One skeleton was excavated, identified by Dr Tucker as a mature adult, possibly male of over 45 years of age.



Fig. 13 St Elizabeth's College, Winchester – the central area of the church, showing remains of small internal rooms or chambers. In the background are two stone-lined graves

Other areas

Geophysics identified a major anomaly to the NNW of the chapel and to investigate it a small trench was excavated. The anomaly was found to be caused by an extensive and deep area of mortar and masonry rubble and has been tentatively interpreted as a dump of demolition material dating to the time of the destruction of the church in the mid-16th century.

Future Work

Preliminary discussion and planning is taking place for a further season of excavations in the summer of 2014, when it is hoped to investigate the structural remains at the east end of the church, and to try to identify the location and nature of the three altars noted in documents.

Acknowledgements

Once again, WARG would like to acknowledge the significant financial help and practical support given to the excavation by Winchester College. Equally, without the unstinting involvement and dedicated support of WARG members, together with students from both local and more far flung colleges and universities, the excavation would not have been the success that it undoubtedly was.

Dick Whinney