

# 2024 Archaeology in Hampshire



## Annual Report



## **INTRODUCTION**

Welcome to the Annual Report of **Archaeology in Hampshire** for 2024. This summary of archaeological work in the county, initially published by Hampshire County Council, has been available since 1977. From 2004 onwards the report has been produced by the Hampshire Field Club & Archaeological Society and is freely available on their website.

## **STRUCTURE and CONTENT of the REPORT**

The report is organized by **District** and then alphabetically by location. Individual entries consist of a location with a grid reference. This is followed by an identifier, usually a Site UID, which relates to a record held in the **Historic Environment Record (HER)** databases for Hampshire, Winchester, Southampton or Portsmouth. It is through this identifier and the relevant HER search facility, that further information about a particular project can be found. If an unpublished 'grey literature' report is available online this is referenced.

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

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

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

It would not have been possible to produce the 2024 report without the assistance of numerous individuals and organisations and the Hampshire Field Club is particularly thanked for its financial contribution.

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

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Special thanks are extended to Alexie Kendell and Anne Thom for pulling together so admirably the selection of PAS finds. Finally, I am grateful to Mike Broderick for uploading the report onto the Hampshire Field Club website and managing its content on my behalf.

Jane King, Editor

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Email contact for editor: [jgking.hfc@gmail.com](mailto:jgking.hfc@gmail.com)

Front cover: Excavation of a Bronze Age barrow at Hinton Ampner (p 26) ©WARG.

## BASINGSTOKE AND DEANE

### Bramley

*Land at Stocks Farm (SU 64810 59420) (Site UID: 72923)*

Evaluation

An evaluation by TVAS excavated 77 trenches. Prehistoric pottery was found in the fills of a number of features, including a ditch (0.95m wide x 0.36m deep), a small pit (0.2m wide x 0.06m deep) which contained the remains of one prehistoric vessel and further pits and linear features. A ditch (0.7–1.16m wide x 0.27–0.43m deep) contained prehistoric pottery and some animal/cow bones.

The fill of one of a series of intercutting linear features contained Roman pottery, CBM and a sherd of prehistoric pottery. The fill of a large pit (3.4m wide x 0.5m deep) contained one sherd of medieval pottery, and a possible medieval tile was found in a ditch fill. Further undated ditches, gullies, pits and post holes were recorded.

See also: Taylor, A 2024 *Land at Stocks Farm Bramley, Hampshire, Archaeological Evaluation* unpubl report.

### Chilton Candover

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

Excavation

Excavations on the site of a Roman building by Basingstoke Archaeological and Historical Society continued in 2024. Three trenches were excavated targeting part of the main building, the southern end of the ancillary building first excavated in 2023 and a geophysical anomaly recorded by resistivity survey.

The trench over the main building exposed two rooms and part of the corridor (Fig 1). The walls of flint and mortar were plastered, with floors of rammed chalk. Variations in the colour of the wall plaster recovered from the two rooms and the corridor were noted. Several depressions in the floor surface of the corridor were filled with burnt material. These could relate to the post-occupation use of the building.



Fig 1 Stanchester: main building with the corridor in the foreground ©BAHS

A deep Iron Age ditch was found to extend under the southern external wall and the corridor of the main building. It is part of a large enclosure ditch seen on the magnetometry survey. Several post holes on a similar alignment could be associated with this boundary.

The wall footings at the southern end of the ancillary building were exposed and found to be constructed of flint nodules set in a shallow cut in the chalk bedrock. An earlier ditch on a different alignment ran under the south wall from the exterior to the interior of the building.

The trench over the geophysical anomaly confirmed the presence of another building on the site close to the ancillary building. Wall footings and a possible stoke hole were identified.

See also: Peryer, M 2024 *Stanchester 2024 Interim Report* Basingstoke Archaeological and Historical Society Newsletter Number 249, 16-23.

See also: Archaeology in Hampshire 2021-3 *Stanchester Excavation*.

### **Wash Common** (NB The site is just inside Hampshire)

*Watermill Bridge, Wash Common, Enborne Row (SU 45024 63271) (Site UID: 72925)*

Geophysical survey

RPS conducted a magnetometer survey over c.8ha of land. The survey identified a possible roundhouse and other ring-shaped anomalies indicative of a prehistoric settlement. A large number of pits were detected around the roundhouses. Three field boundaries and a former stream channel were also detected.

See also: Manktelow, C 2024 *Archaeological Geophysical Survey, Water Mill Bridge, Wash Common, Enborne Row* unpubl report.

### **Worting**

*Land north of the B3400 Worting Park (SU 59704 51856) (Site UID: 72867)* Evaluation

An evaluation by RPS excavated 38 trenches. A probable Neolithic storage pit (1.45m wide x 0.82m deep) had a primary fill of deliberately placed flint nodules within which was animal bone and one sherd of Neolithic pottery. A further thirteen sherds of Early Neolithic pottery, mostly from the same vessel, were also recovered. Mollusc shells indicate that the pit was placed between an area of open deciduous woodland and an open landscape and the presence of charred plant remains indicates an Early Neolithic settlement in the area.

Several sections of undated ditch, three undated pits and two undated post holes were recorded. Two further ditches, one aligned NW-SE the other NE-SW, appeared to be part of the same feature. A fragment of frogged brick and glass indicate a later post-medieval to modern date.

See also: Clarke, A 2024 *An Archaeological Evaluation, Land north of the B3400, Worting Park, Worting, Hampshire* unpubl report.

## **EAST HAMPSHIRE**

### **Buriton**

*Butser Hill (SU 71219 20036) (Site UID: 72992)* Geophysical survey

A geophysical survey by Liss Archaeology identified features relating to the construction of the car park, some of the modern tracks and the banks and ditches of the Iron Age hillfort.

See also: Raven, C 2024 *A Geophysical Survey of Butser Hill, Petersfield, Hampshire* unpubl report.

## East Meon

*Land at Garston Farm (SU 67520 21900) (Site UID: 72829)*

Evaluation

An evaluation by TVAS excavated four trenches. Two post holes are probably related to a modern fence. A single Mesolithic flint flake was found.

See also: Taylor, A 2024 *Land at Garston Farm, East Meon, Hampshire, Archaeological Evaluation* unpubl report

## Farringdon

*Berryhill Flint scatter (SU 70880 35500) (Site UID: 72743)*

Fieldwalking

A flint scatter of over 40 worked flints was found during fieldwalking across the field. The flint is of Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date, comprising flakes, cores, and scrapers.

See also: Kirchner, E 2024 *Berryhill, Upper Farringdon, Hampshire Fieldwalking Report* unpubl report.

## Frith End

*Alice Holt Forest Romano-British Kiln Sites, Frith End, Abbots Wood (SU 80911 40159; SU 81087 39642) (Site UID: TBC)*

Watching Brief

Wessex Archaeology undertook an archaeological watching brief during the removal and replacement of electricity poles within the Alice Holt Forest Romano-British Kiln Sites (Scheduled Monument LEN 1001867). The works monitored eight positions in two areas to the east and south-east of Frith Lane. Only one of the monitored positions contained archaeological material comprising a dumped deposit containing a relatively large amount of Romano-British pottery and ceramic building material. All the pottery was of local Alice Holt sandy greyware fabrics and spanned the period from the late 3<sup>rd</sup> into the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD. The assemblage is in keeping with pottery dumps previously found in the locality, although it is later than those of the nearest recorded dumps.

## Horndean

*Land north east of Horndean (SU 70750 12287) (Site UID: 72908)*

Evaluation

An evaluation by RPS saw 112 trenches excavated across 26 hectares, with archaeology recorded in 15 of these. A number of linear features, ditches, pits and post holes were all undated. The only dated feature was a circular pit (1.1m wide x 0.26m deep), the fill contained Roman roof tile.

See also: Hebbard, K 2024 *Archaeological Evaluation, Land north east of Horndean (Phase B), Horndean, Hampshire* unpubl report.

See also: Hebbard, K 2024 *Archaeological Evaluation, Land north east of Horndean (Phase C), Horndean, Hampshire* unpubl report.

## Petersfield

*Petersfield Big Dig 2024, Avenue Playing Fields and 12 garden test pits (Site UID: TBC)*

Excavation

Following the success of archaeological investigations in 2023 (PBD23), Liss Archaeology returned to Petersfield in July 2024. A series of test pits (1x1m), (1x2m) and (1x3m) were excavated using hand tools in 12 gardens in the town and in the Avenue Playing Fields near Petersfield Heath.

The group based at the Avenue was able to confirm the existence of a prehistoric trackway which was investigated but not completely dug in 2023. A small trench (AV4) measuring 1x3m was placed over the northern ditch and halfway across the camber of the feature. At a depth of 30cm the

soil at the northern end was observed to be much darker and damper than the rest. The southern end of the trench was excavated to 70cm going through a layer of very compacted pale, sandy soil, at which point the profile of the trackway could be seen clearly in the eastern section, the highest point being 60cm below the surface. Excavation continued into the ditch at the northern end to 110cm when a consistent layer of pale yellow, sticky clay was reached, this was clean of finds apart from one struck flint. The trackway was orientated on an axis linking St. Peter's church and the centre of the old town in the west to the Heath and its barrow cemetery in the east. Pottery immediately above the trackway included Romano-British greyware and sand and flint tempered Iron Age sherds. There were also a significant number of worked flints, including Mesolithic tools, mostly absent from other excavations on the field, thus apparently dating the feature to the prehistoric period. Investigations of other features apparent on the geophysical and LiDAR plots for the Avenue playing fields proved inconclusive, but the identification of Romano-British sherds in two of the trenches (AV5 and AV7) and in a neighbouring garden (TP18) is more evidence of activity a thousand years before the earliest references to the town in the 12<sup>th</sup> century.

Several of the gardens from PBD23 were also revisited to gain a better understanding of the period of occupation and potential land use. Gardens in Hylton Road yielded yet more bovine animal bone and Tudor finds, adding weight to the theory that this was the area of town where tanneries were located in 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. In addition, TP20 contained a flattened giant puffball (Fig 2). This unusual find, with a diameter of 24cms, was from a waterlogged context at a depth of 100cm. It is known that puffballs were once used medicinally, but it is not possible to say whether this example had been deliberately dried and preserved or was an accidental survival.



Fig 2 Petersfield: The giant puffball from Hylton Road ©Liss Archaeology



Fig 3 Petersfield: A 19<sup>th</sup> century Tophane pipe bowl from a garden in The Spain ©Liss Archaeology



Fig 4 Petersfield: The dog skeleton from a garden in The Spain ©Liss Archaeology

Gardens in The Spain were characterised by a mixture of finds from many periods. In TP17 a circular garden feature, possibly an ornamental well, was uncovered in the NE baulk. Consisting of unmortared stone with some brick infill, it continued down to 80cm and appeared to be sitting on a layer of sand. All the finds in the fill were Victorian including, curiously, a 19<sup>th</sup> century Ottoman Tophane pipe bowl (Fig 3). The test pit was dug to 110cm at which level the western baulk at the south end was full of CBM. A small sondage was dug in this area to 180cm, with finds continuing. This particular garden contained large quantities of pottery, including significant assemblages from the 13<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> centuries. Nearby, another site in The Spain (TP19) contained the complete skeleton of a dog at a depth of 50cm (Fig 4). It was unclear exactly when the interment had taken place due to the very mixed and unstratified nature of the pottery finds. These included sherds from a variety of periods including Romano-British, late medieval, post-medieval and modern.

Test pits in gardens in Church Path, Dragon Street and Sheep Street provided evidence for longstanding occupation and the accumulation of a huge amount of garden soil over the centuries. TP22 in Sheep Street was dug to 140cms and there were still pottery finds (late medieval sandy ware) at this depth. Further up the same road TP21 could only be dug to 60cms due to various constraints (including space) but it contained vast numbers of 19<sup>th</sup> century finds, including complete bottles, and nothing earlier. As the test pit was in a small patch of lawn considerably higher than the garden path, it was concluded that the area had been used for rubbish disposal in the Victorian period; to get down to secure context archaeology would have meant digging down over a metre, which was not feasible on this site. TP24 in Dragon Street contained late medieval sandy ware in contexts 3 to 6, but also later material, which was consistent with well turned over soil, and the Church Path test pit conformed to the general lack of recognisable stratigraphy by containing a Romano-British sherd in context 1.

Manoeuvring in small spaces with hazards such as tree roots and broken glass proved challenging at times, but interaction with the householders and visitors to the public site was very rewarding and certainly raised the profile of both local history and archaeology within the town. See also: Archaeology in Hampshire 2023 *Petersfield Big Dig 2023*.

## **Whitehill**

*Bordon Electricity Substation, Hudson Road, Bordon (SU 79861 36850) (Site UID: TBC)* Evaluation  
Wessex Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation on the east side of Hudson Road, on land in use as a Ministry of Defence training area. Two trial trenches were excavated over a possible barrow mound. The evaluation indicated that the mound was actually a rubbish heap, associated with military activity on the site.

See also: Zochowski, A 2024 *Bordon Electricity Substation, Bordon, Hampshire: Archaeological Evaluation* unpubl report.

## **EASTLEIGH**

There are no reports from this district.

## **FAREHAM**

### **Fareham**

*Area 2 Welborne Garden Village (SU 56800 08236) (Site UID: 72994)* Evaluation  
An evaluation by RPS excavated 49 trenches with archaeology recorded in four of these. Prehistoric features include: a north-south aligned ditch (0.83m wide x 0.34m deep) with a fill containing burnt

flint, late prehistoric pottery and a clay tobacco pipe stem; a subcircular pit (0.95 x 0.45 x 0.15m deep) with a fill containing charcoal, burnt flint and struck flint; a possible urned cremation burial with charcoal, fragile prehistoric pottery and burnt bone, which was sampled and not excavated. Medieval features include a subcircular probable truncated pit (0.8m x 0.5m x 0.5m deep) and three ditch-like linear features.

See also: McAtominey, D 2024 *Summary Report on Archaeological Evaluation Area 2, Welborne Garden Village* unpubl report.

## **Titchfield**

*Land off Posbrook Lane (SU 53623 05182) (Site UID: 72753)*

Evaluation

An evaluation by Allen Archaeology recorded a post-medieval boundary ditch (2.1m wide x 0.5m deep), later re-cut. The fill contained a fragment of Verwood Ware pottery and a fragment of post-medieval brick. This feature corresponds with a boundary shown on the 1837 Tithe Map and was infilled by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Two post holes were also recorded. Both contained fragments of rotted wooden posts and are believed to be modern in date.

See also: Lathan, J 2024 *Archaeological Evaluation Report: Trial Trenching on Land off Posbrook Lane, Titchfield, Hampshire* unpubl report.

## **Warsash**

*Warsash Maritime Academy (SU 49277 05389) (Site UID: 72847)*

Evaluation and Excavation

An evaluation by TVAS opened 10 trenches and archaeology was found in one, which then became the focus for excavation. A number of features dating from the Middle Iron Age to early Roman periods were excavated. An enclosure ditch aligned SSW-NNE ran for c.9m before turning WNW-ESE and continuing for at least 15m. The width varied (0.7-0.75m) as did the depth (0.2-0.34m). The fill contained 12 sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery, Late Iron Age daub and fired clay. A ditch, visible for at least 4m (0.63m wide x 0.26m deep) contained 11 sherds of Middle to Late Iron Age pottery. An east-west ditch running for at least 17m (1.1-1.35m wide x 0.22-0.4m deep) contained nearly 2000 sherds of pottery ranging in date from Middle Iron Age to early Roman, as well as daub and fragments of quern. An east-west aligned ditch running for at least 14m (0.52-0.95m wide x 0.06-0.15m deep) also contained Middle Iron Age to early Roman pottery. A ditch (0.71m wide x 0.46m deep) contained animal bone, CBM, a loomweight and early Roman pottery. A gully aligned SSW-NNE (0.68m wide x 0.19m deep) was visible for 3m before terminating. The fill contained one sherd of early Roman pottery and a tegula. An ENE-WSW aligned gully, recorded as a ditch during the evaluation, (0.47m - 0.65m wide x 0.14-0.16m deep) contained Late Iron Age to early Roman pottery. A number of pits and post holes also contained pottery dating from the Middle Iron Age to early Roman periods. One pit contained medieval pottery.

See also: Williams, J 2024 *Warsash Maritime Academy, Newtown Road, Warsash, Hampshire, Archaeological Evaluation* unpubl report.

See also: Gibson, E 2025 *Middle Iron Age to Early Roman occupation at Warsash Maritime Academy, Newton Road, Warsash, Archaeological Excavation* unpubl report.

## **GOSPORT**

### **Lee-on-Solent**

*Solent Airport, Lee-on-Solent (SU 56650 01688) (Site UID: TBC)*

Excavation

Wessex Archaeology undertook an archaeological strip, map and sample excavation on land in the south-east corner of Solent Airport. The excavation followed an evaluation which had identified the archaeological potential of this area.

Archaeological features comprising ditches, gullies, pits and post holes were uncovered, many indicating medieval settlement activity dating to between the 10<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries AD. The medieval ditches represented field boundaries and a possible enclosure feature, and the pits contained artefacts and environmental remains indicative of arable farming, potentially alongside animal husbandry. A significant amount of marine shell suggests the nearby Solent was also a food source for the settlement. The activity may have been associated with the known medieval settlement at Cherque/Chark Farm to the south-east.

Two further pits contained finds dating only to the Anglo-Saxon period. These pits were identified in the same area where a small quantity of Anglo-Saxon pottery was found in later features. Together, the pits and pottery could suggest a low level of occupation during this period, providing evidence of previously unknown activity in the area.

Residual Romano-British artefacts were also recovered, as well as a small, poorly stratified worked flint assemblage of Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age date, indicating localised activity. A number of gullies, post holes and pits remain undated.

## **HART**

### **Hook**

Land off Holt Lane (SU 73965 53930) (Site UID: 73096)

Geophysical Survey

A magnetometer survey by Archaeological Surveys Ltd over 26.4ha identified a number of positive anomalies in the centre of the site, including a sinuous response possibly related to former fluvial activity. A number of linear and rectilinear anomalies as well as some pit-like responses were also identified.

See also: Donaldson, K & Sabin, D 2024 *Land off Holt Lane, Hook, Hampshire, Magnetometer Survey Report* unpubl report.

## **HAVANT**

### **Havant**

*Roman Fields Campdown (SU 68904 07046) (Site UID: 72993)*

Evaluation

Beltane Heritage undertook an evaluation with 57 trenches excavated. The only archaeology recorded was two struck flints found in trench 57 located some 180m to the south of the main site.

See also: Barton, C 2024 *Roman Fields Campdown, Archaeological Evaluation Report* unpubl report.

## **NEW FOREST**

### **Brockenhurst**

*New Copse Inclosure, Brockenhurst (SU 320 025)(Site UID: TBC)*

Excavation

Excavations by the New Forest History and Archaeology Group in 2017-24 at New Copse Inclosure (Fig 5) revealed features and material culture associated with a Roman settlement site, with evidence of a possible villa-type building. Earthwork survey in 2007, supplemented by more recent evaluation of

LiDAR imagery, showed that an extensive series of sub-rectangular enclosures had been established close to the Lymington River, and had an associated 'Celtic' field system on higher ground to the east.

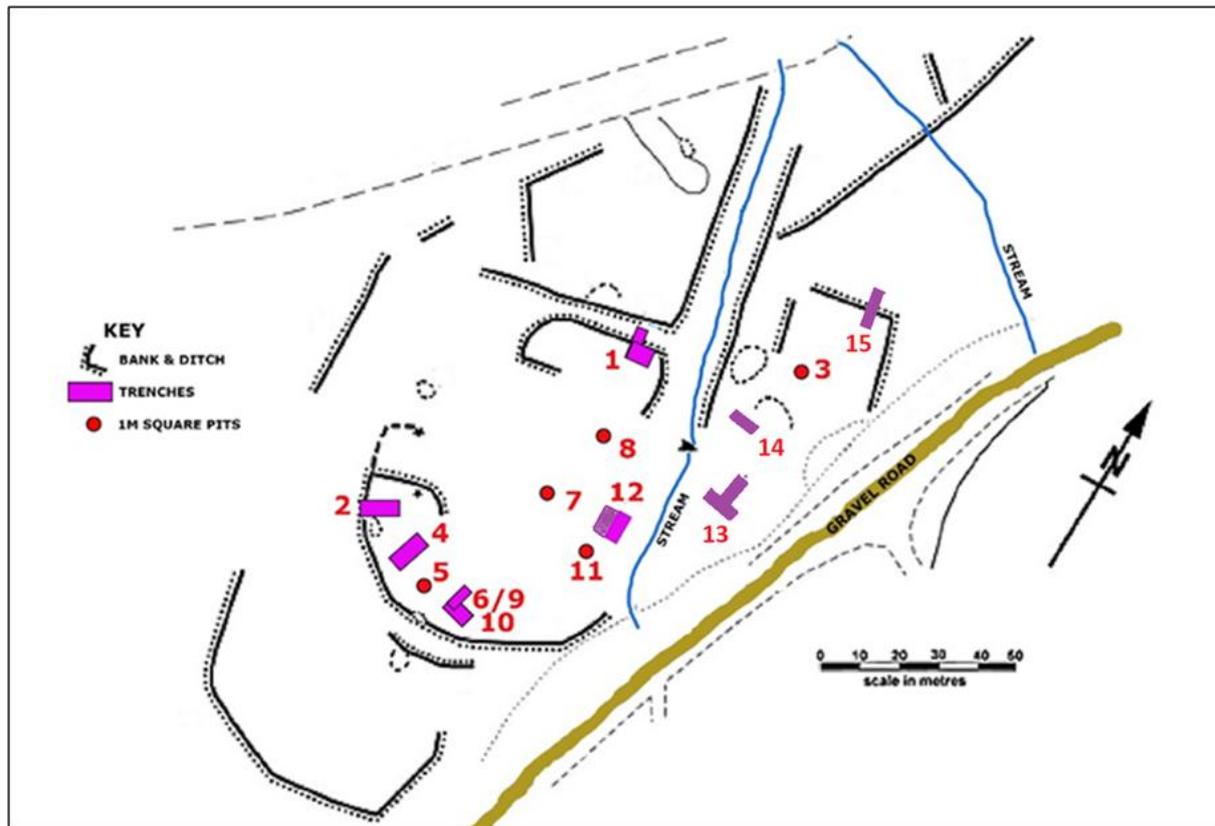


Fig 5 New Copse Inclosure: 2017-2024 trenches, 13 to 15 were excavated in 2024 ©NFHAG

In Phase A, the earthwork enclosure bank selected for exploratory excavation dated to the later 1<sup>st</sup> / 2<sup>nd</sup> century CE, according to pottery finds. An early Roman roundhouse, oven and evidence of deliberate deposition of structured groups of objects were excavated on the east side of the enclosure in 2022-23. By the 2<sup>nd</sup> / 3<sup>rd</sup> century, in Phase B, dumping of material behind the earthwork bank indicated debris from a Roman building, with roof tiles, flue tiles and tesserae. A second excavation area revealed more positive evidence of Roman-style buildings, including a simple two-roomed timber-framed structure with one floor having red tesserae in position, and the other room of beaten earth. Walling in the form of wooden beams and unshaped stone in beam-slots, and rounded cobbles, probably formed the base of cob-walls or similar non-stone and mortar formation were located during the 2019-22 excavation seasons. These structures are too simple to be a typical Roman villa, despite the presence of box-flue tiles, circular column tiles and large numbers of tesserae. Evidence for production of tesserae was found, and it is possible that the site was involved in the recycling and production of Roman building materials in the mid-Roman period. It is, however, likely that the findings can be linked to the presence of a Roman villa or similar building in the Brockenhurst area.

Finally, in Phase C, dumping and infilling of the enclosure ditches included typical late 3<sup>rd</sup> / 4<sup>th</sup> century New Forest indented and bag beakers, and suggests that the site was running down in the late Roman period, with no evidence of subsequent occupation (Fig 6).

See also: King, A C 2025 *The chronology of New Copse*, and results from excavations in 2024 *New Forest History & Archaeology Group Annual Report 17*, 33-37.



Fig 6 New Copse Inclosure: Trench 13, 2024  
View from the south, with building and workshop debris of Phase C ©NFHAG

## Marchwood

*Solent Gateway, Marchwood Military Port (SU 39837 10050) (Site UID: TBC)* Evaluation  
Wessex Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation of land located at Marchwood Military Port. Five of 29 excavated trial trenches contained archaeological features and deposits comprising concrete structures, demolition rubble and ditches. Three of the ditches produced 11<sup>th</sup> - 14<sup>th</sup> century pottery and were characteristic of former medieval field boundaries. Four undated ditches may also have been associated. The concrete structures and demolition rubble relate to the use of the site by the military during World War II. Structural remains of the military camp, a probable anti-aircraft structure and a possible barrage balloon tethering point were identified.

## PORTSMOUTH

*Former News Group Printers, London Road (NGR: SU 6560 0423) (Site UID: EPM293)* Evaluation  
AOC Archaeology Group carried out an archaeological evaluation at the Former News Group Printers site (News Centre), London Road, Hilsea. A total of 11 trenches were excavated, the majority along the southern boundary of the site. Seven ditches and one pit were recorded during the work. It was thought these features most likely related to post-medieval agricultural activity. Evidence of a possible paleochannel was observed in two trenches.

See also: South, K & Bower, K 2024 *Former News Group Printers, London Road, Portsmouth: An Archaeological Evaluation Report* unpubl report.

*Square Tower, Portsmouth (SZ 6307 9924) Site UID: EPM297*

#### Watching Brief and Dendrochronological Survey

West Sussex Archaeology monitored works to repair a section of flooring in the north-eastern half of the ground floor of the Square Tower. The work revealed that the ground floor floorboards and joists were originally installed as part of a programme of alterations carried out in one phase during the 18th century which saw the insertion of a brick spine wall and new floors within the building, brick vaulting at ceiling level and the infilling of the basement. The joists in this section of the floor had previously been thought to have dated to the 19th century with re-used 18th century floorboards being placed on top.

Dendrochronology analysis by Tree-Ring Services dated the first floor timbers above this section of the ground floor to a felling date of the winter of 1734/5. This suggested that the alterations were carried out in 1735 or shortly after when the Square Tower was still being used as a powder store. It had previously been thought the alterations dated to c1779 when the tower was converted for use as a victualling store.

See also: Anelay, G 2024 *Report on a Programme of Archaeological Works at the Square Tower, Broad Street, Old Portsmouth, PO1 2ND*, unpubl report.

## **SOUTHAMPTON**

*31-33 High Street (SU 42087 11378) (Site UID: TBC)*

#### Evaluation and Watching Brief

Wessex Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation and subsequent watching brief. Three evaluation trenches and twelve watching brief trenches were investigated. Archaeological features comprising pits, a post hole, a well, a culvert and a range of structures were identified. Deposits assumed to be buried soils, but plausibly the backfills of substantial pits, were also noted. Such pits have been recorded at neighbouring tenement gardens along the High Street and date to the medieval and post-medieval periods. One of the smaller pits identified during the current works, along with the post hole and a 'buried soil' deposit, were dated to the post-medieval period. The well, although of uncertain provenance, was also likely to be post-medieval in date, alongside the possibly associated culvert. A further buried soil deposit was probably medieval. Despite the potential for Anglo-Saxon features, none were discovered, although a few residual finds dating to the Middle Saxon period were identified. All other features remain undated.

See also: Archaeology in Hampshire 2023 *31-33 High Street Evaluation*.

*110 Bitterne Road West (SU 43783 13295) (Site UID: TBC)*

#### Watching brief

A watching brief by Cotswold Archaeology did not identify any deposits or artefacts associated with the outer (eastern) defensive ditch of Clausentum Roman settlement, which originally ran along the western boundary of the site. No other features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified.

## **TEST VALLEY**

### **Andover**

*Enham Park (SU 35507 48273) (Site UID: 73002)*

#### Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation comprising 42 trenches was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Winchester) within an area of known Iron Age settlement. Iron Age enclosures have been identified within the site through aerial photography and an Iron Age settlement has also been identified to the

south of the site. Previous magnetometry surveys identified a possible banjo enclosure and associated pits, linear anomalies, a partial enclosure with internal pits and possible extraction pits and trackway.

The banjo enclosure in the north of the site is approximately 0.2ha internally. The main enclosure was successfully identified in two trenches. The continuation of the elongated entrance trackway and large pits within the enclosure were also identified. Lynchets aligned NE-SW were seen crossing the west facing slope of the dry valley which runs through the site. The lynchets were very shallow with no dating evidence recovered, although they are generally assumed to be prehistoric or Romano-British. A possible field boundary ditch dated as Iron Age to Romano-British was observed uphill (east) of some of the lynchets. Should these features be related, a Romano-British date for the lynchets could be inferred, however this is unconfirmed.

A further three focal areas of Iron Age / Romano-British archaeological activity were identified, one immediately to the east of the banjo enclosure, one in the north-east of the site and one relatively central to the site. Ditches and large pits in these areas contained late Iron Age to Romano-British finds and are possibly contemporary with the banjo enclosure. These features could represent some form of dispersed, unenclosed settlement or possible agricultural activity, but no evidence of any structural remains was identified. There may have been continuous activity on the site from the Iron Age into, and possibly throughout, the Romano-British period, as in many parts of Hampshire.

Two large post-medieval pit features were also recorded during the evaluation and are likely to be naturally formed hollows rather than archaeological features.

See also: Hatt, G 2025 *Enham Park, Andover, Hampshire: An Archaeological Evaluation Report* unpubl report.

#### *Lower Wyke Farm (SU 40228 48473) (Site UID: 72841)*

Evaluation

Six trenches were excavated by Cotswold Archaeology. An undated double-ditched boundary feature, oriented north-south, was recorded in four trenches. Ditch 1 ranged in width from 2.24m to 0.63m and in depth from 0.9m to 0.21m. Ditch 2 ranged in width from 5.88m to 2.3m and in depth from 1.06m to 1.2m.

See also: Klemenic, S 2024 *Lower Wyke Farm, Andover, Hampshire, Archaeological Evaluation* unpubl report.

### **Kimpton**

#### *Meadow Solar Farm, Phase 1 (SU 26978 48885) (Site UID: 72869)*

Evaluation

A Phase 1 evaluation by Wessex Archaeology saw 20 trenches opened over seven areas, with archaeology recorded in 17 of these. A number of ditches were recorded across the site, the majority having Iron Age to Roman material in the fills, including pottery, quern stone fragments, animal bone and burnt flint. These ditches represent an enclosure boundary, field boundaries and a trackway. A number of storage/rubbish pits also contained Iron Age and Roman pottery, as well as animal bone and burnt flint. One bell-shaped storage pit contained an inhumation, 1.36m below the extant ground surface. The individual was probably male, aged 25-35 years. Fragments of femur have been sent for C14 dating. The pattern of ditches and pits indicates a settlement site occupied from the Late Iron Age into the Roman period.

See also: Legg, E 2024 *Meadow Solar Farm, Kimpton Down, Hampshire, Phase 1 Archaeological Evaluation* unpubl report.

#### *Meadow Solar Farm, Phase 2 (SU 26148 46981) (Site UID: 72899)*

Evaluation

A Phase 2 evaluation by Wessex Archaeology saw 41 trenches excavated. Numerous linear features were recorded indicative of a Late Iron Age / Roman field system. The majority dated to the Roman

period. Ditches crossed the site in all directions although fewer were aligned NE-SW. One ditch appears to have been re-cut three times. Most of the ditches appear to have been filled by natural accumulation, although one ditch did show evidence of deliberate back-filling. During the Roman period the ditches appear to have been re-oriented on a N-S alignment. These ditches have a 'V' shaped profile and dumps of waste material indicate a settlement nearby. Two ditches contained demolition material from a Roman structure and this may relate to the remains of a stone-built wall surviving as a single course. A number of elongated features suggestive of graves were recorded, typically aligned N-S. One was sample excavated and found to contain Roman pottery but no human remains. Twenty-three probable pits were recorded, with a high proportion in the western and central area of the site. These were sub-circular (0.4-0.3m x 1.6-1.4m). Pottery from four pits indicates a Roman date, although this was collected from the surface. Post holes were recorded in four trenches, echoing the distribution of the pits, but with no discernible pattern.

See also: Legg, E 2024 *Meadow Solar Farm, Kimpton Down, Hampshire, Phase 2 Archaeological Evaluation* unpubl report.

### **King's Somborne**

*Lovell Farm Barn (SU 39606 31865) (Site UID: 73006)*

Watching Brief

A watching brief by Foundations Archaeology recorded an east-west aligned ditch, at least 11m long, 1.18m wide and 0.19m deep with a shallow rounded profile. Although no finds were recovered this feature may relate to the nearby ranch boundary/trackway (HER 67864) and the prehistoric enclosure/field system (HER 67888).

See also: Hood, A 2024 *Lovell Farm Barn, Up Somborne, Hampshire, Archaeological Monitoring and Recording* unpubl report.

### **Longstock**

*Charity Down Farm (SU 34739 38719) (Site UID: 73019)*

Evaluation

An evaluation by Border Archaeology saw six areas observed, with archaeology recorded in only one of these, Area 5 (145 x 70m). Features of Iron Age date were recorded. The fill of a small circular pit (0.97 x 0.9 x 0.2m deep) contained Iron Age pottery including from a saucepan pot of Danebury type PA1. A curvilinear ditch running WNW-ESE (>15m long x 1.49-2.14m wide x 0.71-0.77m deep) had moderately sloping sides and a flat to concave base. The fill contained Iron Age pottery, hammerscale, charcoal and mollusca remains. Three slots were excavated in a ditch running NE-SW and the fill contained Iron Age pottery and a piece of slag. A circular pit (2.42 x 2.8 x 0.97m deep) contained Iron Age pottery in its fill.

See also: Bromage, L 2025 *Archaeological Observation, Charity Down Farm, Charity Down Lane, Longstock, Hampshire* unpubl report.

### **Romsey**

*Grove Solar Farm (Phase 2) (36638 18249) (Site UID: TBC)*

Watching brief

A watching brief by Cotswold Archaeology recorded two ditches, containing Late Iron Age / Roman pottery, that are likely to be part of the same land boundary. Several undated ditches and pits were also identified; the intercutting nature of these suggests more than one phase of activity.

*Roke Manor Quarry (SU 32550 22273) (Site UID: 72997)*

Evaluation

A strip, map and sample excavation by Border Archaeology recorded a single ditch (1.09-1.35m wide

x 0.32-0.48m deep) oriented NNW-SSE, running for c.160m. Five slots were excavated and finds included later 18<sup>th</sup> - early 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery, CBM and glass. The ditch appears on a map of 1844 but is not present on a map dated 1871.

See also: Shurety, R 2024 *Roke Manor Quarry, Stanbridge, Ranvilles Extension, Phase 1, Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Excavation* unpubl report.

*Roke Manor Quarry Phase 2 (SU 32458 21999) (Site UID: 72998)* Evaluation

A strip, map and sample excavation by Border Archaeology recorded a series of seven post-medieval ditches with similar orientation and form, two of which were visible on the Tithe map of 1844. One produced pottery, brick and clay pipe dating evidence.

See also: Shurety, R 2024 *Roke Manor Quarry, Stanbridge, Ranvilles Extension, Phase 2, Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Excavation* unpubl report.

**Winterslow** (NB The site is just inside Hampshire)

*Land at Owls Castle (SU 25591 32662) (Site UID: 72922)* Watching brief

A watching brief by AC Archaeology identified three undated ditches and a cluster of pits. At least four intercutting pits were excavated, one of which contained three sherds of Late Iron Age - Roman pottery.

See also: Carter, D & Hegarty, C 2024 *Land at Owls Castle, Easton Common Hill, Winterslow, Hampshire, Results of archaeological monitoring and recording* unpubl report.

## WINCHESTER

### Bishop's Waltham

*Abbey Mill, Station Road (SU 5503 1736) (Site UID: TBC)* Watching Brief

Thames Valley Archaeological Services conducted a watching brief and archaeological recording. Outside the Scheduled Area pond silts relating to the infilling of medieval fishponds were identified across much of the site. Excavation for a new eel pass located the preserved remains of a wooden sluice gate and revetment dated through dendrochronology to 1538 below Station Road.

*Bishop's Waltham Palace Meadow (SU 55259 17269) (Site UID: TBC)* Geophysical Survey

Wessex Archaeology conducted geophysical surveys over land at Bishop's Waltham Palace, a 12<sup>th</sup> century residence in use until the Civil War. Three embankments running north-east to south-west were detected. The western-most bank was likely part of a known bank that flanked a 13<sup>th</sup> century ditch through which the 'River of the Lord' stream ran. This stream appears to have received many of the town drains on its route into the Palace Meadow. The middle embankment had ditches, or accumulations of magnetic material, on either side. All three features may have formed boundaries, or a succession of boundaries, during the occupation of the palace which were abandoned when a Tudor boundary wall was built. An alternative explanation is that they were used to delineate the field, possibly for agricultural, garden, or landscaping purposes when the Palace was converted into a farm. Further investigation would be needed to fully understand these features.

*Malt Lane, Bishops Waltham (NGR: SU 5503 1736) (Site UID: TBC)* Excavation

Excavation by Southampton Archaeology produced evidence dating from the Mesolithic and Roman through to the post-medieval periods. A scatter of Mesolithic flints was found within an area of gravel geology in the north of the site, including bladelets and other worked pieces as well as three cores.

Features relating to late Saxon and Saxo-Norman occupation, including post-built building remains, beam slots, pits, collapsed masonry and associated artefacts and slag, were identified across the site. They are likely to be associated with the Outer Court of the Bishops Palace and the earlier Saxon palace complex. The heavily truncated remains of a medieval tile kiln were also found. Preliminary documentary research has located a reference to a kiln at the palace in 1370 which could relate to this structure. Tiles used in the construction of the kiln accord with this documented date. A large pit underlying the kiln produced Anglo-Norman material.

The former channel and later culverted 'River of the Lord', which passes through the eastern part of the site, was also uncovered with multiple phases of the culvert structure recorded. The earliest phase comprising of large cut stone blocks may be of medieval date.

Post-medieval remains included structural remains, some shown on historic maps, and associated features together with the remains of a late post-medieval malting kiln.

*Old Forge, Brook Street (SU 5534 1751) (Site UID: TBC)*

Evaluation

Evaluation by Wessex Archaeology identified several small pits or possible ditch termini of ?late medieval / early post-medieval date. Further mitigation work is planned.

## **Corhampton**

*Corhampton Lane Farm (SU 59950 20330) (Site UID: TBC)*

Geophysical Survey

Archaeological fieldwork was carried out by the Meon Valley Archaeology and Heritage Group in February and March 2024 in Corhampton. The aim of the geophysical survey was to find evidence of settlement, given the site's proximity to an Iron Age banjo enclosure discovered through MVAHG geophysical surveys conducted in 2016/17. The site is also close to Corhampton Saxon Church and the River Meon. In addition, metal-detectorists have recovered a large assemblage of finds over several years here, dating from the Prehistoric through to post-medieval periods.

Magnetometry and Resistivity surveys were undertaken over an area 180 x 150m. The results revealed a field system with parallel diagonal trends in the northern part of the survey area, probably representing parts of a co-axial field system (possibly later Prehistoric or Roman). This is set out orthogonal to the main east-west linear feature across the length of the area surveyed, a probable drove way running down to the River Meon to the east, along with further linear trackways. A circular feature, circa 10m in diameter, detected in the north-eastern area of the survey is a small barrow, or perhaps a stone clearance cairn associated with agricultural use of the area. Although no definitive evidence for settlement was discovered, a planned extension of the survey area along the linear features may produce some substantiation for this.

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

See also: Archaeology in Hampshire 2017, Meonstoke.

## **Headbourne Worthy**

*Barton Farm, Phase 3a ii, Winchester (SU 47573 31622) (Site UID: TBC)*

Evaluation & Excavation

An archaeological evaluation and subsequent excavation were undertaken at Barton Farm (Phase 3a ii) by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Winchester). Further remains consistent with previous discoveries to the west in 2018 and 2021 were identified, including two discrete and widely spaced Bronze Age pits and four large rectangular late 18<sup>th</sup> century pits that appear, based on their alignment, to be

associated with the Hampshire militia camp that occupied the area in 1761. Several undated features, some possibly also associated with the militia camp, were also identified.

Following on from the evaluation trenching, two areas were subject to archaeological excavation. In the southern area a number of features relating to the 18<sup>th</sup> century militia camps were identified. Archaeological remains were present in the northern area at a lower density but included four field kitchens, with stratified charcoal deposits seen in several of the oven pits. A small group of pits were also found in this area, from which animal bone and pottery were recovered, the latter suggestive of a Bronze Age date.

*Barton Farm, Phase 2b(i) & 3b(i&ii), Winchester (SU 4704 3208; SU 4731 3146) (Site UID: TBC)*

#### Evaluation & Excavation

An archaeological evaluation and subsequent excavation were undertaken at Barton Farm (Phase 2b(i) & 3b(i&ii)) by Pre-Construct Archaeology, Winchester. During the evaluation a series of Late Iron Age - Romano-British ditches were observed running across the southern part of this area. A number of pits were also located, some undated, but several possibly prehistoric in date (Bronze Age and Iron Age) from artefactual material recovered from them. Two graves containing human remains were also identified. A small number of archaeological features were also identified in the far north west of the development site, comprising pits, mostly undated but one likely of early prehistoric date with burnt flint, struck flint, animal bone and antler recovered from its single fill, plus several undated ditches.

Archaeological excavation which followed the evaluation located 22 burials close to the Andover Road. Some of these were decapitated (Fig 7), similar to those previously found on the opposite side of Andover Road at Old Dairy Cottage in the late 1980's – early 1990's and identified as forming part of a Late Saxon execution cemetery. The newly found burials are presumably part of the same cemetery and a strap end with 'Winchester Style' decoration found in one of the graves confirms this.



Fig 7 Barton Farm: Late Saxon decapitated burial ©PCA

Further remains found in this area include a significant number of large Iron Age pits (Figs 8 and 9), many beehive in shape, plus linear features, probable quarries and a shallow ring ditch. One sinuous linear feature may relate to 1st World War trench training.



Fig 8 Barton Farm: Iron Age pit section ©PCA



Fig 9 Barton Farm: Burials in a large Iron Age pit ©PCA

*Sutton Scotney To South Wonston – Harestock Pipeline Extension (SU 47586 33783) (Site UID: TBC)*

Geophysical Survey

Wessex Archaeology conducted a detailed gradiometer survey over a 3.2 km strip of land between South Wonston and Harestock, on the northern outskirts of Winchester. Evidence for agricultural landscapes were evident across the site. Numerous ditches associated with the delineation of fields or settlements were noted and many do not share the alignment of post-medieval field systems. Many of the ditches appear on aerial archaeological mapping as prehistoric field systems but the wider landscape is replete with known examples of Iron Age and Romano-British agricultural settlements, so some of these features could equally be part of later agricultural landscapes. A banjo enclosure and a section of possible Roman aqueduct were also identified. Both were characterised as ditch features and both were previously recorded on aerial archaeological mapping. In addition to these, anomalies interpreted as geology, demolition spread, landscaping, modern services and agricultural activity were also identified.

*Three Maids Hill (SU 46161 33760) (Site UID: TBC)*

Evaluation

Wessex Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation of a 1.8 ha parcel of land located between the A272 and the A34 at Three Maids Hill, to the north of Winchester. Four of thirteen excavated trial trenches contained archaeological features comprising solely of ditches. Three of the ditches were parallel and on an approximate north–south alignment. They were identified as agricultural in origin, with the largest representing a former post-medieval field boundary and the two smaller being either drainage ditches or wheel rutting. A fourth ditch, on an east–west alignment, may have been related to known prehistoric settlement and/or agricultural activity to the south of the evaluated area.

See also: Legg, E 2024 *Three Maids Hill, Winchester, Hampshire: Archaeological Evaluation* unpubl report.

See also: Archaeology in Hampshire 2023 *Three Maids Hill Excavation*

## **Hinton Ampner**

*Manor Farm Estate, National Trust, Hurst Down field (SU 61775 26015)*

Fieldwalking and Geophysical Survey

The National Trust Heritage & Archaeology Ranger Team (HART) volunteers, assisted by members of Meon Valley, Liss and Winchester community archaeology groups, continued and completed the fieldwalking, metal-detecting and geophysical surveys of the 26.7ha Hurst Down field. An evaluation excavation of two Bronze Age barrows and six geophysical anomalies was also carried out (see report below). The following illustrations show the location of the evaluation trenches (Fig 10), the finds distributions and sample finds from the surveys of the central field area (Figs 11-13), and the results from the geophysical surveys of the central and eastern section of the field (Figs 14-17).

See also: Archaeology in Hampshire 2023 *Manor Farm Estate, National Trust, Hurst Down field SW* Fieldwalking and geophysical Survey.

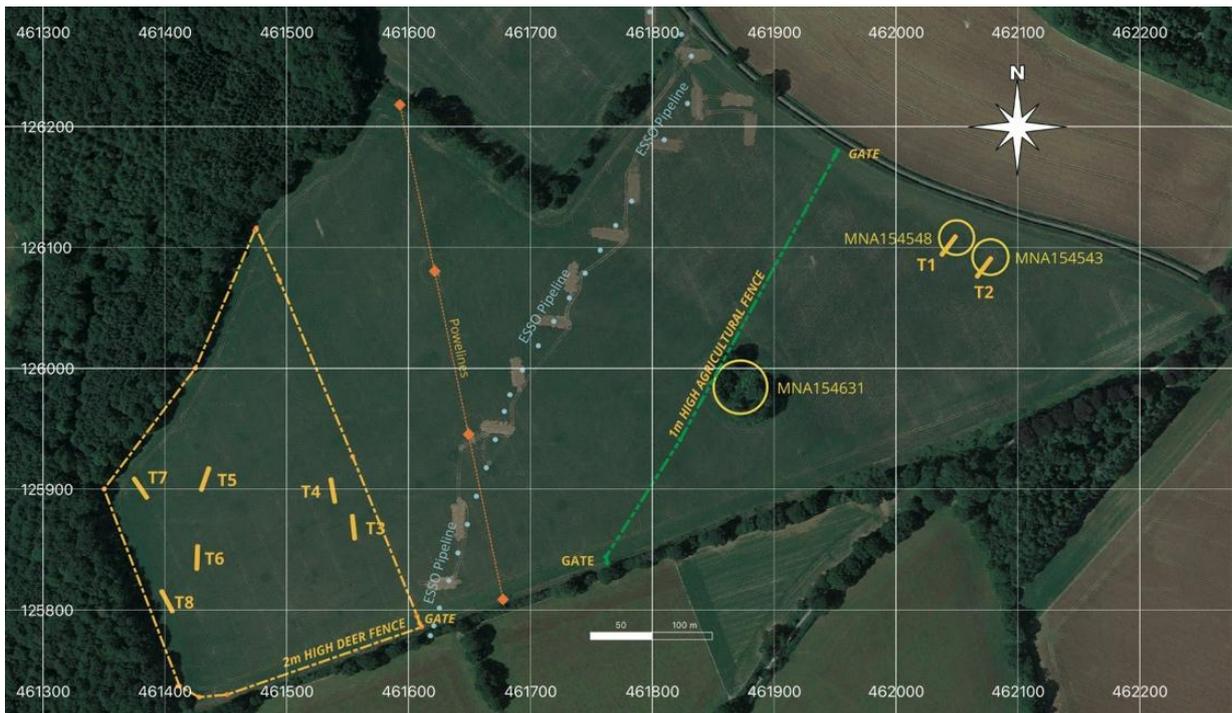


Fig 10 Hurst Down field: Evaluation trenches T1-T8  
Bronze Age barrows MNA 154543 & MNA154548, Disused Quarry Pit MNA154631

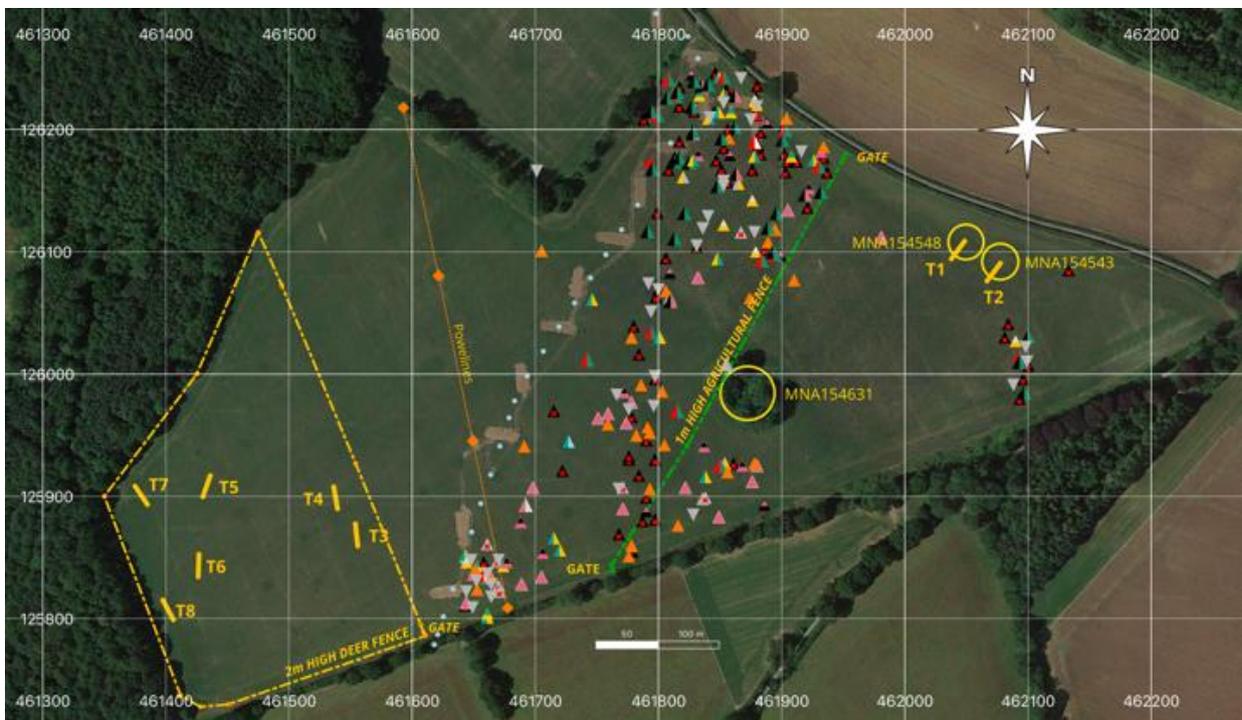


Fig 11 Hurst Down field: Metal finds distribution, central area

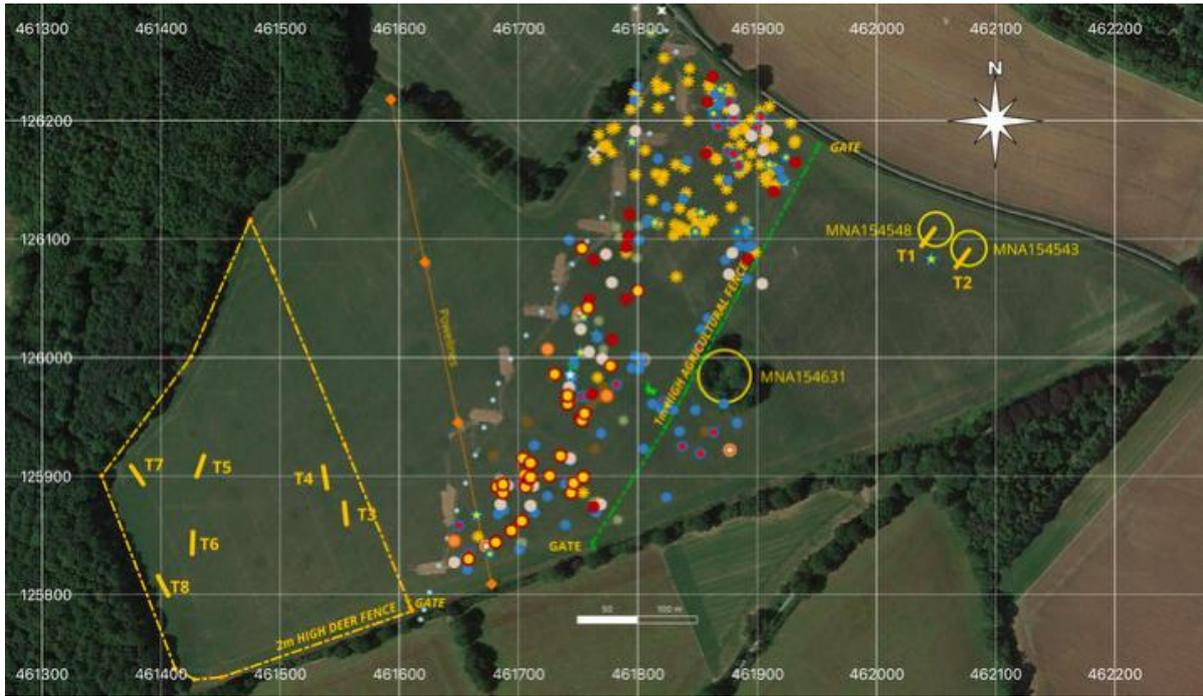


Fig 12 Hurst Down field: Non-metal finds distribution, central area

QGIS images courtesy of National Trust HART volunteers

Key: Finds symbols							
	Agricultural Iron		China fragment		Flint Tool - Hammerstone		NLS Ironstone (single)
	Bone or Horn		Coin – Silver		Flint Tool – Axe Blade		NLS Ironstone (multiple)
	Buckle – Copper alloy		Coin – Copper alloy		Glass shard		NLS Sandstone (single)
	Buckle – Iron		Debitage (Flint flake)		Heated Flint		NLS Sandstone (multiple)
	Button – Copper alloy		Expended Ammunition – Lead Bullet		Jewellery		Pot Base sherd
	Button – Pewter		Expended Ammunition – Lead Musket / Pistol Ball		Lithic (Worked Flint)		Pot Body sherd
	Button – Tin		Fastening – Copper alloy		Metal working waste / slag – Copper alloy		Trapping – Copper alloy
	Button – unidentified metal		Fastening – Lead		Metal working waste / slag – Iron		Treasure – Silver
	CBM Brick fragment		Fitting – Copper alloy		Metal working waste – Amorphous Lead		Unassigned metal artefact – Copper alloy
	CBM Measurable brick		Fitting – Iron		NLS Grit / Mill Stone (single)		Unassigned metal artefact – Copper alloy
	CBM Tile fragment		Flint Core		NLS Grit / Mill Stone (multiple)		Unidentified metal artefact

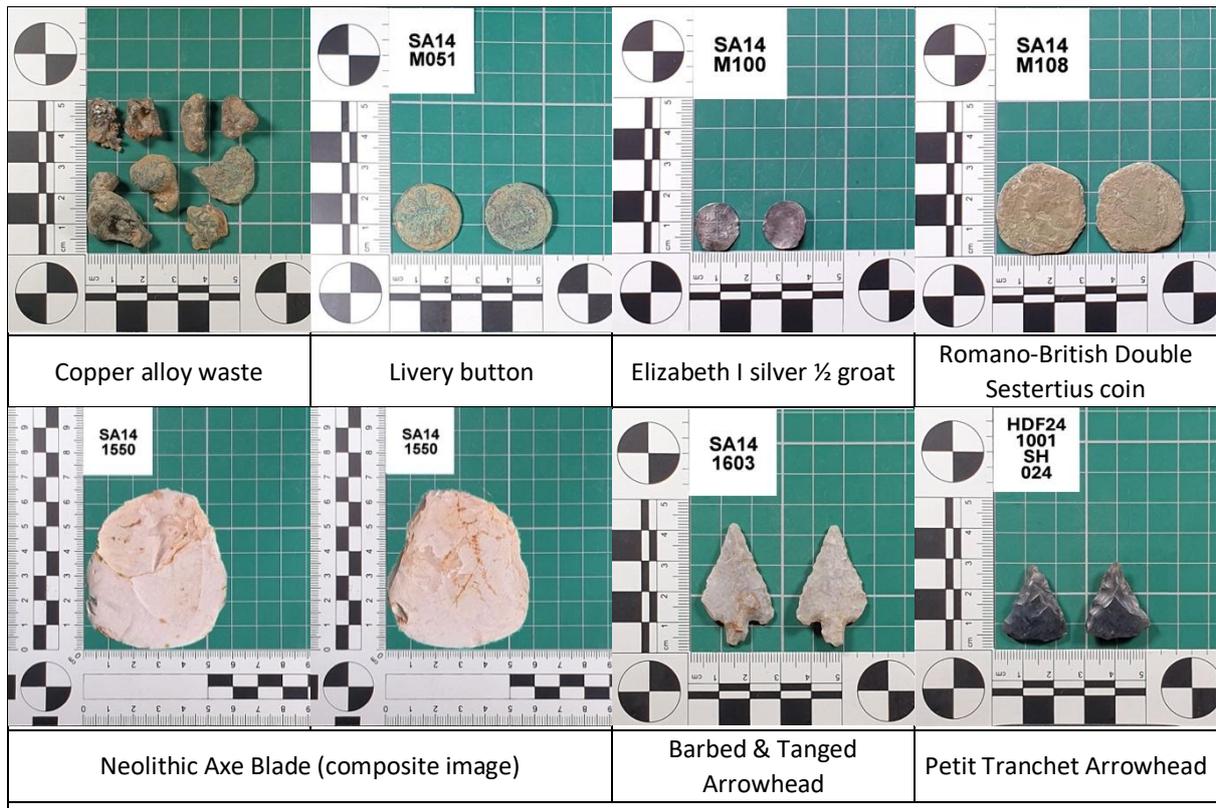


Fig 13 Hurst Down field: Fieldwalking and metal-detecting survey sample metal and flint finds

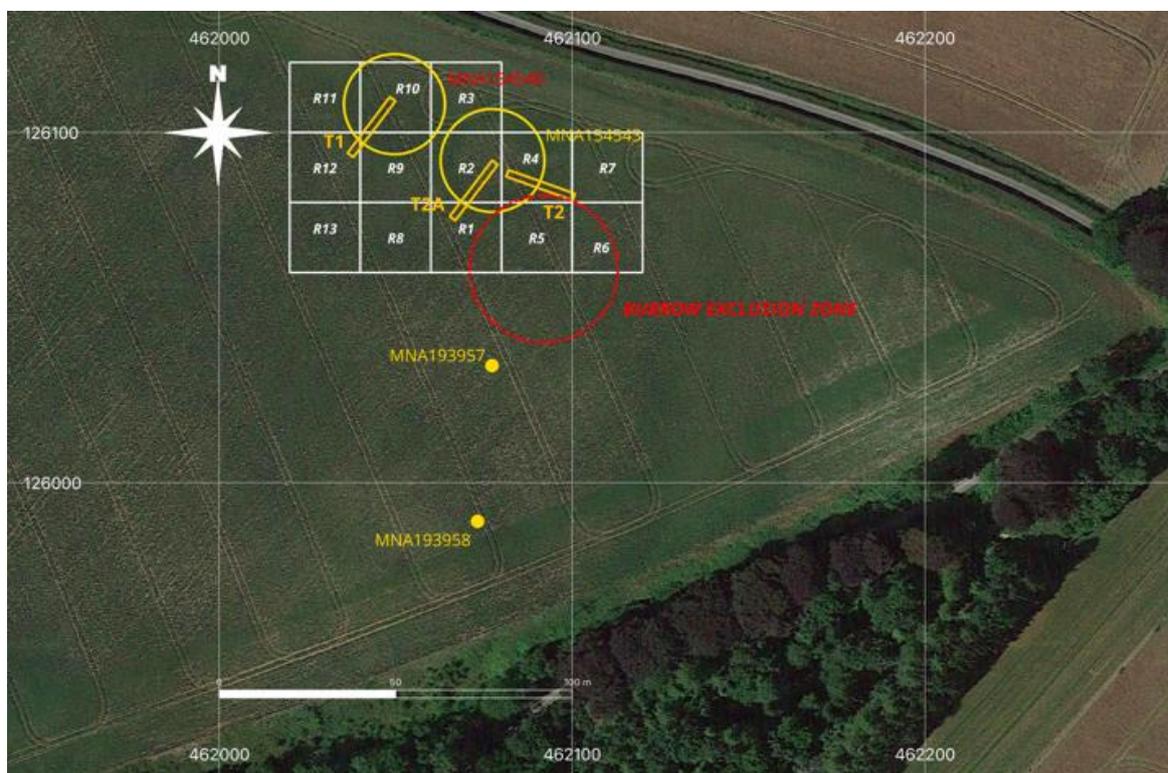


Fig 14 Hurst Down field: Resistivity survey area around the two Bronze Age barrows and 20m exclusion zone around a badger outlier hole

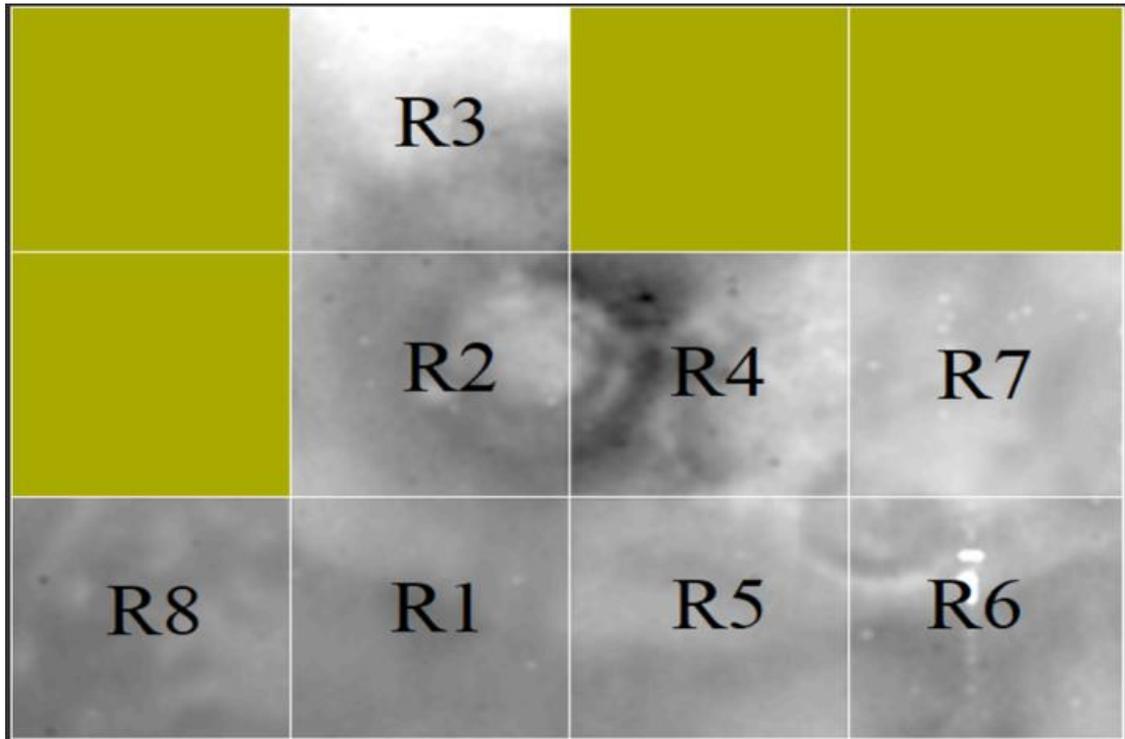


Fig 15 Hurst Down field: Resistivity survey revealing a possible third barrow, squares R4 - R7 to the east of Barrow 2

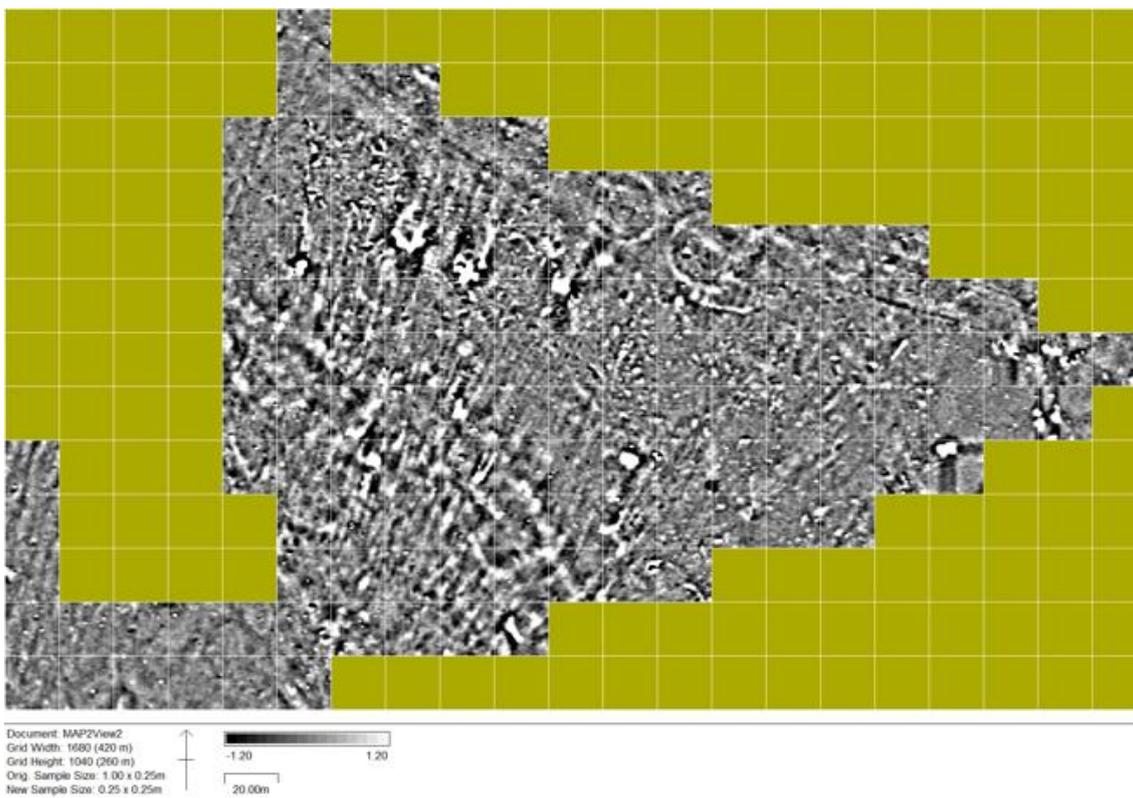


Fig 16 Hurst Down Field: Magnetometry survey, centre and east section of the field, (the Bronze Age barrows are top centre)

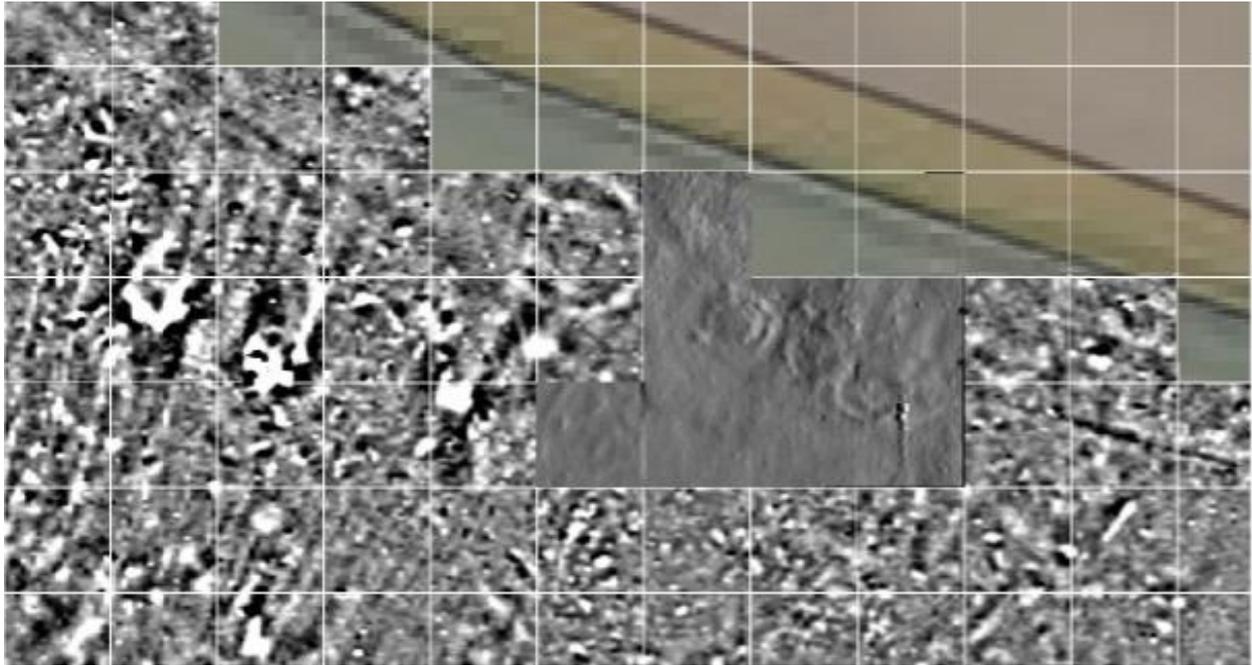


Fig 17 Hurst Down Field: Combined resistivity and magnetometry images  
Geophysical survey images courtesy of Liss Archaeology

*Manor Farm Estate, National Trust, Hurst Down field (SU 61775 26015)* Excavation

An evaluation excavation at Hinton Ampner was undertaken by Winchester Archaeology and Local History Group (WARG) at the invitation of the National Trust as part of their project to reimagine the estate land. In the south of Hurst Down Field the evaluation of an area which will be planted with trees saw six trenches positioned to explore geophysical anomalies recorded by HART (see report above). In four trenches the geophysical signatures were confirmed to be geological. Two trenches located over circular anomalies were inconclusive. They could be either periglacial in origin, or filled in dewponds. No dating evidence was found.

A second area of excavation in the north-east corner of Hurst Down Field saw two trenches located to assess the condition of two known ploughed-out barrows in the valley bottom. One had been partially excavated in 1930. Geophysical survey had clearly indicated ditches around both barrows (see report above). The trench over the previously-excavated barrow took in its south-west quadrant (Fig 18). Remains of a turf mound were identified, with a charcoal-rich deposit at its centre and a possible remnant of the flint cairn identified in 1930. A trench over the second barrow was successful in locating its ditch, cut into the chalk. Near to the centre of this barrow an unurned cremation deposit was encountered at the base of the plough soil.

See also: Winbolt, S E 1931 *Two Bronze Age Discoveries in Hants* Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club & Archaeological Society 10.3, 250-1.



Fig 18 Hurst Down field: Barrow 1 ©WARG

## South Wonston

*Land south of Alresford Drove, South Wonston (SU 47112 36223) (Site UID: TBC)* Geophysical Survey  
Wessex Archaeology undertook a gradiometer survey over land at the junction of Alresford Drove and West Hill Road North, on the northern outskirts of South Wonston.

A strong NW-SE aligned ditch feature was identified in the south-western corner of the site. This could be related to known long barrows to the south-east, or it could be a delineation boundary within a wider funerary landscape. Equally however, it could also relate to prehistoric settlement or agricultural activity which is known in the immediate vicinity. Two weaker ditch features were noted in the western portion of the site, on an east–west orientation. These may be further archaeological ditch features or, as their alignment mirrors modern field boundaries, they could be modern drainage ditches. A former field boundary and the remains of former buildings that correlate with mapping from 1937–61 were also detected. Further anomalies indicated modern ploughing and ferrous debris, while others denoted features too weak to confidently interpret.

## Twyford

*Hockley Golf Club (NGR: SU 4838 2625) (Site UID: TBC)*

Evaluation

Trial trenching undertaken by Wessex Archaeology in early 2024 identified a range of archaeological features concentrated in the eastern part of the area investigated and likely relating to an Iron Age enclosure identified through previous geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2022, not previously

reported). A number of internal features including ditches, post holes and pits were recorded, together with the partial remains of a cremation burial which had been placed within the terminus of the enclosure ditch. Further west, lynchets indicative of medieval field systems were also recorded.

## **Wickham**

*Land south of Southwick Road, Wickham (NGR: SU 5779 1104) (Site UID: TBC)* Evaluation

Evaluation trenching was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology in late 2024 on land immediately to the east of a Roman site previously excavated by Cotswold Archaeology. Although ground conditions limited the number of trenches that could be opened and sample excavation undertaken, the nature of the features identified in the trenches is consistent with that found previously to the west and likely represents a continuation of this Roman roadside settlement.

See also: Archaeology in Hampshire 2023 *Land south-west of Oak Dene, Southwick Road* Watching Brief.

## **Winchester**

*7 Bridge Street (NGR: SU 4866 2931) (Site UID: TBC)* Evaluation

Thames Valley Archaeological Services excavated an evaluation trench and undertook archaeological recording at the rear of this property. The trench revealed the surviving, albeit modified, southern edge of a late medieval masonry undercroft, previously investigated in 1968 and later in 1982 after which the vault was deliberately collapsed. The eastern part of the exposed structure was comprised of stone blocks alternating with flints which may itself represent a later modification. A brick section, again likely to have been rebuilt, was revealed at the western end where brick steps leading down to a later entrance were also seen. A metalled surface, truncated or interrupted by the brick stairs, could represent a late medieval or early post-medieval ground surface. Further to the west, 19<sup>th</sup> century brick and stone structures (a wall and a drain) were also exposed.

*Friarsgate Community Excavation (SU 48477 29489) (Site UID: TBC)* Excavation

Pre-Construct Archaeology (Winchester) held a community excavation as part of the ongoing Central Winchester Regeneration project. Below modern deposits on the site, 19<sup>th</sup> century structural remains, deposits and artefacts were uncovered. These almost certainly relate to Forder's Buildings off the former Boundary Street. This is supported by the final base plan of the trench which lined up neatly with the 1871 Ordnance Survey map of the area (Fig 19).

While the excavation only targeted the 19<sup>th</sup> century archaeology, it is concluded that significant archaeological resources are likely to remain below, as informed by both redeposited artefacts of earlier dates recovered during the excavation, and the neighbouring evaluation undertaken in the bus station by Pre-Construct Archaeology as part of the wider Central Winchester Regeneration Scheme. Several indicators of earlier surviving archaeological remains include redeposited medieval roof and floor tile of 12<sup>th</sup> - 14<sup>th</sup> century date, Roman and medieval pottery sherds among a larger Victorian assemblage and one Roman coin among the metal finds. While the scope of the excavation was small, the assemblage recovered gives us a valuable insight into the diet, industrial activity and domestic life of the inhabitants of the area during the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

See also: Warburton, T 2024 *Central Winchester Regeneration – Friarsgate Community Excavation: An Archaeological Site Report* unpubl report.

See also: Archaeology in Hampshire 2023 *Central Winchester Regeneration Site* Evaluation.



Fig 19 Friarsgate: Trench Plan on OS 1871 map ©PCA

*Land west of Lanham Lane (SU 4557 3056) (Site UID: TBC)*

Geophysical Survey

A geophysical survey undertaken by Sumo GeoSurveys recorded a number of features of likely archaeological interest, some previously known from aerial photographic evidence. These included an oval enclosure, two partial enclosures, ring ditches, ditches and pit-like features as anomalies of uncertain origin and those relating to modern boundaries, ploughing and services.

*Land at Lanham Lane, Winchester (SU 45681 30656) (Site UID: TBC)*

Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Winchester) demonstrated the presence of archaeological remains across the site. Features largely corresponded with those recorded by geophysical survey. Some anomalies were confirmed to be natural features or changes in the natural deposits. Archaeological features included ditches and pits, some substantial, containing a range of artefactual material, including pottery, animal bone, CBM and burnt flint, indicative of Bronze Age, Early Iron Age, Late Iron Age and early Roman activity.

A modest assemblage of lithic material was recovered totaling 180 potentially struck pieces and seven pieces of unworked burnt flint. Most of the assemblage represents knapping debitage lacking any typological traits and is broadly dated to the Neolithic to Bronze Age. Pottery was recovered from 20 recorded features, largely pits and ditches, distributed across 13 of the 44 evaluation trenches excavated. Much of the pottery can be dated to the Iron Age to early Roman period. The small building material assemblage is Roman in date and contains evidence for grain processing (quern), tool sharpening (whetstone) and possible iron smelting (ore; box flue tile and fired clay). This assemblage was deposited in a series of pits and ditches (including a bell pit) in three trenches. It represents food

and craft activity associated with a small farmstead, perhaps supplying food and iron to the nearby Roman town of Winchester. There seemed to be a hiatus of activity until the later medieval period, represented by three sherds of medieval pottery retrieved from two trenches.

See also: Cook, L 2024 *Lanham Lane, Winchester, Hampshire: An Archaeological Evaluation Report* unpubl report.

See also: *Land west of Lanham Lane*, Geophysical Survey, above.

*Test pits adjacent to collapsed wall, Hyde Mill stream path (NGR: SU 4809 3007) (Site UID: TBC)*

Test pits

Pre-Construct Archaeology hand dug five test pits adjacent to footings of a partially collapsed Grade II listed wall to provide engineering and archaeological information to inform reconstruction proposals. A sequence of modern and post-medieval layers/build-up were found, overlying more significant archaeological features and deposits of probable medieval date. These included a substantial wall/wall foundation which likely forms part the Hyde Abbey complex, beside and below the foundations of the later collapsed wall.

*Spicer Lodge, St James Lane, Winchester (NGR: SU 4765 2924) (Site UID: TBC)* Watching Brief

Several inhumation burials and two urned cremation burials dating to the Roman period were excavated and recorded during this watching brief undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology. One cremation comprised a large vessel containing poorly cremated bone sat on top of two bow brooches, with two accompanying Samian vessels. Together with poorly documented antiquarian records of further burials in this area, these newly located burials are suggestive of a larger, more formalised Roman cemetery area to the south of the South Gate, although whether this was confined to the area south-west of the gate is as yet unclear.

*2&4 Swan Lane, Winchester (SU 48026 29933) (Site UID: TBC)*

Watching Brief

A watching brief was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology (Winchester) during ground works for a rear extension. Although the site lies just to the north-west of the historic North Gate and within the Roman cemetery that lies to the north of the city, no natural deposits were found during the works and no archaeological deposits were observed.

See also: Wortt, Z 2024 *2 & 4 Swan Lane, Winchester, Hampshire: An Archaeological Monitoring and Recording Report* unpubl report.

*Gate Wall, Wolvesey Castle, Winchester (SU 48458 29080) (Site UID: TBC)*

Watching Brief

Wessex Archaeology conducted an archaeological watching brief during the hand-excavation of a single trench at the base of the western pier of the Treasury Arch at Wolvesey Castle. The Castle was one of the principal residences of the medieval bishops of Winchester. The footing of the west wall pier of the Arch was exposed during the work and confirmed that the foundation was of the same construction as the wall, that being, mortared flint cobbles. The foundation appeared to continue beyond the limit of the trench towards the eastern pier, suggesting that the original wall did not contain a gateway and that the Treasury Arch was a later alteration. No dating evidence for the wall or the later opening was recovered during the works. 296641

*M3 J9 interchange project, Winchester (NGR: SU 4981 3017 south to SU 4979 3164 north) (Site UID: TBC)* Archaeological Excavation, Archaeological Watching Brief, Geoarchaeological Investigations

Infra JV undertook archaeological work during the very early phases of the M3 Junction 9 interchange project which commenced in late 2024. The work related to the creation of a new bellmouth entrance

off Spitfire Link and initial works on a haul road. Information on the entire project will be detailed in Archaeology in Hampshire 2025.

## Multi-parish

### *Southampton Link Main*

### Further Evaluation and Mitigation Work

*(SU 4537 2645) (Site UID: TBC)*

Archaeology South East undertook an area excavation adjacent to the existing Yew Hill reservoir close to previously identified cropmarks suggestive of an enclosure complex, potentially of Iron Age date. Within the excavation area a small enclosure and surrounding ditches, likely related, were located together with some possible post holes. The features produced Iron Age and Roman pottery and may form an enclosure, possibly a stock enclosure, on the edge a settlement area.

*(SU 4410 2554) (Site UID: TBC)*

Evaluation trenching and subsequent archaeological excavation by Archaeology South East identified a possible minor Roman road and an area of Late Iron Age / Roman activity near to the crest of a shallow hill. The road was well preserved in part, with wheel ruts and an adjacent gully on one side preserved in the road gravels/metalling. The excavation also located a large number of ditches with several possibly being part of an enclosure, other shallow ditches/gullies, post holes or small pits and more substantial pits. Most of the features produced finds of Late Iron Age / Romano-British date.

*(SU 4208 2386) (Site UID: TBC)*

Following trial trenching in 2023, further geoarchaeological evaluation by Archaeology South East took place. The excavation of a 10x10m area to the west of Ladwell revealed a continuation of the flint scatter previously identified in this location. Specialist review suggests a Neolithic date for the flint scatter. Sherds of possible Neolithic pottery, together with a possible related feature, may indicate that the flints are in a primary context.

See also: Archaeology in Hampshire 2023 *Southampton Link Main Pipeline* Hursley.

*Hampshire Water Transfer Phase 2 (SU 71899 08721 to SU 46672 23092 and SU 71735 08885) (Site UID: TBC)*

### Geophysical Survey

Wessex Archaeology conducted a detailed gradiometer survey along a linear route between Otterbourne, north of Southampton, and Southwick, north of Portsmouth. A further parcel of land was also surveyed at Staunton Country Park, on the northern outskirts of Havant. The survey identified a probable prehistoric enclosure at the Southwick end of the scheme. It is situated in a landscape where Bronze Age barrows and Mesolithic flint scatters are known. There was no indication of settlement activity inside the feature, so it may have served as a stock enclosure. There were, however, several possible roundhouses located to the west of it.

The rest of the anomalies appear to represent activity from the post-medieval and modern periods with chalk pits, former agricultural field boundaries and areas of ridge and furrow cultivation detected.

See also: Archaeology in Hampshire 2023 *Hampshire Water Transfer & Recycling Project*.

*Hampshire Water Transfer & Recycling Project (SU 62614 07620 to SU 66664 06634) (Site UID: TBC)*

### Evaluation

Wessex Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation on multiple parcels of land extending largely between Southwick and Widley, to the north of Portsmouth. Of 67 excavated trial trenches, 19 contained archaeological features comprising ditches, pits and post holes dating to the Iron Age, Romano-British and post-medieval / modern periods. The ditches largely represented two field systems, one from the Iron Age and the other from the Romano-British period. The Iron Age system

was on a NE-SW and NW-SE alignment and, where finds were present, dated to between the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 1<sup>st</sup> centuries BC. Post holes and pits containing domestic waste of Iron Age date suggest nearby small-scale settlement, which correlates with the archaeological background of the wider area.

The Romano-British field system was on a north-south and east-west alignment and largely dated somewhere between AD 70 and AD 150/200. A more substantial V-shaped ditch, also aligned north-south and dated to the early/mid Romano-British period, most likely represented an enclosure ditch, although what it enclosed could not be ascertained. The only other contemporaneous feature was a single post hole.

The remaining features indicated further agricultural use of the area. Two drainage ditches and one or two sheep burials dating to the post-medieval period were identified.

See also: Archaeology in Hampshire 2023 *Hampshire Water Transfer & Recycling Project*

Investigations by:

AC Archaeology

Allen Archaeology

AOC Archaeology Group

Archaeological Surveys Ltd

Archaeology South East

Basingstoke Archaeological and Historical Society (BAHS)

Beltane Heritage

Border Archaeology

Cotswold Archaeology

Foundations Archaeology

Infra JV

Kirchner, E

Liss Archaeology

Meon Valley Archaeology and Heritage Group

National Trust Heritage & Archaeology Ranger Team (HART)

New Forest History and Archaeology Group

Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA)

RPS Group

Southampton Archaeology

Sumo GeoSurveys

Thames Valley Archaeological Services (TVAS)

Winchester Archaeology and Local History Group (WARG)

Wessex Archaeology

West Sussex Archaeology