



© Southampton City Council

Southampton Archaeology Unit Report 1168

Archaeological Evaluation of Land adjacent to Kilmeston Church, Kilmeston, Hampshire WINCM:AY 551

MF Garner BA MIFA and Dr AD Russel BA PhD MIFA
2014

Client: Parochial Church Council of St Andrews



Contents

1. Summary	2
2. Introduction	2
3. Site location, topography and geology	3
4. Historical background	3
5. Archaeological background.....	3
6. Aims of the evaluation.....	8
7. Evaluation methodology.....	9
8. Results.....	10
8.1 Natural deposits – contexts 4, 7, 23, 29, and 33.....	10
8.2 Prehistoric.....	12
8.3 Late Saxon—Anglo-Norman (850–1200) – feature 26.....	12
8.4 Uncertain date – features 24 and 31.....	12
8.5 Medieval (1066–1550).....	13
8.6 Post-Medieval (1550–1750) – feature 6.....	14
8.7 Soil layer – contexts 2 and 22.....	14
8.8 Modern topsoil – contexts 1, 20, and 21	16
9. Discussion	16
10. Conclusions	17
11 Acknowledgements.....	18
Bibliography	18
Appendix 1. Context list.....	19
Appendix 2. Finds list.....	20
Appendix 3. Field geoarchaeology report	22
Geoarchaeological Records	22
<i>Parent Material</i>	22
<i>The deposits</i>	22
<i>Concluding comments</i>	22
Profiles	23
References.....	23

Archaeological Evaluation of Land adjacent to Kilmeston Church, Kilmeston, Hampshire, WINCM:AY 551

By MF Garner BA MifA Dr AD Russel BA PhD MIFA

Report number	1168
Site code	WINCM:AY 551
Grid reference	SU 59172635

1. Summary

The Archaeology Unit of Southampton City Council carried out an archaeological evaluation excavation on land to the east of St Andrew's Church, Kilmeston, Hampshire, in May, 2014. The work was commissioned by the Parochial Church Council of St Andrews. The Council hopes to extend the churchyard to the east of the present one. Winchester City Council asked for an evaluation of the site with two trenches placed across linear anomalies identified by a geophysics survey. The natural consisted of Clay-with-Flints over Chalk.

No prehistoric contexts were identified but a few residual prehistoric artefacts, including later prehistoric pottery sherds and flints, were present.

Two features relating to iron-working probably belonged in the Late Saxon—Anglo-Norman period. They contained evidence of iron smithing. The presence of large struck flint flakes suggests an association with the construction of the nearby church which was built of knapped flint nodules with malmstone dressings. Other medieval artefacts, including pottery sherds and West Country roof slates, as used on the nearby church, were also present.

An east–west ditch, roughly parallel with the nearby lane, contained medieval and post-medieval building material including lime mortar, flint flakes, West Country roof slates, and ceramic roof tiles. It is likely that this material came from a refurbishment of the church. Fragments of a malmstone lancet window suggest this was the refurbishment recorded in 1774 when the church windows were replaced. Other finds were post-medieval pottery and a lead weight. The purpose of the ditch is uncertain.

The large linear features located by the geophysics survey were not found, and the ditch which was found had not been picked up by the survey.

2. Introduction

2.1 The Archaeology Unit of Southampton City Council carried out an archaeological evaluation excavation on land to the east of St Andrew's Church, Kilmeston, Hampshire, from 27 to 30 May, 2014. The work was commissioned by the Parochial Church Council of St Andrews. The Council hope to extend the churchyard to the east of the present one (Fig 1). The area of the extension is considered to have high archaeological potential, as demonstrated by a geophysical survey. Winchester City Council asked for an evaluation of the site with two trenches placed across linear anomalies identified by the geophysics.

2.2 The project was managed by Dr AD Russel BA PhD MIfA. Flint artefacts were identified MF Garner BA MIfA and all other artefacts by Dr AD Russel BA PhD MIfA. The report illustrations were prepared by E Anderson MA AlfA and the report was edited by Dr AD Russel BA PhD MIfA.

3. Site location, topography and geology

3.1 The site is located in a rural area between Winchester and Petersfield at GR SU5917 2635. The site is a grassed field at approximately 95mAOD with a slight slope down to the east. The southern boundary of the site represents part of the original churchyard boundary. There is a lynchet-like break of slope on the lower edge of the site, where the ground drops into a shallow dry chalk valley. This break of slope runs for some distance to the south of the site and appears to mark the edge of the Clay with Flints.

3.2 The geology is Clay-with-Flints, overlying the Newhaven Chalk (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

4. Historical background

4.1 Kilmeston lay within the Hundred of Fawley, and was first mentioned in a grant of land by King Edgar in 961, and the land was later given to St. Peter's Church at Winchester. The Domesday Book lists Kilmeston as belonging to the bishop but divided equally into two manors, one held by Edred and the other by Godwin. The manors were later known by the names of the families who held them, becoming Kilmeston Plunkenet and Kilmeston Gymming.

5. Archaeological background

Kilmeston Manor, the parish church and Manor Farm (located slightly to the south) comprise the medieval core of the northern part of Kilmeston. The Church of St Andrew (rebuilt in the late 18th and again in the late 19th century) may post-date the Norman Conquest but is on a pre-conquest site. The Domesday Survey entry suggests that the parish church may have been a private chapel associated with the Manor House.

Heritage Assets recorded on the Winchester City HER within 1km of the site are:

MWC785

Kilmeston Manor House, Kilmeston

SU 5909 2640

17th century country house. Timber-frame encased in brick. Central hall, north and south wings. Jacobean angle chimney case in the N wing.

Eight trial trenches were dug in the grounds of Kilmeston Manor in May 2011, in advance of proposed development. In the majority of the trenches, simple deposit sequences of topsoil and plough soils overlying natural horizons of clay with flints and chalk were identified. In Trench 5 to the north of the House, several 19-20th century garden features were identified. In Trench 6, to the rear of the House, three linear features and at least four postholes were revealed; these yielded

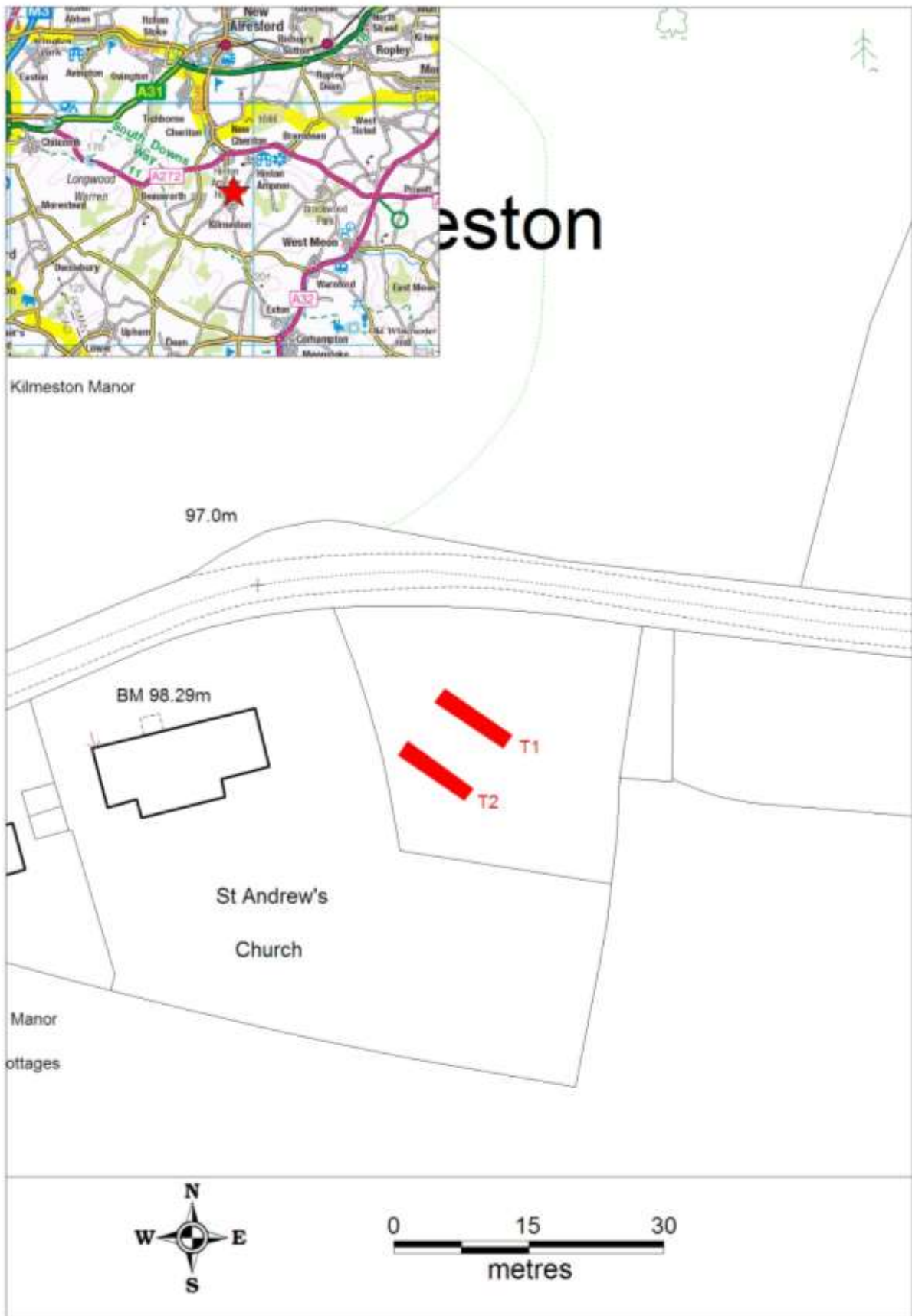


Figure 1. Site location plan (red star and trenches).

© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved Southampton City Council. LA 1000 19679 2014.

pottery dating between the 10th and 13th centuries. Three flint blades fragments of Mesolithic date were also recovered from Trench 6. The medieval pottery suggests transitional settlement activity from the late Saxon through to the early medieval periods. The Mesolithic flintwork, although residual, suggests prehistoric activity in the vicinity (Development Archaeology Services. 2011. An archaeological evaluation at Kilmeston Manor, Kilmeston Road, Kilmeston, Alresford, Hampshire.).

MWC786 St Andrews Church

SU 5913 2635

Medieval parish church, rebuilt 1772 and 19th century. Rendered flint with stone and brick dressings. 19th century timber belfry.

MWC787 Bowl barrow north-east of Kilmiston, south of Dark Lane

SU 5990 2690

A spread bowl barrow 22m in diameter, 0.4m high, no visible ditch. One of four barrows south of Dark Lane.

MWC788 Barrow north-east of Kilmiston, south of Dark Lane Monument

SU 5993 2688

A mound 48m NW-SE and 34m NE-SW and 1m high, no visible ditch. Reduced considerably by ploughing. One of four barrows south of Dark Lane. This is the largest of the four barrows sometimes referred to as the twin barrow.

MWC789 Bowl barrow north-east of Kilmiston, south of Dark Lane

SU 5996 2682

Group of 4 bowl barrows, containing inhumations and cremations. Excavated in 1932 by A. Milner.

MWC790 Barrow

SU 6002 2673

One of four barrows south of Dark Lane. No visible trace. The mounds are of loamy gravel. The site is at the foot of a shallow valley.

MWC791 Belgic Burial Group

SU 5952 2568

Site discovered in 1969, when farmer Mr. Cundy-Cooper recognised pottery whilst ploughing. The site was identified by L Page, Arch Asst at WMS. Mr Cundy-Cooper dug a trench on site and retained finds. Pottery dated BA- possibly IA/RB

MWC792 Boundary banks and ditches in West Wood

SU 583 259

Series of boundary banks and ditches in West Wood. Difficult to date but probably medieval.

MWC793 Dean House

SU 5932 2595

18th century country house. Brick construction, slate roof.

MWC794 Pond Cottage

18th century brick cottage, plain tile roof.

SU 5927 2583

MWC795 Yew Tree Cottage

SU 5905 2582

Late 18th century cottage. Brick with blue headers. Plain tile roof.

MWC796 **Forge Cottage**

SU 5904 2578

17th century timber-frame cottage. Plaster infill, brick additions. House stools found outside.

MWC798 **Wind pump at Dene House Farm**

SU 595 259

Windpump, post-medieval

MWC799 **The Cottage**

SU 5896 2596

17th century cottage, timber-frame encased in brick. Thatched roof.

MWC800 **Nutleas**

SU 5899 2595

16th century house, remodelled 20th century. Timber frame, brick infill. Thatched roof. Partly rebuilt in brick 18th

MWC801 **Park Cottage**

SU 5907 2589

18th century cottage. Brick construction, plain tile roof.

MWC803 **Cropmark**

SU 589 258

Cropmark indicating unconfirmed site - possibly a barrow

MWC806 **Bowl barrow north-east of Kilmiston**

SU 5996 2682

One contracted inhumation of a young woman was found 2m below the surface, 16ft from centre. Not primary interment, possibly buried before barrow was made. Soil suggests barrow was built on dried up bog.

MWC807 **Belgic Burial Group**

A trench was revealed at a depth of about 15cm a Belgic Burial group and further IA/RB sherds. SU 5952

MWC808 **Ballroom and Billiards Room 10m N of Dean**

19th century billiards and ballroom, now a squash court. Brick with slate roof. 1.5 storey billiards room, 2 storey ballroom attached. Original 18th century 6-panel door with radiating fanlight in stone surround.

SU 5935 2598

SMR Number MWC811 **Site** Courtyard wall and railings in front of Kilmiston Manor

MWC811 **Courtyard wall and railings in front of Kilmiston Manor**

18th century courtyard wall. Brick with stone copings, wrought iron railings and gate. 19th century timber gates and brick piers. Short spear railings. Central stone piers capped by urns.

SU 5910 2639

MWC812 **Garden walls and gates and attached sheds W of Kilmiston Manor**

18th and 19th century brick walls and wrought iron gates. Thatched and tiled sheds. Late 17th

century porch and 18th century gate. Early 19th century flint shed with thatched roof, gothic windows and door. Hipped tiled
SU 5906 2638

MWC813 Manor Farm Cottage

17th century timber-frame cottage. Brick infill, colourwashed, roof thatched. 17th century 2 bay cottage with 18th century bay added. 18th century ridge stack.

SU 5900 2619

MWC814 Manor Farmhouse

Originally 16th century farmhouse, 19th century bays and central door. Blue header brickwork.
SU 5901 2614

MWC815 Ivy Cottage

17th century timber-frame cottage, now pebble dashed. Roof once thatch, now asbestos tile. 19th century features: 2 storey bay, 4-panelled door.

SU 5896 2607

MWC816 Forge Cottage

SU 5904 2578

MWC848 Bowl barrow north-east of Kilmiston, south of Dark Lane

An imperfectly burnt cremation found about the middle of the barrow, 3ft 3in below the surface.
SU 5996 2682

MWC7222 Pond

a pond site associated with Kilmeston Manor House, and opposite St Andrew's church
SU 5919 2637

MWC7223 Earthwork

An earthwork that represents a demolished building, visible on earlier OS map.
SU 5915 2641

MWC7224 Church Boundary Point

Boundary mark associated with St Andrew's Church. About 40 metres from the church walls.
SU 5912 2628

SMR Number MWC7225 Site 'X'-shaped green

The middle point of an X-shaped green at the south end of Kilmeston.
SU 59006 25869

MWC7368 Earthwork, Kilmeston.

Site of earthwork (mound) on the line of a boundary.
SU 58945 25853

MWC7369 Site of earthwork, Kilmiston.

Site of low earthwork.
SU 59053 25862

MWC8018 Churchyard, St Andrews Church, Kilmeston

The churchyard around St Andrews Church, built in 1772. The churchyard was expanded between 1869 and 1890. Resistivity survey has suggested the presence of a former boundary, as well as recording a possible structure, some 5-6m across, in the north-east corner.

SU 5915 2634

The site, together with the churchyard to the west, has been subject to a geophysical survey by Southampton University which identified a number of anomalies including “two linear anomalies which seem to mark a possible structural feature, with a regular rectangular low resistance area surrounding it” (*Report on the Geophysical Survey at Beauworth and Kilmeston Churchyards, Hampshire, July 2011 (K Strutt)*). If the structural features are parts of a building its size and layout (at an angle to the present church and road) would suggest a date in the Roman period.

6. Aims of the evaluation

6.1 The evaluation aimed to determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality, and date of any archaeological remains encountered, as dictated by current best practice.

6.2 In particular the aims of the investigation were:

- to record the nature of the main stratigraphic units encountered in terms of their physical composition and their archaeological formation (primary deposits, secondary deposits etc);
- to ascertain if structural remains survive and if the site has been subject to levelling; to record the overall presence and survival of the main kinds of artefactual evidence (including pottery, brick, tile, stone, glass, metal, bone, small finds, industrial residues etc.), and collect representative samples; to record the overall presence and survival of the main kinds of ecofactual and environmental evidence (including animal bone, human bone, plant remains, pollen, charcoal, mollusca, soils etc), and collect representative samples;
- to consider the results in the light of current local, regional and wider research objectives.
- to provide enough information to allow a programme of mitigation works to be formulated.

6.3 Given the position of the site adjacent to a church and fronting on to a road there is high potential for archaeological remains ranging in date from the late Saxon through to the medieval period. The history and development of Kilmeston is poorly understood and the site has potential to throw light on its early history. Recent finds of Mesolithic material from the nearby Manor House, albeit in a residual context, suggest the area may have been occupied at that time. Specific Research objectives relating to the early medieval period in the Thames Solent region that could be relevant to this site were as follows:

Inheritance

- When, how, and if villa estates ceased to function needs to be established.

Landscape/Land Use

- Existing and additional environmental information needs to be built on to identify when and where changes in agriculture and land use took place, for example possible woodland regeneration or new crop species.

- There is a specific need to understand the process of agricultural intensification in the 9th to 11th centuries.

Settlement

- More information on settlement change and village formation is required to test possible models.

6.4 Given the small scale of the evaluation contributing to such wide ranging research agendas was considered to be difficult but the following questions were to be considered:

- Is there any evidence relating to the creation of the church on the adjacent plot?
- Was the site ecclesiastical or domestic and has its use altered over time?
- When was the site first occupied, and when was it abandoned?
- Does the large structure postulated from the geophysical survey exist, and if so what was its date, and function?

6.5 The Solent Thames Research Framework draws attention to the potential of the 'Clay-with-Flints', a residual deposit found capping high ground as at Kilmeston. The Clay-with-Flints has long been known to contain Early Palaeolithic, and residual Lower/Middle Palaeolithic finds. The understanding and interpretation of such material is, however, difficult due to the residual and reworked nature of the deposit. A sondage was dug into the Clay-with-Flints in order to check for the presence of such material and/or stratified deposits within it.

7. Evaluation methodology

7.1 The methodology followed that specified in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Russel 2014). Two evaluation trenches (Figs 1 and 2) were opened by mechanical excavator using a toothless bucket. The trenches were positioned on the site of geophysical anomalies in order to check the below-ground deposits. The evaluation trenches were approximately 9.1m long by 1.9m wide. A sondage was machine-excavated at the south-east end of each trench to investigate the natural deposits.

7.2 Layers of make-up and soil were removed by machine in 100mm spits. Archaeological deposits were cleaned and investigated by hand. The excavated spoil was examined for archaeological finds and a metal detector was used. A sufficient proportion of each archaeological feature was excavated to ascertain its extent, date, and nature. No deposits were entirely removed except the fill of one small feature.

7.3 Michael J Allen acted as Environmental Co-coordinator, and attended the site to inspect and record buried soils and sediment sequences.

7.4 All archaeological records were made using the Southampton City Council archaeological recording system. The colours of deposits were recorded using the Munsell Soil Color Chart and these are used in this report (Munsell Color 2000). The trenches were surveyed with a Total Station and sections were drawn. Levels were related to the Ordnance Survey benchmark on the nearby church. A total of 20 context numbers were issued; numbers 1 to 7 in Trench 1 and numbers 20 to 32 in Trench 2. Finds were recovered and soil samples were taken.

7.5 The archive will be deposited with the Winchester City Council Museum on completion of the project.

8. Results

The results are presented in chronological order from the oldest to the most recent. Stone abundance refers to naturally occurring flint pebbles. (See contexts, finds, and geoarchaeology appendices for further details of deposits and finds.)

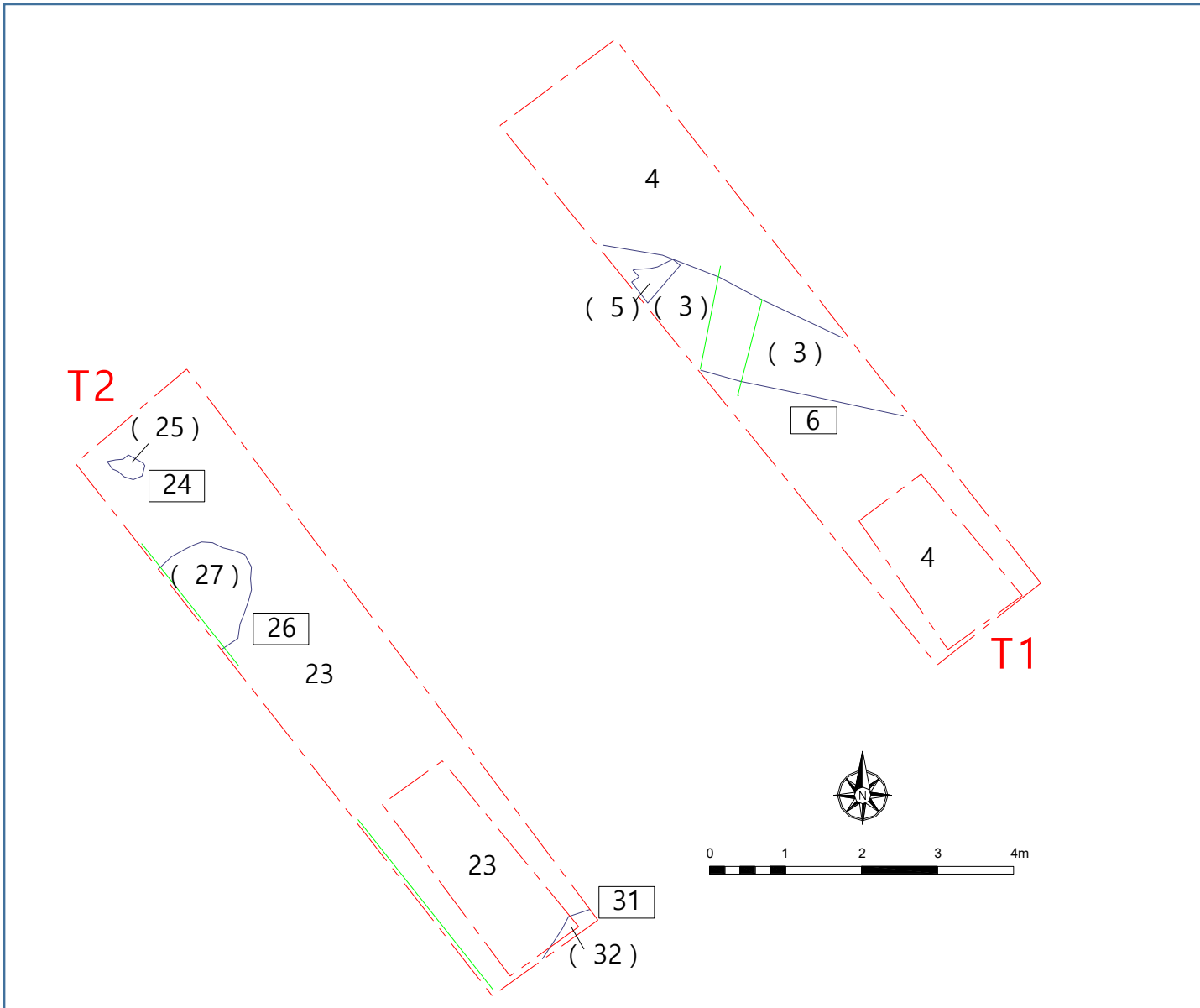


Figure 2. Trench plan showing contexts and sondages. Green lines indicate recorded sections.

8.1 Natural deposits – contexts 4, 7, 23, 29, and 33

The oldest deposit encountered was a natural layer of chalk (context 30). It was recorded in an auger in Trench 2 and its upper boundary was 2.19m below the ground surface.

The Clay-with-Flints was numbered 4, 7, 23, and 29. Layer 23 was above the chalk layer 30 and below clay layer 29 in Trench 2 (Figure 3 and Plate 1). It was very stony, reddish yellow, clay and was up to 1.4m thick. It was stonier at its upper surface. Layer 4 was the oldest deposit exposed in Trench 1. It was very stony, reddish yellow, clay and was at least 0.3m thick. It was stonier at its upper surface and probably was the same deposit as layer 23 in Trench 2. Layer 7 was above layer 4 and below layer 2 in Trench 1. It was very slightly stony, yellowish brown, silty clay and was about 0.4m thick. Layer 29 (Trench 2) was very

slightly stony, yellowish brown, silty clay and was up to 0.5m thick. Probably it was the same deposit as layer 7 in Trench 1.

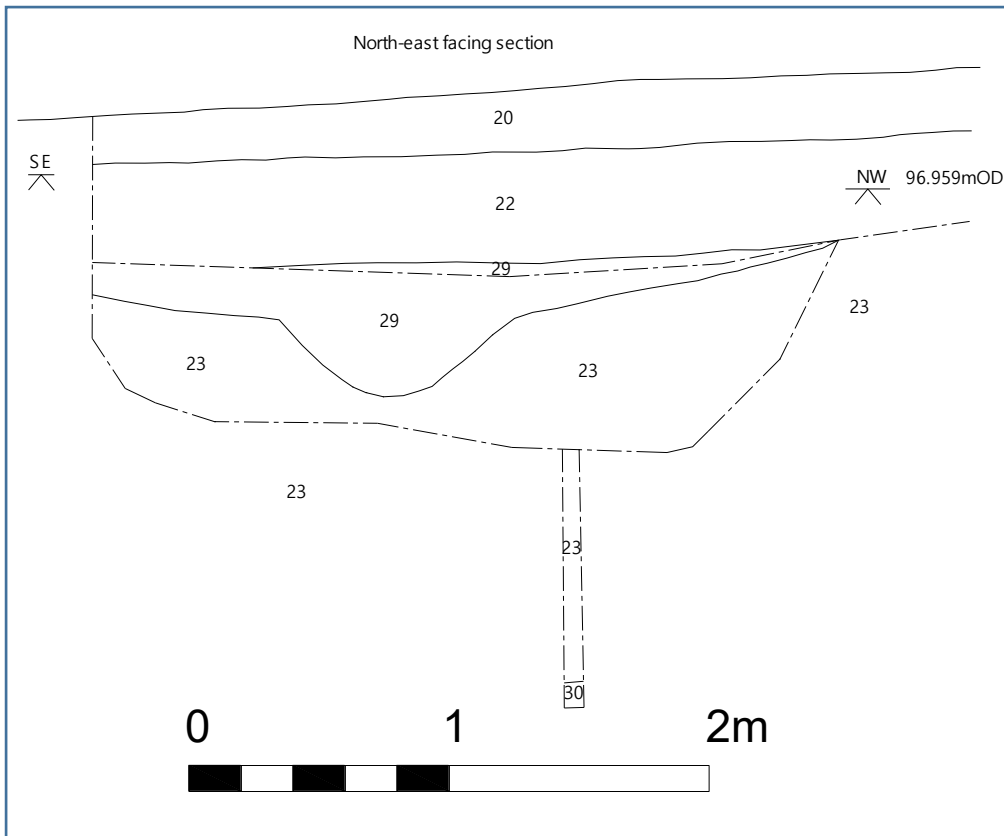


Figure 3. Section along the side of Trench 2 showing natural layers 23, 29, and 30 (in the auger hole), and soil layers 20 and 22.



Plate 1: Section through the Clay-with-Flints, layer 23. Auger hole in the base of the trench.

8.2 Prehistoric

No prehistoric contexts were identified but a few residual prehistoric artefacts were present.

A sherd of thick, low-fired pottery with fine, calcined flint temper was recovered from post-medieval layer 22 (Trench 2) and may be of Bronze Age date.

A sherd tempered with abundant, crushed calcined flint typical of Iron Age pottery came from topsoil layer 1 (Trench 1).

There was a scatter of flint flakes and burnt flints across the site. Most of the flakes were very large and had been struck with a hard hammer indicating that they were medieval or later building material, but possible prehistoric flakes were recovered from contexts 1 and 27. The burnt flints could be prehistoric and were recovered from contexts 1, 20, 22, and 27.

8.3 Late Saxon—Anglo-Norman (850–1200) – feature 26

Pit 26 was partly exposed by Trench 2 and was at least 1.32m long, 0.82m wide, and 0.28m deep (Figure 4 and Plate 2). It cut natural layer 23, had two fills (27 and 28), and was sealed by soil layer 22. Primary fill 28 was very slightly stony, very dark grey, silty clay loam and was 0.06m thick. It contained burnt flints, a fragment of limestone, and flecks of charcoal and burnt clay. A soil sample [SS2] produced small fragments of mammal bone, burnt flints, iron slag, charcoal and a small fragment of undiagnostic sandy pottery which could be of general medieval date. Fill 27 was very slightly stony, dark grey, silty clay loam with flecks of chalk and charcoal. The finds comprised burnt flints, flint flakes, a fragment of ironstone, a fragment of hearth lining, a sherd of Late Saxon flint-tempered pottery, date 1.3kg of iron smithing slag, and mammal bones. A sample of soil [SS1] produced a similar assemblage of finds, including a sherd of chalk-and-flint-tempered pottery of Late Saxon/early medieval date, together with slag spherules indicative of the welding of iron. A single carbonised wheat grain was also recovered.

Pit 26 was dated to the Late Saxon—Early Medieval period on the basis of two sherds of pottery but the pit may be medieval or later in date. It contained much evidence of burning and iron smithing but none of the burning was *in situ*.

A number of the flint flakes were large pieces struck with a hard hammer and probably resulted from trimming flint nodules to produce knapped flints for construction work.

8.4 Uncertain date – features 24 and 31

Two features [24] and [31] in Trench 2 produced no dating evidence and are of uncertain date.

Feature 24 was irregular in plan and was about 0.6m long, 0.3m wide, and 0.2m deep. It cut natural layer 23 and was below layer 22. Fill 25 was very slightly stony, dark greyish brown, silty clay loam with few charcoal flecks. It contained roots but no finds. It is possible that feature 24 was a post-hole with later root disturbance or it may have been created by roots.

Feature 31 was partly exposed in the south-east corner of Trench 2. It cut natural layer 29 and was sealed by layer 22. It was at least 0.79m long, 0.14m wide, and 0.24m deep. The fill (32) was very slightly stony, brown, silty clay loam. A sample of soil [SS3] was taken for detailed examination and this contained small burnt flints and flint flakes, small fragments of burnt clay, and iron slag, bone, and charcoal. The finds indicate an association with pit 26 (see above 8.3).

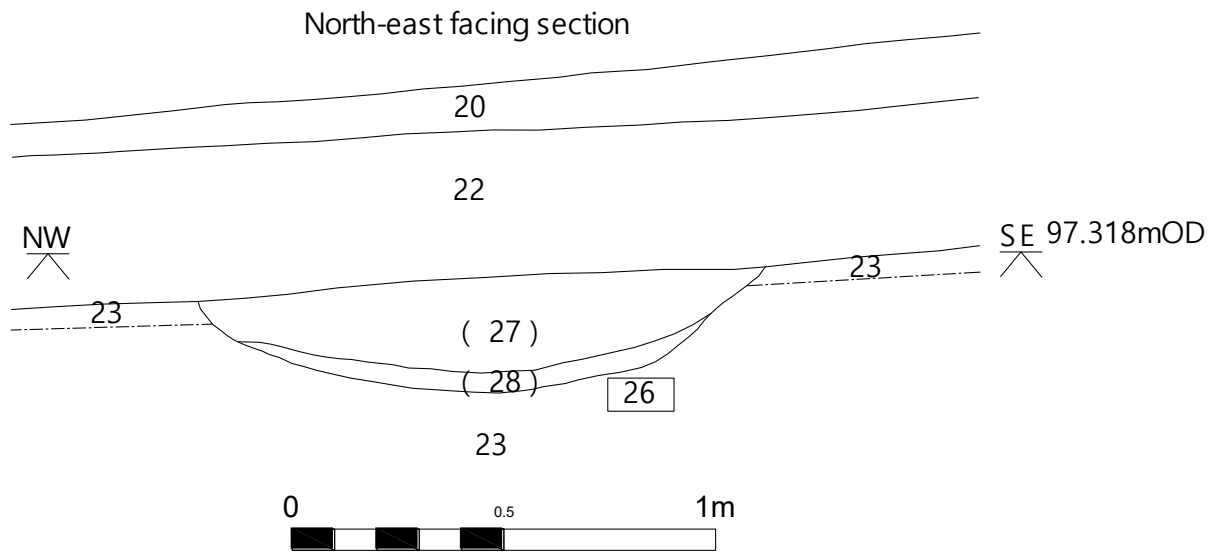


Figure 4. Section along the south side of Trench 2 showing pit 26.



Plate 2: Section through pit 26.

8.5 Medieval (1066–1550)

No medieval contexts were identified but a few residual medieval artefacts were present.

Two sherds of medieval (flint and chalk) pottery were recovered from topsoil layers. A cooking pot sherd came from layer 1 and a jar sherd came from layer 20.

West Country roof slates, commonly used on high-status buildings in the medieval period, were recovered from post-medieval and later contexts. Fragments of West Country slate are present around Kilmeston church. Other possible medieval building material included lime mortar and an architectural fragment from context 3.

8.6 *Post-Medieval (1550–1750) – feature 6*

An east–west ditch [6] was partly exposed by Trench 1 and was 1.2m wide, 0.26m deep, and at least 4m long (Figs 2 & 5). It cut natural layer 4, contained two fills (3 and 5), and was sealed by layer 2. The main fill (3) was slightly stony, strong brown, silty clay with fine rounded chalk fragments. Finds included 1 fragment of lime mortar, 9 large flint flakes, 5 West Country roof slates, 1 stone architectural fragment from the head of a lancet window (Plate 4), 3 malmstone fragments, 1 glazed ridge tile, 13 ceramic roof tiles, 1 nibbed roof tile of possible post-medieval date, 3 sherds of post-medieval redware pottery, 4 iron nails, and a lead weight. Below the north-west part of fill 3 was a deposit (fill 5) of flint nodules and fragments of roof tile. It was 0.45m wide and at least 0.65m long.

A history of St Andrew’s church displayed inside the building states that the roof and windows were replaced in 1774, and the fills of ditch 6 would fit with this date.

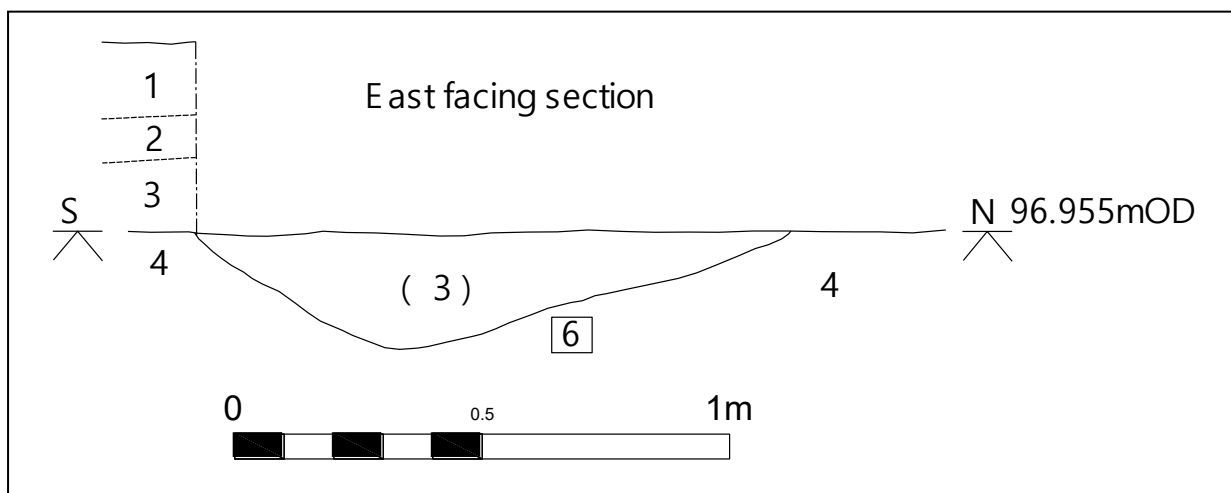


Figure 5. Section through ditch 6 in Trench 1

8.7 *Soil layer – contexts 2 and 22*

A layer of buried soil (layers 2 and 22) was present in both trenches. It lay above all features and natural deposits, and was below the topsoil.

Layer 2 in Trench 1 was stoneless, brown, clay loam and was 0.15m thick. It contained fine fragments of chalk and a sherd of post-medieval Verwood pottery.

Layer 22 in Trench 2 was stoneless, brown, silty clay loam and was up to 0.4m thick. Finds comprised 2 burnt flints, 1 fragment of post-medieval brick, 1 fragment of post-medieval roof tile, and 1 sherd of Bronze Age pottery.



Plate 3: Section through ditch 6, filled with 3, a deposit of flint, tile, and stone.



Plate 4: Fragment from the head of a lancet window recovered from ditch 6. This matches the stone type and tooling on the only original window in St Andrew's church. Scale 10cm.

8.8 Modern topsoil – contexts 1, 20, and 21

A layer of topsoil and turf (layer 1 and 20) was present in both trenches. It was above soil layer 2/22.

Layer 1 in Trench 1 was stoneless, brown, clay loam and was 0.15m thick. It contained prehistoric to modern finds including burnt flints, flint flakes, brick fragments, post-medieval ceramic roof tiles, and one sherd each of Iron Age and Medieval pottery together with a sherd of Verwood and a sherd of 18th century Chinese porcelain.

Layer 20 in Trench 2 was stoneless, very dark grey, silty clay loam and was 0.28m thick. It contained finds including burnt flints, flint flakes, roof slates, medieval to modern pottery, post-medieval roof tiles and brick, modern floor tiles, and 19th century bottle glass. A deposit of modern coins (context 21) was present within layer 20. It included decimal coins and a Spanish coin of 1984.

9. Discussion

The evaluation aimed to determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality, and date of any archaeological remains encountered.

Extent: archaeological features were found in both trenches.

Condition: no archaeological layers survived above the natural and the stone-free brown earth soil above the natural suggests this was not due to cultivation. Features cut into the surface of the natural survived in excellent condition.

Nature: only cut features were present.

Character: Two pits were of an industrial nature, a ditch probably marks an early property boundary.

Quality: The early phases of the archaeological sequence suffer from a lack of dating evidence.

Date: The evaluation produced evidence from the prehistoric period to the post-medieval, with emphasis on the post-medieval.

Other aims:

- to ascertain if structural remains survive and if the site has been subject to levelling.
Structural remains did not survive
- to record the overall presence and survival of the main kinds of artefactual evidence
Pottery, brick, tile, stone, glass, metal, lead, hearth lining and iron slag were recovered.
- to record the overall presence and survival of the main kinds of ecofactual and environmental evidence.
Animal bone, charcoal, and a grain of charred wheat were recovered.
- to consider the results in the light of current local, regional and wider research objectives.
No evidence was collected that could assist in examining the changeover from Roman to Medieval occupation in the area
No evidence was collected that could throw light on changes in agriculture and land use, the process of agricultural intensification in the 9th to 11th centuries, or the process of village formation.
The presence of iron smithing in the late Saxon/early Medieval period may relate to the construction of the nearby church.
There is insufficient evidence to say if the site was ecclesiastical or domestic.

The evidence suggests that the site was never 'occupied', the two episodes of use, early-medieval and post-medieval, may both relate to the nearby church being built and refurbished.

The large structure postulated from the geophysical survey was not found. The anomalies detected by the geophysical survey may relate to the complex nature of the Clay-with-Flints or to chemical changes in the soil. The definite ditch found in the evaluation was not detected by the geophysical survey.

The Solent Thames Research Framework draws attention to the potential of the 'Clay-with-Flints', a residual deposit found capping high ground as at Kilmeston. Elsewhere the Clay-with-Flints has produced Early Palaeolithic, and residual Lower/Middle Palaeolithic finds. The sondages dug in the evaluation did not produce any finds.

10. Conclusions

The natural deposits on the site were Clay-with-Flints over the Newhaven Chalk as expected. Two sondages were cut through the Clay-with-Flints to look for evidence of stratification and artifacts but neither were present and the Clay-with-Flints was very variable and weathered, suggesting it has low archaeological potential.

No prehistoric contexts were present but a few residual prehistoric artefacts, including pottery sherds and flints, were present. They point to activity in the prehistoric period, but could well be the result of manuring of fields rather than nearby occupation.

No deposits or finds of the Roman period were present, so it is unlikely that the large linear features detected by the geophysics were a Roman building.

Two similar pits in Trench 2 may have been associated. Both contained evidence of burning and iron smithing including burnt flints, burnt clay, iron smithing slag, and charcoal. The only dating evidence was Late Saxon—Early Medieval pottery in pit 26. Large flint flakes from knapping nodules to use in wall construction were also recovered from this pit, and it is likely that both features are associated with the construction of St Andrew's church. Another feature [24] in Trench 2 contained no cultural material except a few charcoal flecks. It was irregular and contained roots, which may have created the feature, but it could have been a post-hole associated with the building operations for the church.

An east–west ditch [6] in Trench 1 contained medieval and post-medieval building material including lime mortar, flint flakes, West Country roof slates, ceramic roof tiles, and a fragment of lancet window frame. It is likely that this material was deposited in 1774 when the church was re-roofed and given new windows. The purpose of the ditch is uncertain. It is possible that it marked a subdivision of the plot and perhaps relates to the street frontage being rented out, but if so there were no clues as to what the use was.

A layer of subsoil in both trenches was devoid of stones which is evidence of having built up over a long period of time, so the site does not seem to have been used for agriculture. The subsoil contained post-medieval and earlier finds, and similar material was recovered from the topsoil in both trenches together with modern finds.

The archaeological evidence suggests that the site may well have been associated with the church during the medieval and post-medieval period, perhaps being used for grazing, and was never an occupied plot within the village of Kilmeston. The large linear features located by the geophysical survey would appear to be non-archaeological in origin.

11 Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to Tracey Matthews, Archaeologist, from the Historic Environment Team of Winchester City Council who monitored the project on behalf of the city Council, and Rachel Curtis of the Parish Council for her assistance and hospitality.

Bibliography

Development Archaeology Services, 2011, *An archaeological evaluation at Kilmeston Manor, Kilmeston Road, Kilmeston, Alresford, Hampshire.*

Munsell Color, 2000, *Munsell Soil Color Charts*, New Windsor.

Russel, AD, 2014, *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation of land adjacent to Kilmeston Church, Kilmeston, Hampshire.* Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit.

Strutt, K, 2011, *Report on the Geophysical Survey at Beauworth and Kilmeston Churchyards, Hampshire.*

Appendix 1. Context list

CONTEXT	TRENCH	CATEGORY	KEYWORD	FILL OF	FILLED BY
1	1	LAYER	TOPSOIL		
2	1	LAYER	SUBSOIL		
3	1	FILL	RUBBLE	6	
4	1	LAYER	NATURAL		
5	1	FILL	DEMOLITION	6	
6	1	FEATURE	DITCH		3, 5
7	1	LAYER	NATURAL		
20	2	LAYER	TOPSOIL		
21	2	FINDS	FINDS		
22	2	LAYER	SUBSOIL		
23	2	LAYER	NATURAL		
24	2	FEATURE	POSTHOLE		25
25	2	FILL	POSTHOLE	24	
26	2	FEATURE	PIT		27, 28
27	2	FILL	PIT	26	
28	2	FILL	PIT	26	
29	2	LAYER	NATURAL		
30	2	LAYER	NATURAL		
31	2	FEATURE	PIT		32
32	2	FILL	PIT	31	

Appendix 2. Finds list

Context no	Mat Type	Find Type	No of frag	Wgt(gm)	Description
1	FLNT	BURN	4	107	
1	FLNT	FLKE	1	2	Tertiary. Edge damage. Blade
1	FLNT	FLKE	2	20	Patinated flakes. PREH?
1	FLNT	FLKE	8	45	Flakes + fragments - recent?
1	FLNT	FLKE	48	2056	Flakes & fragments. Building material?
1	CRMC	BRIC	1	38	Reading beds, unknown date
1	POT	CPOT	1	8	Medieval. Chalk + flint
1	POT	FRAG	1	3	PMED. Brown 16th-17th?
1	POT	FRAG	1	22	Iron Age. Flint tempered
1	POT	JAR	1	51	PMED Verwood see context 2
1	POT	PLAT	1	4	Hand painted porcelain Chinese 18th C
1	CRMC	TILR	3	78	PMED
1	GLAS	BOTL	1	5	Unknown date
1	IRON	NAIL	4	21	Hand made, 4 separate nails
2	POT	JAR	1	40	PMED Verwood see context 1
3	STON	ARCF	1	2083	Window arch
3	FLNT	FLKE	9	283	Building material?
3	FLNT	FRAG	1	159	Bashed flint - building material?
3	AGG	MRTR	1	15	Lime mortar. Very chalky
3	STON	RUBL	3	192	Malmstone fragments
3	SLAT	TILR	5	63	West Country roof slates
3	POT	FRAG	1	3	PMED redware
3	CRMC	TILG	1	69	Glazed
3	CRMC	TILR	13	724	Roof tile
3	CRMC	TILR	1	450	Nibbed tile. PMED?
3	IRON	NAIL	4	17	4 nails undated
3	LEAD	WGHT	1	46	Weight
3	BONE	MAMM	1	10	Pig?
20	FLNT	BURN	5	193	
20	FLNT	FLKE	8	328	Building material
20	FLNT	FRAG	7	212	Building material waste?
20	AGG	MRTR	1	35	Cement, 20th century
20	SLAT	TILR	3	83	West Country roof slates
20	DAUB	FRAG	1	4	
20	PCLY	BOWL	1	13	19th C red ware, white slip inside
20	CRMC	BRIC	9	435	PMED
20	POT	CUP	1	1	Tea cup/bowl. Chinese porcelain 17-18th C
20	POT	FRAG	1	6	Tin glazed ware 17-18th C
20	POT	JAR	1	53	pmed redware, 19th/20th
20	POT	JAR	1	13	Medieval. Flint & chalk
20	POT	JAR	1	95	Face cream? China
20	CRMC	TILF	1	126	Unglazed
20	CRMC	TILF	2	156	20th century
20	CRMC	TILR	2	989	Peg tile. PMED
20	CRMC	TILR	12	789	Peg tile. PMED
20	GLAS	BOTL	1	35	D/L green, 19th century
22	FLNT	BURN	1	52	
22	FLNT	BURN	1	298	
22	CRMC	BRIC	1	148	PMED
22	POT	FRAG	3	6	Fine flint temper. Thick, low-fired. Bronze Age?
22	CRMC	TILR	1	75	PMED
27	FLNT	BURN	23	317	SS1

27	FLNT	BURN	1	7	
27	FLNT	BURN	1	231	
27	FLNT	BURN	9	200	
27	FLNT	FLKE	4	20	SS1 Flakes & flake fragments. Building?
27	FLNT	FLKE	5	48	Flakes & flake fragments. Building?
27	FLNT	FLKE	1	3	Flake?
27	STON	FRAG	1	15	Ironstone
27	LIN	HLIN	1	7	SS1
27	POT	CPOT	1	5	Late Saxon flint tempered
27	POT	FRAG	1	1	SS1 silty clay with rounded grits
27	POT	FRAG	1	2	SS1 chalk and flint, abraded
27	SLAG	MSLG	34	347	SS1 Smithing slag - iron
27	SLAG	MSLG	23	977	Smithing slag - iron
27	SLAG	MSLG	16	133	SS1 1 small hearth bottom 15 frags
27	BONE	COW	2	35	
27	BONE	MAMM	9	15	SS1 abraded fragments
27	BONE	MAMM	23	12	SS1 abraded fragments
27	BONE	MAMM	3	7	Sheep?
27	CHAR	FRAG	500	15	SS1 wood charcoal
27	CHAR	FRAG	45	3	SS1 charred wood
27	PLNT	SEED	1	1	SS1 Carbonised wheat
28	FLNT	BURN	5	51	SS2 cracked
28	STON	FRAG	1	206	Dense limestone. Source unknown
28	POT	FRAG	1	1	SS2 Sandy. Medieval?
28	SLAG	MSLG	1	14	SS2 Iron slag
28	BONE	MAMM	2	1	SS2 abraded fragments
28	CHAR	FRAG	34	3	SS2 charred wood
28	CHAR	FRAG	5000	53	SS2 charred wood
32	FLNT	BURN	17	23	SS3 mostly red rather than cracked
32	FLNT	FLKE	5	3	SS3 undiagnostic
32	SLAG	MSLG	50	5	SS3 Hammer scale, spherules, burnt clay
32	BONE	MAMM	4	1	SS3 abraded fragments
32	CHAR	FRAG	5000	25	SS3 wood charcoal

Appendix 3. Field geoarchaeology report **By Michael J Allen, 27 June 2014 (AEA 246)**

The site is located in the Hampshire Chalk basin, the geology here is Clay-with-Flints, overlying the Newhaven Chalk, which is mapped as supporting typical pelo-argillic brown earths of the Carstens Association, with typical argillic brown earths of the Charity 2 Association in the valley and brown rendzinas of the Andover 1 Association on the higher slopes (Jarvis *et al* 1984).

The site itself lies to the east of the church and the land slopes down slightly to the east. There is a lynchet-like break of slope on the lower edge of the site, where the ground drops into a shallow dry chalk valley. This break of slope runs for some distance to the south of the site and appears to mark the edge of the Clay-with-Flints.

Geoarchaeological Records

The site was visited on 29/5/14 to provide a basic record for the natural deposits and provide any geoarchaeological comments that might assist in interpreting the exposed deposits, additional interpretation and comments on the parent material (geology/'natural') and specific contexts. Deposits in Trench 1 were recorded. Nomenclature follows Hodgson (1976) and Munsell soil colours were recorded moist.

Parent Material

The chalk under the Clay-with-Flints was not exposed in the trenches, but clean chalk rubble was exposed on and around a number of graves particularly on the eastern end of the graveyard. Augering on the valley slopes to the east of graveyard revealed shallow black rendzina soils 0.3m thick over chalk. Augering in the sondage in Trench 1 revealed that the interface between the chalk and the Clay-with-Flints was 2.19m below the ground level.

The deposits

The soils (contexts 2 and 22) are deep weathered brown earths over Clay-with-Flints which varied between a clay with rare large flints, and clays to silty clay with common medium (non-brecciated) flints.

The small graveyard boundary to the south of Trenches 1 and 2 marks a slight drop into the established graveyard. Graves [inscribed P Thomas 2004 and D Bradley 2012] have medium firm chalk blocks around grave edges indicating solid chalk at presumably c 2m depth.

To the south and east of the graveyard is a pronounced lynchet-like drop – assumed to be the edge of the Clay-with-Flints. Augering the field beyond revealed shallow soils (0.3m) over solid chalk confirming this assumption.

Concluding comments

The well-developed brown earth soils here indicate long undisturbed soil formation and the area examined has not been disturbed or cultivated for centuries, if not millennia. A natural well-developed soil profile over varying Clay-with-Flints facie was recorded.

Profiles

Profile Trench 1 (west end)

Depth (cm)	Horizon	Context	Description
0–20	Ah	20	Very dark brown silt loam, stone-free, weak small blocky structure, rare fine and medium woody roots, clear boundary
20–32	A		Brown silty loam
32+			Gravel with a brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) clay matrix, over clay

Profile Trench 1 (east end)

Depth (cm)	Horizon	Context	Description
0–22		20	Very dark brown silt loam, stone-free, weak small blocky structure, rare fine and medium woody roots, clear boundary
22–76		22	Very dark greyish brown stone-free silty clay, massive, some fine and medium woody roots, rare large woody roots, very rare, very small chalk pieces
			An archaeological context with common fine chalk pieces in a greyish brown silty clay loam
76–87	Rw1	29	Brown to yellowish brown (10YR 5/3–4) massive silty clay, stone-free Weathered Clay-with-Flints
76–125+	R	23	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) and reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6–8) clay with rare large flints. Clay-with-Flints and patches of small flints Clay-with-Flints
AUGER RECORD			
125–180		23	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) and reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6–8) clay with rare flints. Clay-with-Flints
180–195	R/Cw		Light yellowish brown to cream clay (becoming calcareous)
195–219	Cw		Calcareous marl ?periglacial solifluction material of very weathered chalk
219+	C	30	Chalk

References

Jarvis, MG, Allen, RH, Fordham, SJ, Hazelden, J, Moffat, AJ & Sturdy, RG, 1984, *Soils and their use in South East England*. Harpenden. Soil Survey of England and Wales, Bulletin **15**

Hodgson, JM, 1976, *Soil Survey Field Handbook*. Harpenden. Soil Survey Tech Mono **5**