Hampshire Field Club & Archaeological Society

Newsletter

No 70, Autumn 2018

Drawing of the rear courtyard of the
White Hart Inn, Hook, from 1888.

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Newsletter

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Historic Buildings

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Two Historic Inns in Hook
Part I: The White Hart
Bill Fergie, John Hare and Edward Roberts

Hook, near Basingstoke only became, a parish in 1932, It replaced a confusion of parishes, many of which were themselves disparate collections of land. Newnham had been made up of four detached blocks, Nately Scures, which has now disappeared, of three. In the Middle Ages this was an area where dispersed settlements were dominant, a land of farmsteads and enclosed fields cut out from the woodland. These included a few houses at a crossroad, out of which was later to emerge the settlement at Hook. Hook thus grew up on the fringes of three different parishes: Newnham, Nately Scures and Odiham.[1]

One common element in this confused picture was the main route from London to Salisbury and on to Exeter and the west country. The link between this obscure spot and the wider world is reflected in the documents and was already clear by the 15th century. When money had to be spent on the route in 1406, the spending of the three year grant of pavage for the road between Basingstoke and Hartford Bridge was left to two men, significantly a Salisbury merchant and a local man, the rector of Newnham. The expenses of some Salisbury merchants make it clear that this was the route that they used to London. The main road produced a need for inns scattered along its route in order to provide accommodation, food and change of horses. This route remained as the main line of communication, being turnpiked in 1737. More recently the development of the railway from London to Basingstoke in 1839, and subsequently beyond, reduced the use of this road route, and in 1883 a station was opened at Hook providing a boost for what was already a flourishing settlement. This and, more recently, the Motorway with its slip road to Hook and beyond have allowed further growth. Hook thus owed its emergence to its position on the London Road, and the need for road provision. New light has recently been shed on this early development by the study of two of its inn buildings: The White Hart and The Raven.

Fig.1 Contemporary photograph of the White Hart from the north. The 15th century chamber range is the lower section of the building to the left. The taller right hand section appears to be an 18th century rebuilding in the area where the open hall was located, and incorporates older timbers.

While both of these can be documented as inns for at least part of their existence, it is often difficult to demonstrate from the buildings themselves their original function. Did they begin as a house subsequently expanded into an inn, or as a purpose built inn? These two buildings also offer difficulties of nomenclature. The White Hart existed under this name from at least 1763, but existed before then, whether under this name or another, while to complicate matters Hook still possesses both a White Hart and an Old White Hart. Meanwhile when The Raven Inn was closed and re-established as The Raven Hotel near the station, the existing buildings became converted to a house subsequently known as Old Raven House. Here all references to the buildings of The White Hart or The Raven refer to those now part of The White Hart Hotel or of the Old Raven House respectively, both on London Road, Hook.

The White Hart

The White Hart began as an isolated inn, at the junction of the London Road and the N-S route from Reading to Portsmouth and the south coast. We now know that the buildings date from the early-15th century, with considerable expansion thereafter. Inns were flourishing in this period, and in particular on the main arterial traffic routes, of which the route to Salisbury and the west was one. On this route there were several inns, three in Andover and three or four in Basingstoke, some of which can be dated to the 15th century, but there were also inns in the countryside between, as here at Hook. Lambert Searle, a member of a well-established family in the area was described as innholder in 1681, and although he was described as of Newnham some of the goods that he bequeathed were described as belonging to The White Hart.[2] Earlier, in 1665 he possessed a substantial house with five hearths.[3] Here the demand subsequently increased and with it the physical appearance of the inn, which was enlarged and now superficially appears as 'stuccoed Georgian but incorporating older fabric'.[4] It might seem in the middle of nowhere but it was a staging place for the coaches to and from London to Exeter and Southampton or for route changes to north and south.[5] It was a large inn, described in the sale particulars in 1846 as 'a large and commodious inn of about 20 rooms with good stables, large coach house and other outbuildings'.[6]

The front of the present inn contains a large, probably 18th century, block and a lower two-storeyed block(Fig.1). The three remaining timber-framed bays of this lower block have recently been dated to 1419-51. They were continuously-jettied towards the London Road in a way that was meant to impress. Also

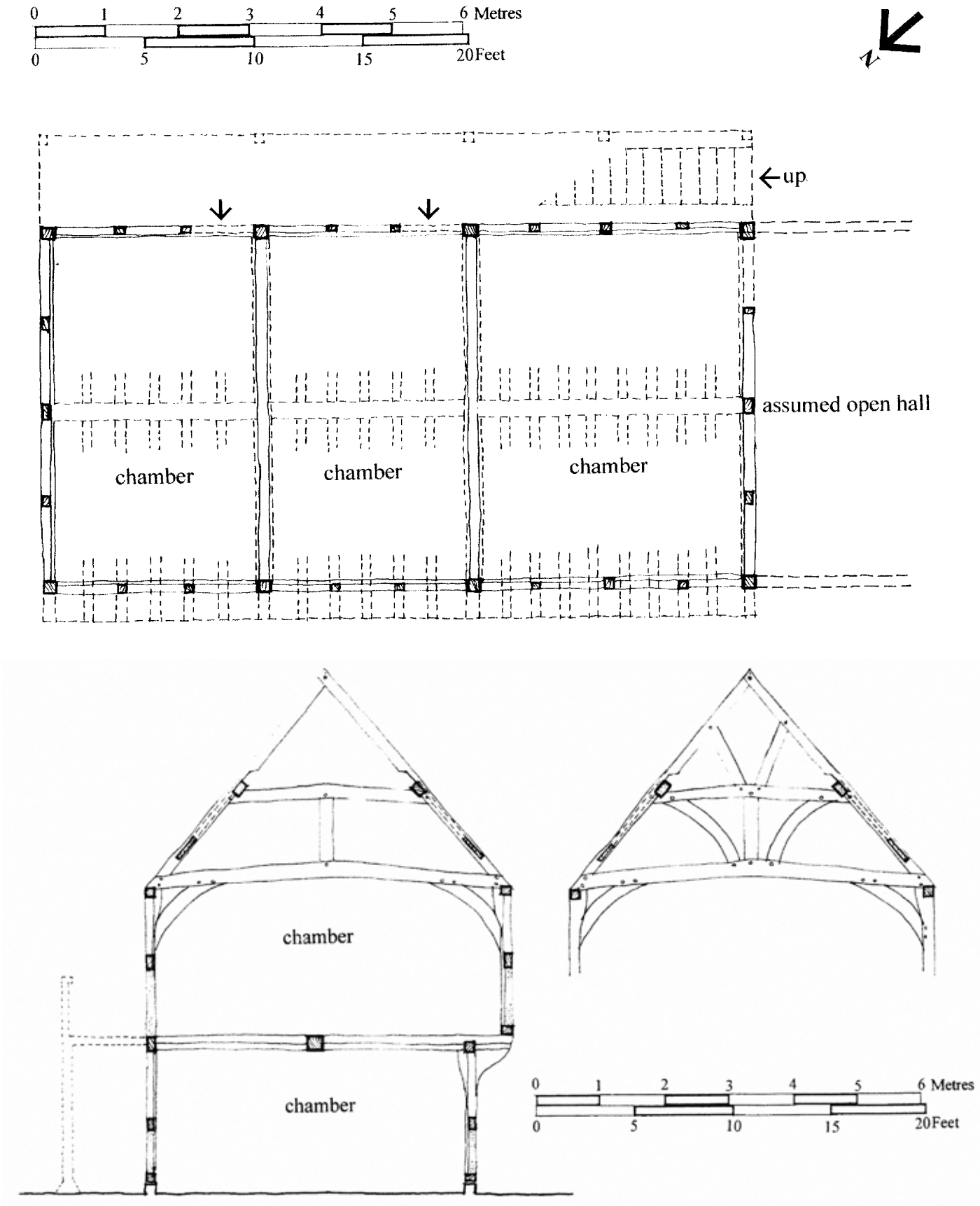

Fig.2 Plan (top) and sections (below) of the three surviving bays of the 15th century chamber range. It had a continuous jetty to the street frontage and apparently adjoined an open hall. The area of the open hall was subsequently redeveloped to incorporate a carriage entrance which was then abandoned in favour of the present porch feature. The simpler queen strut truss shown and the more elaborate "fan" truss (adjacent to the open hall) are to be found in an early 15th century context in Hampshire. The drawings suggest a gallery as an access for the upper floor chambers, but all evidence for how this was achieved has been lost.

impressive are the large spine beams and broad joists which are consistent with a 15th-century date, while the fan truss at the east end matches trusses in Hampshire which have been dated to the early-15th century (Fig.2).

Mortices and stave-holes in the ground-floor bressummers and surviving staves in the roof trusses imply that the three bays were divided from each other on both floors, making six rooms in all. The apex of the truss at the west end of this range is heavily smoke-blackened where it faces a more modern range rebuilt with ancient timbers. Also in the western truss is original framing for a door at ground-floor level into the same later range. All this strongly implies that the range of 1419-51 adjoined an open hall in the same alignment.

At the rear of the inn is a large courtyard now mostly given over to a car park, but at least one stable-like structure of probably early-17th-century date survives. However, a drawing of the inn from the courtyard published in 1888[7] shows, apparently on the site of the modern range, a timber-framed building with a large entrance for coaches and wagons, together with other possibly early outbuildings (Fig.3).

Large medieval inns are hard to distinguish with certainty from gentlemen's houses but the large courtyard and above all the six chambers of the 15th-century range point to this being built as part of a medieval inn**.** The owners of the site or the inn had responded to the demand of travellers. As time passed these demands increased, and a rival inn, The Raven, was created, a little further along London Road. This has also been the subject of recent study and will be examined in Part II.

Fig. 3 Drawing of the rear Courtyard of the White Hart from 1888.

Acknowledgements:
Dr Nick Maslin of the Hook Local History Group introduced the authors to both buildings and has generously shared his knowledge with them. Dendrochronology for both buildings was undertaken by Dr Andy Moir and was financed by The Hook Local History Group with a contribution from the Historic Buildings Section of the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society.

References

1 For references to the general comments on Hook in this and the next paragraph see the forthcoming VCH 'short' on Newnham and Up Nately, with Andwell, Hook and Nately Scures. (in prep)
2 TNA Prob 11/367/377 (See Victoria County History, Explore)
3 E. Hughes & P. White, *The Hampshire Hearth Tax Assessment of 1665,* HRS, 1991,
4 M. Bullen et al., Hampshire: Winchester and the north (Pevsner, The buildings of England , Yale, 2010) , p343.
5 Maslin, Hook – a village through the ages (2017)
6 HRO 10M57/SP 528
7 W Outram Tristram *Coaching Days and Coaching Ways,* 1888. p 113 –'The Courtyard, The White Hart'.

The Sheep House System on the Winchester Ecclesiastical Estates in the Late Medieval Period

Gavin Bowie

Sheep houses were an important type of medieval building which would have been a familiar site in the chalklands of medieval Hampshire and Wiltshire. Unfortunately, very little evidence remains of these biodegradable buildings (with a limited life-span). However, they have left a footprint, and their layout and place in the medieval landscape can be clearly understood.

This important aspect of arable sheep farming is not covered in the author's paper in Hampshire Studies, 70, 136-54. The aim is to explain why the capital investment was made in the system, and the purpose of the enclosures and buildings involved. The origins of the system are obscure, but it had certainly evolved by the early 13th century. It is also clear that the capital investment in the system was sustained until at least the major sheep murrains of the early 1430s. The system was capital intensive, but the labour input was relatively low; this meant that the system remained viable when famine and plague in the 14th century reduced the work force available but the wool crop was still in high demand. Further research is needed to determine how and why the system came to an end; the detailed estate records on which this analysis is based cease during the course of the 15th century as and when demesne farms were leased to the laity.

The research has been based on the records of the Winchester ecclesiastical estates. These comprised both the bishopric manors and those of St Swithun's Priory which serviced Winchester Cathedral, and were concentrated on the chalk hill and broad valley country of Wiltshire and Hampshire. The agrarian economy which prevailed in the region at the time had evolved to support the working of common open field arable farming and a sheep folding system which was characteristic of the English southern chalklands. The typical flock had three parts: the breeding ewes, aged between 15 months and 5 years, a lamb flock which consisted of ewe and wether lambs between about 4 months (after weaning) and 15 months (first shearing), after which they joined their respective adult flocks, and a wether flock of castrated males (from 15 months up to 7 years). The hardy wether

sheep were kept until they were worn out and were the profit-making part of the flock, providing manure in the fold, a wool crop and mutton.

The farmed landscape itself helped to determine the characteristics of the sheep house system. It can be defined as 'champagne' or 'champion' country, words used to describe a landscape of large open fields. Ditches, fences and hedges would be few and their use limited to delineating the boundaries of the arable open fields and the 'common' uncultivated downland which provided pasture for livestock. The only other permanent enclosures would have been the paddocks and small fields directly attached to a landlord's demesne or a peasant's holding. There was in fact little shelter available for livestock in this landscape, and there was the possibility of catastrophic sheep losses if flocks were left out in extreme winter weather in this open environment. Artificial shelters were thus essential to preserve the value of the landlord's capital investment, his sheep flock.

The sheep house component was typically a timber-framed thatched building with wattle and daub walls. It was constructed in bays like a barn However, it was about half the height of a barn and had doors at each end. Sheep houses could be large - up to 20 ft x 160 ft in plan; one at the bishopric manor of Twyford, Hampshire, was 24 bays in length. The sheep house was the shepherd's base for 5 months of the year, when he would sleep there at night. It provided a dry and secure space in which to store the winter feed rations for the flock, and also an appropriate environment in which to keep and treat sick and ailing sheep. However, there would not be sufficient space to keep many healthy sheep in it. The sheep house was usually surrounded by, or placed at one side of, a rectangular fixed fold or enclosure of about one acre. These enclosures were usually made up of a ditch and a fenced hedge; the hedge was made dense and stockproof to provide both shelter for the sheep and security from feral animals. The enclosures also functioned as paddocks to facilitate stock management.

The combination of sheep house and fixed fold was described by Walter of Henley in the late 13th century. He was a consultant who advised about practical estate management. He called the arrangement 'la eyre de bercherie'. Eyre equates with the modern French aire, which translates as a dedicated space, in this case the area of the sheep house. Contemporaries shortened this to bercherie; the Latin for bercherie is bercaria and the English version is bercary.

The bercheries usually had one or more dew ponds located close by. These were artificial in that they were lined with a puddled clay and straw mixture to make them watertight. There was a shortage of surface water on these dry chalk hills, and such ponds were essential for the welfare of stock. They required constant maintenance, particularly to keep the margins of the pond watertight. An example of this is the dew pond which remains, though now dry, at the bercherie at Hasely (latterly Hazeley Down Farm) on the bishopric manor of Twyford, Hampshire downs. In 1410 1s 6d (c £140 today) was paid by piece-work for cleaning out the pond beside it.

The different parts of the demesne flock were generally provided with their own bercheries. This

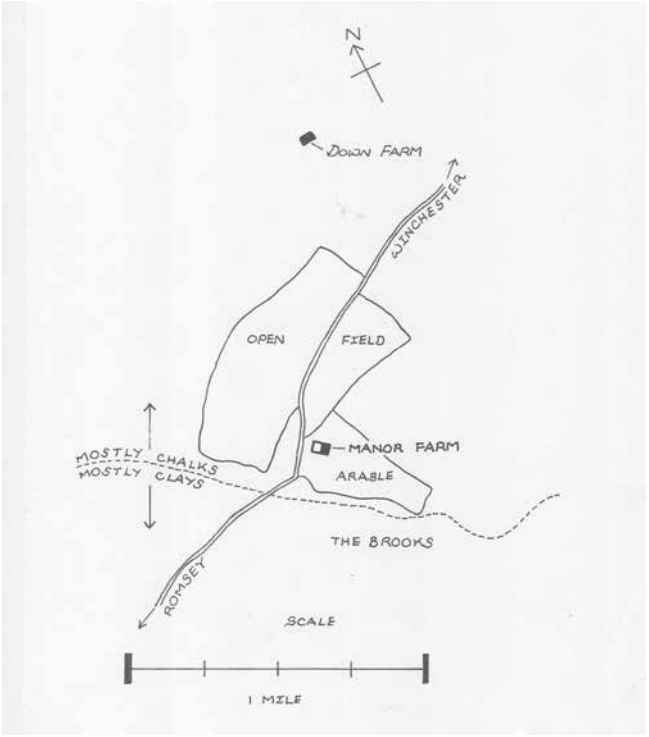

Fig. 1 Manor Farm: Flock Management c1250-1400

is exemplified by the arrangements made at the Winchester priory manor of Silkstead on the southern edge of the Hampshire downs (Fig.1). The manor was created in the mid-13th century and was sandwiched between the bishopric manor of Merdon (later Hursley) to the east and the lay manor of Compton to the west. It has a gentle downward slope from north to south. The whole area of the manor was managed as a demesne farm; there were no tenantry, and it was worked mainly by famuli (labour which had an annual contract of employment). A typical 3-part flock of about six hundred sheep was kept until at least 1400, when the demesne was leased. Referring to the attached line drawing, the bercherie for the wethers was located on the site of the present Down Farm, and the imprint of its enclosure is still evident in the current farm layout. That for the ewes was attached to the east end of the main court (farmyard) at the Manor Farm, and the boundary of its enclosure can still be recognised. The location of the bercherie for the lamb flock is not known, but it would probably have been in an area called The Brooks.

Walter of Henley gives a detailed description of how the system was managed. The flock was based in the bercherie between Martinmas [11 November] and Easter [Lady Day, 25 March], 'entre le seynt martyn e pasche'. The sheep were kept in the bercherie at night, but only kept in during the day when the weather was bad, 'seyent … pur tempeste'. A flock of up to 500 sheep would be comfortable at night in a one acre enclosure but would not benefit from being cooped up in it during the day. Normally the sheep would feed off what grass was growing round about it during the day. At Silkstead the hardy wether sheep were over-wintered high up on the downs at Down Farm, the in-lamb ewes at the bercherie attached to the Manor Farm farmyard, where they could be carefully managed and looked after, and the hoggs in The Brooks, a sheltered

low-lying area which provided some winter pasture.

It has already been explained that the shepherd was responsible for the feed rations allocated for his flock. Walter is also insistent that the feed rations are given in cribs within the bercherie, probably to avoid waste. He writes that the sheep were to have more or less hay according to the weather, 'du feyn ou plus ou meyns solom ceo ke le tens est', and that the hay should be mixed with wheat or oat straw. The sheep manure made in the bercheries during the autumn and winter months was carted to the arable fields in early spring, and it is probable that it was spread on the fields that were being prepared for sowing spring barley. The barley crop was usually sown during April. Such a single application of manure about the time of sowing is similar to current farming practice when the aim is to grow barley which is suitable for malting to make beer. Normally the manure was carted and spread by a manor's salaried carters or customary tenants, but occasionally contract labour was used. For example, in 1375 on the manor of Silkstead a carter was hired with his cart to help a carter from the manor to take the manure from the bercheries to the arable fields; he was paid 3s for 2 weeks work.

To conclude, it has been shown that the sheep house system was applied on the Winchester ecclesiastical estates in order to limit the risk involved in managing large flocks of sheep. The high value of the sheep and their wool meant that it was worthwhile to invest in expensive buildings. The documents tell us of their expansion or rebuilding, their endless repairs to the thatching, their size in bays or feet and the purchase of the equipment needed, such as feed cribs. Even the details of the buying and fixing of keys and locks for their doors is known. It has also been explained that the system was developed with the principal aim of keeping as many sheep alive as possible during the autumn and winter months. It made the most effective use of the scarce and expensive feed rations available in autumn and winter, facilitated the treatment and possible recovery of sick and ailing sheep, and provided the necessary shelter and security for the sheep at night and during periods of foul weather. The system also provided manure which could have been used to secure crop establishment for the spring-sown barley.

Acknowledgements:
Helpful advice has been given by Chris Dyer, John Hare and E. J. T. Collins.

Hampshire Medieval Graffiti Project report

Karen Wardley

A recent highlight was a survey visit to Houghton All Saints, in the Test valley near Stockbridge. This small unassuming church dating from the 12th century contains a wealth of stunning medieval graffiti, with some striking and unusual examples. Most of it can be found on two pillars in the south arcade, and in the south porch around the south doorway, but there is more elsewhere, both inside and on the exterior.

Impressive is the quantity of crosses, well over 100, particularly on the south aisle pillar, closest to the doorway. Some of these are quite elaborate, and many have terminals ending in circular dots. They are found at a range of heights and it is tempting to speculate that those found on the bases and lower parts of the shafts were made by people kneeling down, possibly at prayer. The church literature says they were made by pilgrims *en route* between Salisbury and Winchester, but there is no reason why they might not also have been made by local parishioners.

The most prominent and unusual of the graffiti however is a large symbol of the Trinity on another south nave pillar. It consists of three compass-drawn circles at three points of a triangle, surrounding another central circle. This is carefully and deeply carved and may have been made as a teaching device by the priest for the laity. This representation of the Trinity can often be found in medieval documents, and as a decorative feature, but is a rare graffiti find.

Some charming profiles of faces were found, including one of a man wearing a liripipe hood, dating it to the 14th or 15th century. There are also Latin inscriptions. One reads: *Domini dimitte ab huic*, "Lord send us from here", and another *Vobis*, as in Pax Vobis, "Peace be with you". Such inscriptions again point to clergy or other educated people producing them. Other graffiti include intricate knot patterns, stars, and shapes which are open to interpretation.

Outside, on the south side, is a worn mass dial and a reused stone from a sundial with Roman and Arabic numerals. Bringing the graffiti into the twentieth century is the name "Diana" with a cross and the date 1997, inscribed in the porch.

More images from this church can be seen on the HFC website, or we recommend a visit. The church is normally open during the day, on a timer lock.

The graffiti project is attracting more national interest, thanks to exciting finds made recently in the 14th century tower of St John the Baptist church in Winchester. These included a person on horseback and a stylised bird. The survey featured in an article and online in the Sunday Telegraph on 11th March 2018, and in live interviews on Radio 4 and the UCB radio network.

Archaeology

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Latest News

David Allen

Dear all, it was an interesting start to 2018. The job losses at the Hampshire Cultural Trust, which would have seen me depart on 16 March, were – in my particular case – overtaken by events when I suffered a heart attack on 30 January. This resulted in a major operation and a five week stay in hospital. I mention this because one of the key features for me was the great wave of support and avalanche of good wishes which, together with the fantastic care provided by the NHS, did much to put me firmly on the road to recovery – thank you for thinking of me.

Back at the workface the archaeological archives, for both the City of Winchester and County of Hampshire, are in the capable hands of Robin Iles, Ross Turle and Sam Butcher (but they also have lots of other stuff to do and look after). It is hoped that this arrangement will facilitate access for would-be researchers and one other aspect is that the volunteer groups, who currently meet on Mondays and Thursdays, will continue to work away at parts of the collections (I join in with the Thursday group when I can). Any members wishing to help in this way would, I'm sure, be welcome.

An interesting observation at a CBA Wessex committee meeting recently, was that my 'event' (that's good NHS terminology) was occasioned by the stresses of the workplace. Well, I'm not sure about that – I actually collapsed at my mother's funeral (backwards, fortunately, the other direction and I would have ended up in a very deep hole). Although I was able to dust myself off and play my part in the ceremonials, it was just a matter of hours before the main 'event'. I mention this because the subject matter for this *Newsletter* is mostly funereal – Bronze Age finds from the eastern side of the county – but as usual with archaeology, we are left studying pits, circles, sherds of pottery etc, and can only imagine the myriad of human stories that accompanied their creation, deposition and veneration!

The 'People of the Heath' project is nearing completion and one of the outcomes will be an exhibition at Petersfield Museum. Jane King, having torn herself away from 'micro-excavating' the burial urn contents, describes the key points of this four-year community venture and spin-offs like the Regional Barrows Survey. Remarkably, this detailed prospection, in Sussex as well as Hampshire, has increased the number of known sites by 75 per cent! Any surprise at this figure is perhaps qualified by the information 'unearthed' by Linda Munday. As part of a University of Winchester MA, Linda spent 200 hours at the Cultural Trust and one of her key objectives was to put together an archaeological dossier for Hart District (where she lives). This research covered all aspects from the Mesolithic to the Post-medieval, but the Bronze Age featured large. These aspects are surprisingly rich and have been brought together to complement the Petersfield work. Linda's many offerings can be found by looking on-line for 'Hampshire Archaeology – Wordpress', where they reside with other 'musings' of Hampshire archaeologists.

People of the Heath: Understanding and Conserving Petersfield's Prehistoric Barrows

Jane King

The People of the Heath Project in Petersfield, whose progress has been reported in previous newsletters, is drawing towards its conclusion. Excavations and fieldwork are finished and the focus is now on post excavation work, an upcoming exhibition showcasing the project and finds at Petersfield Museum, and the monograph publication. This four year community project, hosted by Petersfield Museum, has focussed on a remarkable but little-known prehistoric monument complex on the edge of Petersfield Town dating to the Early Bronze Age. Although designated as Scheduled Ancient Monuments, the large group of barrows spread across Petersfield Heath has seen no active research since it was mapped in the 1930s by a young Stuart Piggott (Fig. 1) and there is no record of any past excavations. Yet it is one of the most impressive and diverse barrow cemeteries to have survived in south east England, boasting at least 23 monuments of varied types.

Petersfield Museum has received its main funding for the project from the Heritage Lottery Fund and the South Downs National Park Authority. The Research director is Dr Stuart Needham and the Fieldwork director is George Anelay. The primary aim of the project is to understand and conserve the prehistoric barrow cemetery on Petersfield Heath by gaining increased knowledge of its evolution, the monument types present and their construction, the environment in which they were constructed and the similarities and

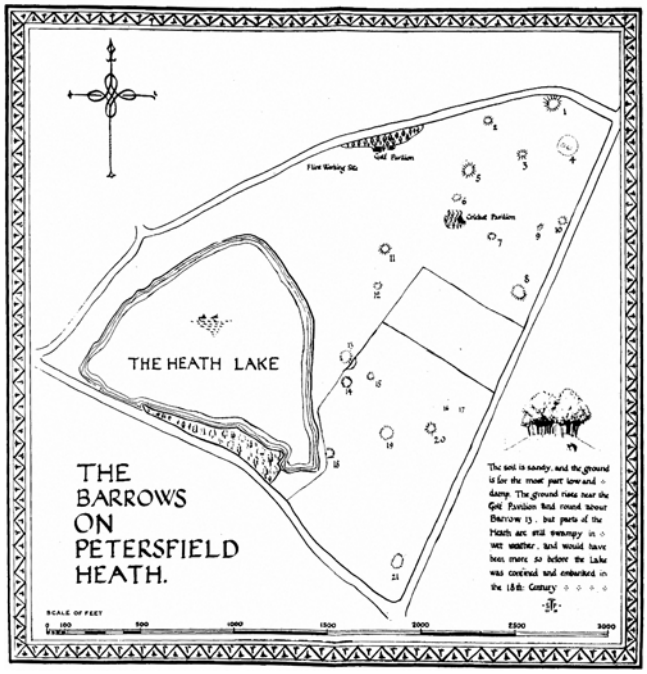

Fig. 1 Piggott's plan of the barrows on Petersfield Heath.

differences between this complex and contemporary ones both within the region and beyond.

The project was designed to raise awareness amongst the local population of the important monuments on their doorstep and this has been achieved through a range of community-based opportunities. As well as direct involvement through volunteering on the excavations, geophysical surveys, and post excavation work, the project has engaged with the wider Petersfield community through daily site tours and school visits during the excavations, talks, walks, museum visits, and a community art project. The People of the Heath website http://www.peopleoftheheath.com has provided regular bulletins on the project's progress and Interim Reports after each season of excavation.

Running alongside the excavations has been the Regional Barrows Survey, co-ordinated by Stuart Needham, which took place over three winters. The objective was to look at the Petersfield cemetery in relation to the regional distribution of barrows within the Rother Valley and its environs. All the known barrows in the study area were identified using Historic Environment Records (HER), historic OS maps and Historic England Past-scape records. Hitherto unrecognised sites were identified using LiDAR images. The dedicated survey team visited each barrow and potential barrow to take measurements, assess condition and record position within the landscape (Fig. 2). A total of about 550 sites can be identified as barrows with differing degrees of certainty, representing an 87% increase on the sites recorded on HER at the start of the project. This has massive implications for our views of barrow density and detailed distribution in and around the Rother Valley. Many new groups of sites have tremendous significance in their own right, including two newly identified barrow cemeteries at Cranmer Pond and near to the source of the Meon (Fig. 3). In June 2017 the results of the Regional Barrows Survey were presented at a day seminar in Petersfield Town Hall, aptly titled 'A Profusion of Barrows'.

Fig. 2 The Regional Barrows Survey team in action on Cocking Down

Fig. 3 LiDAR image showing newly identified barrows near the source of the River Meon

The six seasons of excavation took place between September 2014 and July 2017 and examined 14 of the now 23 barrows (one was only found under thick scrub recently). Also investigated was a rich Mesolithic site on the Heath which had not previously been examined archaeologically. Each excavation season was preceded by topographic and geophysical survey of the barrows, as well as the clearance of excess vegetation which has had the added benefit of making the barrows more visible to visitors to the Heath. In addition, environmental sampling was undertaken during the excavations by Dr Nick Branch of Reading University to piece together as full and as long as possible a paleo-environmental history for the immediate environs and the local catchment.

The excavations were primarily focussed on gaining a better understanding of the form and construction methods of individual barrows, as well as assessing their condition and the threats to their survival. The turf construction was stunningly illustrated on Barrow 11 (Fig. 4), whilst the damage by burrowing animals was sadly demonstrated in

Fig. 4 The turf construction of Barrow 11

Fig. 5 Animal burrows in Barrow 10

abundance on Barrow 10 (Fig. 5).

During the course of the excavations a number of deposits were encountered within the barrows. A presumed inhumation within a coffin in Barrow 11 was accompanied by 14 artefacts and a cremation burial in Barrow 13, probably deposited in an organic bag with a mineral-replaced wooden handle, was accompanied by 18 artefacts. Both are impressive grave groups for the Early Bronze Age and have certain intriguing similarities which seem to indicate the importance of stone crafting and maintenance equipment. Most striking is the presence in both assemblages of partially flaked flints confirmed as being pre-forms for barbed-

Fig. 6 Sub-triangular arrowhead blanks from Barrow 13

Fig. 7 Sub-triangular arrowhead blanks from Barrow 11

and-tanged arrowheads by specialist Dr Clément Nicolas, Paris University (Figs. 6 & 7).

Barrow 19, a medium-size enclosure barrow, was the most completely excavated. During the final season of excavation two deep pits at its centre were found to each contain a tree trunk burial. Only one was fully excavated and a cremation deposit, block-lifted from its base, is currently undergoing micro-excavation. Inserted into the top of this pit was an inverted collared urn. This is the second such urn to be recovered from Barrow 19 and one of a total of four urns from the project. All four urns were lifted with their contents intact and CT scanned before micro-excavation. The two urns from Barrow 19 both contained cremated human

Fig. 8 Cremated human remains under micro-excavation in one of the Barrow 19 urns

remains which were in remarkably good condition considering the acidic sandy soils on the Heath (Fig. 8). Micro-excavation revealed that these remains were placed in organic containers within the urns and one was accompanied by carefully placed worked flints, continuing the lithic theme.

In contrast to the Barrow 19 urns, the large upright collared urn found in the centre of Barrow 8 did not

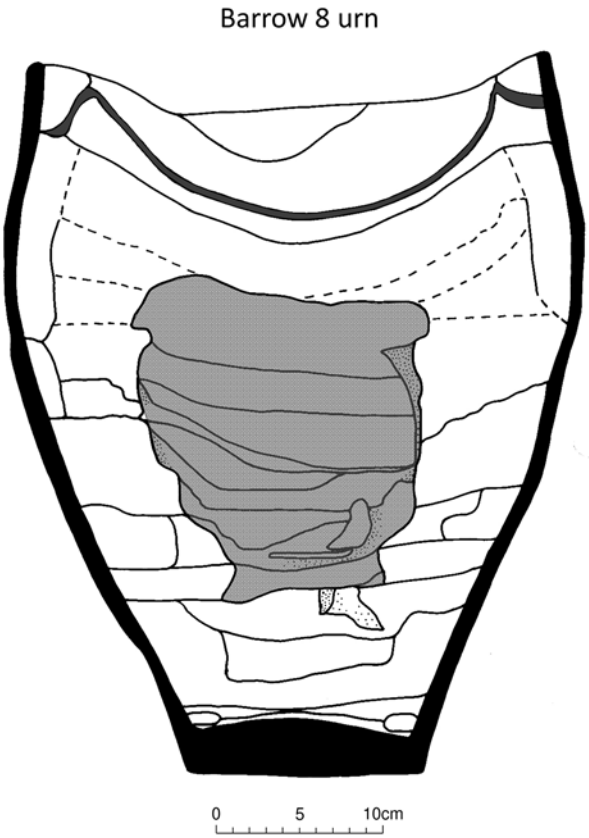

Fig. 9 Barrow 8 urn section

contain cremated remains. However, careful micro-excavation identified differentiation in its charcoal-rich fills that indicate an inner organic container and the presence of an organic cover (Fig. 9). The fourth urn, which was found in Barrow 14 and was accompanied by a faience bead, is still undergoing micro-excavation.

In March 2018 a conference at Petersfield Town Hall presented the results of the project thus far, setting them within a wider European context, to an audience of some 200 people. The full results will be drawn together in a monograph publication authored by the project archaeologists and all involved specialists to be pulled together at the end of 2018. The conclusion of the excavations has coincided with the expansion and redevelopment of Petersfield Museum. On June 12th a special temporary exhibition showcasing the project's finds opened at the museum. The Archaeology Section of the Field Club visited the excavations in 2016 and 2017 and at the section conference on November 17th George Anelay will be presenting a round-up of the excavation results.

Images

Stuart Needham (Figs. 2,3,4,5,6,7), Jane King (Figs. 8,9)

Bronze Age finds old and new – discoveries in Hart District

based on research by Linda Munday

The parish of Yateley in northeast Hampshire is renowned for its natural resource of gravel beds. What is less well known is the prehistoric evidence revealed when this material is disturbed or quarried.

On 23 May 1917, Mr John Pakenham Stilwell of Yateley wrote to the curator at Winchester Museum to find out if he would accept 'a British funeral urn and bones' which he had dug up in one of his fields. He described the urn as being of 'very early date', not having been 'turned on a wheel' (Stilwell 1917a). In a following letter, a week later, he explained that he was planting fruit trees on arable land known as Round Close when he came across the urn and its contents. They were discovered about 18 to 24 inches (600mm) from the surface, where the soil was 'sandy gravel geologically described as Bagshot Sand'. He concluded by saying that 'there was nothing of the kind found near the urn burial and no barrow nearer than that on Yateley Common on the Minley border of the parish, a mile away' (Stilwell 1917b).

The urn (Fig 1), resembling 'a large Stilton cheese in shape and appearance' (Stilwell UD, 8) was examined by Stuart Piggott, who gave the dimensions of the base as eight and a quarter inches with just six inches (150mm) of the sides remaining. Part of the urn was missing and he put this down to it being buried in an upright position and subsequently damaged by ploughing (Piggott 1928, 71)

Fig 1 Urn found in 1917

Fig 2 Map showing Hillfield/Yateley Place

Stilwell had come to live in Yateley in 1871. A successful banker, he had an interest in heritage and conservation, becoming a member of the Field Club (HFC 1904, ix). His then wife, Georgina Stevens, had inherited a large house called Hillfield and the family became one of the most prominent in the village. Unfortunately, Hillfield burnt down and was completely rebuilt, becoming known as Yateley Place (Conservation Studio 2011, 3.2). That house too, no longer exists, being demolished in 1973 to make way for a housing estate (Kerslake 1995, 5). The only visible trace of the original site is Skaters Pond, formerly Hillfield Pond, which lies on the east side of Cricket Hill. The pond used to be in the garden of Hillfield (Conservation Studio, ibid) and can be clearly seen as the Fish Pond in Fig 2.

Fig 3 Small vessel

John Stilwell continued to find more Bronze Age cremation pottery on his land. In 1927 a gravel pit owned by him, to the west of Hillfield yielded several items, the best preserved being a Food Vessel, originally described as 'a small vase' (Fig 3). It was common in the Middle Bronze Age for simple cremations to have no grave goods save the pot containing the ashes, but on occasion a small Food Vessel might be present (Spoilheap, 2017). As groups of cremations were generally placed in small cemeteries close to settlements (Parker-Pearson 1999, 90) we can assume there would have been a Bronze Age community living nearby.

There are also a number of sherds from a Collared Urn which clearly show the cord impressed pattern (Fig 4). Stuart Piggott identified it as 'coarse gritted ware, brick red to black in colour with a probable diameter of 15 inches' (450mm) (Piggott 1928, 71). Collared Urns are unique to the British Isles (Parker-Pearson 1999, 82). They were used for domestic as well as funerary purposes but it is still not fully known why the collar design originated. One idea is that it may have made it easier to secure an organic covering over the top of the vessel (Longworth 1984, 6).

Fig 4 Sherds of collared urn

The Ash-hole Field at Moulsham

The most prolific finds in the area were made in the gravel pit at Moor Place Farm, Moulsham, known locally as Ash-hole Field and subsequently, the Urnfield (Fig 5). It all began on 22 February 1926 when workmen came across three Bronze Age urns. Unfortunately, they were broken into pieces during the discovery and thrown aside. A long piece of wood was also found which crumbled upon contact with the air (Stilwell 1926, 83). Mr English, who owned the pit, acquired the urn fragments and took them to Reading Museum for identification. There they were classified as Bronze Age, from 1000-500BC. English kept three of the fragments; two were of ordinary grey earthenware,

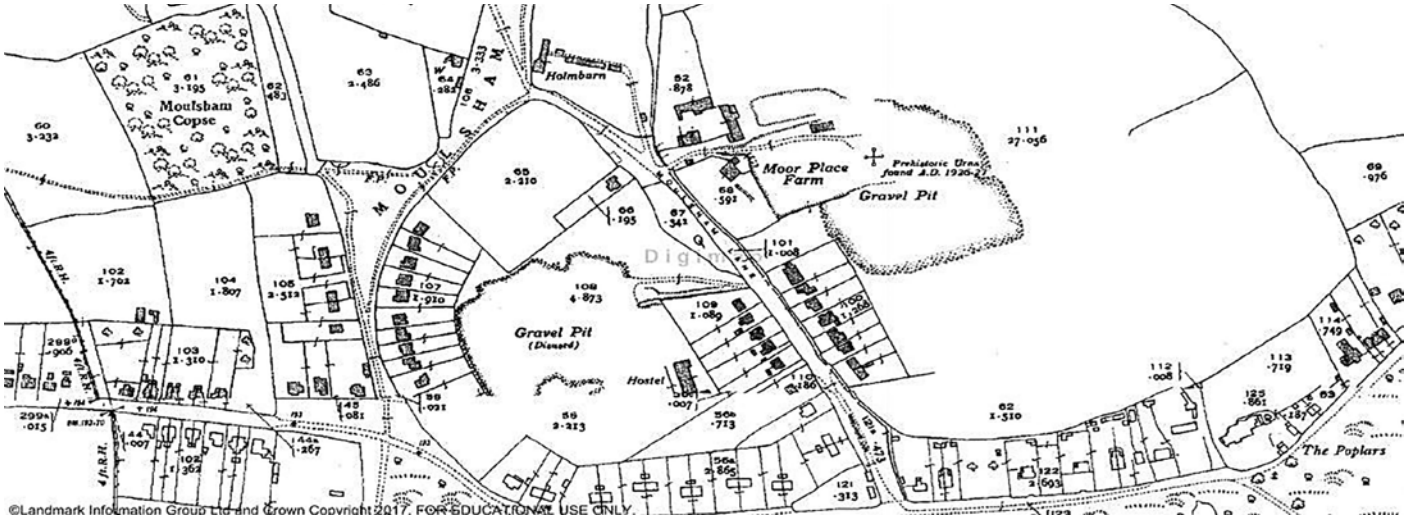

Fig 5 Moulsham map

but the third was brown in colour with a smoother surface, with traces of indentation about two inches below the lip which formed a rough ornamentation. These finds were also examined in 1928 by Stuart Piggott. He thought that some of the material was from a Bronze Age bucket urn, but suggested that some was like early Iron Age Hallstatt pottery, which he dated to 700-600BC (Piggott 1928, 69).

Back at the gravel pit, the same workmen had also come across a 'domed underground cavity' about four feet (1.2m) high, approached by three tunnels from different directions. There was a tree trunk on the floor. This may have been a burial place or dwelling. The workmen initially kept their spades and picks in the cavity, but eventually it was destroyed in order to extract gravel (Stilwell 1926, 83).

Discoveries continued to be made by workmen digging at the quarry. In December 1927 an artificial pit with burnt ashes was found. Unfortunately, the workmen dug right through it. They also found two pieces of the upper part of an urn and a few plain sherds (Piggott 1928, 70). In 1928, the base of a very large cinerary urn was found, made of coarse pottery, and nearly 12 inches (300mm) in diameter. Other pieces may have been there too, but were probably discarded or broken up by workmen.

From 1928 to 1936 a further thirty Late Bronze Age bucket urns were discovered during gravel extraction on this site and the opposite side of the road. There is also some evidence for a settlement in the area with loom weights and pottery being found (HCC 1996, 6)

The Urnfield Excavation

Local residents and councillors for many years fought against housing development on this piece of land. In October 2017, however, following a successful planning application by Bellway Homes to build 150 dwellings, Cotswold Archaeology began an archaeological evaluation of the land.

With so many prehistoric finds having been made in the past, it was expected that the investigation could prove to be very fruitful. Forty-one trenches were dug, each 30m long and 1.8m wide. However, the former gravel pit was not part of the excavation.

The outcome was very disappointing with only one sherd of probable prehistoric pottery found and a few pieces of discarded burnt flint. It is interesting to note that 'The majority of the archaeological evidence from the evaluation consisted of ditches, pits and postholes from which no dating evidence was recovered. Where dating evidence was recovered it dated to the medieval period.' (Kennedy 2017).

A Bronze Age Circle at Hitches Lane

Stonehenge and Woodhenge are well known examples of Neolithic circular monuments made of stone and wood respectively, but another type of prehistoric circle exists called a 'pit circle'. Generally dating from the Neolithic and Bronze Age, pit circles are arcs or rings of 'shallow but fairly regular oval scoops' which often contain carefully selected deposits. (Darvill 2009). There are only about sixty recorded in England and comparatively little is known about them (Historic England 2011, 2).

The diameter of these circles is usually below 20 m, so when a Middle Bronze Age monument with a

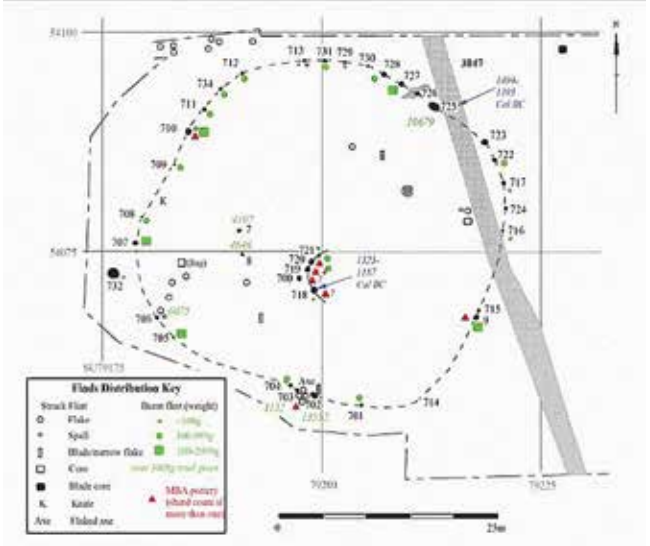

Fig 6 Plan of bronze age pit circle

diameter of 42 m was uncovered during an excavation at a housing development in Fleet, in 2007 and 2008, it was considered a rarity - especially as this part of Hampshire is not well-known for its archaeological sites (Pine 2016). Thames Valley Archaeological Services were given the task of investigating the area before building work began, and have made their

results available for the benefit of a wider audience.

The excavation area at Hitches Lane was large, with 231 test trenches being dug. A total of 150 features were identified with approximately twenty being prehistoric in date and twenty Roman (ibid, 2). In this article I am focusing on the Bronze Age pit circle and field system, although it is important to mention the 'substantial 2nd-century Roman rectangular timber-framed building set within a system of fields and paddocks' also identified at the site.

The Bronze Age circle (Figs 6 & 7) consisted of 29 pits, many containing deposits of burnt flint. Each pit varied in depth from 100 to 500mm but this may have been due to plough and other damage (ibid 14 -16).

Fig. 7 View of part of circle – orange posts

Most of them appeared too shallow and wide to hold posts (Fig 8), although there was one exception. Some pits contained unburnt flint as well as pottery and one contained four flint flakes and a flaked flint axe. Wood charcoal of oak, alder and hazel was also found and one pit contained a single grain of barley. C14 dating from one of the pits gave a result of 1494-1395 BC (Middle

Fig. 8 Pit during excavation

Bronze Age).

The exact function of the circle is unknown, but ritual and ceremony were very much part of life throughout prehistory. Making votive deposits in the earth or providing 'gifts for the gods' is known from the Middle Stone Age or Mesolithic onwards. In the Bronze Age, votive offerings were often placed in holes in the ground, under stones or rocks and in caves or near water sources (Mackintosh 2009, 258).

Other deposits of flint and Bronze Age pottery were found in a series of gullies on the site. These were interpreted as part of a Bronze Age field system. They formed a rectilinear pattern and were located south of the circle. A flint scraper and Middle Bronze Age urn

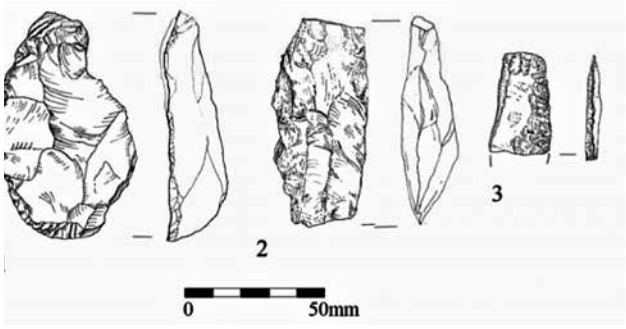

Fig 9 Flint finds

were found in one of the gullies (Fig 9:2) and a broken flint knife was recovered from a test trench just outside the circle (Fig 9:3) (Pine 2016, 10).

The conclusion drawn by the Thames Valley Archaeological Services archaeologists is that Hitches Lane is a non-typical Middle Bronze Age site. The large pit circle, along with the gullies forming a rectilinear layout, is an unusual feature for the era and the area. At the moment it is difficult to place the site in a wider context because of the lack of comparative material, but this makes it all the more important that it is recorded and reported (ibid, 35-36).

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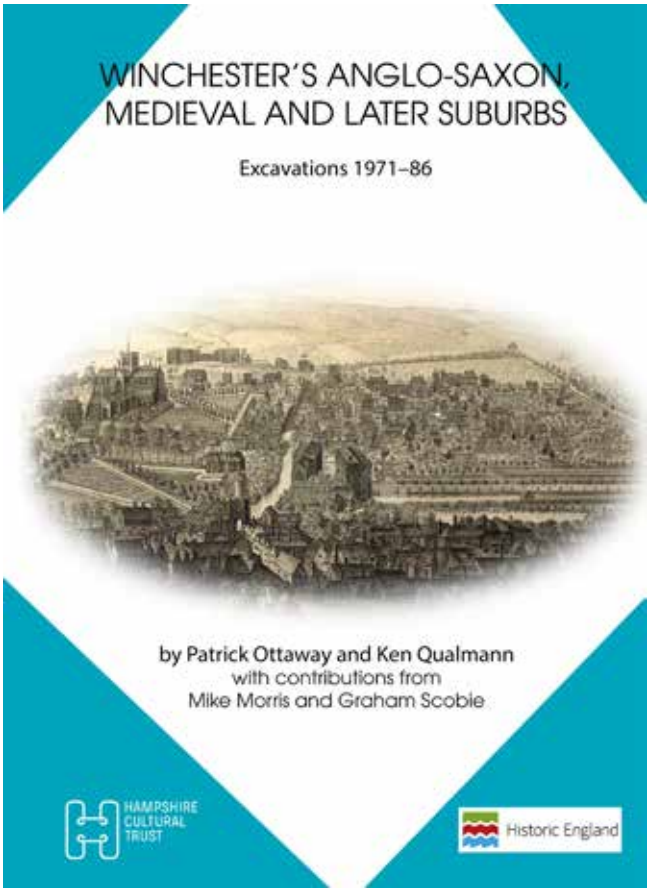
New book New book New book New book

P J Ottaway and K E Qualmann, *The Anglo-Saxon, Medieval and Later Suburbs of Winchester: Excavations 1971-86*, £30 + £4 p&p

This volume is a report on excavations undertaken in Winchester's historic suburbs more than thirty years ago. They produced evidence for the character, development and buildings in various locations over some 1600 years from the end of the Roman era to the nineteenth century.

Also included are specialist reports on the human remains and iron coffin fittings from the medieval Jewish cemetery, and on a clay pipe kiln with an important assemblage of pipes made by a well-documented local entrepreneur.

You can pick up a copy from the City Museum, or call the City Museum 01962 863064 to order and pay for a copy, and a copy will be posted to you.



Previous volumes are also now available at the City Museum.These include:

P J Ottaway, K E Qualmann, H Rees and G D Scobie, T*he Roman Cemeteries and Suburbs of Winchester, Excavations 1971-86*, 2012, £20

Cemetery and settlement in the northern, western and eastern suburbs of Roman Winchester are described, including specialist reports on the human remains and a gazetteer of Roman sites in the suburbs.

D Serjeantson and H Rees (eds.) *Food, Craft and Status in medieval Winchester, The plant and animal remains from the suburbs and city defences* 2009, £15

The volume incorporates reports on large collections of animal bone, as well as a chapter on plant remains and some information from mollusca. Consideration of Winchester's medieval economy and society through time and in relation to other towns and settlements - the food, craft and status of the title - is also offered as a synthesis of all of the evidence.

K Qualmann, H Rees, G Scobie & R Whinney *Oram's Arbour, The Iron Age enclosure at Winchester Vol 1 - Investigations 1950-1999* 2004 £10

Since the 1950s, a long series of excavations and observations have illuminated the character of the Iron Age settlement, which has come to be known as the Oram's Arbour Enclosure.

This book describes in detail the excavations carried out in northern and western parts of the town between 1971 and 1986, and offers a gazetteer of all known prehistoric sites in Winchester.

M Maltby *Feeding a Roman Town, Environmental evidence from excavations in Winchester 1972-1985*, 2010, £15

Provides one of the most comprehensive accounts of animal remains from a Roman town. The report mainly focuses on evidence from the defences and the northern suburb, but also considers other smaller samples of animal bones, mollusca and plant remains.

H Rees, N Crummy, P J Ottaway and G Dunn *Artefacts and Society in Roman and Medieval Winchester, Small finds from the suburbs and defences 1971-1986*, 2008, £20

This examination of nearly 3,000 catalogued objects, sheds light on the origins and development of the Roman and later town, as well as providing fascinating glimpses of everyday life and trade in Winchester over a period of about 1700 years.

Landscape

Editor: Dawn Cansfield
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Connecting people with Hampshire's countryside [1] – Part 3

Malcolm Walford

Recapitulation

In the previous parts I have mapped the process of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act (NPACA) 1949 through Parliament and Hampshire County Council's response to it; Brigadier A C Hughes, the county surveyor, was tasked with producing Definitive Maps for the county. These maps would show all legal rights of way within the county and be supported by written statements that described every rural footpath, bridleway and byway. Parish councillors were required to walk their paths, comment on any problems of access and use and to hold parish meetings when the public would have their opportunity to comment on inclusions, omissions, and the route shown. The parishes then sent their maps to their rural district councils for amalgamation and onward transmission to the headquarters team for scrutiny and comment.

Publication of draft maps

Section 29 of the NPACA guaranteed the right of the public to inspect the draft maps within reasonable hours and at places to be advertised. Notices were placed in local papers and the London Gazette by the clerk to the county council. For example, one was placed on 29 February 1952 notifying the public that draft maps showing the paths and roads used as public paths had been prepared by the Borough of Aldershot, the Urban Districts of Farnborough and Fleet, and in the Rural District of Hartley Wintney with statements containing particulars of them. The notice then gave particulars of where they could be inspected and concluded that (in line with subsection 3 of Section 49) representations or objections to anything contained or omitted should be submitted in writing by 12 July[2].

Hughes reported the status of draft map preparation as at 31 March 1952 in his annual report[3]:

> ***Alton R D*** *– Draft map complete.*
> ***Andover R D*** *– 15 out of 16 parishes had returned their maps.*
> ***Basingstoke R D*** *– 28 out of 34 parishes had returned their maps.*
> ***Droxford R D*** *– 74 objections and representations had been made to the Draft map, namely 20 to omissions and 54 to inclusions. It was therefore necessary for the county council to appoint a person to hear the objections in the first place and Mr F V Barber (4) was appointed and objections to 13 omissions were upheld, 37 objections to inclusions upheld and there were 2 status changes.*
> ***Hartley Wintney R D -*** *Draft map was completed and placed on deposit for four months from 29 February.*
> ***Kingsclere and Whitchurch R D*** *– 7 out of 15 parishes had returned their maps.*
> ***New Forest R D*** *- 7 out of 15 parishes had returned their maps.*
> ***Petersfield R D*** *- Draft map completed and placed on deposit from 29 September 1951. There were a total of 19 (excludes Bramshott parish where the position was unclear) representations of which 10 were to inclusions, 8 to omissions and 1 to status.*
> ***Romsey and Stockbridge R D*** *– 4 out of 28 parishes had returned their maps.*
> ***Ringwood and Fordingbridge RD*** *- 8 out of 16 had returned their maps.*
> ***Winchester R D*** *- 20 out of 34 parishes had returned their maps.*
> *He then gave the status for boroughs and urban districts, most of which had placed their draft maps on deposit.*

Problems could always be expected from rural areas whose large land owners, both old and new, were sure to instruct their land agents or solicitors to scrutinise the draft maps. Amongst the new land owners was the War Department, who for example raised 39 objections to the Alton RD draft map. Mr. Barber[4] was employed by the county council throughout the entire process; he was able to resolve many issues but those he could not went on appeal to Quarter Sessions, about which more later.

Unresolved objections to rights of way on maps

By 31 March 1953 there were still a number of issues outstanding. Provisional maps and statements could not be published until all objections to the draft maps and statements had been heard and resolved; objections to paths shown or not shown on the Provisional map or to the wording of statements had to heard and resolved before the final Definitive Map(s) could be published.

A number of these occurred in the Hartley Wintney area whose district councillors objected to the exclusion of a number of paths from the draft maps[5]. A major one of these was the towing path of the Basingstoke Canal the owners of which had objected to it being shown as a public footpath. In fact, six parish footpaths were involved as the canal passed through Crookham village, Dogmersfield, Greywell, Odiham and Winchfield. The council objected to:

> *"the deletion of the Basingstoke Canal Towing Path on the grounds that it has always been regarded as a public right of way and the public have enjoyed the use thereof for many years. It is understood that the Basingstoke Canal Co. will not be likely in practice to refuse the public permission to use the Towing*

Path but it is thought that such permission may be withdrawn at any time either by the present owners or any future owners of the canal."

This issue continued for several years. The Central Rights of Way Committee (see note A) contacted the Dogmersfield Parish Council in January 1953 offering their assistance which included the supply, if required, of a member of staff to assist the parish council at any public hearing[6]. They had previously supplied "Public Way Evidence Forms" so that parish councils were able to gather information about the public use of a path in a consistent and meaningful manner.

Six years later at the First Quinquennial Review (see note B), in March 1959, G A Wheatley, clerk to the county council, wrote to M Clowes, Dogmersfield parish clerk to provide him with the latest facts on the dispute; the Basingstoke Canal Company had lodged an objection to the inclusion of the tow-path as a public right of way and he had written to all the councils concerned asking whether they would be prepared to produce evidence of public use at the next hearing. He added that the county council would be influenced by the recent Quarter Session hearing that Greywell parish council had established the tow-path in their parish as a public right of way[6].

Mark Clowes' reply stated that two local residents had used the tow-path without being stopped and that there had never been any notices to say it was not a footpath; Mr W.H.T. Wilson of " Dawn", Dogmersfield, had used it from 1906 to 1950 and the landlord of The Queen's Head, Mr G.E. Stone, had used it from 1905 to 1950, the date when usage as a public path was first called in to question[6]. In Eversley's parish records I found a Public Way Evidence Form, completed by a Mr J Holdaway, a gardener living at Fleet and working on the Dogmerfield Estate, who had used the tow-path (Eversley 12) for 73 years for pleasure many times a year and there had never been any "Private" notices nor obstructions, nor had he ever been stopped from using it[6].

Map review status

The County Surveyor's annual report for 1954 showed that much time had been spent dealing with objections to the Draft Maps[7]; Mr F Barber had held a total of 76 hearings to deal with them and in the 1955 report[8] Hughes commented that all the Draft stages had been completed and several appeals to the Minister and to Quarter Sessions had been heard.

Time was passing and the work involved in producing Definitive maps for the county was taking far longer than had been originally intended; the Act was not prescriptive as to the date of completion of the process as long as the Minister was kept informed about delays. In his 1956 report[9] the council was told that consent had been obtained from the Minister to defer for eighteen months the Quinquennial Review (see note C) to allow the remaining Definitive Maps to be published.

The length of this article would run for many more pages if details of objections, by parish or by rural district council, were to be included so I will merely end this section by saying that in his 1956 report Hughes reminded us about the post-war changes to the landscape brought about by government ploughing subsidies; he made the point that, in connection with creating new paths,

Certain areas of an attractive nature exist in the county which, at one time, were easily accessible across open downs but now, owing to cultivation, are either difficult to access or cannot be reached at all.

High Court hearings

The story of Hampshire's efforts to produce a Definitive Map has to include objections to the Draft Map which went all the way to the Court of Appeal at the Royal Courts of Justice on 24 January 1956; this involved Bossington Path No.1. The footpath ran across land owned by Sir Charles Richard Fairey, from Horsebridge Station to Bossington Farm, and he denied that it was a public path[10]. A stile had been erected in 1886 at the junction of the land owned by the railway and that of the lands now owned by Sir Richard Fairey and the path had been used by the public without objection from the then owners since 1885. In 1931 he had told users, other than locals, that they had no right to use the path but, for more than 20 years immediately before 1931, the public had used it without interruption and therefore under Section 1 of the 1932 Rights of Way Act it was deemed to have been a public highway.

At the Quarter Sessions held on 31 October 1955, the judges wanted a ruling as to whether their interpretation of the facts was correct in law. This ruling was upheld at the Court of Appeal.

At the same time, the British Transport Commission, the appellants, had declared on 11 May 1953 that no public right of way existed over two paths (Kings Somborne 6 and Houghton 5) at Horsebridge Station. Both paths met the railway and crossed the lines by a timber level crossing at the north-end of the platform. The timber crossing was the only means provided whereby passengers might cross from the Station yard to the "up" platform. Hampshire County Council, the respondents, argued that the question as to whether the use of the paths by the public as a highway is or is not incompatible with the public or statutory purposes for which the said lands were held was essentially a question of fact. The paths had been used as highways for over 50 years and the appellants had called no evidence to suggest that their use was, or ever had been, incompatible or inconsistent with the objects for which the lands had been invested.

This case was referred to the House of Lords but similar cases existed in other areas of the country. A decision in favour of the respondents, in British Transport Commission v Westmorland County Council, resulted in the withdrawal of all objections to the draft plans for Houghton and King's Somborne and the Definitive map

Council	*Year*	HRO reference
Alton RDC and Alton Urban District (UD)	*1954*	H/CLI/2/1
Andover RDC and Andover Borough	*1957*	H/CLI/2/2
Basingstoke RDC and Basingstoke Borough	*1954*	H/CLI/2/3
Droxford RDC, Fareham UD and Gosport Borough	*1954*	H/CLI/2/4
Hartley Wintney RDC, Aldershot Borough, Farnborough UD and Fleet UD	*1955*	H/CLI/2/5
New Forest RDC and Lymington Borough	*1955*	H/CLI/2/6
Petersfield RDC, Havant and Waterlooville UD (inc. Hayling Island) and Petersfield UD	*1955*	H/CLI/2/7
Ringwood and Fordingbridge RDC and Christchurch Borough	*1957*	H/CLI/2/8
Romsey and Stockbridge RDC and Romsey Borough	*1957*	H/CLI/2/9
Winchester RDC, Winchester City, and Eastleigh Borough	*1957*	H/CLI/2/10
Kingsclere and Whitchurch RDC	*1957*	H/CLI/2/11

could finally be prepared for the RDC [11].

The Definitive Maps

These were produced for the county at various times, some exceeding the original five-year period after which the first Quinquennial Review of the maps should have taken place. The table above indicated the year that the first Definitive maps, bound in cases, were produced.

Conclusion

It had been a long process. The county surveyor and his team, parish councils and urban district councils had spent more than seven years working for the day when they fulfilled their responsibilities laid down by the NPACA by producing the Definitive maps for Hampshire's nearly 2900 miles of paths and tracks. In future, changes to the route of a path or its extinguishment could only be achieved by due legal process; paths could be added to the maps if sufficient evidence was produced or if a district council or the county council deemed that it was in the public interest; if they could not get a voluntary agreement from the landowner to dedicate, under Section 40 they were given compulsory powers to create a public right of way.

At long last the Ordnance Survey could produce maps which showed the various categories of legal rights of way and these first appeared on their Pathfinder series. The public could now, with confidence, go out into the countryside, armed with a map on which paths were clearly defined and which were signposted and maintained by the county council, to enjoy Hampshire's landscapes.

Notes

A This committee was formed to monitor definitive map procedures and represented national organisations, including the British Horse Society, Camping and Caravan Club, Youth Hostels Association, Open Spaces Society, Council for the Preservation of Rural England, Cyclist's Touring Club and Ramblers' Association.

B The NPACA Section 33 requires the authority who prepared the definitive map and statement to conduct periodic reviews. Although the time period was not prescribed in the Act, it was subsequently decided by the Minister that these should be held every five years from the issue of the first Definitive Map. Later on, this decision was changed to allow regular updating of the maps by Definitive Map Modification Orders.

C By comparison, West Sussex County Council had been able to complete the Definitive Map process by 1953, the majority of rural district councils by the end of 1952. (WSRO - AM 796 – on shelves).

References

1 Slogan of the Hampshire County Council countryside Service.
2 HRO – 35M91/PX28 – Mattingley parish council – folder of correspondence re footpaths.
3 HRO – HPUB/SY2/1/34 – County Surveyor's report for the year ending 31 March 1952.
4 Hampshire County Council – council proceedings 26 November 1956 – report of the death of Mr Frederick Viccars Barber, clerk to the council 1924 to 1946. In the author's private collection.
5 HRO – 59M76/DDC194/4 – Hartley Wintney RDC file relating to Basingstoke canal.
6 HRO - 59M76/DD195/1 – Hartley Wintney RDC file re Basingstoke Canal 1959-60.
7 HRO - HPUB/SY2/1/5 – County surveyor's report for the year ended 31 March 1954.
8 HRO – HPUB/SY2/1/6 – County surveyor's report for the year ended 31 March 1955.
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The Origins of Romsey and the role of its waterways

Mike Broderick

To follow up on the Landscape Section Conference on Romsey, members were given the opportunity by the Romsey Local History Society (RLHS) to walk along the Fishlake. The morning was led by Karen Anderson, a Romsey historian and archaeologist who has undertaken much research into this stream. The walk started near its source and ended just before the centre of the town.

The main branch of the River Test flows to the west of Romsey, but there are numerous waterways through the old town. The Fishlake is the most significant of these; it is a man-made stream that takes water from the Test, to the north of the town near Greatbridge, and returns to it at the south of the town near Middlebridge.

The Fishlake is an important example of early canal construction – pre-Norman at least - and it brought water to the centre of historic Romsey as well as powering the Town Mill for hundreds of years.

Fig 1: The Test near the beginning of the Fishlake

Karen began with an explanation of the geology. The Test flows across its flood plain where alluvial deposits have built up. In this part of the Test valley there are river terraces; to the west is a small area to the north of Greatbridge; to the east is a much larger area of terrace which, further south from the beginning of the Fishlake, provided a relatively dry site for Romsey. The terraces were the flood plain of the river during the glacial periods; since then, the river has eroded the valley floor leaving some areas as higher ground forming these terraces.

At one time, it was thought that the Fishlake was a natural feature but Karen explained that though it began on the present floodplain it soon flowed across the terrace which could not happen naturally. At the beginning of the Fishlake, the water flows in a raised bed with banks either side to contain the water; core samples have been taken of these banks and revealed that they were constructed largely from chalk. The chalk would have been brought to the site from the north.

Why was it built? While the Tadburn flows to the south of Romsey there were no natural streams through Romsey. Documentary evidence states that the Fishlake was in existence in 1300; however, Karen suggested that a Saxon Charter of 970, when land was granted to Romsey Abbey by King Edgar, may indicate it was already there. The Fishlake is not named in the charter but one of the waymark points could indicate it was already there.

This early date was supported by evidence from Winchester, one of Alfred's burghs, which grew as the supply of running water was developed. The Fishlake would have had a number of benefits:

- water supply
- power for water mills where the level drops markedly at the southern end of the terrace, e.g. Town Mill
- transport
- waste removal, e.g. tanneries

Fig 2: The embanked Fishlake with lower ground to the right (west)

What's in a name? Fishlake – lake was an Old English term for a stream; this matches the meaning, given in The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names (4th Ed.), for Fishlake, in the West Riding of Yorkshire: it is explained as deriving from '*fisc-lacu*' meaning fish stream.

Fig 3: Possible water meadows to the west of the Fishlake

We walked along the raised bank southwards towards Romsey. To the west were examples of water meadows, though not all members of the RLHS are in agreement that these were managed examples.

At the back of the industrial estate (grid ref: SU361221) a sluice has been built to enable the level of water in the Fishlake to be managed so that the town will be much less liable to flooding. Near the same point another watercourse has been culverted underneath the Fishlake.

Fig 4: The reduced Fishlake to the south of the sluice

Around 200 metres to the south of the sluice the course changes from a raised water channel, with banks on either side, to a water course in a cutting. This would have been related to the need to keep the gradient at a constant fall to ensure the flow of the water.

Why was it thought it was a natural feature? This related to its winding course from the point where it is diverted from the Test. Its starting point, some distance from Romsey, was chosen as a being a place where the level of the river was about the level of the town thereby making it possible for the water to flow.

Why was it winding? This, it was suggested, was to lengthen its course so that its gradient would be relatively gentle; if the gradient were steeper, it could have increased erosion in times of higher water thereby endangering the structure of the Fishlake. The Fishlake was surveyed in 1807 and the water levels were noted along its course. The levels showed that there was a constant steady low-level gradient along the length of its course.

The Landscape Section would like to thank Karen, in particular, for leading this walk. These thanks also extend to other members of the RLHS, especially Phoebe Merrick who co-coordinated this visit along with our trip to the historic centre of Romsey on April 28th 1984.

The Bishop's luxuries in East Meon

By Michael Blakstad, East Meon History Group

Introduction

In 1986 Edward Roberts published in this journal a study of the fishponds in Hampshire owned by the Bishops of Winchester between 1150 and 1400[1] and in 1988 a second article, on the Bishop's Deer Parks[2]. Both were sources of luxury for the nobility. Edward had discovered evidence of both in East Meon, though he was uncertain about the location of any fishpond. Since 2016, the village's History Group has been researching the history of farming in the hundred, or manors, or parish of East Meon and have been able to supplement Edward's documentary evidence through field work and have established the most likely location for at least one fishpond, in the tithing of Oxenbourne, and possible sites for three others. We have also extended the history of East Meon Park into later centuries when it became a farm whilst retaining its hunting tradition.

The Bishop's wealth

Peter des Roches, Bishop of Winchester from 1204 – 1236, was one of the richest men in the country. He held over 50 manors and boroughs scattered across the southern counties, from which he received not only the produce of diocesan land farmed in demesne by serfs and rent from tenant farmers, but also the greater tithes from estates, including East Meon, where the Bishop was also rector. He was also Lord Chamberlain and held ecclesiastical offices in France. As Edward wrote, *the abundant income from his possessions allowed the Bishop to live on an aristocratic scale, enjoying luxuries appropriate to the highest nobility.*[3]

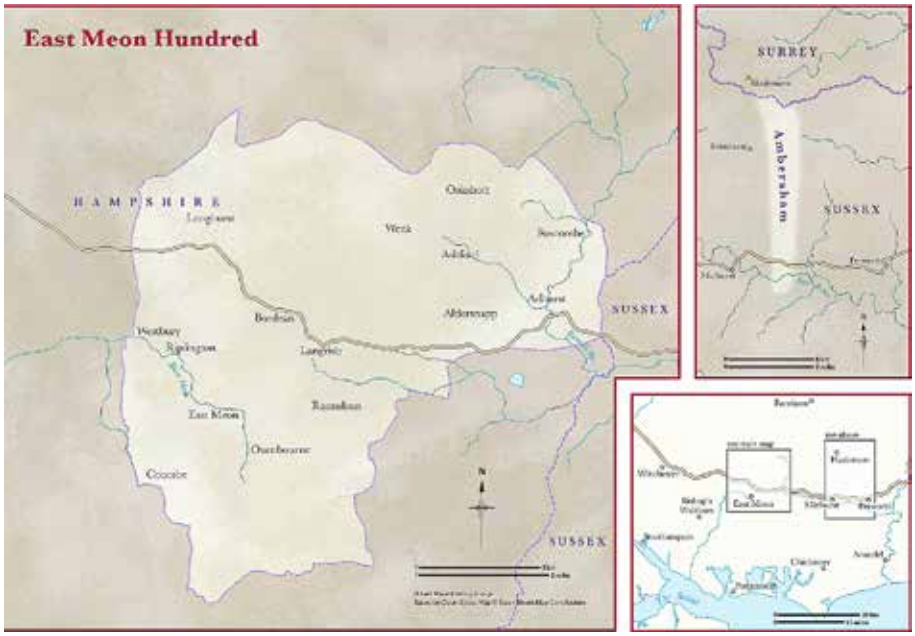
The Bishop was Lord of both Menes Manerium and Menes Ecclesia, the second a smaller manor comprising lands farmed 'in demesne'. Together they formed the largest of his Hampshire estates; today's Court Hall was built in 1395 but an earlier hall preceded it and the bishops probably hosted hunting parties, while his steward held courts leet twice yearly and its curia comprised farm buildings including the tithe barn. The pipe roll of 1209/10 records that the reeve of Meon Manor delivered 'summa remanens £64. 0s 21d' to the Bishop's palace at Wolvesey and the reeve of Menes Ecclesia 'summa £30. 12s 8d'[4], in today's money an annual net profit of nearly £200,000. Des Roches' period as Bishop of Winchester coincided with a prolonged period of good weather and high yields from his estates. He could well afford to invest in the parish and was probably responsible for the addition of the Lady Chapel at All Saints Church[5]. He also spent conspicuously on luxuries for himself and his guests.

In the Middle Ages, most fish came from the sea and were salted or cured; eating fish was regarded as a penance, hence the Church's ban on eating meat on Fridays or during Lent. Fresh-water fish were a delicacy bred in a handful of vivaria, ponds designed for keeping perch, bream, roach and pike. These were owned and managed by nobility or royalty and the

fish reserved for special occasions. Hampshire fishponds ranged in size, 'from no more than an acre … up to the 100 acre Frensham Great Pond.'[6]

Fishponds

Although the pipe roll of 1208/9 records that des Roches built a 'new pond' here to breed fresh fish, it gives no indication of its location. There are several references to fishponds in East Meon, but Edward Roberts concluded that 'its position is unknown … unlikely to have been more than a few acres since no dam remains to be seen'.

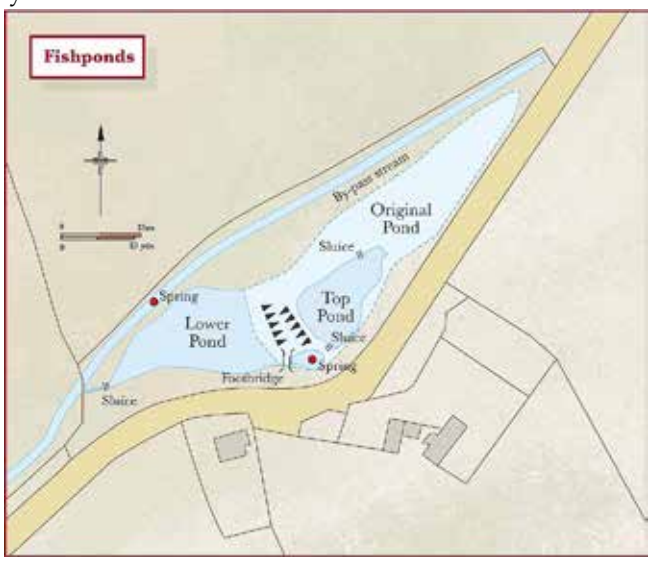


Map 1 The medieval Hundred of East Meon, which comprised two manors, Menes Manerium and Menes Ecclesia. It extended to the border of Sussex and beyond, including the tithing of Ambersham.

The History Group's research examined the tithing of Oxenbourne which lies to the south east of the village of East Meon.[7] On the outskirts of the medieval settlement is a sixteenth century yeoman's house which carries the name 'Fishponds'; next to it is a pond, too small in itself to have been a vivarium but with sluices and an upper pond whose banks suggest that the combined ponds might have been much larger. We have worked with Edward to establish whether this was the site of the Bishop's fishpond in East Meon.

'Fishponds' is the name given to the house alongside the two ponds, originally a 16th century farmhouse, which lies on the outskirts of the medieval settlement of Oxenbourne. Does the name indicate that this was originally the Bishop's vivarium? Such names are often modern but East Meon's Tithe Apportionments survey of 1851 lists 'Fishponds Paddock' at this location and as far back as 1567 a Rental survey records that Alice Suggatt held a messuage and 4 acres in Oxenbourne vocat Fishewers or 'fish weir'.[8]

Vivaria tended to be constructed close to the source of a river or stream, because the water is purer. Fishponds is fed directly by a spring fed by water running off the fields; its waters then form a tributary of the River Meon. The source of the Meon is nearby and might itself have been the site of a vivarium, as might Lower Farm, half a mile downstream, which has evidence of earthworks to widen the stream and form a sizeable pond. Finally, there is a sizeable hollow in the field a quarter-mile downstream of Fishponds, next to Giant's Cottage, which might have held a vivarium. Four possibilities in all, each much smaller than the Bishop's other vivaria in Hampshire and there may have been more than one. Smaller ponds were often linked in a string (or 'flight') of vivaria, and East Meon might have had two such flights, one on the River Meon and the other at Oxenbourne.

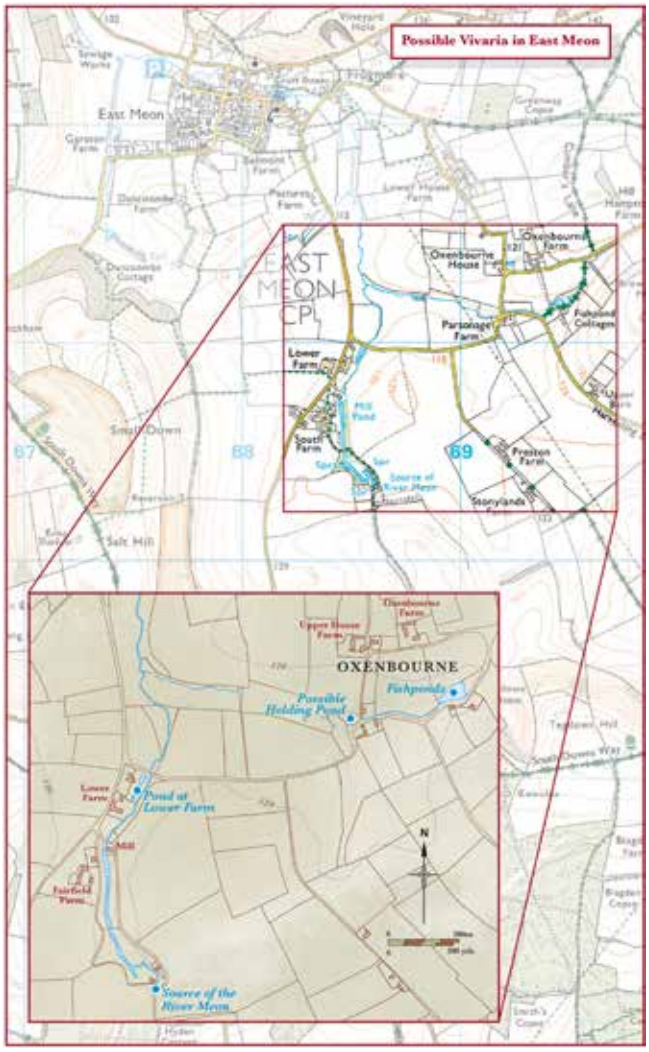


Map 2. Probable layout of the Fishponds vivarium

Fishponds today shows some traces of having been a vivarium. The two ponds were probably a single pond

Fig 1 Main pond at Fishponds

Fig 2. Upper pond (Photo Peter Head)



Map 3. Possible sites for vivaria in East Meon

Fig 3. Medieval illustration of seine-net fishing in vivarium

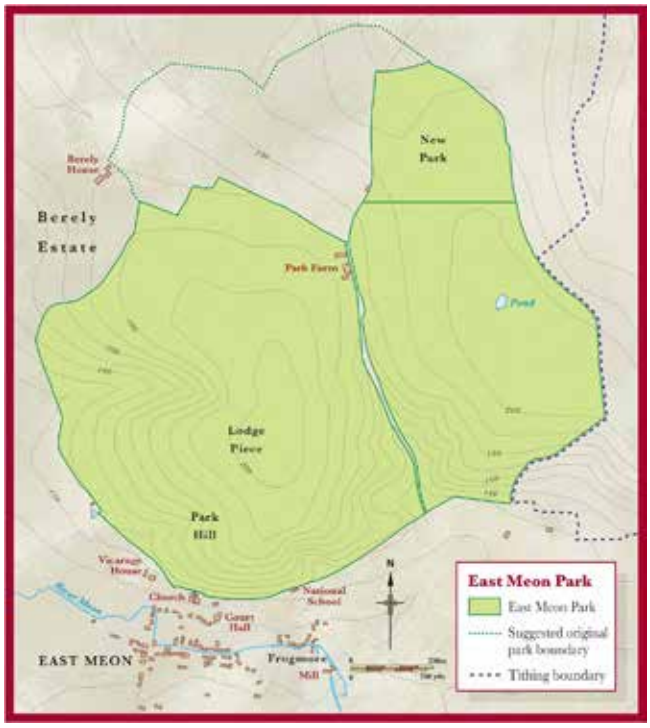
whose water came up to the level of today's fence. Centuries of silt have filled much of the area originally under water; we know that silting was a problem from the start; in 1231 it is recorded that the vivarium was 'broken' (drained) and five feet of mud dug out in 1244, ten men spent 40 days carrying mud away on stretchers and twelve wheelbarrows; Master Nicholas, the Bishop's fisherman, supervised the operation[9]. While the pond was being cleared, the fish were stored in a smaller pond, or servatorium, while a bypass stream diverted the water; wattle hurdles or sluices prevented the fish from escaping. The bypass stream also diverted flood water.

When a royal visit or an important feast day approached, fishermen from the coast would often be imported to help with the catch, for which a long seine-net was taken out by boat then brought back in an arc to the shore. Most episcopal ponds were within a day's journey by cart to the Bishop's palace at Wolvesey; East Meon's were 17 miles away and probably at the limit. The fish were wrapped in wet grass and carried alive in sacks so that they were fresh for the feast.

In 1240, Henry III commanded that the ponds at Alresford, Bishop's Waltham and Menes were to be fished without delay, the pike salted and others put in pane (paste) and sent to Westminster in time for Christmas celebrations[10]. The occupant of the substantial 16th century house overlooking the Oxenbourne vivarium, now named Fishponds, was probably a yeoman farmer; his predecessors may have been responsible for minding the pond but its management lay in the hands of the Bishop's fisherman. It is unlikely that any resident of East Meon ever (legally) tasted the fresh fish bred in its vivaria.

East Meon Park

Edward Roberts suggests that the most common reason for the Bishops of Winchester to visit East Meon was for his guests to hunt deer in the Park. "The Court



Map 4. East Meon Park in the 13th century (21st century buildings in red)

House was a pleasant rural retreat where, with a small 'riding household', the Bishop could entertain chosen companions. Medieval piety frowned upon the clergy's enjoyment of hunting, but scruples were unlikely to have troubled worldly prelates like Bishop Peter des Roches".[11] He established a 'new park' on the hills to the north of East Meon village in 1224/5; by 1250, all the Bishop's palaces had their deer parks.[12]

Map 4 shows the probable extent of East Meon Park, stretching across both sides of 'Park Lane'. The bishops' palace at East Meon (the predecessor of today's Court Hall) served as a hunting lodge for the Bishop and his guests, for whom the deer park was a source of both pleasure and venison. On the commanding height of Lodge Piece there was probably a keeper's (or 'parker's) lodge; in 1367/8 this is listed as a simple hall house and stable from which he could keep watch for the poachers who presented a constant threat to the

Fig 4 19th century engraving of the embankment at Merdon Park

Bishop's deer. Entry 94 in the 1567 Rental lists a 'cot. and curt. vocat Parkers', red 1s'.[13].

The area would have been enclosed by banks (those at another park, at Merdon, Fig 4, were described as 'colossal'). At nearby Bishop's Sutton, it took twenty carts sixteen days just to fetch wood to build the fence, and a further ten to build the fence. Five carpenters took twelve weeks making park gates and deer leaps. The Bishop and his guests would either have shot arrows at driven deer or have chased them on horseback. King John hunted in Hampshire in 1208 and is believed to have stayed at Court Hall.

In the absence of royalty, the hunt was conducted either by professional hunt servants or by knights from the Bishop's household. 'Fewterers' took charge of

Fig 5. Medieval hunting scene

greyhounds and 'berners' of brachet hounds.

Three species of deer – the red, the roe and the fallow – ware recorded in the pipe rolls, and their numbers were carefully managed by culling and, when it was necessary to cross-breed deer to improve stock, by interchange between episcopal park. Another attraction was hawking and mews were built for goshawks at the Court Hall in 1248/9; it is recorded that the Bishop's goshawk trainer visited East Meon in 1251/2. Rabbit warrens, or coney garths, were often situated within parks and, during the fourteenth century, rabbits seem to have become a significant part of the bishops' diet. It is recorded in 1318 that sheep grazed in East Meon Park; horses and cows were kept in most of the bishops' Hampshire parks and their woodland was fully exploited for charcoal, firewood and timber, while pigs grazed on the mast (acorns and other food of the forest floor).

Commonwealth & Restoration

During the tumultuous years of the Civil War and Restoration, the estates of the Diocese of Winchester were first confiscated, then restored; during the Commonwealth, Bishop John Curle was deposed as Bishop of Winchester and died in 1647; in 1660 Brian Duppa was restored as Bishop and as Lord of the Manors of East Meon. Under both regimes, the estates were allocated to laymen who had supported one side or the other. In fact, Sir William Lewis of Bordean emerges as 'Keeper of East Meon Park' both in a Parliamentary Survey of 1647 and in Diocesan records of 1661[14].

Fig 6. Sir William Lewis of Bordean.

Sir William was the grandson of a Brecon mercer who had inherited a Welsh estate of £600 a year and then married a Hampshire widow and leased Bordean House from the Bishop of Winchester, perhaps because the rent was not excessive. He was a devout Presbyterian and initially supported Cromwell;

he entered Parliament and in 1642 had been appointed governor of Portsmouth. He raised troops when the parliamentary army camped in East Meon in 1644 but fell foul of 'Pride's Purge' in 1648 and subsequently took a prominent role in preparing for the Restoration. Lewis' title of Keeper of the Park refers to his tenancy of what was now Park Farm; it is unlikely that deer were still bred for hunting and a substantial farmhouse was built at around this time. However, the sporting tradition established by the bishops continues to this day.

Conclusion

We worked with Edward Roberts to research further his references to East Meon in his two studies of Bishop des Roches' investment in medieval luxuries, fresh fish and deer hunting. We believe we have located the site of one or more vivaria in the parish; subsequent centuries saw Fishponds completely silted over, although excavation by its current owners has partially restored them. East Meon Park has continued its sporting tradition: in the 19th century, Henry Barnard of Park Farm kept a pack of harrier hounds; when he died the neighbouring Bereleigh Estate acquired most of his land. Bereleigh was described in 1905 as 'one of the prettiest and most attractive small Sporting, Residential & Agricultural Estates in the South of England' and Park Farm as a 'Very Attractive Sporting Farm'. To this day game birds are bred on the estate and shooting parties are entertained at Bereleigh House, the 21st century equivalent, perhaps, of Bishop des Roches and his aristocratic guests.

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Local History

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The Murder of Elizabeth Harrison: A Local Legend Explored

Janet Hird

Colourful legends add spice to local history but can they contribute to it? A tale of scorned love, murder and execution surrounds the death of Elizabeth Harrison in the parish of Wymering, now part of Portsmouth, who died on 7 August 1772. The legend portrayed Elizabeth as past the flush of youth when she fell passionately in love with a local farmer's son. He tired of her persistent attention, shot and killed her and was hanged at Wymering from a tree for his crime.[1] This was fuelled by lines from her gravestone in the churchyard of St Peter and St Paul, exhorting 'All you my Friends that this Way passeth by, Observe the adjacent field their [sic] shot was I.' She had suffered a violent death but was it murder and does the legend have any historical basis? What story emerges from the contemporary records?

The incident was carried in several newspapers as far away as Leeds and Manchester. There were two different accounts of the events on the night of Thursday 6 August 1772 but in essentials they agreed—high spirits had resulted in tragedy. In the most commonly repeated report some gentlemen's servants (male and female) after dancing in a barn decided to frighten a labourer who lived alone in a nearby house. They took hand bells and other things to make a noise and went to his house. The man kept a gun which he loaded with swan shot and threatened to shoot them. At the same time two lady's servants, who had nothing to do with the revelry or the participants, arrived to see what the matter was. When the man opened fire on the group he hit the maid in the face, killing her instantly (although her tombstone states she died on 7 August).[2] In the other account, carried by a single source, the merry-making, by some young men and women, took place in a meadow near a cottage. When they refused to leave the man living in the cottage loaded a musket, shot among them and later showed no remorse for killing the unnamed victim.[3] The murderer, Stephen Burges, was arrested and, following an inquest, was charged with the wilful murder of Elizabeth Harrison.[4] At the Winchester assizes the following year he was found guilty but not condemned to death. He was to be branded instead.[5]

How trustworthy are the newspaper reports? The incident was reported by a correspondent from Portsmouth on 9 August, after the coroner's inquest, so may contain details raised in court, such as her injuries. Unfortunately the inquest records do not survive so what can we learn from other local sources to help determine the veracity of the reports? Fortunately Wymering's parish registers and accounts, local wills and land records can be searched for evidence.

Who were the main protagonists? Elizabeth Harrison and her companion were described as a 'lady's servants, a maid and the coachman', so this was a wealthy household where a carriage was kept.[6] This, and the location of the murder close to the church, points toward their employment at Wimering House (today known as Wymering Manor). It was the residence of Mrs Elizabeth Harris, the wealthy widow of the late vicar of Wymering and rector of Widley, Richard Harris.[7] He had left his extensive Wymering estate to his widow for her lifetime and she remained at Wimering House until her death in 1785.[8]

The murderer Stephen Burges or Burgess was, according to the legend, the son of the farmer at Wymering Farm. This was the farm closest to the site of the murder and immediately to the east. The Pittis family had been tenants of Wymering Farm for more than 20 years and continued farming there until 1886.[9] Stephen Burges was a 'labourer' but, unusually for a labourer, he lived alone in a house (or cottage) and paid poor rates on a property assessed at £3 10s.[10] He also had a gun (named as a musket in one of the reports) and was able to write his name when he was a witness at a wedding by licence in 1769.[11] His punishment on conviction also suggests he was found guilty of manslaughter rather than murder, so were there mitigating factors or people to speak on his behalf?[12] If, as one account reports, he was singled out for some 'sport' in the middle of the night he may have been regarded as different from other labourers or was the butt of local resentment for some reason. Could he have been the farm steward for the manor farm? Mrs Harris would have needed someone to run it and his house was on her estate. Or perhaps he was a minor customs official. The shoreline of Portsmouth Harbour was close and smuggling was a common activity along the coast. These remain hypothetical occupations until further evidence comes to light.

The hamlet of Wymering was surrounded by arable farmland so who were the servants at liberty to dance late into the night on a summer weekday at harvest time? Cobbett claimed the harvest on this part of Portsdown was the earliest in England. The harvest generally was early that year and may already have ended at Wymering, however they were called 'gentlemen's servants' suggesting they were not agricultural workers.[13] The hand bells they used would have been kept in the church so perhaps the vicar's servants were among the revellers. In nearby Cosham there were several large inns and businesses at the junction of the busy London to Portsmouth and Chichester to Cosham turnpikes. The parish was also popular with dockyard officials and Portsmouth's naval and military officers, including those from nearby

Hilsea Barracks. The gentry estates at Southwick and Purbrook Park were also within reach. Were the servants taking advantage of their employers' absence for the season at Southampton or summer entertainments at Winchester? The evidence suggests the servants would have come from some of the parish's business and professional households rather than the farms. Further details are few. Although the coachman was seriously injured he survived and was reportedly recovering by the end of the month.[14] Following his conviction Stephen Burges no longer paid parish poor rates. He remained in the parish however and was buried in Wymering churchyard in 1780.[15] Unlike his victim, whose grave was marked with a large headstone, his resting place is unknown.

How did the legend arise? Several features resemble an incident in 1826 which, although it concerned a Wymering man called Davey, occurred in Brighton.[16] Davey was engaged to marry a Miss Hartwell but she changed her mind immediately before the wedding. Armed with two pistols and greatly agitated Davey confronted her on what should have been their wedding day. In a struggle with a servant he discharged one pistol without injuring Miss Hartwell. At his trial she testified that he had not meant to harm her. Davey came from a 'respectable family' in Cosham and families of that name were both innkeepers and butchers at Cosham.[17] The Portsmouth based Hampshire Telegraph did not report the incident and the trial report in the Hampshire Chronicle omitted where Davey came from. Of the local newspapers only the Southampton Town and County Herald carried the full details.[18] It is to be supposed that the Davey family would have been keen to avoid gossip but the news could have circulated in the local inns and shops. It is plausible that the elements of spurned love and a gunshot were eventually attached to Elizabeth Harrison's death, rather than to the unfortunate Davey and his family. The desire to tell a good tale would lead to the legend as recounted by Mrs Davies in 1906, long after the real events were forgotten.

The colourful legend is not borne out by the records but Elizabeth Harrison was murdered in 1772. Her tragic death as revealed in the newspapers of the time gives a human perspective on Wymering's society and economy at the time. The legend is a fiction but the original story can take its place in the history of the parish.

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Mr John Kemp-Welch JP 1810-1885: Commerce and Congregationalism

David Denison

Born on 23 June 1810 in Poole, it had been the father of John Kemp-Welch (hereafter JK-W), Martin Kemp-Welch, who had first added 'Welch' to the family surname in 1795. It seems that a maternal uncle of Martin's had been a 'Welch' and had 'suggested' the addition.[1] In those times such a 'suggestion' almost always went along with a lucrative inheritance. There had evidently been both Kemp and Welch families on the Isle of Wight. This geography may account for JK-W spending at least part of his school-days in Southsea looking out to the Isle of Wight across the Solent. The earliest confirmation of this comes from a press report of the laying of the foundation stone of Christ Church Congregational Church on the corner of Ashburton Road and Kent Road in the new, but growing, resort of Southsea, by JK-W on Thursday 3 November 1870 at 3pm.[2] In his address JK-W spoke of his boyhood school-days in Southsea and having to walk to Portsea three times every Sunday to attend a Congregational church. Little else is known about his early life. Not being a member of the Church of England would, in those days, have probably prevented him from being accepted at either a major public school or later at Oxford or Cambridge.

Lack of family funding would not have been an issue since on 1 June 1834, aged only 24, JK-W then a wine merchant in Bath and his partner, Mr William Evill, aged 44 but a retired prosperous silversmith in

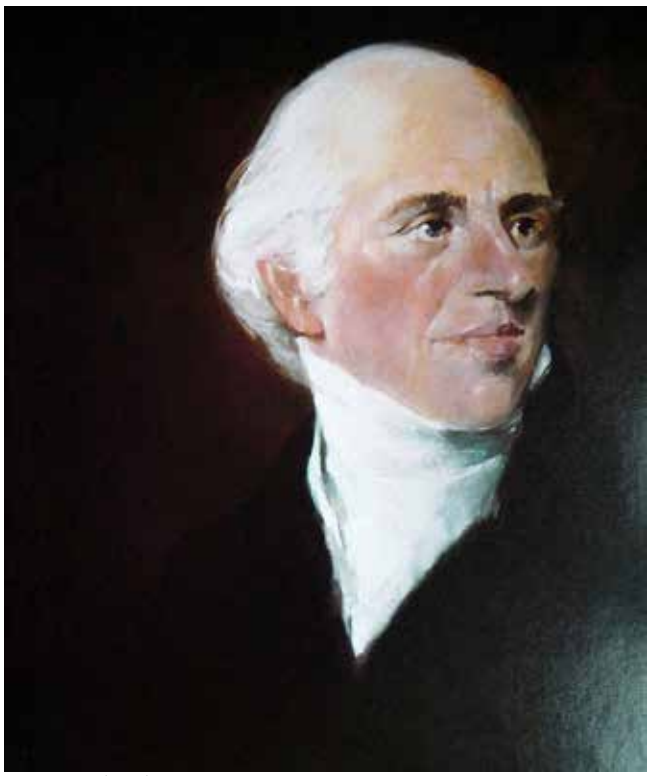


Fig 1. Jacob Schweppe

Bath and also from a Congregational family, bought the carbonated drinks business, then known as J Schweppe & Co. from Mr R A Sparkes with JK-W having the majority two-thirds shareholding. Although initially founded by Jacob Schweppe (Fig. 1) in 1783, when he perfected a process for manufacturing carbonated mineral water in Geneva, by 1834 the business bought by JK-W had grown substantially in England, with branch factories in Bristol, Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Derby.

In the years from 1831 to 1833 the company had even been supplying mineral water to the household of HM King William IV, which may be how JK-W through his contacts in the wine trade had become aware of the company. Indeed, the business had already changed hands more than once and even in 1798, with annual profits of £1,200, had been valued at £3,000,[3] thought to be of such a low value due to the Napoleonic wars (France had invaded the then province of Geneva) but still a price equal to about £354,000 in 2016 (according to the Bank of England inflation adjuster). Mr Joseph Schweppe retired completely from the business in 1799. The value placed upon JK-W's 1834 purchase is not known but it would have been a substantial sum for a 24 year-old to raise without family help.

In 1836 Schweppes (as the company was by then known) received its first formal royal warrant from HRH Duchess of Kent and HRH Princess Victoria, soon to become Queen Victoria. It also gained substantial prestige when it was granted a catering concession for the Great Exhibition of 1851 albeit for a 'brand sponsorship fee' (one of the first in history) of £5,500 (worth about £704,000 in 2016).[4] Schweppes began to introduce new product lines in the second half of the century and in the 1870s started marketing ginger ale. Tonic water, now in 2017 its most famous product, also appeared at about this time in response to a demand

Fig 2. A Schweppe's advertisement of 1885

from those British returning from India who had developed a taste for the solution of quinine, sugar and water they had drunk there as a malaria preventative (Fig. 2). T6his all helped JK-W to become a very wealthy man (Fig. 3).

On 28 March 1838 JK-W married Miss Maria Ransford Cooper at St Mary's Bathwick outside Bath.[5] In 1868 he purchased, as a family home, the Sopley Park estate, near Christchurch, which at the time was still in Hampshire (Figs 4 & 5).[6] He also proved to be a very generous benefactor, especially with respect to Congregational causes, such as the one in the neighbouring village of Ripley, while at the previously mentioned laying of the foundation stone for the Congregational church at Southsea in 1870 he offered

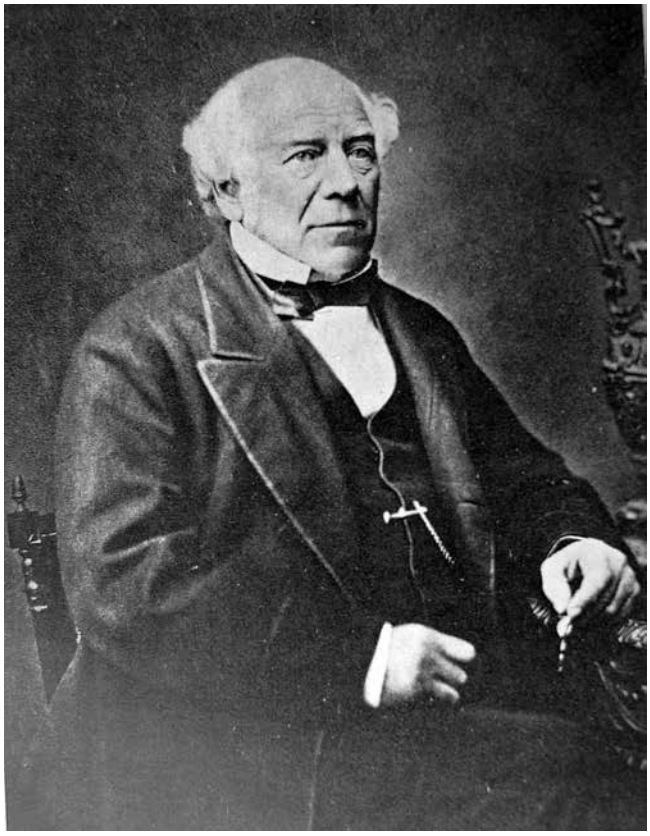


Fig. 3: John Kemp-Welch

£50 to church funds, and later the same afternoon increased his gift to £100 (worth about £10,090 in 2016). The total cost of building the church was reported to be £3,000 (about £327,000 in 2016). JK-W used a specially made silver trowel for the ceremony which had engraved on it an 'appropriate inscription'.[7]

JK-W died on 28 January 1885, the same year that Schweppes introduced a carbonated lemonade. His will

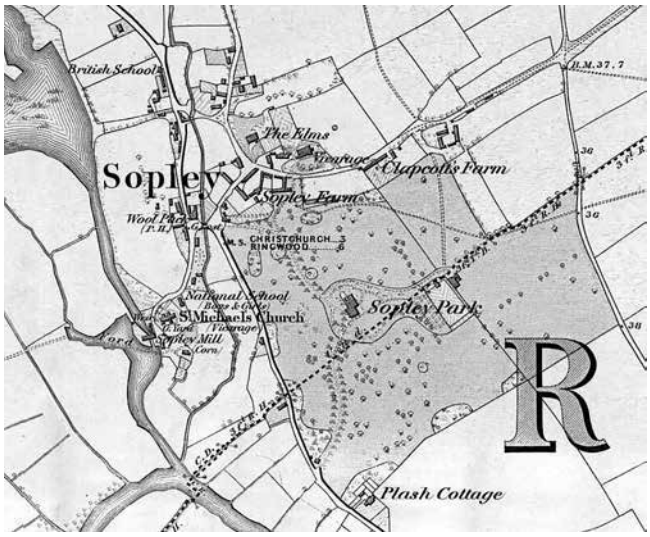


Fig. 4: Extract from the 6-inch Ordnance Survey map of 1872 showing the Sopley Park estate

Fig. 5: The house at Sopley Park (HRO 130M93/323)

showed an estate of £715,144 6s. 5d. (worth about £84 million in 2016). Maria Ransford Kemp-Welch, JK-W's widow, died at Sopley later the same year on 20 May 1885, and according to her will (filed by Stanley Kemp-Welch one of her sons) left an estate of £6,873 3s. 2d. (worth about £810,000 in 2016). JK-W bequeathed his shares in the company to his five sons, Charles Durant (Fig. 6), Stanley, William, Henry and John, and to his nephew James Kemp-Welch.

Such was the company's success during the Victorian era that it 'went public', via the Stock Exchange, in 1897. In a history of the company, 'the exceptional development of the House of Schweppes' was largely credited to the 'business acumen' of JK-W.[8] That said, as already noted, JK-W's commercial prowess and consequent wealth was complemented by his generosity and a religious sensibility, both of which were highlighted in an appreciation of his life published in *The Congregationalist* for 1885:

> *One [i.e. JK-W] who is thus known as the 'succourer of many', whose name is a synonym not only for righteousness but for benevolence—who is not content to heap up riches, knowing not who shall gather, but who scattereth with free and liberal hand—is a witness for the Lord, in whose name he does it all, and to whom he desires that all the glory should be given.*

Charles Durant Kemp-Welch, drawn by Lucy Kemp-Welch

Fig. 6: Charles Durant Kemp-Welch

> *Among this noble band of Christian workers and givers, there were few who occupied a more honourable position or who enjoyed more of the esteem of all than [JK-W]. He was not a speaker, and if he had little of the gift which fits a man for public life, he had still less of the desire which urges some into it. He was by temperament as well as by principle a modest man, who sought rather to veil his good deeds than to allow them to be dragged before the public.*
>
> *A gentle man in all his instincts and habits, he studied the feelings of others, and never more so than when he was about to do them some act of kindness. In public charities, he was specially interested in the seamen and in orphans, and in educational work in general. Of religious societies, he was, perhaps, specially attached to the London Missionary and the British and Foreign Bible Society, while the ministers of our own churches had peculiar reason to be grateful for his wise administration of the Pastors' Retiring Fund, which the secretary tells me was enriched to the extent of ten to fifteen thousand pounds [worth about £1.5 million in 2016] in consequence of the financial skill with which he managed its investments, thus making his remarkable business faculty available for a great religious work. But in all that he did in these fields, one of his chief cares was to avoid a parade of liberality. A few years ago he made an offer anonymously (the secretary alone knowing the secret) to give one-third of all the debts on the Congregational chapels in Hampshire—the county in which he was always interested, and where during recent years he had his country house—on condition that the whole was liquidated. The total sum was about £10,000; but one result of his remaining anonymous was that most of the churches applied to him for help, and as in most cases he met the request, he was, in fact, a considerable contributor to the two-thirds which had to be raised independently. It was a great and good work to do, and one specially necessary in a county where so many of*

Fig. 7: Henry Evill Kemp-Welch

the churches are in poor agricultural districts.[9]

It is interesting that, notwithstanding his natural reserve, JK-W was clearly a very astute businessman, both in his own interests and those of others. What then happened to the company following JK-W's death? It was Henry Evill, William Kemp-Welch's son, who succeeded JK-W as Chairman and held this post at the time of the public offering when both Charles Durant and Henry Evill Kemp-Welch (Fig. 7) had

Fig. 8: Brian Kemp-Welch

Fig. 9: Brian Kemp-Welch (second from the right) with the Duke and Duchess of York at the British Empire Exhibition

almost equal shares.[10] Henry Evill later handed over the chairmanship to Charles Durant. In 1914 Charles Durant's son, Brian Kemp-Welch (Figs 8 & 9), was appointed Managing Director and in 1916 Chairman. In 1925 Brian accompanied the Duke and Duchess of York, later HM King George VI and HM Queen Elizabeth, around the British Empire Exhibition, Wembley.

By 1928 net profits were £173,000 and the company's market valuation was £1.88 million (equal to about £108 million in 2016). In 1940 Brian retired but remained a director until 1950. The next in line was Captain George Kemp-Welch, Grenadier Guards, who had a double blue from Cambridge (but no degree), played for the MCC and had been captain of the Warwickshire cricket team.[11] He had been appointed a director in 1936 having married Diana Baldwin, the divorced eldest daughter of Stanley Baldwin, in 1934. On 18 June 1944 whilst at a memorial service in Wellington Barracks (next to Buckingham Palace) one of the most powerful of the V-I flying bombs hit the chapel killing over 100 people. George's body was not found for three days. George's twin-brother Lt-Col. Kemp-Welch (good Cambridge degree and an OBE) apparently did not enter the business. Thus, when Brian Kemp-Welch died in 1950, there were to be no more Kemp-Welch directors of Schweppes after 115 years.

Note

In 2020 it will be 150 years since JK-W officiated at the laying of the foundation stone of Christ Church Congregational Church, Southsea. Plans are afoot to invite Portsmouth City Council to commemorate the event as well as JK-W's generosity together with the good works of the congregation at Christ Church by erecting a plaque on the present apartment building that replaced the church, which suffered severe bomb damage during the Second World War. A website providing detailed information about the site and surrounding area is in the course of construction (visit http://www.ashburtoncourt.co.uk/).

Acknowledgments

Thanks are due to Sir John Kemp-Welch

(Chairman of The Stock Exchange, London 1994-2000), a member of the family, who in 2016 very kindly went through some family 'shoe-boxes' in search of the silver trowel and any other mementoes of the 1870 ceremony at Southsea but nothing (as yet) has been found.

References

1 Information kindly provided by a present-day John Kemp-Welch living in Ontario, Canada, a fifth generation direct male descendant of JK-W.
2 *Hampshire Telegraph & Sussex Telegraph*, 5 Nov. 1870. For a history of Christ Church, see Roger Ottewill, 'A History of Christ Church Congregational Church Southsea: 1865-1972', http://www.ashburtoncourt.co.uk/wiki.
3 Douglas Simmons, *Schweppes: The First 200 Years*, London: Springwood Books (1983), 30.
4 Simmons, *Schweppes*, 44.
5 Maria's father, Mr John Cooper, came from Trowbridge, near Bath.
6 Christchurch was transferred to Dorset in 1974, but Sopley remained in Hampshire.
7 See acknowledgments.
8 Simmons, *Schweppes*, 47
9 *The Congregationalist 1885*, Vol. XIV, 210-7.
10 Simmons, *Schweppes*, 47.
11 Wikipedia.

Archives and Local Studies news from Hampshire Record Office

Matthew Goodwin

Recent additions to the holdings

Estate and personal papers forming part of the **Jervoise of Herriard family** archive and relating to Beatrice Anna Louisa Jervoise (née Savile), wife of Francis Henry Tristram Jervoise. The records relate to the family's Welsh estates at Dolgadfan near Lllanbrynmair, Montgomeryshire, lands in Cardiganshire and Carmarthenshire (44M69d6), and also refer to the Savile family. William Savile (a Captain in the 9th Lancers, Co. Cardigan, 1841-1904) was the grandson of the 3rd earl of Mexborough, and married Emily Davies, daughter of Captain Delme Seymour Davis of Highmead, Co. Cardigan, in 1865. Their daughter was Beatrice, who married Francis H T Jervoise in 1908.

The Savile papers include personal papers of Delme Seymour Davies, c.1830s-40s; legal and financial papers concerning the marriage settlement of William Savile and Emily Seymour Davies, c.1865; correspondence and personal papers of William Savile, 1860s-90s; Savile family photographs and pedigrees, c.1860s-80s; a survey of Herbert Evans' estates in Cardiganshire and Carmarthenshire, 1781; estate correspondence and related papers from c.1820s; Welsh estate rent books, 1860s-80s; rolled estate maps and plans, including annotated maps showing the estates and plans of houses and cottages, 19th century. An interesting inclusion is a naval log book giving an account of voyages in tabulated form (course, weather, destination and remarks including ship-board events), 1803-4. Sadly the author is not named; the empty pages were re-used as a rental for the 'Bont' lands on the Welsh estates, c.1848.

A volume of newspaper cuttings, invitations, programmes, menus and photographs compiled by **Mrs Barbara Thackeray** during her year as Mayor of Winchester, 1955-6. Mrs Thackeray (1913-2005) was the daughter of John Fair who owned an extensive estate in Argentina, though he lived mostly at Upton House, Alresford. Barbara served with the ATS during the Second World War at the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. She was elected to Winchester City Council in 1950, representing St Bartholomew Ward. She was also County Organiser of the St John and Red Cross Hospital Library, Governor of the Winchester Secondary Schools and St Bartholomew School, Hyde, and also served as Secretary of the Friends of Winchester Cathedral. During her mayoral year Mrs Thackeray welcomed the Queen and Duke of Edinburgh to Winchester, combining the duties of both Mayor and Mayoress. She married Brigadier Frank Thackeray in 1952.

Personal papers of **Alan Rannie of Winchester**, Headmaster of West Hayes School, Sarum Road, Winchester (19A18d1), including a letter about joining the 4th Battalion of the Hampshire Regiment in 1914. Also included are publications by Rannie (*The Preparatory School*, c.1950s, and *The Story of Scouting in Winchester*, 1963); and notes, articles and lectures on a wide range of subjects such as local history, the Scout movement, railways and travel, holidays and hiking, landscape and topography, war, education and schooling, natural philosophy, church organs, organ music and organists (including the organ at St Thomas's church, Winchester, and Winchester Cathedral). There are also photographs of officers of the 84th Provisional Battalion, 1915-17.

RAF Christmas cards, 1944-5, from Gerald and John Nunn in Germany to Joan Nunn, their sister in Ringwood and Southampton, with satirical and topical cartoons. The small bundle includes copies of an RAF 'airgraph', and an 'airpost' (Christmas letter) to Joan whilst she was based at Linwood Sanatorium, Ringwood, where she was training to be a nurse (26A18d1).

Papers of **Solent Ladies' Luncheon Club**, formed in 1973 and wound up in 2017 (13A18d1). The collection includes committee minutes, 1973-2017; AGM minute books, 1973-2004 and 2010-17; scrapbooks, 1973-2016; folder comprising programmes, committee lists, notes and information on the history and activities of the club, 1973-2017; speakers' autograph books, 1973-2016; speakers' information sheets (details of speaker and title of talk), 2004-17; and membership cards, 1973-2017.

Records of **Fleet District Chamber of Trade and Commerce** (15A18d1), including Company register and associated paperwork, with Memorandum and Articles of Association, and certificate of incorporation, 1990; minutes, 1949-91; newsletters, 1981-97, and directories, c.1977-98; scrapbook items, c.1960s-90s, comprising cuttings, leaflets, reports and photos,

billheads for local businesses, papers concerning Fleet Carnival and Christmas lights, social activities and the organisation's centenary lunch, 1997. Also included are cuttings relating to five members of the organisation ('personalities'), c.1990-1.

Southern Counties Agricultural Trading Society Ltd, better known as SCATS, was formed in Winchester by a group of Hampshire farmers in 1907 and was initially known as The Farmers Winchester and District Trading Society Ltd. The earl of Northbrook was its first president and its immediate aims were to make better prices for livestock and to cut costs by trading in machinery, feeding stuffs and fertilisers. Frank Matthews of Fareham was appointed auctioneer and secretary, and Harold Gough trading manager at the organisation's base in Jewry Street. The Society changed its name to the Southern Counties Agricultural Trading Society Ltd in 1910. Initially covering just Hampshire, it started trading in Sussex and Kent in 1916 and Wilts and Dorset in 1919. The collection (23A18d1) includes copies of the *Journal* (newsletter) for members, later known as the *SCATS Sentinel*, 1955-90; printed annual reports and accounts, 1973-2005; annual reports to staff/staff newsletters, 1978-99. SCATS became known as Grainfarmers in 2002.

Additional records of **Boldre Women's Institute** (16M98d3) include minutes of monthly meetings, 2004-10; committee minute book, 2002-7; account book, 2002-6; and programme cards, 1984-2017. Photos include a portrait photograph of Elizabeth Perkins (founding president of Boldre WI), 1917, and group photos showing events and activities, 1990s-2017. Most interesting are the papers relating to the school meals scheme, initiated by Mrs Perkins, including War Savings Committee leaflet *An Exercise in War Economy*, with typescript about its operation, 1917, the Boldre School kitchen account book, 1917, and press articles about 50 years of the school meals scheme, c.1967. An article by Elizabeth Perkins' daughter Jane looks at Boldre before the First World War and there is an illustrated publication entitled *Celebrating 100 Years: A Brief History of Boldre WI*, by Joan Hawkes, 2017.

Photographs of Wellow and Plaitford collected, filed and captioned by the late **Eric Kemish** (2A18d1), early-mid 20th century. The collection includes a copy of a publication by Kemish entitled *An Old Wellow Custom: Festivals and Fairs*, about the annual festivities ('Club Days') of the two Friendly Societies in Wellow, c.1883-1930s, published 2007. Included among the photos are shots of sports teams featuring Eric and Stan, his brother, as well as Arthur, the boys' father. Eric Kemish was one of only a handful of Second World War glider pilots.

A black and white group photograph of the staff at **Cambridge Military Hospital, Aldershot**, 1940 (4A18d1).

Map of Hawley Lake and surrounding area, c.1963 (17A18d1). The map includes a legend, geological notes, and an insert sketch map showing Pump House End (detail of soundings). At the top of the map is the badge of 2nd Cove Scout Group.

Volume containing lists of clients and buildings designed by **H George Burley of Lymington**, architect, c.1954-78 (24A18d1), including lists of plans for various projects, 1970s, and an obituary, dated 6 Feb. 1988. Burley was born at Chatham in Kent around 1904, grew up in Andover and later moved to Lymington. He worked with his father in the family's building business and qualified as an architect but after the business folded in 1931 became a carpenter/joiner at Wellworthy's, Lymington (manufacturer of piston rings). He served for seven years in the Royal Engineers during the Second World War, and afterwards worked as an architect in Lymington. He died in 1988 aged 84, still active as an architect. Plans for the company have already been deposited (see 24A11).

Forthcoming events

Exhibitions in the Record Office foyer

July-Sept: Recent research by the Barton Stacey History Group, including the great fire which took place in the village.

Workshops

18 Sept: House history workshop. Discover the wide range of sources available at Hampshire Archives and Local Studies which can help you uncover the secrets of your house.

10 Oct: War memorials workshop. War memorials can be researched from various angles: military, social, and family history, and also as artistic objects. Before the 20th century local war memorials were generally to individuals, with the exception of the handful of Crimean war memorials, e.g. in Portsmouth. Communal war memorials were erected after the Boer War, although it was really with the First World War that they became more common. A decision was made early in that war not to repatriate the bodies of the fallen, and the communal memorials provided a focus for grief and remembrance. The memorials can take the form of the traditional cross in the churchyard or town square, a commemorative plaque, or a more practical memorial. If you are researching your local war memorial, or if you have a soldier in your family tree who is commemorated on a war memorial and want to find out more about him, you will find a variety of useful sources at Hampshire Archives and Local Studies.

27 Nov: Maps workshop. Learn about the different types of maps held by Hampshire Archives and Local Studies, dating back to the 16th century. Find out how to access these maps in the search room and discover useful online tools to aid your research. There will also be a chance to see some of our favourite maps. Cost £20, advance booking essential. 2-4pm.

Archive Ambassador Training Days

18 Oct: Join us on our unique training day and learn from the experts on how to preserve and catalogue your archival collections. How to digitise and make your collection accessible online, or create new archives through oral history. 10am-3:30pm. Cost: £30, advance booking required.

Behind the Scenes Tours

16 Oct 6.30-8.30pm and 15 Nov 2-4pm Our behind the scenes tours during the spring proved hugely popular and both were sold out. We have decided to run another two tours on **16 Oct** 6.30-8.30pm and **15 Nov** 2-4pm, so please book in advance to

avoid disappointment. Discover what happens behind the scenes at Hampshire Record Office, guided by an archivist who will explain how we preserve and make accessible Hampshire's archive heritage. Enjoy some of our favourite documents, including Jane Austen's fake marriage entry, a medieval charter, and letters written home from the Western Front, and see one of the strongrooms which contain some 8 miles of archives. Watch archive film in the comfort of our cinema, and hear about hazards that face documents and how we bring them back to life, and how we face the new challenges of the digital world to continue to preserve your heritage. Cost: £10, advance booking essential.

Special event

We are also planning to host an evening event at the end of October to mark the centenary of the end of the First World War. Check our website and social media pages for further updates.

Social Media

Hampshire Archives and Local Studies and Wessex Film and Sound Archive have joined forces on social media and have merged pages on Facebook and Twitter. We also have an Instagram and Pinterest page. Follow us at:

- https://www.facebook.com/HampshireArchives/
- https://twitter.com/HantsArchives
- https://www.instagram.com/hampshirerecordoffice/
- https://www.pinterest.co.uk/hantsrecords

Recent interesting blog articles include the life of Lady Laura Ridding, a suffragist with strong links to Winchester and Hampshire. https://hampshirearchivesandlocalstudies.wordpress.com/

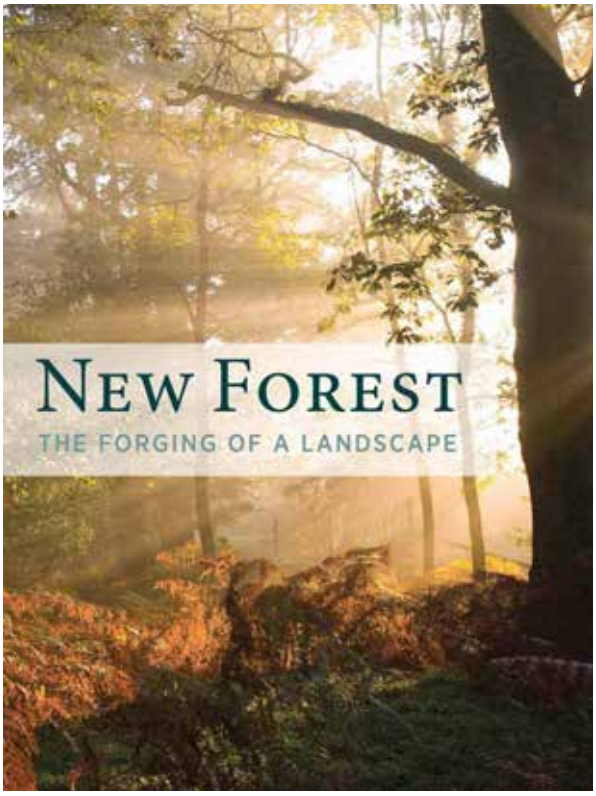
For more information about events, please visit www.hants.gov.uk/whatson-hro or ring 01962 846154.

To receive our monthly e-newsletter, which provides regular updates about events, activities and archive news, please go to https://www3.hants.gov.uk/archives/archives-subscribe.htm

book review book review book review book review

Hadrian Cook, **New Forest: The Forging of a Landscape**, : Oxford, 2018; pp.xxiii+224, £34.99.

Throughout its history the New Forest has been a zone of contention, where competing interests have struggled for mastery of its varied and valuable resources. In the 13th century a three-way contest between the Crown, landowners, and forest dwellers played out on the ground and in the courts over rights to hunt, farm, and forage. Multiple cases of poaching, trespass, and theft were heard before the royal justices, among them that of Robert Bulewrot, who in 1249 was caught in the forest putting together 'stakes and a snare of withies for taking game at night, and where was found the blood of beasts which he had taken'. Those convicted of killing the king's deer were often fined or even hanged, though the very poor might be pardoned, and punishments were also meted out to those who cut down wood or otherwise damaged the deer's cover. Even so, parts of the forest were cultivated, and as the population increased prior to the mid 14th-century arrival of the Black Death the pressure to grow more crops inevitably produced tensions between those inclosing land for arable and those for whom common rights of grazing and gathering were essential to their survival.



Similar conflicts of interest continued in later centuries. By the 17th century timber production was beginning to replace hunting as the main focus of the Crown's activity in the forest. As the Surveyor General of Woods reported in 1674, however, the preservation of timber including for the Navy was jeopardized by the widespread destruction of woods for fuel, estover (wood for repairs), and livestock grazing. Renewed population growth added to the pressure on resources, and settlement was extended by encroachments on the commons. In the 20th century responsibility for timber production was vested in the Forestry Commission, but that hardly lessened the potential for friction with the New Forest commoners and other inhabitants, and with those whose concerns were primarily environmental, while the increasing number of visitors to the forest was an additional strain on the landscape. Hadrian Cook discusses these and other tensions in this new account of the 'forging' of the New Forest landscape from prehistory to the present day, with a particular emphasis on the governance of the forest and the environmental impact of human action and decision-making. In providing a synthesis of an already extensive literature the book offers a useful up-to-date introduction to one of England's most distinctive and heavily visited regions.

Mark Page

In the back

General Editor: Dick Selwood, 34 North View, Winchester, SO22 5EH
Email: newsletter@ntcom.co.uk

HFC notes

Dick Selwood

The Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society is facing a crisis. It does not have a President and the current Honorary Treasurer will be stepping down at the end of the year. I (Dick Selwood) have agreed to chair Council meetings until the end of the year, but not afterwards. We urgently need volunteers for both those roles. Please consider whether you might fill one or the other, or if you have ideas for volunteering someone, please get in touch with me.

AGM update

The AGM was interesting. Council, on advice from our treasurer, Sandy McKenzie, recommended that we increase the subscription, which have remained the same for 23 years. The increase is needed to allow us to continue programmes, such as awarding grants, without putting too much pressure on reserves, particularly when the reserves no longer produce much in the way of interest. (Something you may personally and painfully know about.)

The proposal was to increase the standard membership fee, with Hampshire Studies, to £30, with a joint subscription of £32. The meeting, however, while agreeing the single member fee, voted to increase the joint fee to £35. Other membership fees were also increased. You will be asked later this year, to sign new standing orders.

Grant news

One of our recent grants went to the Winchester Excavations Committee, which is working to publish Martin Biddle's Big Blue Books on Winchester. The grant was to help fund the publication of a volume of reconstructions of the Old and New Minsters. This was published earlier this year, is a wonderful volume and a flier for a special members' price is with this mailing.

Hampshire Papers

As you probably know, the HFC has assumed the responsibility for publishing a new series of Hampshire Papers. To do this we have formed a new section, and obviously have a committee. We would be pleased to have some more committee members. Only a handful of meetings a year, but a chance to shape our future publishing policy.

Hampshire Cultural Trust

The new structure for the HCT is settling in and Janet Owen, the CEO of the Trust, has kindly provided us with an update, which follows.

Hampshire Cultural Trust Update

Janet Owen

It has been a very busy and successful year for us. Nearly 740,000 people directly engaged with the work of Hampshire Cultural Trust during 2017/18, an increase of 8% over 2016/17. Our Basingstoke and Winchester venues, in particular, welcomed 285,000 visitors through their doors. We delivered a wide range of programmes to 21,000 school children and worked with 1300 participants on programmes designed to engage with and improve the lives of the most vulnerable in society. Our earned income (excluding local authority grants) was over £2.5 million, and our fundraising income (excluding Arts Council England and Heritage Lottery Fund grants) was over £0.5 million. The hard work of a dedicated team during 2017/18 has enabled us to continue developing our ability to open doors to culture in Hampshire.

As our planned local authority grant reductions take place, our reorganisation towards the end of 2017/18 has put HCT in the best position to continue this growth into the future. We have teams taking forward our four identified work themes, supported by a central team that includes collections, exhibitions, marketing, digital engagement and fundraising support. The four work themes are:

- **Destination Winchester:** focusing on Winchester as international heritage destination, joining up its heritage attractions and making the most that the city has to offer.
- **Milestones and Basing House:** visitor attractions bringing history, science and arts together to deliver increased economic impact.
- **Community:** creating opportunities for people to achieve a positive change in their lives through culture at our venues and through our outreach projects.
- **Culture Hubs:** creating economic and social impact through working in partnership, providing dynamic cultural hubs serving extended communities.

Our new website, www.hampshireculture.org launched in June, includes information about the strong and experienced team we have in place across the trust

to lead the organisation's work and partnerships going forward.

Our collections team in particular have been very active, under the leadership of Jaane Rowehl. Their first priority has been to ensure a smooth transition of responsibilities in terms of collections care, management and access. For example, all collections related enquiries are now directed to a single email address and managed as speedily as possible. Robin Iles, our Collections Manager, together with the conservators have led on the development and implementation of a collections care and conservation programme, involving daily/ weekly/ monthly/ seasonal/ annual task identification and completion. Ross Turle, our Curatorial Liaison Manager, is the primary point of contact for research enquiries and access to stores, and looks after our wonderful volunteer teams. Together, the central collections team will work hand-in-hand with the curatorial leads in each of the four work themes in order to bring our exceptional collections to the venues across Hampshire.

The team are now commencing work on the improvement of collections management and care activities. For example, an audit of collection stores is being undertaken to identify priorities for collection care projects going forward. Work is being undertaken on our Modes documentation systems and standards so that we have a consistent approach to documenting collections across HCT, in line with best practice. They have also begun work with the Destination Winchester team on collections research reviews which will identify future research partnerships centred on the Winchester collections, in support of our long-term public engagement programmes. We will soon be in touch with active researchers having an interest in this area of our collections to invite you to a workshop in the autumn to discuss this further. Similar collections research reviews will also take place for Milestones, our Community Museums and Culture Hubs over the next 12 months, so that all our collections will be considered in this way and HCT will have an exciting research and management programme going forward, whose results will be shared with a wider public via our venues and digital programming.

In addition to this work on collections management and care, we are delivering on a number of projects that will enhance public access. The Anglo-Saxon displays at Winchester City Museum will be refreshed during 2018/19, for example, and we are in the early stages of planning new museum displays at Gosport Old Grammar School, as part of a longer-term project. The collections pages on our new website are presented in an easy to navigate and engaging way with stunning photography and individual stories behind some of the items that we care for. The site also includes a section dedicated to historic Winchester www.historicwinchester.org.uk which highlights the richness and depth of the heritage that Winchester, as a destination, has to offer. This includes signposting to the websites of key partner organisations, and a gallery of hidden historical points of interest around the city. We will continue to grow content in both these areas so that the rich depth and breadth of Hampshire's cultural heritage is showcased to the world.

We continue to be extremely grateful to all our supporters, and if you are interested in finding out more about any aspect of HCT's work, we would love you to get in touch.

Local History Papers at the Inaugural HFC Postgraduate Conference

Hàighlèàgh Winslade

In the Spring newsletter David Allen in the archaeology editorial discussed the archaeology papers that were presented at the inaugural postgraduate conference which was held in October last year. Local history was equally well represented with 4 papers covering medieval, early modern and modern history.

John Merriman (Winchester) gave the first local history paper on *The Impact of the Black Death (1348-1349): Was the Winchester Diocese Atypical?* This looked at how clergy in the diocese were affected by the Black Death.

The early modern period was represented by two papers. Leanna Brinkley (Southampton) discussed *Southampton's Coastal Trading Community: A Tale of Survival in the Face of Adversity, 1568-1580* and '*Animal Maiming in the New Forest as an Instrument of Protest and Punishment During the Wardenship of the Duke of Bedfordshire, 1746-1771* was presented by Gale Gould (Southampton).

Finally, Ian Denness (Winchester) discussed his research on sports history one of the new histories that developed during the 1970's with a paper on "*Mens San in Corpore Sano": The Rise and Fall of the Winchester Gymnasium 1865-1869.*

The second HFC postgraduate conference is currently being planned by Mike Broderick & Hàighlèàgh Winslade to be held in either April or May 2019. If you are undertaking a Masters or Doctorate and would like to give a paper then please contact Mike Broderick email pgr-conf@hantsfieldclub.org.uk

Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society

The Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society is governed by an elected Council. Activities are run by elected section committees.

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Hampshire Field Club & Archaeological Society

Newsletter

Programme of Events

August - December 2018

29th August Wednesday **Archaeology Section**
Evening Visit & Guided Tour of WARG excavations at Barton Stacey medieval manor site

22nd September Saturday **Historic Buildings Section**
Visit to Eling Tide Mill & Church

29th September Saturday **Local History Section**
Autumn Outing, incorporating the Section's AGM, to Christchurch

9th October Tuesday **Archaeology Section**
Lecture Paul McCulloch of Pre-Construct Archaeology on the excavations at Barton Farm, Winchester 7.30pm, Science Lecture Theatre, Peter Symonds College

13th October Saturday **Historic Buildings Section**
Visit, Andy Russel will lead a repeat visit around Southampton Old Town.

3rd November Saturday **Landscape Section**
Annual Conference 'Portsmouth' and AGM
Science Lecture Theatre, Peter Symonds College, Winchester.

17th November Saturday **Archaeology Section**
Annual Conference and AGM The Bronze Age
10.00 am, Science Lecture Theatre, Peter Symonds College

The Hampshire Field Club & Archaeological Society Newsletter is produced by the Society and printed by Sarsen Press of Winchester.

Information about the Society, its activities and other publications can be found at www.hantsfieldclub.org.uk