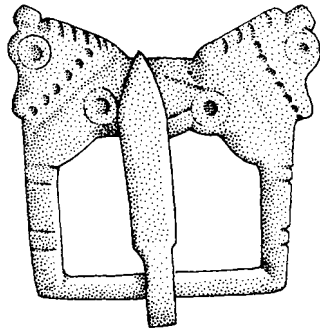


Archaeology in Hampshire



Annual Report 2004

INTRODUCTION

Up until 2003 Hampshire County Council published an Annual Report of Archaeology in Hampshire. The first volume was published in 1977 (for the year 1976) and for over a quarter of a century it proved to be a valuable resource bringing together in summary fashion archaeological work carried out in a particular year, whether it was by professional organization, academic institution or local society. The report ensured that knowledge of such work was easily and conveniently available to all interested parties.

The final report was published in 2004 (for 2003). The absence of a summary covering the years 2004-07 was felt throughout the county's archaeological community and it was logical that the Hampshire Field Club, as the preeminent association for the study of the county's past, should become involved in producing a new series of reports. It was decided that the best way to proceed was to publish a round-up of the 'missing' years. For 2008 and subsequent years the report will be published annually.

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 each report

There are four separate reports for the years 2004-07 and each one closely follows the format established for the previous series of reports. Each is organized by District and then alphabetically by location. Individual entries consist of a location that includes a grid reference. This is followed by an identifier, usually a *Site UID*, which links it to a record held in the AHBR database. The records for Southampton, Portsmouth and Winchester have also provided information about work carried out in these cities and identifiers that relate to their respective databases are given. It is through the identifier that further information about a particular project can be acquired. Where a project has already been published a full bibliographic reference is provided.

In addition to archaeological fieldwork each report includes records of building surveys. Survey projects that encompass large numbers of sites, for example by the Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology or Berkshire Archaeological Surveys are included, although it has not been possible to provide details of individual projects.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL MUSEUM'S SERVICE IDENTIFICATIONS

Hampshire County Council Museum's Service have for many years offered an identification service for the general public and a list of finds from the various museums in the county was included in the Annual Report. The lists for the years 2004-07 have been included under their respective years.

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. There has not however been a regular publication of PAS finds from Hampshire. Rob Webley, the Finds Liaison Officer for Hampshire, has kindly agreed to compile a selection for each year showcasing some of the most interesting and important finds. These range in date from prehistory through to late medieval times and include a variety of different materials.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The data for each year was assembled and edited by Nick Stoodley. However it would not have been possible to produce this work without the assistance of several individuals and organizations. Hampshire County Council and the Hampshire Field Club are acknowledged for financial assistance. I am particularly indebted to the Archaeology staff at the Environment Department (HCC), especially David Hopkins and Thomas Sunley, for providing information from the AHBR database in addition to proof reading and other assistance during the preparation of the round-up. I would also like to acknowledge the help of Tracy Mathews (Winchester Museums Service) and Dr Andy Russel (Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit) for assembling information from their respective databases. Thanks must go to Rob Webley for bringing together so admirably the selections of PAS finds for each year. Kay Ainsworth (Hampshire County Council Museum's Service) contributed lists of identifications from the county's museums for which she is thanked. I am also

grateful to Roy Entwistle (Berkshire Archaeological Services) for making the survey reports for the East Hampshire Area of Natural Beauty available. Finally I would like to offer my gratitude to Dave Allen for helping to organize the project and to offer advice whenever required.

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CONTENTS

Archaeology in Hampshire	4
Finds reported to the Portable Antiquities Scheme	18
Hampshire County Museums Service identifications	25

BASINGSTOKE AND DEANE

Basingstoke

Snowdrop Close (SU 60288 49602) (Site UID: 56450) Watching brief
Thames Valley Archaeological Services revealed a crouched inhumation in a small round grave. Supine (head to east) with left leg flexed and head propped against side of grave. Left arm under leg with hand against side of grave (right side removed by machine). Probably not wrapped or bound, just constricted by the small cut. Skeleton gracile but probably male, c. 1.73m tall, aged 35-50 (most evidence suggests at younger end of this range). No significant pathology. No dating evidence but form suggests Bronze Age.

Burghclere

Manor House (SU 46904 57886) (Site UID: 2975) Dendrochronology
Hampshire Buildings Survey Group. North cross wing, felling date winter: 1482/3.

Deane

Tudor Farmhouse (SU 54797 50259) (Site UID: 2464) Dendrochronology
Hampshire Buildings Survey Group. Primary phase, felling date: summer 1524.

Dummer

Beggarwood Lane, Kempshot Park (SU 60039 48107) (Site UID: 56110) Excavation
The excavation of a geotechnical pit by AOC Archaeology recovered undated disarticulated and unstratified human remains. No evidence of in-situ remains or of a grave cut. The remains represent about 60% of a young adult female aged 17-29 with a stature of approximately 1.5m. No joint disease or pathology was noted.

Ecchinswell and Sydmonton

Sydmonton Court (SU 48525 57953) (Site UID: 3038) Dendrochronology
Hampshire Buildings Survey Group. Primary phase, average felling date range: 1545-65.
Repair phases: felling dates winter 1722/3 and summer 1730.

Monk Sherborne

Pamber Priory Farmhouse (SU 60873 58133) (Site UID: 2380) Dendrochronology
Hampshire Buildings Survey Group. Felling date: summer 1561.
Latest dated example in Hampshire of the hearth-passage plan. Only the service and hall bays survive.

Old Basing

South of 7 Manor Lane (SU 66646 52958) (Site UID: 55474) Watching brief
Thames Valley Archaeological Services recovered the remains of three skeletons, plus fragments of human bone, probably of early medieval date. A small amount of animal bone, flint, tile, pottery and shell was also recovered.

Popham

West of West Farm (SU 54148 43944) (Site UID: 55674) Geophysical survey
A survey was carried out by Cambrian Archaeological Projects Ltd over the site of five proposed wind turbine locations. Medieval ridge and furrow identified.

West of West Farm (SU 54691 43915) (Site UID: 55675) Evaluation and geophysical survey
By Cambrian Archaeological Projects over site of five proposed wind turbine locations. Several features identified of which the most significant are described. 1) Possible prehistoric (early Neolithic to late Iron Age) ard marks examined during evaluation. 2) A north-west / south-east oriented enclosure ditch revealed on aerial photographs was revealed during evaluation with a steeply sloping southern side, a flat base and a gently sloping northern side. No finds were recovered and the feature is undated. 3) A single post-hole and three undated stake-holes examined during evaluation.

West of West Farm (SU 55050 43967) (Site UID: 55676) Evaluation and geophysical survey
Work was carried out by Cambrian Archaeological Projects. Two Curvilinear features, probably dating to the Iron Age were identified during geophysics but not confirmed during evaluation. A sherd of middle Neolithic pottery was recovered from the interface between the plough soil and a probable natural feature. Several linear features present in the north of the search area were identified during geophysics but not confirmed during evaluation, they tend to run approximately south-west / north-east. A scatter of probably prehistoric stake-holes was also examined during evaluation.

West of Popham Court Farm (SU 54538 43504) (Site UID: 55677) Evaluation and geophysical survey
By Cambrian Archaeological Projects over the site of five proposed wind turbine locations. A possible enclosure was discovered through geophysical survey but all features proved to be natural. In addition a large pit (8m in diameter) was discovered, probably dating to the Iron Age.

West of Popham Court Farm (SU 54897 43330) (Site UID: 55678) Evaluation and geophysical survey
Cambrian Archaeological Projects identified a possible hearth and pits through a geophysical survey. The pits suggested by the geophysical survey proved to be natural and the hearth was not seen and was suspected to result from a metal object in the ploughsoil.

Sherborne St. John

The Vyne (SU 63630 56800) (Site UID: 56243) Excavation
By Wessex Archaeology. A substantial moat was located running parallel to and under the south elevation of the house. It was over 3.50m wide and appears to have begun silting up during the post-medieval period. A cobbled 16th century courtyard surface was examined that overlay the moat but was cut by a 17th century culvert.

EAST HAMPSHIRE

Alton

3 Amery Street (SU 71595 39384) (Site UID: 12644) Building recording
This was undertaken by CKC Archaeology and involved an external examination only. The house was probably built at right angles to the street and the short, straight braces suggest a 17th century date. The original building was timber framed with a hipped clay tile roof.

Froyle

Blue Cottage (SU 75858 44341) (Site UID: 13356) Building recording
Observations by Edward Roberts. The earliest part of the house has a building date of 1737, as implied by the date-stone over the front door. The house was a two-up, two-down dwelling with a central staircase in a rear outshot beneath a catslide roof. The front elevation was built in brick on a stone plinth.

Hedley

Old Mill, Kitts Lane, Churt (SU 85345 38026) (Site Code: OMC04) Watching brief
The observations were undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group during groundwork being carried out as part of the development of the Old Mill. The watching brief revealed remnants of the 1800-1835 mill building. Three walls remain in situ and have been incorporated into the modern house and garden design. Two other mill walls were uncovered underneath the modern paving slabs. A piece of the water-wheel machinery, a metal roller-pin, was also recorded during the watching brief.

FAREHAM

Portchester

Portchester Castle (SU 62455 04575) (Site UID: 5851) Geophysical and topographical survey
Topographic, magnetometer and resistivity survey of Portchester Castle and its environs undertaken by Southampton University for English Heritage. Topographic survey took place over the whole of the accessible area, within and including, the outer defences and an open area to the north. Several areas within the outer defences were examined by

resistivity survey together with the northern area which was also subject to a magnetometer survey. Numerous features were identified but in general their exact nature and date could not be determined.

Portchester Castle (SU 62529 04619) (Site UID: 55727) Geophysical survey
Resistivity survey carried out by Southampton University. A series of rectangular low resistance features were revealed during a geophysical survey and considered to be the foundation trenches of 18th century barrack blocks constructed during the Napoleonic period when the castle was in use as a prison. They run at right angles to the northern wall of the castle outer bailey. Another such feature was noted in the south-west corner of the outer bailey.

Portchester Castle (SU 62366 04643) (Site UID: 55728) Geophysical survey
This work forms part of the Portchester Castle archaeological survey report. A wide linear low resistance anomaly was noted running parallel to the west wall of the castle. It is suggested that it may be the infilled ditch of the Romano-British defences; probably the outer of a bi-vallate defense system.

Portchester Castle (SU 62416 04787) (Site UID: 55729) Geophysical and topographical survey
A triangular spit of higher ground visible on a topographic survey was subject to a resistivity and magnetometer survey revealing that it was formed by two linear high resistance features. It is thought to represent a post-medieval possible jetty or loading area associated with off loading of vessels from the harbour.

HART

Odiham

6 Farnham Road (SU 74408 51199) (Site UID: 4232) Dendrochronology
Hampshire Buildings Survey Group. Cross wing, felling date range: 1431-35.
Hall range, felling date: spring 1546.

Odiham Castle (SU 72550 51876) (Site UID: 4255) Topographic survey
An earthwork survey was undertaken by English Heritage Field Investigation team. See Brown, G 2004 *Odiham Castle, Hampshire*, Survey Report, English Heritage Archaeological Investigation Report Series AI/17/2004.

HAVANT

Leigh Park Farmhouse (SU 72164 08568) (Site UID: 6939) Building recording
Detailed building survey carried out on the farmhouse by Southern Archaeological Services prior to refurbishment. It is dated to the 18th century with early 19th century additions. A brick house with a larger (older) rear wing (dairy) and a tile roof.

Granary at Leigh Park Farm (SU 72174 08584) (Site UID: 50685) Building recording
The survey was undertaken by Southern Archaeological Services prior to refurbishment of the model farm. A brick granary of two storey with tiled hipped roof. South elevation has door and four windows. It is constructed of brick in Flemish garden wall bond with lime mortar. The roof was hipped and tiled with ceramic peg tiles. It is suggested that it was not a granary but a stable/byre with a hay loft.

Horndean

East of Manor Lodge Road (SU 71060 12250) (Site UID: 55706) Excavation
By AC Archaeology during the installation of the Horndean to Newells Lane gas pipeline. Two features were excavated that suggest that this area may have once functioned as a small tile kiln. The first was a linear feature that contained a small amount of late 2nd to early 3rd century pottery, a large quantity of ceramic building material and roof tile. The second feature contained large fragments of ceramic roof tile that appeared to have been deliberately placed to form a lining. These fragments were cracked and chemically weathered and a high proportion displayed evidence of being exposed to high temperatures. They have been interpreted as the vestigial remains of a furnace chamber and flue. A third associated feature comprises of a possible floor or working surface.

Waterlooville

Denmead land surrounding Old Park Farm (SU 66800 10400) (Site UID: 57117) Geophysical survey

By GSB Propection Ltd. A ditch forming part of a possible enclosure of possible archaeological significance was identified in Area 8 but it appears as a singular linear feature and further investigation to the south of the area would be required to confirm this theory. The general lack of archaeological type responses throughout most of the survey areas could be the result of modern disturbances. The existing National Grid pylons have produced large ferrous responses from both the pylon bases and the overhead cables. Old pylons not visible on the surface have also been noted within the results.

NEW FOREST

Breamore

Site of St Michael's Priory (SU 16270 17850) (Site UID: 21402) Geophysical and earthwork survey
 Conducted by the Archaeology Department of Southampton University (Fig. 1). Nearly four hectares were covered and a large number of features associated with the Augustinian priory were located plus a system of drainage features and field systems. The earthwork survey revealed a complex topography indicative of a large number of remains associated with the priory. These were investigated by resistivity survey and a rich and complicated range of features were revealed that included the cloister and buildings of the priory, such as a chapel, refectory and associated chambers.

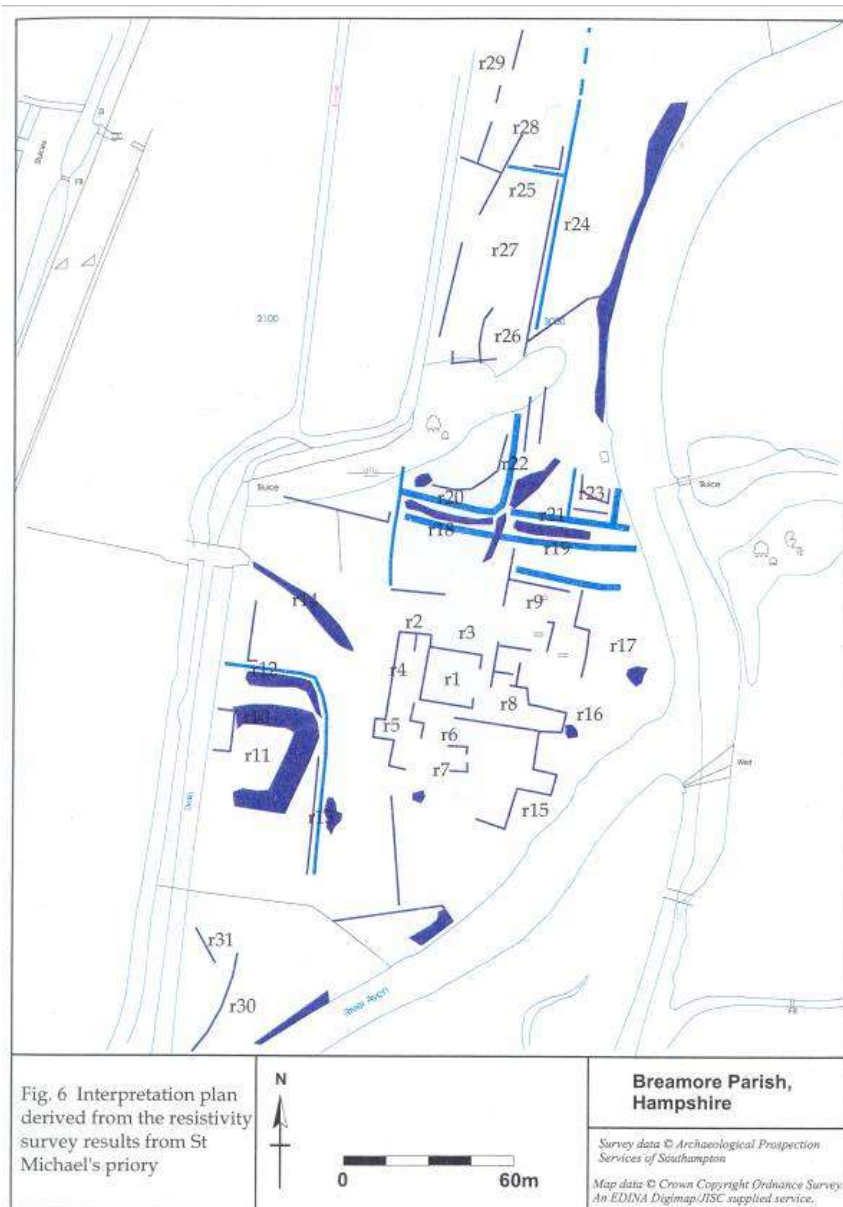


Figure 1 Results of St Michael's priory resistivity survey

Harbridge and Ibsley

Nea Farm, Somerley Ellingham (SU 13040 08550) (Site UID: 56448) Excavation

A series of gullies forming an enclosure complex, probably paddocks, were examined by Thames Valley Archaeological Services. Two converging trackways possibly represent a junction between tracks and paddocks where stock could be sorted and grazing controlled. Similar patterns of gullies were recorded elsewhere on the estate. Several gullies were dated to 1000 to 1199 AD although one may belong to the Romano-British period.

Ipley Manor

Denny Lodge (SU 37800 07111) (Site UID: 55947) Excavation and geophysical survey

An amateur excavation investigated a trench in the area of building A producing wall foundation and roofing slate together with pottery from the 13th to the 19th centuries. A geophysical survey was carried out by Archaeological Prospection Services, Southampton University.

PORTSMOUTH

Portsmouth

Old Student Union Site, Museum Road (SZ 636996) (Portsmouth Museum Accession Number 2004/962) Watching brief

By CKC Archaeology on groundworks on the line of the Portsmouth defences. Stone walls 2m wide and 2.8m wide, part of the Town Bastion, were located towards the west end of the site, while at the east end five walls, probably part of the East Ravelin were observed. A key, inscribed "East Batty WD no.2 Expve Magn Inside Door" was recovered.

Ariadne House Phase II, Gunwharf Quays (SZ 632999) (Portsmouth Museum Accession Number 2004/809)

Watching brief

By Gifford and Partners Ltd on groundworks which revealed a number of features. The foundations of the 18th century Armoury were found, together with foundations of the Elephant and Castle Inn, and the St George's Iron Foundry. Beneath them was reclamation dated 1709-1715 from documentary sources. Victorian drains and sewers were also found and from one an 1880 pattern standard naval cutlass was recovered.

Milton Campus, Milton, (SZ 666996) (Portsmouth Museum Accession Number 2004/497) Watching brief

By L-P Archaeology on groundworks on the site of Milton Farm as shown on mid 18th century maps. Late post-medieval pottery was revealed.

The Manor House, 140 Copnor Road, Copnor, (SU 660020) (Portsmouth Museum Accession Number 2004/629)

Watching brief

By West Sussex Archaeology which showed that the area was occupied in the medieval period. Two shallow ditches, two post-holes and a well, 3.5m in diameter and 2.2m deep, contained pottery dated 10th to 14th century.

SOUTHAMPTON

Southampton

Anderson's Road (SU 442800 111400) (SOU 1240) Excavation and watching brief

Wessex Archaeology undertook the work (2003-4) on a site on the southern edge of mid-Saxon Hamwic close to the river. There was slight evidence for prehistoric and Roman period activity, but the majority of the features consisted of mid-Saxon pits which contained domestic waste plus a small amount of industrial debris. There were also a few medieval features sealed by salt-marsh deposits now understood to be of post-medieval date. (See also Ellis and Andrews in Proc Hampshire Fld Club Archaeol Soc 2006).

34 Anglesea Road (SU 439825 114118) (SOU 1296; SCC Archive Reference A.2004.20) Building recording

The Southampton Archaeology Unit made a building record of a suburban house, constructed as two separate dwellings at some point between 1830 and 1840.

71 – 73 Bitterne Road (SU 43526 13364) (SOU 1292) Watching brief

Work was carried out by Southern Archaeological Services Ltd. No evidence of the Saxon burial ground previously recorded to the east was identified, but two Roman features were recorded (a pit of late 3rd century date and a linear feature dated to between the early 2nd - late 3rd centuries).

Back of the Walls, Former Car Clinic (SU 442170 111450) (SOU 1282)

A small-scale excavation by Wessex Archaeology on the east side of the medieval walled town provided some information about the extent of the city in the 11th and 12th century, the town defences and subsequent extra-mural land use. (See also Clelland in Proc Hampshire Fld Club Archaeol Soc 2006).

83 Bitterne Road (SU 44351133) (SOU 1303; SCC Archive Reference A.2004.90) Watching brief

Southampton Archaeology Unit carried out a watching brief on an extension. Evidence of occupation dating from the early and the late Roman periods was found. Two potential buildings were identified, the northernmost dating from the 1st century and the southernmost from the 3rd/4th century or later. A thick deposit overlying the first building probably represents a period of abandonment. A sherd of 5th century pottery indicated early Saxon activity in the area.

Briton Street, Customs House (SU 442209 111076) (SOU 1295; SCC Archive Reference A.2004.10) Building recording

The Southampton Archaeology Unit surveyed a purpose-built Customs House erected in 1965 to designs by E Bedford, Chief Architect at the Ministry of Public Buildings and Works.

Bugle Street, Register Office (SU 441900 111072) (SOU 1299; SCC Accession Number A.2004.21) Survey

The Southampton Archaeology Unit recorded the boundary wall to the Southampton Register Office, in response to a partial collapse of a brick facing. The boundary wall consisted of the south and east boundaries of the medieval capital tenement known as West Hall. The walls showed several phases of rebuilding.

Civic Centre (SU 441881 112197) (SOU 1311; SCC Archive Reference A.2004.186) Building recording

Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit made a drawn and photographic record of a tunnel-like structure exiting the southeast basement of the Civic Centre. It was not part of the original Civic Centre structure of 1932. It may have been built in the 1950s or '60s in response to a perceived Cold War threat.

American Wharf, Elm Street (SU 442970 111540) (SOU 1330) Building recording

Southampton Archaeology Unit prepared a conservation statement on the west part of the American Wharf warehouse. The complex was first developed in 1781 as a bakehouse and mill.

Fanshawe Street, Royal South Hants Hospital (SU 442476 112764) (SOU 1314; SCC Archive Reference A.2004.321) Building recording

Southampton Archaeology Unit made a building record of the original part of the hospital, initially built in 1843-4. It was a stuccoed-brick, classical structure of three bays, each of three storeys, the builder was Thomas Adkisson Gates; the architect was Thomas Standen Hack. Most of the building had been demolished prior to the survey being commissioned, and much of the analysis was therefore made using historical sources. These showed that the part of the hospital that had been demolished had a complex history, being built in ten phases between 1844 and the 1970s.

70 - 75 High Street, Telephone House (SU 42032 11075) (SOU 1289) Evaluation

A desk-based assessment produced by CgMs had established that the site was known to contain the probable remains of a medieval Franciscan Friary and its associated cemetery. Five trenches were investigated by Oxford Archaeology that revealed surviving medieval occupation deposits on the site represented by a series of inter-cutting pits, possible structural remains and a group of up to at least six burials, all of which appear contemporary in date with, and relate to, occupation on the site by the Franciscan Friary founded in 1233 to 1234. The continuation of occupation into the 15th/16th century was suggested by the presence of further pits and possible contemporary structural deposits, although a surviving limestone rectangular structure may well date to the later 16th or even late 17th century. Structural evidence from the 18th century and modern period was also recovered.

94 High Street Site code (SU441990 111050) (SOU 1309) Excavation and building recording

Southampton Archaeology Unit made records of the vault of this Scheduled Ancient Monument after it was damaged by the construction of a fence. In order to understand the damage and its affect on the monument test pits were dug around two of the fence posts, and a detailed survey was made of the vault. All the fence posts were later removed, and the 1960s waterproofing membrane and concrete cover above the vault made good. Damage to the soffit of the vault was repaired by the Council's team of stonemasons. Southampton Archaeology Unit report 657.

62-65 Oxford Street/43-56 Orchard Place (SU 442295 111170) (SOU 1283) Excavation

A limited excavation by Wessex Archaeology on the east side of the medieval walled town provided some information about the extent of the city in the 11th and 12th century, the town defences and subsequent extra-mural land use. (See also Clelland in Proc Hampshire Fld Club Archaeol Soc 2006).

Portswood Road, 1 Brook Inn (land adjacent), (SU 443423 114997) (SOU 1319; SCC Accession Number A.2004.317)

Watching brief

Southampton Archaeology Unit carried out a watching brief on foundations for an extension. The natural watercourse of the brook was revealed, with evidence for timber revetment of the channel, together with 19th century domestic refuse and a large deposit of butchery waste.

98 Regents Park Road (SU 439700 113586) (SOU 1327; SCC Accession Number A.2004.324) Watching brief

Southampton Archaeology Unit carried out a watching brief on groundworks. Much of the site had been destroyed by a gravel pit, but undisturbed deposits survived on the edges of the site. A deposit of burnt flint beneath a soil horizon may have been a prehistoric cooking mound, but no dating evidence was recovered. A linear feature was probably a field ditch of post-medieval date.

Richmond Road, Eagle House (SU 405 128) (SOU 1321; SCC Accession Number A.2004.319) Watching brief

Southampton Archaeology Unit carried out a watching brief on the digging of foundations on land at the corner of Richmond Road and Firgrove Road in Shirley. The natural deposit was dark green, glauconitic sand, with a covering of plateau gravel. This gravel had been quarried by digging irregular trenches, perhaps in the mid to late 19th century, but no dating evidence was found.

St Mary Street (SU 442528 111814) (Site code SOU 1297; SCC Accession Number A.2004.19) Watching brief

The Southampton Archaeology Unit observed groundworks for the installation of CCTV cameras in St Mary Street, Kingsland Square, and Jonas Nichols Square. They exposed a dirty brickearth layer, a grave and layers of uncertain date, and early modern and modern contexts. The grave was to the south of the present south-west corner of the St Mary's churchyard wall. It was not excavated because the human remains were not threatened by the groundworks. This find adds to earlier evidence from the area indicating that the churchyard was used as a cemetery between the 8th and 19th centuries and that part of it lay outside the present churchyard wall.

St Mary Street, City College (SU 442710 111740) (SOU 1306; SCC Accession Number A.2004.87) Evaluation

Southampton Archaeology Unit excavated five trial trenches on a plot of land south of the east end of Coleman St, within the area of the Middle Saxon town of Hamwic. Two features of Middle Saxon date were found. Quarrying for brickearth, probably in the early 19th century, had heavily disturbed the northern and eastern parts of the site, but the south-west quarter of the site is likely to have well-preserved Middle Saxon archaeology.

St Mary Street, New Workshop Site, City College (SU 42700 11746) (SOU 1318) Excavation

This was carried out by Southern Archaeological Services Ltd to elucidate the findings of an earlier field evaluation. The site lies within the Saxon settlement of Hamwic. Post-holes and pit alignments were found defining three buildings: two 9th century buildings succeeded an earlier structure. The change was marked by an alteration in orientation of the buildings, presumably reflecting a change in street layout. The pit fills yielded evidence of burning, probably associated with the destruction of earlier building(s), together with domestic and industrial waste.

Star Hotel, 26 and 27 High Street (SU 442051 111427) (SOU 1328; SCC Archive Reference A.2004.325) Building recording

Southampton Archaeology Unit prepared a conservation statement for the Star Hotel, 26 and 27 High Street. The earliest parts of the building were elements of the basements, dated to the medieval period. The superstructure was rebuilt as a three storey coaching inn, almost certainly in the later 18th century.

Town Quay Park, The Corn Store, (SU 441880 111034) (SOU 1320) Excavation

Southampton Archaeology Unit carried out a community dig within the ruins of this listed stone building. The building is assumed to be medieval in date, possibly built as a warehouse by the Abbot of Beaulieu, and lies adjacent to the present Wool House. A record was made of the wall elevations. Excavation inside the building revealed that a brick vault had been inserted into the western end of the structure, with stairs leading down into a cellar at the east end. The brick phase probably was part of the refurbishment in the 1830s. The building had survived until the Blitz of 1940, after which it was conserved as a ruin.

By Wessex Archaeology in advance of the planned development of three new accommodation blocks on the Site. The investigation comprised a 126m² open area on the footprint of the proposed 'Building 2' and a watching brief to be carried out during the excavation of service trenches. Previous work carried out in the vicinity during the third phase of development at Montefiore (SOU503) discovered a multi-period landscape. In 2004 the excavation revealed one large feature to the north-west of the open area, a possible large ditch terminal almost 6m in length, 4m in width, and was approximately orientated NNW-SSE. The longitudinal profile was regular, with a flat base and steep terminal end and the fill appeared homogenous and likely to be derived through natural silting. Unfortunately, the finds were very sparse.

Wessex Lane, South Stoneham Campus, University of Southampton (SU 43978 15458) (SOU 1315) Evaluation

By Wessex Archaeology on land at South Stoneham Campus (totalling 1.8ha), in response to three separate planning applications. Significant archaeological features and deposits were encountered in four trenches representing a date range from the Anglo-Norman (c.1100-1250) to post-medieval period (1500-1799). Additionally, modern landscaping was observed relating to a number of phases of garden design associated with South Stoneham House; a Grade II Listed Building, built in 1708. Several other undated features were identified.

South Stoneham (Trenches 1-2). Trench 1 produced two undated parallel north-west south-east aligned ditches.

The Lodge (Trenches 3-4). This area to the west of the Site shows the greatest archaeological potential. A brick-built wall of probable late 17th to early 18th century date was found in Trench 3, possibly relating to Hawksmoor's or Capability Brown's early garden design. Trench 4 also revealed a wall of roughly dressed limestone blocks bonded with mortar containing slate, initially dated to post-medieval period, which may be associated with either formal garden design or possibly related to the nearby church. This wall predated a north-west south-east aligned ditch (undated) and another parallel, undated ditch was identified to the west. At the western end of Trench 4, a substantial north-west south-east boundary ditch was excavated that produced a significant quantity of Anglo-Norman pottery, suggesting the possible settlement in the vicinity of the church. It was possible to extrapolate the alignment of this feature through to excavations undertaken at Montefiore New Halls of Residence (see Crockett in Proc Hampshire Fld Club Archaeol Soc 1996) indicating that it was probably part of a large linear feature identified there and was possibly a boundary associated with a precursor of Wessex Lane.

Former Glebe Land (Trenches 5-7). Trench 7 revealed a dump of mainly limestone masonry that included several pieces of Roman ceramic building material, which may represent demolition material from a nearby Roman settlement close to the Roman road and potential river crossing point, a small Roman farmstead or settlement might be expected.

Wolverton Road (land south of) (SU 4280 1227) (SOU 1322; SCC Accession Number A.2004.318) Evaluation

Five trenches were dug by Southampton Archaeology Unit to evaluate the archaeological deposits on land south of Wolverton Road, on the east side of middle Saxon Hamwic. The south half of the site was found to have been disturbed by quarrying, perhaps in the early 19th century. In the northern part of the site natural brickearth survived over gravel. The weathered upper level of the brickearth included prehistoric flints and late Roman pottery. A middle Saxon pit containing bone and a single pottery sherd cut the brickearth.

Woodmill Lane, The Salmon Pool (SU 444034 115285) (SOU 1329; SCC Accession Number A.2004.327) Watching brief

Southampton Archaeology Unit carried out a watching brief on groundworks. Modern dump layers at least 1100mm thick were revealed over most of the site. Part of the revetment wall for the Salmon Pool, first mentioned in the medieval period and owned by the bishop of Winchester, was exposed. It was a brick wall backed by mortared limestone rubble and was probably mid-19th century in date.

Swaythling

11 Fleming Road, (SU 443725 115675) (SOU 1325; SCC Accession Number A.2004.323)

Southampton Archaeology Unit conducted a watching brief on groundworks for a house extension. A scatter of burnt flint, two worked flints and fragments of roof tile that were probably medieval were found.

TEST VALLEY

Andover

Picket Twenty (SU 38781 45923) (Site UID: 56436) Evaluation and geophysical survey.

A Gradiometer survey was conducted by GSB Propection. Two ditches that were apparently seen during geophysical survey were seen during the evaluation, though the orientations appear slightly off and other features recorded during survey were not seen.

19-21 New Street (SU 36631 45892) (Site UID: 55638) Excavation

Medieval, Post-medieval and modern archaeology was identified by AC Archaeology.

Post-medieval - 1600 to 1866. A large sub-circular construction partially excavated displaying a single width of at least four courses of brick. Two short linear features were also uncovered: one was poorly defined and not excavated, the other was a probable gully (1.2m long) that had been truncated. Thirteen pits were excavated that averaged approximately 1m in diameter plus eight post-holes. A brick-lined well was located in the southern section of the site but only recorded in plan.

Medieval - 1400 to 1539. Six post-holes were identified along with brick footings which indicate the presence of a possible wall foundation. This may have been associated with the building immediately to the south.

Medieval - 1200 to 1499. Three large probable rubbish pits and one possible infilled well shaft were excavated. Several post-holes and a linear feature were also found.

Blacksmiths Arms site (SU 36764 46149) (Site UID: 56659) Excavation

An area 26m by 8m was subject to strip, map and sample excavation by AC Archaeology. A ditch was located that appears to pre-date the 15th century expansion of the town, probably a field boundary. Medieval: two pits that may be indicative of a structure in the area. Post-medieval: a clay lined pit or tank that might relate to industrial activity or domestic occupation; a number of post-holes that could belong to industrial activity or domestic occupation; a number of wells that could relate to industrial activity or domestic occupation.

19-21 New Street (SU 36635 45880) (Site UID: 55640) Building recording

Undertaken by CKC Archaeology which recorded a 15th century timber framed building that would originally have consisted of three bays. Much of the original timber building survives at both first floor and roof level. Ranges were probably added to the west of the original structure during the 17th or 18th century.

Outbuildings in the Yard of the Danebury Hotel (SU 36554 45378) (Site UID: 55680) Building recording

A record was made by CKC Archaeology of the barn and storehouse prior to their demolition. Both the barn and storehouse appear to have once been part of the outbuildings attached to the London Road properties. Architectural elements, such as surviving window frames, the half-cruck principle rafters of the barn and blue header brickwork in the south wall of the store, all suggest that they were erected in the 18th century, possibly in the first half.

East Dean

Deansgate Farm Buildings, Holbury Lane (SU 28925 26670) (Site UID: 55389) Building recording

A record was made by CKC Archaeology. The barn is a three-bay gabled structure with a room attached to its east side. It is timber framed sitting on a brick plinth with a plain clay tile roof and a weatherboarded exterior. It has a form of queen post roof. It probably dates to the late 19th century, but has parallels with mid 19th century model farm barns in Surrey.

Fyfield

Fyfield House (SU 29200 46550) (Site UID: 56671) Building recording

The record was by Southern Archaeological Services Ltd. Two of the buildings (10 and 11) examined dated from the mid 19th century and were probably stables associated with Fyfield House. Elements of the cob walling in Building 10 may be earlier.

Goodworth Clatford

Flint Farm, Wherwell (SU 35000 40500) (Site UID: 56951) Geophysical survey and excavation.

This was investigated as part of the Danebury Environs Roman Project by the Danebury Trust with a magnetometer survey undertaken by English Heritage. The site began in the earliest Iron Age and continued to be occupied throughout the early Iron Age but was then completely abandoned. The discovery of a very early fence crossing Flint Farm is

strongly suggestive of an early field boundary which had been removed to make space for the main enclosure. Since this preceded the main enclosure it is possible that the original nuclear settlement developed into the larger settlement. The site was totally abandoned in the late 5th or early 4th century BC. Large quantities of burnt flint were deposited in a quarry hollow and the top of a partially silted boundary ditch nearby. After this the settlement area was left undisturbed while adjacent fields were cultivated.

Flint Farm, Wherwell (SU 34990 40460) (Site UID: 32238) Excavation, field walking and geophysical survey
Excavation of features took place that had previously been observed by aerial photography and geophysical survey. Two large Iron Age roundhouses (early Iron Age to late Iron Age) were discovered and early Iron Age pottery sherds were found in post-holes. A fieldwalking survey of the site after ploughing produced quantities of burnt flint but no pottery; while a magnetometry survey of the site revealed fine details, such as post-holes, possibly belonging to circular structures.

Houghton

Freemantle Farm Barn (SU 34364 32647) (Site UID: 57032) Building recording
Undertaken by Southern Archaeological Services Ltd in response to a proposed conversion of the barn. The earliest element of the barn is the brick plinth, with the bricks and bond being consistent with a late 18th or early 19th century date. The barn superstructure above the brick plinth appears to date from the latter half of the 20th century, probably c.1970 onwards.

Longparish

Cart Shed and Hayloft, Paper Mill Farm (SU 44937 46030) (Site UID: 57029) Building recording
Recording was undertaken by Southampton City Council Archaeology which showed that it was first built as a cart shed with a hayloft above. The original build was of brick and flint panels and several phases of the building's construction and alterations were recorded.

Longstock

26 Longstock (East side) (SU 35809 36948) (Site UID: 7315) & 28 Longstock (East side) (SU 35804 36943) (Site UID: 7316) Building recording
Recording undertaken by Forum Heritage Services of a house, now pair of cottages: 17th century, encased 18th, repaired 20th century. Timber frame encased in brick, with blue headers, old plain tile roof.

Barn 10m of Mandeville (SU 35689 36867) (Site UID: 7338) Building recording
Undertaken by KKC Archaeology. 18th century, repaired 20th century. Cob on flint plinth repaired in mass concrete, corrugated iron roof. End on to road, four bay barn with cob shed with corrugated iron flat roof at far end. Open on side.

Mottisfont

Abbey Farm Cottages (SU 32421 26910) (Site UID: 7921) Building recording
Recording was by Finial Associates. A Wealden house of which the two-bay hall and single parlour bay survive. The hall has a false hammer-beam truss: a rare combination with the Wealden form. Parts of a large hall window remain and the fireplace in the chamber over the parlour appears to be part of the primary phase of the building. The quality of the house is superior to most contemporary rural houses in Hampshire at this period and it is possible that it was the work of Mottisfont Priory.

Abbey Farm Cottages (SU 32431 26911) (Site UID: 7923) Building recording
Recording was by Finial Associates. This is a brick built structure of circa 1700. However, evidence where the building abuts No. 1 Abbey Farm Cottages (Site UID: 7921) suggests that this building may have replaced an earlier timber framed extension and that some of the beams in the house might have been reused from this structure.

Stable Range 10m S of Abbey Farm Cottages (SU 32426 26881) (Site UID: 7926) Building recording
Recording was by Finial Associates. 18th century stable range: brick, old plain tile roof, single storey, eight-bay, blank along roadside. Other side has double doors or doors in solid frames, with arched heads or 2-light windows. Roof hipped. Brickwork suggests two phases, one early 18th century and one early 19th when the walls were raised and present openings inserted. Also altered in 20th century.

Cattle shed S of Abbey Farm Cottages (SU 32451 26847) (Site UID: 55686) Building recording
Recording was by Ffinal Associates. Built as an open fronted shelter shed; sometime in the 20th century it was converted into an enclosed milking parlour.

Cowsheds and Cartshed W of Abbey Farm Cottages (SU 32481 26891) (Site UID: 55687) Building recording
Recording was by Ffinal Associates. Brick built cart shed built onto north-east corner of cowshed and extending north. Open to east. Converted into Cowsheds and eastern end reduced in length.

Nether Wallop

Fifehead Manor Hotel (SU 28937 37882) (Site UID 7358) Building recording
Recording was by CKC Archaeology. Manor house now hotel: 17th century building with 18th century additions to end and 19th century alterations.

Honey Cottage (SU 29309 37035) (Site UID: 7369) Building recording
This was carried out by Mrs S Roper and Mr L Kellett prior to the demolition of a single storey extension. 17th century. Timber frame core encased in colourwashed brick thatched roof. Two storey, three bay. 20th century old brick gabled porch approximately in centre.

Thrupton

Thrupton Manor (SU 28910 45557) (Site UID 602) Building recording
The building survey by Wessex Archaeology suggests that the southern part of the house is the earliest and that it was extended to the rear (north). Several areas were exposed in the walls of this part of the house. Although difficult to date, the brickwork is thought to be broadly 17th century, earlier than the listing suggests.

Stable 50m NW of the Manor House (SU 28843 45580) (Site UID: 4962) Building recording
Undertaken by Wessex Archaeology. Stable and coach house, of original form and interior. The building survey suggests a date of early 19th century for the construction of the stable (later than the listing suggests).

Memorial Hall (SU 29209 45619) (Site UID: 4976) Building recording
Undertaken by Wessex Archaeology. Assembly hall, formerly a methodist chapel. 1817 with rear extension of the late 19th century. Brick and slate.

Barns at Thrupton Farm (SU 24047 43620) (Site UID: 56660) Building recording
Work was by Wessex Archaeology prior to conversion. It is likely that the barns were present on this site from the late 18th or early 19th century although the current buildings are probably late 19th century in date, replacing earlier buildings to meet the changing needs of the farm. Barn 1 (on the north side) is constructed from red bricks laid in Flemish garden wall bond. The timber roof structure has been constructed of machined timber. Barn 2 is present on the west side of the yard. It is rectangular in plan with a single pitched roof, which is covered in slates on the west slope and asbestos sheeting on the east.

WINCHESTER DISTRICT

Candovers

Humbly Grove Gas Transfer Route West of Chilton Candover Trenches 17 & 31 (SU 57768 40983) (Site UID: 57918)
Evaluation

By Wessex Archaeology. Fieldwalking in the area has produced large quantities of Roman pottery and tile, suggesting the presence of a villa. Two large north-east to south-west aligned cropmarks and geophysical anomalies were excavated as part of the gas route excavations. Trench 31 exposed two parallel features orientated north-west to south-east. A large boundary ditch was dated to the later Romano-British period (AD250-410) on the basis of 76 sherds of pottery recovered from the fill. A gully ran parallel to the ditch and both appear to relate to an enclosure complex visible as a cropmark immediately to the north-east. A large undated pit was recorded in Trench 31. The cropmarks and anomalies in Humbly Grove Gas Transfer Route Trench 17 proved to be periglacial scarring.

Humbly Grove Gas Transfer Route Chilton Candover Trenches 18 & 19 (SU 58928 40657) (Site UID: 57919)
Evaluation

By Wessex Archaeology. Two undated shallow north-west to south-east aligned ditches were examined that are likely to relate to an undated settlement to the north. Several undated geophysical anomalies were excavated which included two ditch terminals or pits and a post-hole. Two shallow ditches, not relating to the cropmarks, and several features were identified. A shallow rectangular pit containing pottery dated to the late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age was recorded in Trench 19.

Hursley

South Parsonage Barn (SU 4357 2505) (HER Ref. 11761) Building recording
Historic building recording was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology of a Grade II listed barn prior to its conversion to a dwelling.

Kings Worthy

1 Old Farm Cottages (SU 49763 32700) (Site UID: 1228) Dendrochronology
Hampshire Buildings Survey Group. Felling dates: spring 1607 to spring 1610.

2 Old Farm Cottages (SU 49772 32701) (Site UID: 9637) Dendrochronology
Hampshire Buildings Survey Group. Felling dates: spring 1607 to spring 1610

Meonstoke

Stocks Down Cottages (SU 6387 1987) (HER Ref. 11875) Watching brief
The work was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology during redevelopment of the site. A cluster of six pits were recorded, from which a good ceramic assemblage of middle Bronze Age-late Bronze Age pottery was recovered, together with a rich assemblage of charred plant remains. The truncated remains of the demolished cottages and several modern features were also identified

Micheldever

Fardells (SU 51620 39041) (Site UID: 375) Dendrochronology
Hampshire Buildings Survey Group. Felling dates: spring 1570 and spring 1572.

Stratton Deer Park (SU 54200 40800) (Site UID: 54144) Topographic survey
By Colin Anderson as part of the fieldwork for his unpublished MA thesis (University of Winchester). A profile was taken of a surviving section of possible bank & ditch of the earlier (medieval?) deer park.

Micheldever Humbly Grove Gas Transfer Route Area B Trenches 6-9 (SU 50000 41000) (Site UID: 57906)
Geophysical survey and evaluation

This work was carried out by Wessex Archaeology. Geophysical survey identified a number of enclosures, one containing a large number of internal pits. The archaeological work confirmed the presence of an enclosed early-middle Iron Age settlement incorporating at least four structures and associated pits. Two inhumation burials may prove to be contemporary with the Iron Age occupation. This settlement appears to represent an element of a wider pattern of linked enclosures and associated field systems, developed, maintained and modified into the late Romano-British period. Two hundred features were identified with most being well preserved and the majority produced datable material. The majority dated to the early-middle Iron Age but a number of Romano-British features were also identified. Three roundhouses, a corn drier, five pits and the two inhumation burials were fully excavated (see also Gibson and Knight in Proc Hampshire Fld Club Archaeol Soc 2007).

Preston Candover

Site of Bangor Inn (SU 60886 39501) (Site UID: 55850) Survey
The work was done by George Watts. Fieldwalking has revealed pieces of brick, tile, window and bottle glass and a George II penny scattered over the arable field along the footpath on the Wield side of its junction with the drove. See HFC Newsletter NS 42, Autumn 2004.

Silkstead

Former stables, Old Barn Farm (SU 4458 2443) (HER ref. 11831) Building recording
Historic building recording was undertaken by CKC Archaeology of the former stables prior to redevelopment to residential use.

Upham

Woodcote Farm (SU 5430 2173) (HER Ref. EWC11890) Building recording
Historic building recording and analysis of a barn carried out by Edward Roberts.

West Stratton

Parkhill Farm Buildings, (SU 5357 4100) (HER Ref. EWC11789) Building recording
Historic building recording was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology prior to its conversion to residential, commercial and light industrial use.

Winchester

13 Cathedral View (SU 4869 2892) (HER ref. 11794) Building recording
A programme of historic building recording and analysis (to RCHME level 3 specification) was undertaken CKC Archaeology on a late 19th century industrial/storage building, prior to the demolition and redevelopment of the site.

158-9 High Street (SU 48419 29397) (HER Ref. 11781) Evaluation and boreholes
Work comprising a test pit and three boreholes was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology in the rear yard of 158 High Street in advance of the determination of a planning application. The evaluation identified the high archaeological potential of the site as well as the presence of an important sequence of geo-archaeological deposits.

Lankhills (SU4792 3036) (HER Ref. TBA) Excavation
Archaeological excavations were undertaken by Oxford Archaeology at the former Lankhills School site in 2004-5. Extensive remains of the northern Roman cemetery were excavated; post-excavation work is currently ongoing.

19-20 Jewry Street (SU 48025 29715) (HER Ref. TBA) Building recording
Recording was by Wessex Archaeology in connection with redevelopment proposals.

Magdalen Hill Down Butterfly Reserve (SU 5049 2927) (HER ref. 11790) Watching brief
By Wessex Archaeology at Magdalen Hill Down during the creation of works for a butterfly conservation nature reserve and improved public rights of way. A number of features associated with a WW1 army camp were located.

Weeke Manor, Winchester (SU 4660 3050) (HER Ref. 11788) Evaluation and historic building recording
Work was undertaken by Southern Archaeological Services in advance of development at Weeke Manor. A series of medieval features were recorded in the evaluation trenches suggesting activity associated with a medieval manorial site or settlement. Subsequent excavation and watching brief of an area to the south of the 18th century house revealed a number of early and high medieval features, including rubbish pits and ditches that may have acted as boundary markers, possibly associated with the nearby deserted medieval village. The later medieval features do not respect the earlier features, suggesting a change in the landscape management within the medieval period.

Winchester Cathedral (Outer Close) (SU 4813 2928) (HER Ref. 11759 & 11760) Watching brief
Watching briefs were maintained by the Cathedral Archaeologist during preliminary groundworks for the renewal of paving in the Outer Close and subsequently for a new disabled access between the Cathedral and Visitors Centre. The Romanesque core of the west front of the cathedral was relocated - confirming earlier observations of its position and surviving level. The paving scheme was modified to enable preservation in situ of the remains. Evidence of previous archaeological investigations in the area (early 1840's, 1992 and 2000) was also identified and the remains of a brickwork surface were interpreted as a surface laid down in the 1840's.

Winchester Cathedral Nave (north side) (SU 4816 2930) (HER Ref. 11810) Watching brief
A watching brief was carried out by the Cathedral Archaeologist during the installation of a new concrete foundation for a dry riser on the north side on the Cathedral nave. The foundation was cited in an area subject to previous excavation in the 1960's and where it was thought all medieval stratigraphy had been removed to a depth of 7.5m during underpinning

in 1905-11. However, the footings of a 14th century buttress were uncovered shedding important light on the complicated history of the remodelling of the nave.

Winchester Cathedral Nave (north nave aisle) (SU 4815 2930) (HER Ref. 11847) Watching brief

A watching brief was maintained the Cathedral Archaeologist during works to install four uprighters in the north nave aisle of Winchester Cathedral. Surviving elements of the Romanesque structure were located and significant information about the techniques used when the Romanesque nave was transformed into the present Perpendicular structure in the 14th - early 15th century was gained.

Winchester Library (SU 4799 2976) (HER Ref. 11892) Watching brief

Observations were by Gifford during geotechnical investigations (comprising trial pits and boreholes) at the Library. Details of the construction of the WWII air raid shelters within the car park were revealed.

Wolvesey Palace (SU 4838 2906) (HER Ref. 11816) Watching brief

Southern Archaeological Services monitored works to replace a water pipe at the Bishops Palace, Winchester. A total of seven wall fragments were recorded, with three, possibly four, forming part of the 12th century West Hall of the Castle (the predecessor of the Bishops Palace). The other walls were slighter and may be of later date and possibly associated with the later Palace.

| *Oram's Arbour (SU 4754 2981) (HER Ref. 11786)* Watching brief

Undertaken by CKC Archaeology during groundworks associated with the installation of new play equipment at the Oram's Arbour recreation ground. Several features associated with the Iron Age enclosure and later Roman Roman activity were identified.

FINDS REPORTED TO THE PORTABLE ANTIQUITIES SCHEME IN 2004

By Rob Webley

A total of 1510 Hampshire finds were recorded on the Portable Antiquities Scheme database during 2004.

- These were from all periods from the Palaeolithic to c. 1800 AD, with the following breakdown: Stone Age (1%), Bronze Age (1%), Iron Age (1%), Roman (59%), Early-medieval (3%), Medieval (22%) and Post-medieval (12%).
- They were made from a range of materials: metal (93%, of which copper alloys, 77%), pottery (5%), and worked stone (2%).
- Most finds were discovered whilst metal-detecting (97%), some as ‘eyes only’ surface finds; most others were discovered through gardening (2%) or as other chance finds (1%).

Many others finds examined by the Hampshire Finds Liaison Officer and their colleagues were not recorded – generally finds that post-date 1700 AD. The artefacts described below are considered to be particularly interesting examples reported to the Scheme during 2004. The PAS database number (Find ID) is included in each description. The online database contains more detailed information about each object and colour photographs (<http://www.findsdatabase.org.uk>).

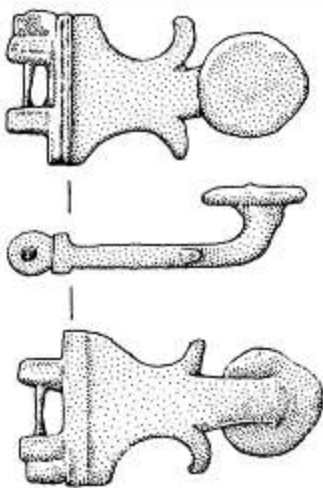
Principal Finds

Iron Age stater from Bishops Waltham CP (HAMP-A75B55)



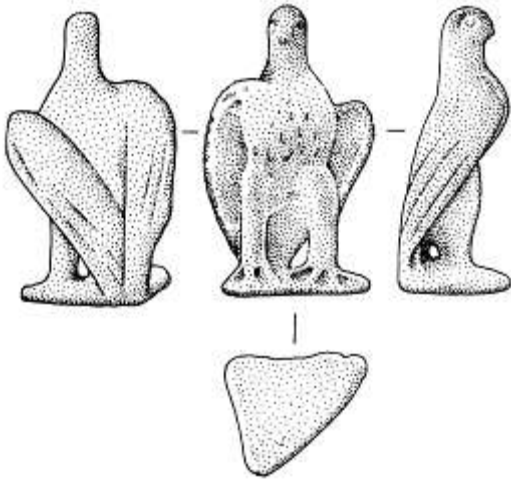
This gold coin measures 19.3mm in diameter and weighs 5.38g. The obverse depicts a degenerated head facing right with the usual wreath forming an ‘X’ pattern, while the reverse shows a horse going right with wheel below and spiral above. The stater is classified as an ‘Uninscribed British ‘M’ type, known otherwise as the ‘Wonersh’ type. These mid 1st-century BC staters are ascribed to the (Eastern) Trinovantes tribe, although most have been found in Surrey and Sussex, that is outside the tribal area. However, these coins are rarely found as far west as Hampshire.

Roman dagger frog from Owslebury CP (HAMP-3DFC41)



A cast copper-alloy dagger frog (suspension mount) of early Roman date (*Portable Antiquities Scheme Annual Report 2004/05*, 36-37). The object measures 39.8mm by 20.7mm by 11.2mm and weighs 12.17g. The flat main plate has concave sides, recessed to take a hinge at one end and extends to a broadly circular protruding head at the other. The hinged end would have probably been attached to a belt plate, while a dagger would have been suspended from the head. Other than a pair of raised transverse ridges at the hinge end the artefact is plain, although it does retain traces of a white metal coating.

Roman eagle figurine from Owslebury CP (HAMP-3E0708)



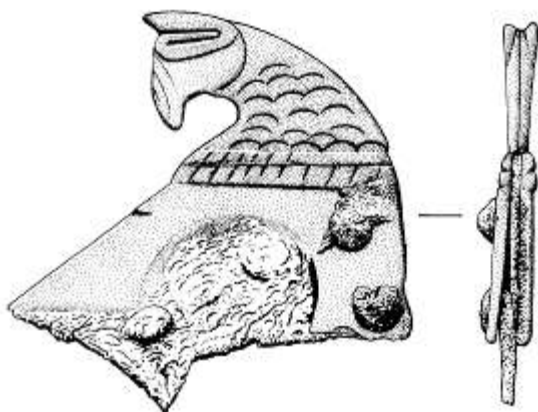
A cast copper-alloy figurine in the form of an eagle (Worrell 2005, 467-468; ref. 20). The artefact measures 39.5mm high by 22.4mm wide and weighs 23.71g. The eagle is well moulded and stands upright on a sub-triangular base. The depiction is classical; the wings are stretched out slightly and the eagle's head is turned to the left. The eyes and feathers are delineated. Among its other significances the eagle was the emblem of the legions.

Roman bow brooch from Bishops Waltham CP (HAMP-8215A2)



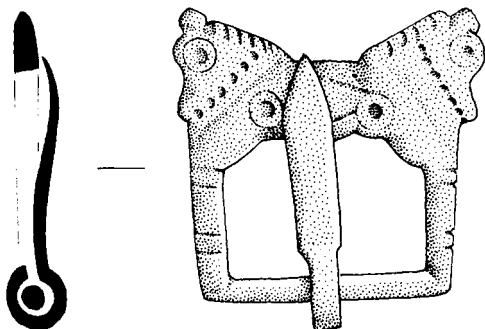
A cast copper-alloy brooch of the Roman divided P-shape type. The brooch measures 45.9mm by 18.3mm by 3.6mm and weighs 6.37g. The type is named after its two-part bow, with both elements attached to the head and converging as they approach the foot. The semicircular sectioned head is enclosed with end-plates and would have hidden the spring mechanism (now missing, along with the pin). The foot has been bent to one side but would characteristically have sloped forwards. These brooches were the progenitors of the 3rd-century crossbow brooches and are rare finds in Britain. This object has been donated to Winchester Museums Service.

Roman razor handle from Bishopstoke CP (FASW-A3A4D7)



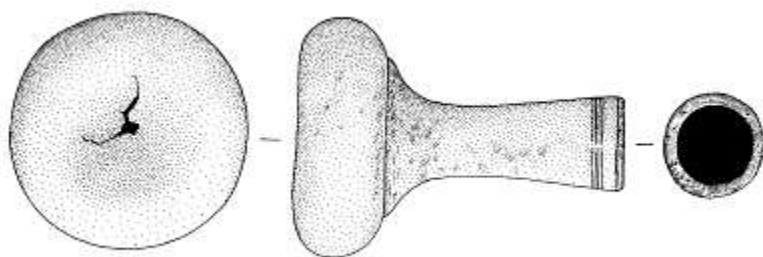
A cast copper-alloy Roman razor handle retaining part of the iron blade. This fragment measures 53mm by 52.5mm by 3.5mm. The handle is broadly triangular, and takes the form of the head and neck of a griffin, with the head turned backwards. On the lower surface is a semicircular recess for the blade, now partially corroded. The griffin is delineated on both faces through moulding and engraving. It has been suggested that such razors would have been used for the trimming of beards (Boon 1991, 28-29).

Roman buckle from Nether Wallop CP (HAMP-722FA3)



A cast copper-alloy buckle of late Roman date measuring 19.6mm by 20.5mm by 2.9mm and weighing 4.1g. It is broadly D-shaped in form with protrusions at each corner of the outer edge in the form of horse's heads facing outwards. The mane is defined by diagonal incisions and there is punched decoration below that might represent a bridle. The inner side of the outer edge is cusped and the centre is decorated to represent confronted dolphin's heads. As with the horses, the dolphins' eyes are made from a punched ring-and-dot motif. Classified as Hawkes and Dunning (1961) Type IB, such buckles are known from both late Roman and early-medieval sites.

Roman / Early-medieval spearbutt from Ellingham Harbridge and Ibsley CP (HAMP-EFC828)



A copper-alloy spearbutt measuring 70.6mm by 3.8mm by 52.3mm in diameter and weighing 142g (*Portable Antiquities Scheme Annual Report 2004/05*, 49; Worrell 2005, 468; ref. 21). The object terminates in a rounded butt, now slightly damaged, above which is a hollow circular shaft that tapers at its middle before expanding slightly at the attachment end. At the attachment end the shaft is decorated with a group of four transverse grooves. These objects are described in a literal fashion as being of a 'doorknob' type. They are relatively common finds in Ireland, with moulds also known from northern Scotland. Once thought to be Iron Age in date, they have since been found in secure late Roman and early-medieval contexts.

Early-medieval sceatta from Owslebury CP (HAMP-932646)



This silver coin measures 11.8mm in diameter, 1.8mm in thickness and weighs 1.2g (EMC 2006.0132; Allen *et al.* (eds.) 2007, 318; ref. 76). The obverse depicts a diademed head facing right within a pellet circle forming a 'serpent'. The reverse shows a bird standing right on a cross flanked on each side by an annulet, all within a similar circle formed of pellets. Inscriptions on such *sceattas* are fictitious. This coin dates to the Primary phase of these English coins, that is from the turn of the 8th century. This type (Series BII) is thought to have been minted in Essex or East Anglia and is generally found north of the Thames (Metcalf 1993-4, Vol. 1, 95).

Early-medieval sceatta from Ellingham Harbridge and Ibsley CP (HAMP-EFF9C0)



This uninscribed silver coin measures 12.3mm in diameter, 1.9mm in thickness and weighs 1.16g (EMC 2006.0134; Allen *et al.* (eds.) 2007, 320; ref. 103). The obverse depicts a 'porcupine' facing right - a severely degenerated bust. The reverse shows a decorated standard. This coin dates to the Continental phase of these coins, that is from the first half of the 8th century. This type (Series E var. G4) is thought to have been struck in Frisia, in and around Dorestad (Metcalf 1993-4, Vol. 2, 198).

Early-medieval sceatta hoard from Itchen Valley CP (HAMP-45E7D7/2004 T88)



A hoard consisting of three early-medieval silver pennies (*sceattas*) (*Treasure Annual Report 2004*, 184; ref. 456). They are of different types, respectively Series H (Type 49), Series O (Type 40) and a variant of Series K. They date to the Secondary, English, phase of these coins, that is from the first half of the eighth century. All three different types would have circulated simultaneously. The most local is the Series H which depicts a pecking bird on one face. It is known to have been struck at Hamwic (modern-day Southampton) and tends only to be found within the ancient kingdom of Wessex (Metcalf 1993-4, Vol. 3, 321). This hoard has been acquired by Winchester Museums Service

Earl-medieval strap-end from Kingsclere CP (HAMP-1F1DA5/2004 T127)



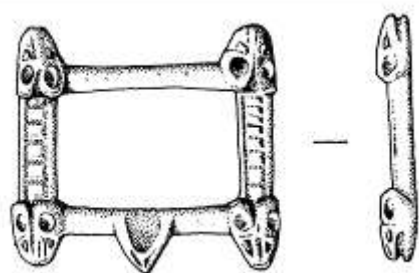
A cast silver strap-end of 9th- to 10th-century date (*Treasure Annual Report 2004*, 88-89; ref. 133). The artefact measures 42.5mm by 13.5mm by 4.2mm and weighs 14.6g. It has convex sides and terminates with a zoomorphic head. The head is delineated on the upper surface, with ears, eyes and snout discernible. The main body above is decorated with a repeating heart-shaped motif in relief within a recessed field and raised border. The field retains some traces of black niello which would have emphasised the silver pattern. The attachment end is split to accommodate the strap and the two dome-headed rivets remain *in situ*. This strap-end has been acquired by Hampshire County Museums Service.

Late Early-medieval penny of Edward the Martyr from Wickham CP (HAMP-F0A816)



This silver coin measures 21.2mm in diameter, 1.0mm in thickness and weighs 1.23g (*Portable Antiquities Scheme Annual Report 2004/05*, 61; EMC 2006.0135; Allen *et al.* (eds.) 2007, 332; ref. 297). The obverse depicts the king (reigned 975-978) and bears the inscription '+ EADPEARD REX ANGLOR' (Edward, King of the English). The reverse details the moneyer's name, rendered in modern English as 'Edwin', and the mint – probably Southampton, possibly Northampton. This combination is not recorded in the standard reference works.

Late Early-medieval buckle from Hawkley CP (HAMP-BA9FC0)



A cast copper-alloy buckle frame of 10th- to 11th-century date (*Portable Antiquities Scheme Annual Report 2004/05*, 59). The object measures 34.5mm by 31.5mm by 5.1mm and weighs 11.29g. It is broadly rectangular in form with long sides which are plain, excepting a triangular grooved pin rest on one of them. By contrast, the short sides are highly decorated with billets that can be paralleled in 'Borre' style art. At each corner a zoomorphic head with well moulded features extends beyond the frame. This buckle appears to be a variant of a more common D-shaped form featuring three animal heads.

Late Early-medieval cloisonné disc brooch from Froxfield CP (HAMP-C658B3)



A cast copper-alloy cloisonné disc brooch of 10th- to 11th-century date. The object measures 24.7mm by 21.6mm by 7.7mm and weighs 3.87g. The circular brooch has seven evenly spaced rounded lobes around the circumference, one of which is missing. They are gilded and recessed to take a setting, although none survive. The centre of the brooch is decorated with a motif of wire cells filled with enamel within a raised border. At the centre is a triangular setting formed of scrolled sides, with drop-shaped continuations at the corners. This gives the effect of three joined fleurs-de-lis that fill the central field. The central triangle is filled with yellow enamel. The central 'fleurs' are turquoise while the 'side fleurs' are off-white. The surrounding field is a dark blue. On the back are remains of the applied hinge lug and catch-plate, although the pin has been lost.

Late Early-medieval cut halfpenny of Edward the Confessor from Clanfield CP (HAMP-ADDEA7)



This deliberately cut silver coin measures 20.1mm in length, 1.1mm in thickness, and weighs 0.8g (EMC 2006.0133; Allen *et al.* (eds.) 2007, 335; ref. 340). The obverse depicts the king facing left holding a sceptre and bears the inscription '[EDWE]RD R[EX]' (King Edward). The reverse features a voided short cross whose limbs are joined at the base by two circles. This heavy issue of the so-called 'Expanding cross' type can be dated to the years 1052 and 1053. The mint is uncertain as the inscription is missing due to the halving of the coin; the moneyer is likely to have been Wulfgar (possibly Wulfgæt).

Medieval finger-ring from Tadley CP (HAMP-F749C7/2004 T15)



This gold medieval finger-ring measures c. 22mm by c. 16mm (*Treasure Annual Report 2004*, 105; ref. 186). Its slender hoop is highly decorated; the many facets create lozenge shaped fields into which crosses have been engraved. Between each faceted lozenge are two vertical bands. The hoop is joined at the bezel by two degenerated dragon's heads which hold a polished sapphire. This finger-ring has been acquired by Hampshire County Museums Service.

Medieval harness pendant from Owslebury CP (HAMP-AAEFE0)



An incomplete cast copper-alloy harness pendant of medieval date (c. 14th century). It measures 43.0mm by 40.3mm by 2.8mm and weighs 18.76g. The flat object takes the form of an elaborate quatrefoil, with squared protrusions at the junctions of the rounded sides. The front depicts a figure standing right on its upper surface within a thick gilt border. The figure wears robes and a hat suggestive of a mitre: he is possibly a bishop. One arm is bent round so that the hand on his hip while the other is raised in a gesture. The figure is gilded and thus stands out on what is now a very dark ground.

Medieval cross from Broughton CP (WILT-B4CF25)



A copper-alloy cross of 15th-century date (*Portable Antiquities Scheme Annual Report 2004/05*, 74-75). The artefact measures 28.5mm by 26mm by 3mm and weighs 8.24g. It is T-shaped, known as a 'Tau' cross after the Greek letter. It is decorated on both sides with detailed incised decoration and was presumably suspended by a loop

(now missing). One side shows a male figure with his hands clasped around his knees. He has a shaggy beard and long hair. It may represent the hermit St Anthony whose symbol is a Tau-cross. On the other side is a female figure; the circular spoked symbol to the left of her head might represent the wheel synonymous with St Catherine, who is often linked to St Anthony.

Medieval seal matrix from Headbourne Worthy CP (HAMP-F31ED1)



A cast copper-alloy seal matrix of 15th-century date (*Portable Antiquities Scheme Annual Report 2004/05*, 74-75). The artefact measures 61.9mm by 41.5mm by 5.3mm. It is pointed oval in form with a perforated triangular lug arranged longitudinally on the upper surface. The die is finely engraved with an image of the Virgin and Child beneath an elaborate architectural canopy. The Virgin is offering her breast to the infant Jesus and they appear to be surrounded by rays of light. To each side of the niche are placed the Virgin's symbol of the lily pot. The legend reads 'SIGILLUM OFFICII PRIORIS DE PULLA' (The official seal of the Priory of Pulla), and is punctuated by sprigs of foliage. The Priory of Pulla, near Milford Haven in Pembrokeshire, was dedicated to the Virgin and St Budoc. The seal matrix has been donated to National Museums and Galleries, Wales.

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HAMPSHIRE COUNTY MUSEUMS SERVICE 2004

By Kay Ainsworth

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

Abbreviations

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

Abbotts Ann, ANDAM 1438

C16th English silver gilt dress pin; long shaft, spherical head with central lateral line dividing it into two equal semi-hemispherical sections, each section decorated with granulation & applied filigree spiral ornament

Alton, River Wey, near the Community Centre ALTCM 1385

17th Century Iron cannon ball would have fitted a Serpentine or Falconet cannon

Alton, Straight Farm, Binstead ALTCM 1440

Bronze Age bronze axe head of Arreton form with a thin butt, flanges and a wide cutting edge

Alton, ALTCM 1415 N/P

(1) Anglo-Saxon copper alloy split strap end with animal headed terminal decorated with two eyes, ears & a snout (2) 16th Century plain copper alloy pendant with wire loop attachment (3) 16th Century copper alloy 'D' shaped buckle with moulded transverse grooves

Alton, Queens Road, WINCH 3052

James 1st gold half crown. Obv: Bust of king facing right, crowned, decorated armour with lace collar. Legend: I.D.G ROSA.SINE.SPINA. Rev: Crowned shield. Legend: TUEATUR UNITA DEUS. The coin was found in the garden years ago

Alverstoke, Solent Way, GOSPM 1689

Mesolithic multi purpose flint tool with end scraper and knife edge, found with many oyster shells

Arlesford, Broad Street, WINCH 3195

17th century Border Ware sherds from tripod pipkins, porringer, dishes, flanged dish & chamber pots & Post Medieval sherds. Pipe bowls & stems, 1 large bulbous bowl dating c.1650 has a large heart shaped flat heel. Within the heart the initials W.B with scrolls & leaves.

Baker's Island, Langstone Harbour, HVNHM 1699

Roman rim sherd in a grey sandy fabric from a large storage vessel

Basingstoke, BSKWM 1559

Roman Samian ware sherd bowl sherd with a band of egg & tongue ornament below a beaded rim

Basingstoke, Highlands Road, BSKWM 1605

Upper Palaeolithic- Neolithic flint, over 100 pieces. Consisting of Upper Palaeolithic – Mesolithic long blades. Mesolithic flakes, blades & scrapers. Neolithic flakes, scrapers & two leaf shaped arrowheads

Basingstoke, BSKWM 1615

14th century copper alloy jetton. Obv: Heater shield with arms of France & Fleurdelisse. Rev: Cross with rosettes & annulets. Blundered legend

Basingstoke, BSKWM 1617

Post Medieval copper alloy Jew's harp with a diamond cross section frame, the tongue is missing

Basingstoke, BSKWM 1620

Roman bronze coin of Antoninus Pius. Obv: Laureate head facing right. Legend: ANTONINUS AUG PIUS PP TR P XV111. Rev: Britannia seated dejectedly on a rock facing left with her head propped up on her left hand. Legend: BRITANNIA COS 1111 SC.

Basingstoke, BSKWM 1624

Roman silver denarius of Emperor Domitian. Obv: Laureate head facing right. Legend: IMP CAES DOMIT AUG GERM. Rev: Minerva facing left with thunderbolt & spear. Legend: IMP XX11 COS XV11 CENS PPP

Brownwich, Fareham, FRHFM 1336

15th-16th century cast copper alloy dog head spout from a vessel. The pouring spout is in the form of a dog's head with the spout in the mouth, the ears are upright and the eyes hidden

Chilling Cliffs, Warsash, FRHFM 1305

Anglo-Saxon? Body sherds from a cooking pot with horizontal rilling, decoration similar to pottery found at Portchester Castle

Farley Mount, fields near Westwood Manor WINCH

Roman Coarse Ware, Samian pottery & combed tile

Froxfield, SU 7080 2551 WINCH 3171

Mesolithic blades & flakes, a transverse arrowhead,

Gosport, GOSP 1564

17th Century lead token Obv: Initial T with a backward facing C within a hatched border. Rev: A bird within a border flanked with the letter A to the right & possibly a letter T or P to the left

Hayling Island, HVMHM 1051

Found 4ft down in the garden of The Sea Front, Hayling Island. Palaeolithic flint axe, very rolled condition

Hengistbury Head, CHRRH 989

Iron Age Graphite coated bowl with a cordon, probably from Brittany. (2) Iron Age rim sherd from a wide mouth bowl, made in a very fine fabric, probably from Brittany. (3) Roman ring neck flagon sherd, white fabric Gallo-Belgic. (4) Iron Age coarse ware sherd from a large jar probably made locally.

Meon Valley, WINCH

Roman bronze coin of Vespasian. Obv: Laureate head facing right. Obv: IMP CAES VESPASIAN AUG PM TR P PP COS 111. Rev: very worn but possibly Pax seated, legend illegible

Preston Candover, BSKWM 1598

Medieval - 16th century mount. Cast copper alloy gilded circular mount in the form of a Celtic cross

Titchfield, East Street, FRHFM 1313

Medieval jug sherd with patchy olive glaze & thumb impressed decoration. (2) A collection of 16-17th century Border Ware sherds with yellow, brown & olive glaze

Titchfield, Posbrook Lane, FRHFM 1346

Roman cast copper alloy statuette of the goddess Venus. Standing, partly draped right leg bare, her hair swept back & her right hand holds drapery or a mirror

Titchfield, Abshott Lane, FRHFM 1346

6th century gilded copper alloy hooked belt fastener. The belt fitting mount with loop is decorated with a lion's head, the hook is in the form of a double headed snake

Warsash Quarry, WINCH 3235

Palaeolithic flint axe found many years ago in a quarry at Warsash

Wickham, FRHFM 1312

Roman folding knife handle in the form of an eagle?

Winton, found in a garden in Alma Road, CHRRH 1021

Late Bronze Age bronze penannular ring with thickened terminals