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## **Southampton Archaeology Unit**

Report 1233

### **Archaeological evaluation at Bentley View, Mill Lane Winterslow, Wiltshire. BVW2016**

Dr AD Russel BA PhD MClfA and E Anderson BA MA  
2016

Client: Mr D Gunn.



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## **Archaeological evaluation at Bentley View, Mill Lane, Winterslow, Wiltshire.**

Site code	BVW2016
Archaeology Unit report	1233
Ordnance Survey NGR	Grid ref 425036 132819

### **1. Summary**

Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit carried out an evaluation excavation in the garden of Bentley View Winterslow on behalf of Mr. D Gunn to support a planning application for a new dwelling. The area has evidence for field systems, probably dating back to the Bronze Age, and there are prehistoric burial mounds, a Roman villa, and Saxon cemeteries within the parish. The line of the Roman road from Old Sarum to Winchester is marked on modern maps as passing through the garden, and metalled surfaces and side ditches have been found during building work along the line of the road in the vicinity. Historic maps show a post-mill stood nearby in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Excavation of a trench some 9m by 2m revealed the natural chalk. No sign of the Roman road was found, either in the form of ditches or as metalling. Both may have been removed by medieval and later cultivation which has resulted in some 400mm of soil overlying the natural chalk. Two features were found, both post-medieval in date, containing fragments of brick, hearth tile, and ceramic roof tile.

### **2. Introduction**

2.1 Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit carried out an evaluation excavation in the garden of Bentley View Winterslow on behalf of Mr. D Gunn to support a planning application for a new dwelling (fig 1), Fieldwork was carried out by A. D Russel BA PhD MCI(A) and E Anderson BA MA on the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> of March 2016. The project was managed by Dr Andrew Russel.

### **3. Planning Background**

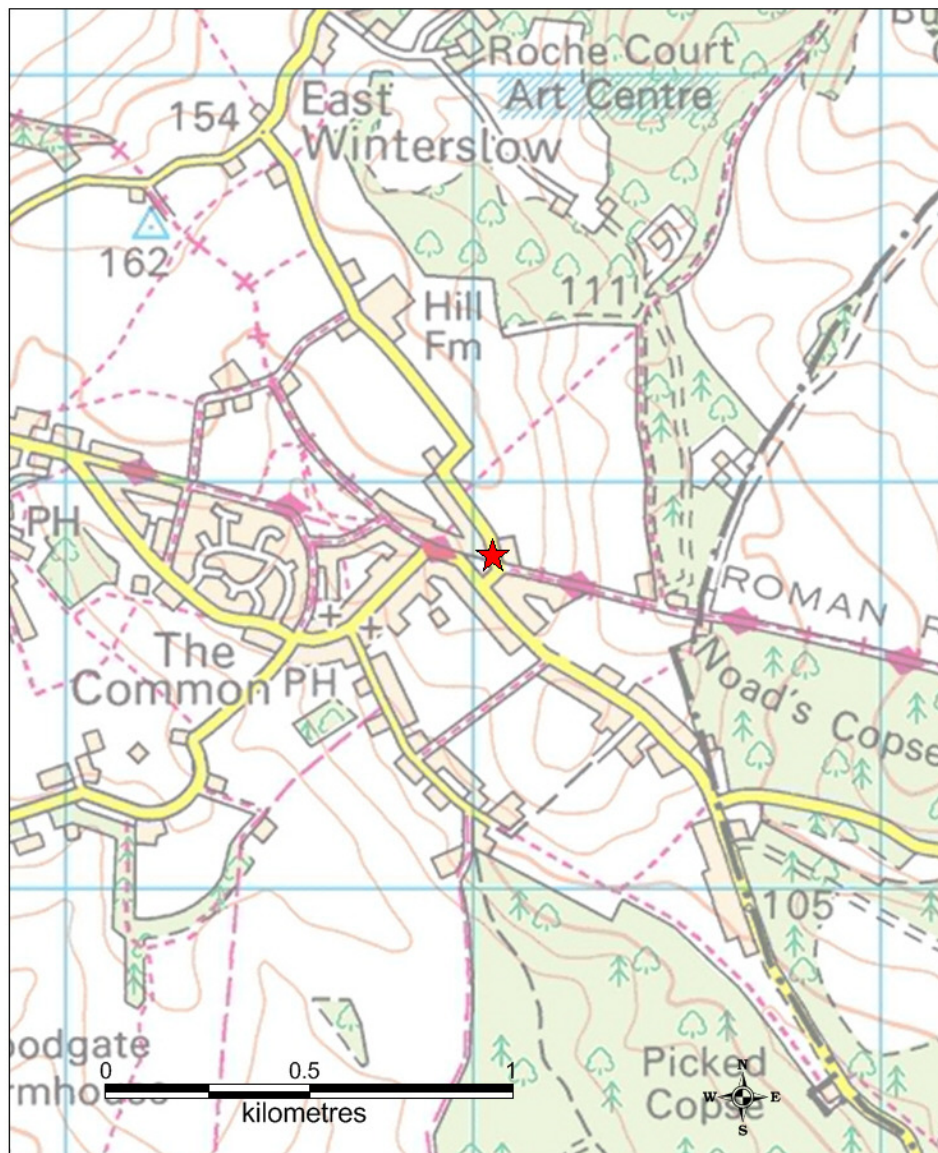
3.1 Application number 16/00107/FUL for a single story detached dwelling and to demolish an existing garage has been submitted at Bentley View, Mill Lane, Winterslow, SP5 1PX and is under consideration.

2.2 Prior to a decision on the application Wiltshire Council asked for an archaeological evaluation:

I consider that this site does have the potential to contain heritage assets of archaeological interest and that field evaluation is necessary.

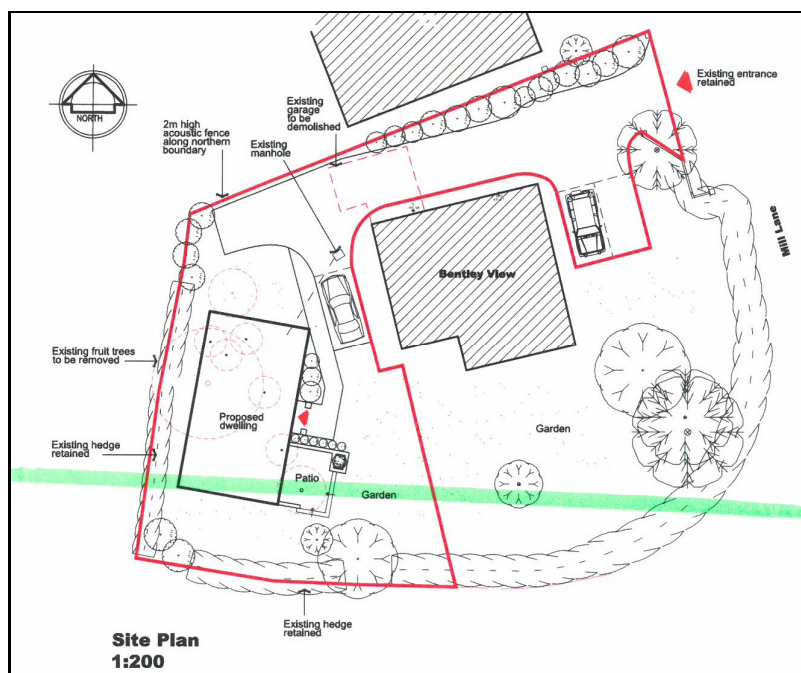
In light of this, and in line with NPPF (2012), I would recommend that an archaeological field evaluation is carried out prior to the determination of the application. This information should reveal the impact of the proposed development on any buried archaeology, and such works should be conducted by a professional, qualified archaeologist and in line with a Written Scheme of Investigation agreed by this service.

No decision on approval of this scheme should be made until the results of the field evaluation have been made known. If the results are positive, it may be necessary for me to recommend a further programme of archaeological works as an appropriate planning condition to be carried out prior to development, or to recommend preservation *in situ* of the remains. The costs of the archaeological works will of course fall to the applicant.



**Figure 1. Location of the site, marked by a red star.**

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**Figure 2. The planned development area outlined in red with the assumed line of the Roman road marked in green. (Barclay-Phillips Architects).**

#### **4. Aims of the Investigation**

4.1 The aims of the investigation were principally to determine the presence or absence of human use of the area, and the date, type, state of preservation, and extent of that use; to recover associated objects; and to record such evidence as did survive. In addition the nature, dimensions, and relationship of natural deposits were to be noted and recorded (Southampton Archaeology 2015).

#### **5. Site Location and description**

5.1 The area to be developed occupies some 400sq m within the Bentley View property on the west side of Mill Lane in Winterslow to the northeast of Salisbury.

5.2 The site lies in an area of undulating chalkland on a distinct ridge that runs upwards from southeast to northwest. A spot height of 140.5m is recorded some 20m to the southwest of the site.

5.3 The geology is the Culver Chalk Formation, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 71 to 84 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

#### **6. Historical and Archaeological background**

6.1 Wiltshire County Council community history site provides information on the parish history of Winterslow <http://history.wiltshire.gov.uk/community/getcom.php?id=253>. A synthesised version is given here.

6.2 The site lies within the parish of Winterslow in Alderbury Hundred. On Easton Down, in the north east of the parish, Neolithic and early Bronze Age flint mines have been located. Excavations in East Winterslow to the north of the site have found traces of a number of Iron Age and Roman farms, and two Saxon cemeteries have been discovered on Roche Court Down, north of the junction at Lopcombe Corner. The site of a Roman villa has been found near the church in West Winterslow and the Roman road from Old Sarum to Winchester passes through the parish.

6.3 The three settlements of West Winterslow, Middle Winterslow and East Winterslow were collectively named in the Domesday Book in 1086 as Wintreslei, meaning “Winter’s mound or burial place”.

6.4 The site lay in Middle Winterslow or Middleton, its earlier name, the smallest of the three manors. The Domesday Book records details of land holdings whose location is likely to have been there: some 450-550 acres of ploughland, with an approximate population of 15-25 people, were held by Ulward, one of the King’s thanes. There was also woodland 3 furlongs long and 1 furlong wide. The value of the holdings was 20 shillings. Four peasants (“rustici”) also held land. In 1377 the number of poll-tax payers was 12. In the 16th and 17th centuries successive members of the Thistlethwayte family held Middle Winterslow until the Rev. Charles Woodruffe, widower of Elizabeth Thistlethwayte, left the manor and farm in 1727 to St. John’s College, Oxford.

6.5 Historical maps of 1773 and 1811 show a post-mill close to the site (figs 2 and 3).

## 7. Historic maps



**Figure 3. The Winterslow area from Andrews’ and Dury’s Map of Wiltshire, 1773. The red circle marks the approximate location of the site. The site can be seen to sit on a natural ridge close to a windmill. The mill is shown as a post-mill.**



Figure 4. The 1811 Ordnance Survey First Edition. The red circle marks the approximate location of the site, adjacent to the windmill.

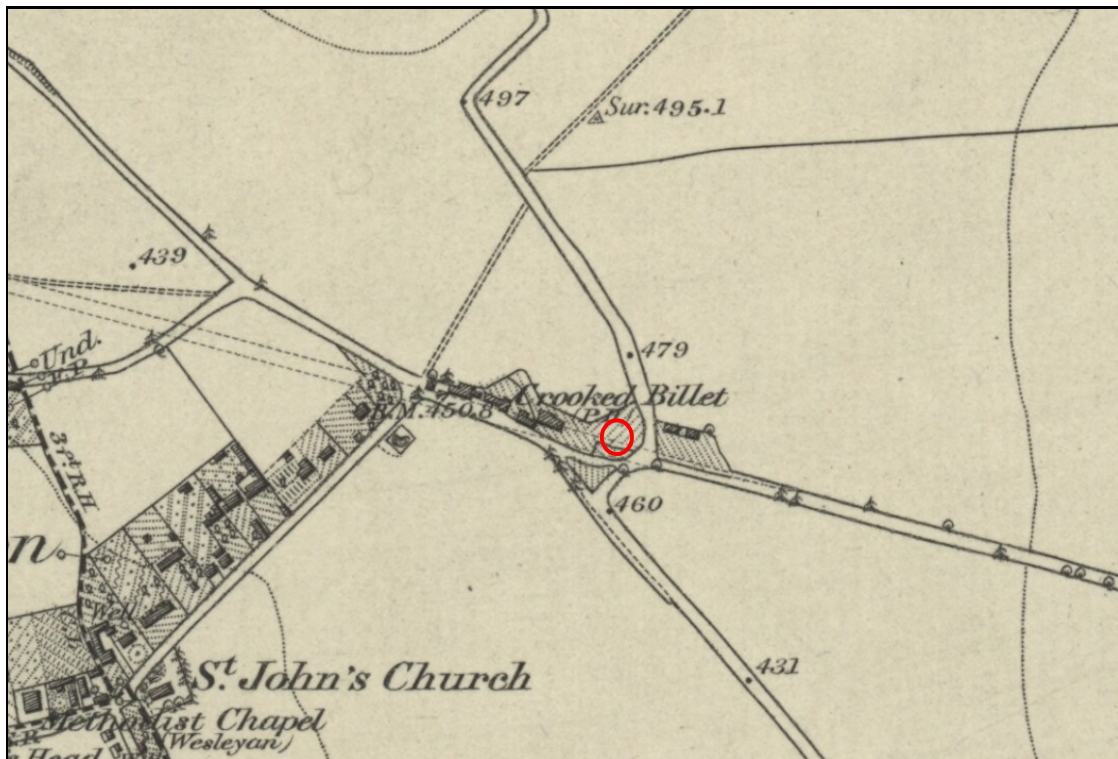


Figure 5. The 1871 Six-inch Ordnance Survey map. The area of the site lies within a plot of land occupied by the Crooked Billet public house. The windmill is not shown. The red circle marks the location of the site.



Figure 6. The 1900 Six-inch Ordnance Survey map. The site has changed little since 1871. The red circle marks the location of the site.

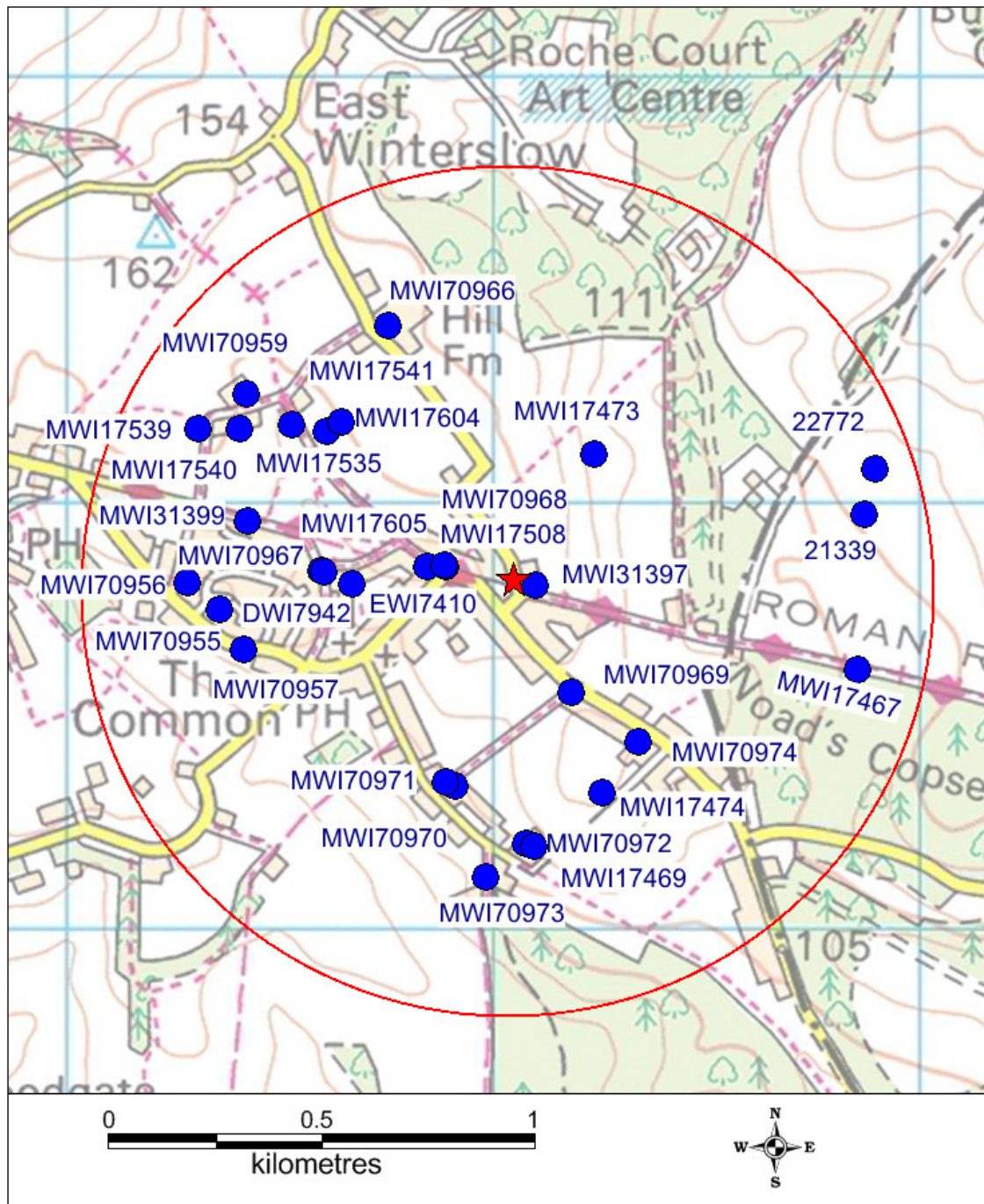


Figure 7. The 1960 one-inch Ordnance Survey map. The site is still open land. The red circle marks the location of the site.



## 8. Archaeology

8.1 The Historic Environment Record for Wiltshire was searched for information on heritage assets within 1km of the site. The results have been plotted on a map of the area (fig 7), and the individual sites are listed below. The 1km radius includes part of Hampshire (Nether Wallop parish) and two heritage assets recorded on the HCC AHBR fall within the assessment area.



**Figure 8. Heritage assets in the vicinity of the site, marked by a red star.**

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## **Bronze Age**

### **HCC 22772 Bowl Barrow (Nether Wallop)**

Bowl barrow 18.5m in diameter and 0.5m high, spread by ploughing.

### **HCC 21339 Mound Possible Bowl Barrow (Nether Wallop)**

Mound recorded as 10.5m by 6.5m in 1956, but completely ploughed out by 1965.

## **Prehistoric undated**

### **MWI17473 West of Noads Copse**

Grid reference SU2524 3311

A series of ditches visible on an aerial photograph as soil marks

### **MWI17474 North of Richwellsted Copse**

Grid reference SU 2526 3231

Traces of a field system visible on an aerial photograph as soil marks

### **MWI17539 South West of Cooper's Farm**

Grid reference SU 2431 3317

Two undated flint flakes recovered during trenching for a gas pipe.

### **MWI17540 South of Cooper's Farm**

Grid reference SU 2440 3317 (

1 flint blade and 1 retouched flake found during fieldwalking or topsoil stripping for gas pipeline.

### **MWI17541 South of Hill Farm**

Grid reference SU 2464 3319

An undated flint flake found during gas pipe laying.

### **MWI17604 North of the Common**

Grid reference SU 2461 3317

An undated ditch was revealed during a watching brief on a gas pipeline in 1989. The ditch ran North-South, was 5m wide and 1.3m deep with a rounded V-shaped profile. No finds.

### **MWI31397 Watching brief at Hedgemoor Cottage**

Grid reference SU 2510 3281

Prehistoric artefacts were recovered from a Roman roadside ditch.

## **Roman**

### **MW17467 South and West of Noads Farm**

Grid reference SU 2585 3261

Roman road from Old Sarum to Winchester

Modern maps mark the course of this road as passing through the development site, and the new house will straddle the assumed line of the road. The form of the Roman road is unclear but to the west a section taken through the road at Firsdown found a metalled surface of flint cobbles with a ditch 20cm deep and 30cm wide, and an evaluation some 600m west of the site in 1995 found a U-profiled ditch 0.7m wide and

0.41m deep that was possibly the south flanking ditch. Just to the east of the site at Hedgemoor Cottage the flanking ditch to the Roman road was found during a watching brief.

**MWI17508 Garden of Limetree Cottage**

Grid reference SU 2489 3285

A second-century head made of greensand.

**MWI31397 Watching brief at Hedgemoor Cottage**

Grid reference SU 2510 3281

The flanking ditch to the Roman road was investigated during a watching brief. Roman artefacts were recovered from a Roman roadside ditch.

**Post-Medieval**

**MWI70955 Site of Cluster of 5 farm buildings**

Grid reference SU 2436 3275

Site of Cluster of 5 farm buildings, Winterslow. Demolished 19th century outfarm constructed as a singular structure. Five sides of the loose courtyard are formed by working agricultural buildings. Isolated location. The farmstead and all historic buildings have been lost.

**MWI70956 Site of Cluster of 4 farm buildings**

Grid reference SU 2428 3281

Site of Cluster of 4 farm buildings, Winterslow. Demolished 19th century outfarm constructed as a singular structure. Four sides of the loose courtyard are formed by working agricultural buildings. Isolated location. The farmstead and all historic buildings have been lost.

**MWI70957 Site of Farmstead in The Common**

Demolished 19th century farmstead.

Grid reference SU 2441 3265

Site of Farmstead in The Common, Winterslow. Demolished 19th century farmstead of dispersed plan. The dispersed farm buildings are of clustered plan. Located within or in association to a village. The farmstead and all historic buildings have been lost.

**MWI70959 Blackberry Farm**

Grid reference SU 2442 3326

Partially extant 18th century farmstead.

**MWI170967 Stripple Farm**

Grid reference SU 2459 3284

19<sup>th</sup> century farmstead of loose courtyard plan.

**MWI170968 Site of farmstead at The Common**

Grid reference SU 2488 3285

Site of 19<sup>th</sup> century farmstead

**MWI170969 Site of Smallholding southeast of The Common**

Grid reference SU 2519 3255

Site of 19<sup>th</sup> century smallholding

**MWI 170970 Lynchell Cottage**

Grid reference SU 4291 3233

19<sup>th</sup> century farmstead

**MWI 170971 Site of Outfarm in The Common**

Grid reference SU 2489 3234

Site of 19<sup>th</sup> century outfarm.

**MWI70972 Site of Outfarm in The Common**

Demolished 19th century outfarm.

Grid reference SU 2508 3220

Site of Outfarm in The Common, Winterslow. Demolished 19th century outfarm constructed as a singular structure. Two sides of the loose courtyard are formed by working agricultural buildings. Located within or in association to a village. The farmstead and all historic buildings have been lost.

**MWI70973 Site of Field barn in The Common**

Demolished 19th century outfarm.

Grid reference SU 2498 3212

Site of Field barn in The Common, Winterslow. Demolished 19th century outfarm constructed as a singular structure. Located within or in association to a village. The farmstead and all historic buildings have been lost.

**MWI 170974 Site of Outfarm southeast of The Common**

Grid reference SU 2534 3244

Site of 19<sup>th</sup> century outfarm.

**MWI70966 Hill Farm**

Grid reference SU 2475 3342

Hill Farm, Winterslow. Partially extant 19th century farmstead formed of an L-plan regular courtyard. Three sides of the loose courtyard are formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is set away from the yard. Isolated location. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings.

**MWI17469 Winterslow**

Grid reference SU 2510 3220

A copper alloy rumbler bell 28mm diameter with squared loop having hammer design by the slot

**MWI17535 Southeast of Cooper's Farm**

Grid reference SU 2453 3318

Description and sources

1 sherd of Post-Medieval pottery - part of a flat-bottomed dish with internal green glaze and fine grey fabric found during fieldwalking or topsoil stripping for gas pipeline, 1989.

**MWI31397 Ditch, north of Easton Common Hill**

Grid reference SU 2510 3281

Shallow flat-bottomed post-medieval ditch 60cm wide and 20cm deep.

**MWI31399 Pit at Middle Winterslow**

Grid reference SU 2442 3296

A shallow pit, measuring 2.4 metres across and 0.55 metres deep, was excavated during an evaluation. The primary fill contained two pieces of iron, two fragments of post-medieval ceramic building material and a piece of animal bone.

**DWI7942 Ladymead Cottage, Middleton Road, Winterslow**

Grid reference SU 24614 32841

Cottage. C17 and C18. Timber framed with brick noggings, and Flemish bond brick-work. Tiled roof. Single storey and attic, 2 bays, comprising an upper timber-framed bay, three panels high with corner braces, the timbers to south refaced, and a C1B brick wider lower bay with offset plinth, the gable wall rebuilt in C20. Entranced in C20 lean-to at upper end, and at centre opposite stack on north east side. Boarded door with timber gabled hood. Various C20 windows with boarded shutters, and early C20 flush gabled dormers to north east front and gable. Brick stack and roof half hipped. Interior has fireplace blocked in framed kitchen end. Open with timber lintel to living room. Both rooms with spine beams and stair behind stack.

**Post-mill (Not recorded in Wiltshire HER)**

A post-mill is shown on maps of 1773 and 1811, in the angle between Mill Lane and Gunville Hill in the near vicinity of the site.

**Undated**

**MWI17605 Tregerthen, The Flashett, Winterslow**

Grid reference SU 2484 3285

A U-shaped ditch 59cm deep.

**EWI7410 Human Remains found at Woodlands, Shrippl Lane, Winterslow**

Grid reference SU 2467 3281

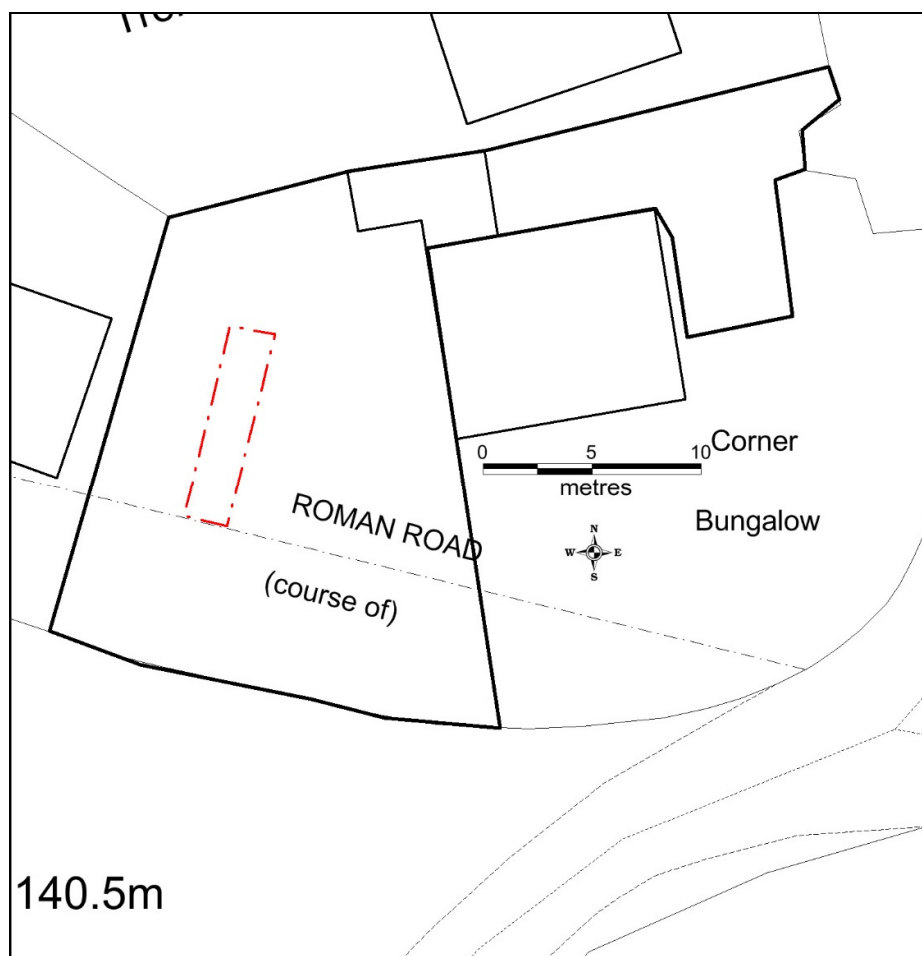
Human remains found during excavation for an extension.

**7. Methodology**

7.1 The methodology followed that specified in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Southampton Archaeology 2015). The archaeological work on site consisted of the excavation of a trench 9m long by 2m wide. This was different to that proposed in the Written Scheme of Investigation because the site of the proposed building had been altered.

7.2 The excavation was made using a machine with a toothless bucket which left a clean surface in which features and soil changes were readily visible.

7.3 All contexts were recorded 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 contexts were numbered 1 to 11.



**Figure 9. The location of the evaluation trench.**

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## 8. Results

### 8.1 Natural.

8.1.1 The earliest deposit exposed was context 4, the natural chalk, which was some 400mm below the surface. It was overlain by a patchy deposit of strong brown (7.5YR5/8) silty clay, context 3, up to 90mm thick, that was a product of long term weathering of the chalk.

### 8.4 Post-medieval

Context 3 was cut by two post-medieval features, pit 7 and pit 9 (fig 10).

Pit 7 was a shallow sloping cut towards the north end of the trench; the maximum depth exposed was 300mm (figs 11 and 12). The south edge of the cut ran east-west across the trench, the other edges lay outside the trench. An area against the east side of the trench was excavated. The pit was filled by context 8, a reddish brown (10YR 5/8) deposit of silty clay loam which contained abraded fragments of brick, clay roof tile, a sherd of an internally glazed Verwood jar, and a piece of animal bone. The Verwood sherd is typical of 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century Verwood vessels.

Pit 9 was situated at the south end of the trench and only its north edge was exposed, the other edges lay outside the trench (fig 10). A portion of the feature adjacent to the east side of the trench was excavated (fig 13). It had a near vertical edge at the top, but then stepped gradually inwards. The pit was excavated to 1m from the surface, probing suggested its base was another 90cm beneath that, but this may just have been the side continuing to step inwards (fig 14). The lower part of the pit was filled with context 10, a light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silty clay loam that contained a fragment of hearth tile, a fragment of brick, and fragments of clay roof tile. The upper part of the pit was filled by a deposit of chalk in a silty clay matrix, context 11, The only artifacts were small flecks of brick.

Above layer 3 and overlying pits 7 and 9 was a deposit of subsoil, context 2. This was a dark yellowish brown silty clay loam, up to 160mm thick that contained small fragments of brick and clay roof tile. Above layer 2 was the topsoil/garden soil context 1. This was some 150mm thick at the south end of the trench but was some 300mm at the north end where the ground had been built up during the construction of Bentley View.

#### Modern

Context 5 was allocated to a service trench that ran north-south down the length of the trench (fig 10). This was aligned with a manhole cover just outside the site boundary and is assumed to be a sewer trench. It headed slightly westwards at the north end of the trench. It was not investigated.

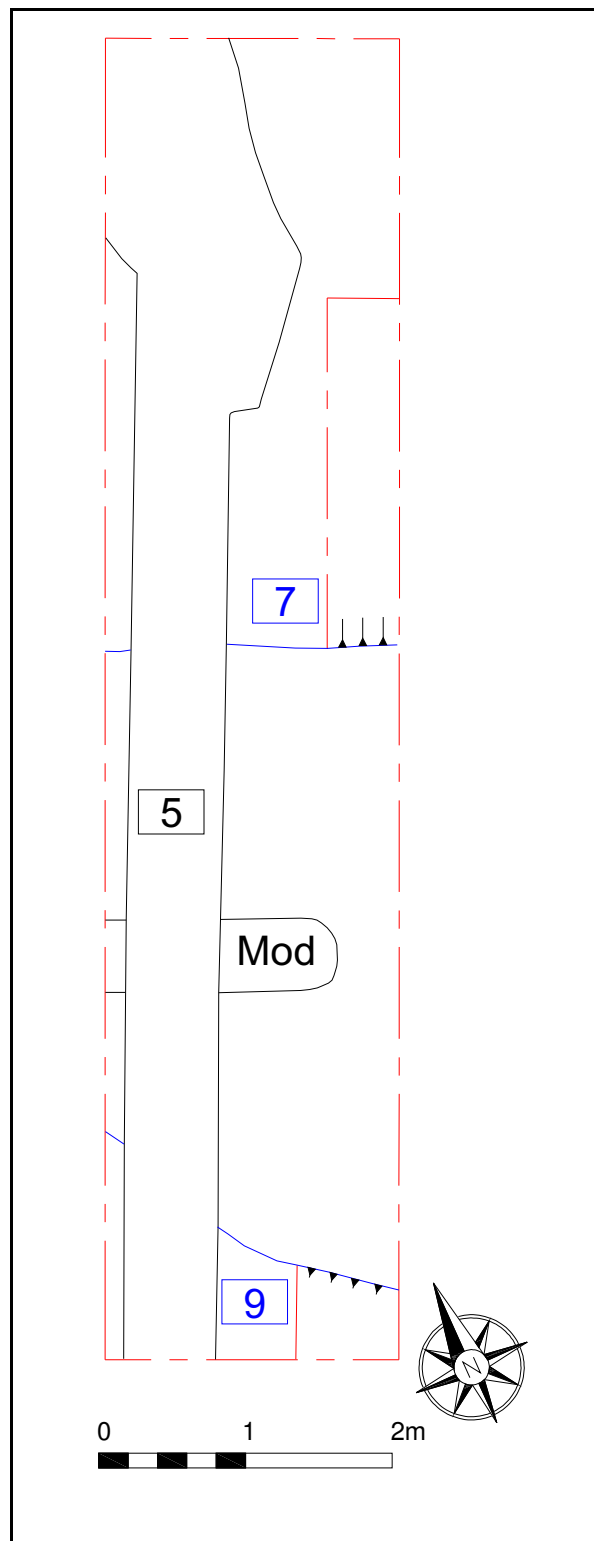


Figure 10. The trench showing location of features (Mod = modern disturbance).





Figure 11. The excavated portion of Pit 7.

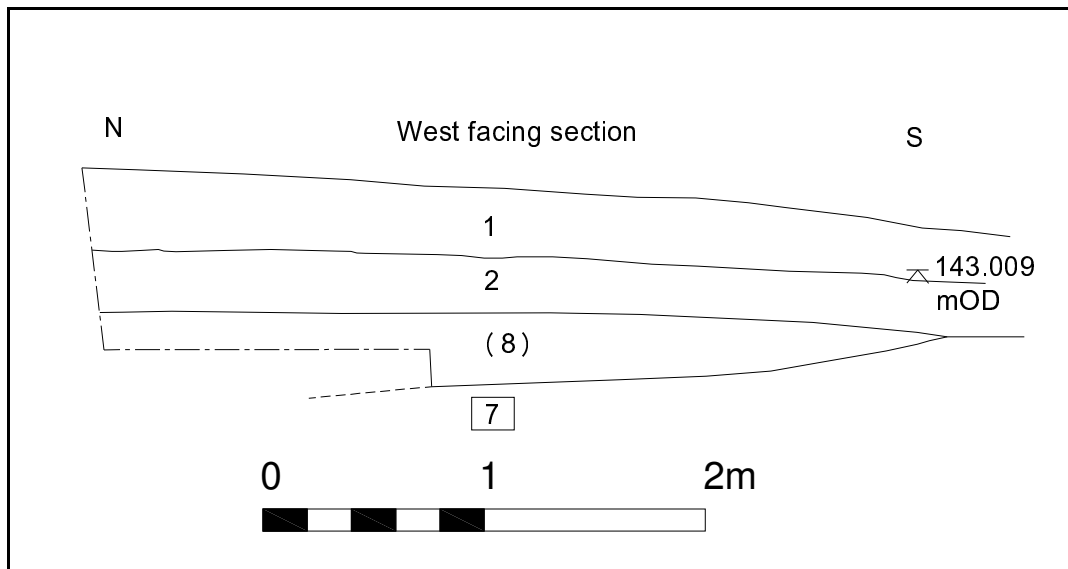


Figure 12. The section through the excavated portion of Pit 7.



Figure 13. The excavated portion of Pit 7, sewer trench 5, fill 6, in foreground.

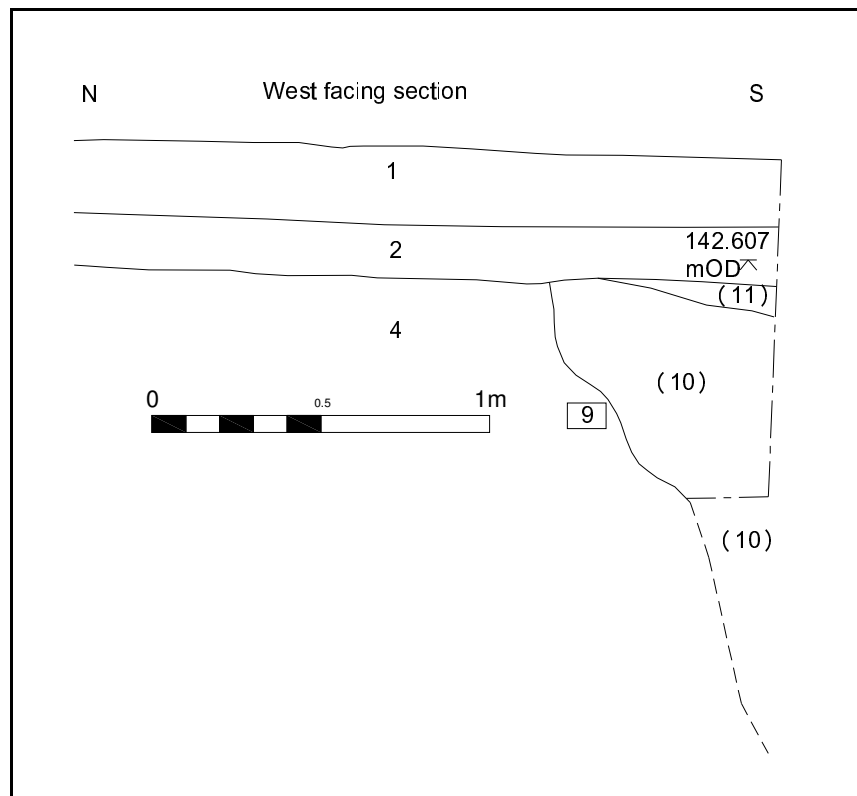


Figure 14. Section through pit 9 showing fills 10 and 11, and subsoil 2 and topsoil 1 at the south end of the trench.

## **9. Conclusion**

9.1 The natural chalk was observed for a distance of 9m northwards from the assumed centre line of the Roman road. There was no sign of a side ditch, or high concentrations of flint as would be expected from a metalled road surface, although if the ditch was shallow it could have been removed by post-medieval pit 7. It is possible that post-Roman activity had removed the road metalling, if so it probably took place prior to the digging and backfilling of pits 7 and 9 as neither of them contained high concentrations of flint as would be expected if they had cut through the road surface. Pits 7 and 9 were probably dug and backfilled in the late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century and could have been associated with the nearby windmill.

## **10. Acknowledgments**

Thanks are due to Clare King of Wiltshire Council and Caroline Everett of Barclay Philips Ltd for their assistance during the course of the project and to Mr Gunn for commissioning the work.

## **11. Bibliography**

Southampton Archaeology 2015 *Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological evaluation at Bentley View, Winterslow*. Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit.

**Appendix 1 Context list**

CONTEXT	CATEGORY	ABOVE	BELOW	CUTS	FILLED BY	BUTTS	BUTTED BY	CUT BY
1	LAYER	2						5
2	LAYER	3	1					5
3	LAYER	4	2					5
4	LAYER							5, 7, 9,
5	FEATURE			2,3,4,8,10	6		6	
6	FILL		2					
7	FEATURE			4				
8	FILL		2					
9	FEATURE			3,4	10			
10	FILL		2, 11					5
11	FILL	10	2					

**Appendix 2 Finds List**

Context no	Mat Type	Find Type	Wgt(gm)	No of frag	Description
2	CRMC	BRICK	69	2	Abraded, low fired
2	POT	FRAG	9	1	Soft paste porcelain tea pot lid. German?
2	SLAT	TILR	8	1	Welsh slate
2	FLNT	BURN	13	1	Fire cracked flint
8	CRMC	BRICK	231	2	Abraded, low fired
8	CRMC	TILR	52	2	Peg tile, oxidised surface, grey core
8	BONE	MAMM	4	1	Unknown species
8	POT	JAR	41	1	Verwood, internal yellow glaze, from crock?
10	CRMC	BRICK	141	5	Waster?, burnt on break
10	CRMC	TILR	422	5	Peg tile, oxidised surface, grey core, mortar adhering to both surfaces
10	CRMC	TILH	369	1	Hearth tile, burnt dark grey on upper surface.
10	CRMC	TILR	612	3	Peg tile. Pmed