

**Archaeological recording to alterations
at Littleton Manor, Littleton,
Hampshire**

NGR: SU 453 329

**by
Christopher K Currie
BA (Hons), MPhil, MIFM, MIFA
CKC Archaeology**

Report to Robert Adam Architects, on behalf of the owners, Mr & Mrs P Clegg

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Summary statement

A planning application was submitted to Winchester City Council for alterations to Littleton Manor, Littleton, Hampshire, a medieval hall house that once served as the manor house for the parish. In view of the archaeological potential of the site the Archaeological Officer of Winchester City Council's Planning Department advised that provision should be made for an archaeological programme of works to be implemented. It was considered that this would include both building recording and recording of groundworks outside the building. The architects, Robert Adam Architects, asked CKC Archaeology to produce a project design to fulfil the planning requirements. The work was carried out by C K Currie for CKC Archaeology.

Archaeological recording, in conjunction with documentary research, has enabled a chronology of development to be determined for Littleton Manor. The present farmhouse seems to have been entirely rebuilt in 1485 as a six bay timber-framed building with a two-bay hall in the centre. Following the insertion of a chimney stack and flooring in the hall, a western extension was added, probably in the 17th century. At an unknown date a short extension was added on the south, but this later was subsumed into late 19th-century extensions following a disastrous fire that destroyed all the demesne farm buildings and a number of adjoining labourers' cottages in July 1887. The farmhouse remained unharmed by this fire, possibly because it was detached from any of the farm buildings and did not have a thatched roof. Shortly after this fire, the southern ranges were built as a single phase, the work probably being completed in 1896 or just before. A glasshouse/conservatory on the west end of the main range and a central north porch also seem to have been added at this time, but these were apparently removed by 1909. The only other changes to the plan since this date was the addition of a narrow extension on the west side of the Breakfast Room in the late 19th-century south range.

Archaeological recording to alterations at Littleton Manor, Littleton, Hampshire

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This report has been written based on the format suggested by the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1994) and *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1996). The ordering of information follows the guidelines given in this document, although alterations may have been made to fit in with the particular requirements of the work. All work is carried out according to the *Code of Conduct* and By-laws of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, of which CKC Archaeology is a IFA-registered archaeological organisation (reference: RAO no. 1).

1.0 Introduction

A planning application was submitted to Winchester City Council for alterations to Littleton Manor, Littleton, Hampshire, a medieval hall house that once served as the manor house for the parish. In view of the archaeological potential of the site the Archaeological Officer of Winchester City Council's Planning Department advised that provision should be made for an archaeological programme of works to be implemented. It was considered that this would include both building recording and recording of groundworks outside the building. The architects, Robert Adam Architects, asked CKC Archaeology to produce a project design to fulfil the planning requirements. The work was carried out by C K Currie for CKC Archaeology.

2.0 Historical background

Littleton Manor was the medieval manor house for the parish of Littleton. It stands at the north end of the present village on the opposite side of the village street to the church, suggesting that the latter began its life as a proprietary chapel to the manorial lord. It is thought that the manor was part of the Chilcomb grant made to the church at Winchester during the Saxon period (Sawyer 1968, nos 325, 376 etc), and that it was still subsumed in this large estate at the time of Domesday (Munby 1982, 3.1). It is not mentioned as a manor in its own right until 1243 (Brough 1908, 422). Following the dissolution of St Swithun's Priory in 1540, the manor became crown property, only to be granted back to Winchester Cathedral under the newly formed dean and chapter. The manorial rights were still held here at the time the VCH was written in 1908 (ibid).

The manor house has been studied by Edward Roberts, who has discovered a late medieval timber-framed hall house concealed within a much extended post-medieval house (pers comm). This is thought to date to the late 15th century, and may be related to the Priory granting a 40 year lease to one John Smyth, his wife Alice and their son, Nicholas, in December 1480. This lease states that Smyth shall be responsible for the repair and upkeep of the buildings, both interior and exterior, for thatching and roofing and for all enclosures. He was allowed to take timber to this end from a designated section of the Prior's woods, but

was required to find the expense of transporting it himself (Greatrex 1978, no 394). This Smyth was clearly a man of some local wealth, as he has a memorial brass to himself (died 1505) in a prominent position in the nave of the local church (Lewis *et al* 1988, 85). This seems to suggest that the rebuilding of the manor took place following the issue of a long term lease, an occurrence that appears to have been common in Hampshire around the turn of the 15th and 16th centuries (Roberts 1995).

This followed large-scale changes in land management in the later medieval period that occurred largely right across England. Although some large landowners were beginning to lease out demesne property before the Black Death of 1349 (for a Hampshire example see Rushton & Currie 2001), this event and the economic changes that it precipitated, greatly accelerated this process. However, the change from leasing out demesne land piecemeal to the wholesale leasing of the entire manor was a gradual process. It generally began with short-term leasing of the demesne arable. This led on to the leasing out of the lord's flock as well, and by the end of the 15th century, large landowners in Hampshire were beginning to lease out the entire manor on long-term leases. It was the latter event that often encouraged the leasees to rebuild the manor house.

These events can be closely followed at Littleton. The manorial demesne was still being managed directly by the priory in 1428, but by 1457 the demesne arable had been let to John Smyth on a seven-year lease. From 1458 Smyth began to lease the prior's sheep flock as well as the arable, although still on a seven-year lease. He was still renewing this lease in 1480 when the priory granted him the 40 year-lease that encouraged him to rebuild the manor house. Earlier in 1459 the priory had acknowledged the changing conditions by paying for the replacement of six feet of timber framing at the north end of the hall, and for a new chamber block beyond that, as well as extensive repairs to the manorial barn (Roberts 1995, 95). That the 1480 lease resulted in the rebuilding of the manor is shown by the results of dendrochronology on the house timbers. These show that it was rebuilt entirely in 1485 (Miles *et al* 1995, 63). Smyth's lease not only gave him control of the priory's lands, but required him to act on behalf of the priory in collecting rents and other manorial dues (Greatrex 1978, no 394).

Following the takeover of the manor by the Dean and Chapter of Winchester Cathedral after the Dissolution, the manor continued to be leased out. At some time in the later 16th century a stone fireplace was inserted into the hall, and the hall space divided by a floor. Possibly in the 17th century, a staircase was built in the former solar and a western extension added. In 1719 the lease was taken over by large landowning family, the Heathcotes of Hursley¹, and was held by them well into the 19th century (HRO 18M54/Box 36/ pkt D). They were great landlords in their own right, but leased a number of the Dean and Chapter's manors, including Compton to the south of Winchester.² The Heathcotes, as with most of their land, leased Littleton to sub-tenants. It was one of these, Farmer Hayter, who applied to rebuild the

¹ Their lease was consistently for 21 years.

² Their local power caused them to challenge the Dean and Chapter's position here. In 1854 they instigated a court case by claiming to be the lords of this manor in place of the Dean. Although they lost the case, it demonstrates how secure they felt their position to be on these leased manors, acting as if they owned them outright.

‘Great Barn’ of the estate in 1745 (ibid). It is probable that this barn was the medieval demesne barn mentioned as being repaired in 1458. The Heathcote family papers only extend to the renewal of the lease in 1814, and it is not known when their relationship with this manor ended. At the time of the tithe survey, Edward Fitt is listed as the occupier of the farm, but it is not clear if he is the main leasee or a sub-tenant of the Heathcotes (HRO 21M65/F7/145/1-2).

The tithe map shows the manor house sitting amid an extensive complex of building. Although it is detached from them, there is a group of farm buildings around three sides of a courtyard to the north, plus a number of ancillary buildings. The main building in the courtyard is probably the demesne barn mentioned in 1458 and 1745, but presumably now rebuilt. Also present are a number of small cottages surrounding the farm, most of which are now gone. The farmhouse itself is shown as a single range, with a short extension on the south side. There is a detached L-shaped building on the south side partly underlying the present ‘Manor Bungalow’ (ibid). This layout seems to have remained largely unaltered on the 1870 Ordnance Survey 6” map (sheet 40).

The 1894-5 25” OS map (sheet 40.8) shows a layout that is radically changed, and this is the result of a major local disaster that occurred on the morning of 9th July 1887. At this time, a great fire swept through the farm buildings. Reports at the time suggest that it was started ‘in the straw’ and spread rapidly through all the farm building burning them all ‘to the ground’ as well as seven of the nine labourer’s cottages attached to the farm. The fire was still burning the following day, although the farmhouse remained ‘unharmd’ on account of it being ‘detached’. It is recorded that Mr W W Bulpett of Bulpett’s Bank, Winchester was the owner at this time, but that the farmhouse was then empty. The farm was managed by Richard Fifield, but he was living at St Swithun’s, another house in the village. The event was recorded in the *Hampshire Chronicle* (HRO 99M82/PZ33-34). It is possible that the fire spread so easily because many of the buildings were thatched.

These events must have caused the house to be considerably extended, as the plan on the OS map of 1894-5 (sheet 40.8) shows extensions on the west and south, including the creation of the ‘Manor Bungalow’ extension around a courtyard to the south. The latter had replaced an earlier L-plan building that had extended as far as the road to the south. Exactly how or why this occurred is not known as the events after the fire are confused. According to the Reverend E V Tanner, writing in 1936, the homeless cottagers were housed in the manor after the fire. Three old ladies, presumably the survivors of this group, were reputedly still in the house as late as 1896 (HRO 99M82/PZ33). It might be assumed, therefore, that the extension were built around these occupants. It is possible that the works were completed in 1896, requiring the old ladies to move out. It is difficult to imagine that the extensions were not made for re-occupation by some well-to-do middle class or minor gentry family.

These works include the construction of a central porch in the centre of the north elevation. At the end of the original range, a glasshouse or conservatory appears to have been added. Both features seem to have been removed by the time of the 1909 OS 25” map (sheet 40.8), by which time the present plan was formed. The terracing in the garden on the west seems to

have been introduced between the 1909 and 1932 OS 25" maps. The narrow extension attached to the west side of the Breakfast Room appears to have been added after 1932.

There is only patchy information concerning the owners of the manor after the Heathcotes gave it up. It is not known how Mr Bulpett came to own the property, or if he was responsible for the substantial extensions after 1887. Papers in the Berkshire Record Office suggest that the Lenthall family had some interest in the manor at some time between 1907 and 1927 (BRO D/EX/465/32-8). These papers have not been seen, so it is uncertain whether this connection was as leasees or owners. It is possible that the present deeds could throw more light on the later history.

3.0 Strategy

The strategy used for the archaeological recording follows that outlined in the project design to which the reader is referred (Currie 2001).

4.0 Results

4.1 Historic building recording

Historic building recording was restricted almost entirely to the removal of modern plaster, cupboards etc inside the house to reveal elements of the earlier timber framing.

4.1.1 Cellars

Although this level is not included in the brief because no alterations are proposed here, it is worth noting some points about the earliest cellars. These lie below the parlour and the western extension. There is stonework to be seen in the cellar under the parlour, and the central E-W joist beam under the western extension exhibits some elaborate moulding for a cellar timber. The moulding is similar in date to that seen on the first floor of the western extension (see section 4.1.3.1). However, the door cill leading between the two cellars is a reused piece as is exhibited by the empty mortice in the upper face, and so it is possible that reused timbers have been used in the cellars. The other cellars all appear to be of late 19th-century date.

4.1.2 Ground floor

Alterations of relevance here were restricted to the inserted of a doorway between the study and the drawing room. This resulted in the plaster being removed from the walls either side of the SE corner of the drawing room. This wall had once been the western end wall of the original hall house. Removal of the plaster showed that there had been a door here in earlier times that had since been blocked up. Parts of the original framing was revealed. Timber studs were shown to be between 0.32m and 0.38m apart, with mainly chalk block infill between. A diagonal brace seems to have once extended from the bottom south corner upwards, dividing the studding. At a later date, possibly following the building of the drawing room extension on to the western end of the original house, a wooden framed door

was cut through the framing. This door was 0.72m wide and 1.76m high with a plain flat head. The framing was not of particularly high quality, although any decent timber may have been replaced by inferior work when the door was blocked. The blocking was in brick, with plaster applied to both sides thereafter.

4.1.3 First floor

4.1.3.1 Western extension (master bedroom)

A large central cross beam was exposed in the post-medieval western extension (master bedroom). This divided the master bedroom on an E-W alignment. The beam exposed was 300mm thick, with elaborate carved moulding of a hollow and ovolo type. Similar, but not identical mouldings, have been recorded at a number of dated houses ranging from 1576-1649 (Alcock & Hall 1994, 54), a date range that could fit this extension reasonably well.

4.1.3.2 Stair landing

The main exposures were in the roof area above the stairs. The ceiling was removed here to reveal part of the internal gable to the original house from an inserted stack northwards. The stack was added to serve the western extension, so presumably dates from the later 16th or 17th century. A door was inserted through the original western gable to enter the master bedroom from the landing. Above this the tie beam was exposed to its full vertical width of 0.31m. Dowl peg holes in the lower part of this beam show where studding has been removed. Above the tie beam, the studding between the beam and the collar (vertical width 0.30m) can be seen. The distance between the two horizontal beams is 1.23m, with the studding spaced at intervals (from south to north) of 0.24m, 0.17m, 0.21m, and 0.23m. The position of the dowls show that the studding remains in its original position with no evidence for removals or additions. There is some evidence of the studs being shaped to allowed the flint infill to be fitted closely into the spaces between. At the north end the jowl to the bay post can be seen.

On the eastern side of the landing, the western face of the end of the hall can be seen. As with the western gable there is evidence from dowl pegs in the lower part of the tie beam to show that studding has been removed at first floor level. One stud beam survives with an empty dowl at approximately mid point to show that there had been a horizontal beam between the ceiling and first floor level. The tie beam is 0.33m thick, with only one vertical beam extending upwards from it. There was no evidence seen for further dowl pegs. Large windbraces were seen supporting the rafters in the exposed parlour (?) roof.

4.1.3.3 South wall of the hall

Plaster panelling was removed in front of the internal south wall of the hall, plus a cupboard. The latter was shown to have been cut through at least three stud timbers, with a further three timbers being removed to allow a door to be inserted into the southern extensions. The later range was put up in its present form after the 1887 fire. The tithe survey does show a short extension on this side in 1838 (HRO 21M65/F7/145/1-2), so it is possible that the door

could have been cut through at an earlier date. The timber on the west side of the door was replaced by a brick pier, which is now in an unsafe condition. However, it is thought that the cupboard was part of the post-1887 works. Certainly this seems to be the date for the insertion of the panelling that hid the original framing. To the west of the door, someone has painted on the old framing '1893 - ^CEY', which seems to date this work quite precisely.

The original framing in the side wall of the hall seems to have the close studding found elsewhere in the exposed frame, with large downward (?) braces as support. The above date is painted on the inside of the eastern brace. The studs are between 0.18m and 0.20m wide, with the spaces between (from east to west) at 0.18m, 0.19m, 0.19m, ? (unexposed section), 0.20m, ?, ?, 0.20m, 0.21m, 0.20m. There is a gap between the panelling and the original wall of 0.13m, with the panelling being 0.11m thick. Where it survives there seems to have been a brick skin covering the timber framing.

The SW bay post to the hall is of interest. As with other bay posts there is a fine carved jowl. About half way between the ceiling and the first floor level, the bay post has been tapered inwards. Two dowls can be seen either side of this taper, indication of a horizontal beam midway between floor and ceiling. This was probably removed when the present door from the stair landing into the first floor passage was inserted. These dowls confirm evidence for this beam seen in the stair landing (see 4.1.3.2).

4.1.4 Second floor (dressing room)

Part of the frame to the western face of the western gable to the original house has always been exposed in this position. Removal of a cupboard in the dressing room (a room inserted into the roof space of the western extension) has allowed this exposure to be seen from a better perspective. The studding in the end gable is particularly well preserved, the dowl pegs showing that the original structure has been preserved to this day, baring the possible insertion of a small door at the southern end to give access to the roof spaces above the original house.

The studs are between 0.18m and 0.19m wide, with spacings between 0.17m and 0.19m across. Apart from a small portion of brick infill in the lower 0.37m between the fourth and fifth studs (measuring from north to south), the infill above the upper tie beam is all napped flint. The collar beam with the studs above are also exposed, as are the purlins. Most of the studs have carpenters marks at their lower ends. Only one stud shows sign of alteration. This is the sixth stud from the north. It would appear that this has been replaced at some time, as the pegging here is different from elsewhere. The dowl peg is missing, with the stud being fastened by an over lapped joint.

The plaster was removed from the gable wall were the stairs into the dressing room butt against it revealing part of the framing below the tie beam. There is evidence of an upward brace in the southern corner. The studding is similar to that found elsewhere, with studs being between 0.16m and 0.20m wide and the spaces between set at intervals of between 0.17m and 0.20m. All are infilled with flint, except the last space at the top of the stairs. This

is infilled with brick, the space between the last exposed stud and the top of the stair being 0.50m. This would seem to suggest that a stud has been removed here.

5.0 Discussion

5.1 Discussion of the exposed structural evidence

The evidence suggests that the late medieval manor house at Littleton was well made, with close-studded walls typical of a high status building of that date. The description of the original structure can be said to agree largely with the analysis given in Lewis *et al* (1988). The framing was braced, with substantial timbering being employed in all of the principal beams and posts seen. The original work is very well preserved, with relatively small amounts of alteration since the late 15th century. Those alterations that did occur to the original building seem to have been related to two specific building programmes: that associated with the building of the western extension in the late 16th or 17th century, and the alterations after the 1887 fire.

During the first phase of alteration a door was cut through the frame of the western gable at ground floor level to connect the parlour end of the original house with the new extension. The cross beam on the first floor of this extension has parallels with moulded beams in houses dated between 1576 and 1649, although such mouldings could well extend either side of these dates. The building of the western extension may have led to the removal of some of the studding at first floor level in the stair landing. As the western gable was now to be an internal wall the opportunity may have been taken to remove some of the purely decorative studding.

It is not certain when the earliest cellaring beneath parlour and west extension was made. It is possibly all of one date. If this is the case, the timbering in the cellar under the west extension suggests it was dug when this extension was made. However, there is the possibility that the late 16th- or 17th-century beam seen here may be reused.

Alterations to the south wall of the hall were certainly carried out after the 1887 fire, but it is uncertain if the door cut through here at first floor level may not have been earlier. The tithe survey of 1838 (HRO 21M65/F7/145/1-2) shows a short extension already on the south side of the hall, and a door may have been cut when this was built. Nevertheless, it was clearly the disastrous fire of July 1887 that prompted the owners to add considerably more extensive extensions to the south side of the building. The present plan can be shown to have been largely completed by the time the 1894-5 Ordnance Survey map (sheet 40.8; 2nd ed) was published. The date painted on the brace in the hall wall gives the year 1893, so it would seem that the building work was being undertaken during that year. Local tradition argues that some of the villagers made homeless by the fire of 1887 were still being housed in the manor house in 1896 (HRO 99M82/PZ33), so it seems that the homeless were still present when building works began, and were probably moved around as the work progressed.

Other alterations, such as the removal of a horizontal beam at first floor level between the hall and the parlour, probably occurred when the hall was first floored. This would have

made it necessary to cut doors into the upper story ends of the hall. This coincided with the insertion of the stack in the hall, but it is not yet clear if the western extension and the cellars were made at the same time. If they were not, it is likely these works occurred within the next 50 years or so. There is no evidence to indicate a date for the short extension on the south shown on the tithe map. It is possible that this was removed entirely to be replaced by the present southern buildings between 1887 and 1894. This would mean that the flint wall on the west side of the southern courtyard dates from this phase, although it was clearly made of reused materials. Considering the extent of the devastation caused by the fire of 1887, there would doubtless have been material available for reuse.

A porch is shown on the 1894-5 Ordnance Survey map on the north side of the hall where a window presently sits. This had gone by the 1909 OS 25" map (sheet 40.8; 3rd ed). It is not shown on the tithe map or the OS 6" plan of 1870 (sheet 40; 1st ed), and would therefore appear to have been a short-lived feature of the 1887-94 building programme that was removed within 20 years.

One final point concerning the present plan concerns the single-storey building around the courtyard. The absence of a 1st edition of the 25" OS map for 1870 forces one to use the 6" version. The scale is not sufficient to show the situation to the south of the manor house before 1887 with any accuracy. It would be tempting to think that a building shown here in 1870 is part of the present structure. This is unlikely. The tithe map shows this building, much more clearly. It extends down to the road and is not attached to the manor house in 1838, having a considerable gap (that is not clearly shown on the 1870 OS 6" map) between it and the manor. Furthermore, this building is depicted in grey, as opposed to the pink colouration used for domestic buildings such as the manor house. This is a common tithe map designation to indicate an outhouse that was probably removed entirely when the southern ranges were built.

5.2 Discussion of the watching brief on groundworks

6.0 Conclusions

Archaeological recording, in conjunction with documentary research, has enabled a chronology of development to be determined for Littleton Manor. The present farmhouse seems to have been entirely rebuilt in 1485 as a six bay timber-framed building with a two-bay hall in the centre. Following the insertion of a chimney stack and flooring in the hall, a western extension was added, probably in the 17th century. At an unknown date a short extension was added on the south, but this later was subsumed into late 19th-century extensions following a disastrous fire that destroyed all the demesne farm buildings and a number of adjoining labourers' cottages in July 1887. The farmhouse remained unharmed by this fire, possibly because it was detached from any of the farm buildings and did not have a thatched roof. Shortly after this fire, the southern ranges were built as a single phase, the work probably being completed in 1896 or just before. A glasshouse/conservatory on the west end of the main range and a central north porch also seem to have been added at this time, but these were apparently removed by 1909. The only other changes to the plan since

this date was the addition of a narrow extension on the west side of the Breakfast Room in the late 19th-century south range.

7.0 Copyright

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8.0 Archive

The archive for this work has been deposited with the County Museum Services. Copies of the report were lodged with the client, the County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), and the National Monuments Record in Swindon, Wiltshire.

9.0 Acknowledgements

Thanks are given to all those involved with this project. Martin Smith of R J Smith & Co, specialist historic building contractors (builders), and his staff are thanked for their co-operation in the recording and giving access to the site. Martin Smith is thanked for his discussion of the building. Geoff Crawford, of Robert Adam Architects, is also thanked for his discussion of the building, and for providing plans and other materials. Edward Roberts, Historic Building Specialist, is thanked for discussion of the building and allowing the author to see a copy of his notes on the structure. The staff of the Hampshire Records Office are thanked for giving access to documents relating to the property. Tracy Matthews, SMR Officer for Winchester City Council monitored the project on behalf of the Planning Authority.

10.0 References

10.1 Original sources

In the Hampshire Record Office (HRO):

HRO 36M48/3 Map of the manor of Littleton, 1736

HRO 36M66/94 Survey map of the Littleton, 1735

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HRO 21M65/F7/145/1-2 Littleton tithe map & award, 1838-9

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OS maps:

OS 6" (sheet 40, 1870 ed)
OS 25" (sheet 40.8, 1894-5 ed)
OS 25" (sheet 40.8, 1909 ed)
OS 25" (sheet 40.8, 1932 ed)

In the Berkshire Record Office (BRO):

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Appendix 1: list of context excavated

Context	Description	Munsell Colour
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02		
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Appendix 2: catalogue of photographs taken

Photographs were taken in both colour slide and monochrome print. In the archive the colour slides are prefixed with the site code, followed by 'S' to indicate photograph type, eg (Site Code)/S/* (* indicating the photograph number). Monochrome prints are number (Site Code)/M/*, following the same procedure as for slides.

Photo Number	Description
1	External view of house; north elevation from N
2	ditto
3	External view of house; east elevation from E
4	ditto
5	Flint and stone wall in courtyard, from ESE
6	ditto
7	External view of house; south elevation from SW
8	ditto
9	External view of house; west elevation from W
10	ditto
11	Ground floor interior, framing at the west end of hall from NE
12	ditto
13	1 st floor interior; top of staircase and framing at the E end of the parlour from W
14	ditto
15	1 st floor interior; jowl posts on south side of hall from W
16	ditto
17	2 nd floor interior; timber framing with close studding and flint infill of former west gable end of 1485 house from W
18	ditto
19	Ground floor, exposed blocked door and framing from Dining Room, from WNW
20	ditto
21	Ground floor, exposed blocked door and framing from study, from E
22	ditto
23	1 st floor, looking up at roof from stair landing showing gable end of hall, from W
24	ditto
25	1 st floor, looking up from landing at gable end of parlour showing close studding, from E
26	ditto
27	1 st floor, looking up at windbrace and frame of roof from stair landing, from S
28	ditto
29	1 st floor, detail of central cross beam in master bedroom from ENE
30	door
31	1 st floor, south wall of hall exposed, showing timbers cut out for cupboard, from NE
32	ditto
33	1 st floor, south wall of hall, showing framing exposed behind partition, with painted date '1893', from N
34	ditto
35	1 st floor, SW bay post of hall, showing dowel holes for missing cross beam, from E
36	ditto
37	2 nd floor, showing framework of west gable of original building, from W
38	ditto
39	2 nd floor, west gable looking down stairs at exposed frame on 1 st floor from NNW
40	ditto
41	
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Appendix 3: glossary of archaeological terms

Archaeology: the study of man's past by means of the material relics he has left behind him. By material relics, this means both materials buried within the soil (artefacts and remains of structures), and those surviving above the surface such as buildings, structures (e.g. stone circles) and earthworks (e.g. hillforts, old field boundaries etc.). Even the study of old tree or shrub alignments, where they have been artificially planted in the past, can give vital information on past activity.

Artefacts: any object made by man that finds itself discarded (usually as a broken object) or lost in the soil. The most common finds are usually pottery sherds, or waste flint flakes from prehistoric stone tool making. Metal finds are generally rare except in specialist areas such as the site of an old forge. The absence of finds from the activity of metal detectorists is not usually given much credibility by archaeologists as a means of defining if archaeology is present

Baulk: an area of unexcavated soil on an archaeological site. It usually refers to the sides of the archaeological trench.

Burnt flint: in prehistoric times, before metal containers were available, water was often boiled in pottery or wooden containers by dropping stones/flints heated in a fire into the container. The process of suddenly cooling hot stone, particularly flint, causes the stone to crack, and form distinctive crazed markings all over its surface. Finds of large quantities of such stone are usually taken as a preliminary indication of past human presence nearby.

Context: a number given to a unit of archaeological recording. This can include a layer, a cut, a fill of a cut, a surface or a structure.

Cut: usually used to mean an excavation made in the past. The 'hole' or cut existed in time as a void, before later being backfilled with soil. Archaeologists give a context number to the empty hole, as well as the backfilled feature (called the 'fill').

Desk-based assessment: an assessment of a known or potential archaeological resource within a specific land unit or area, consisting of a collation of existing written or graphic information, to identify the likely character, extent and relative quality of the actual or potential resource.

Earthwork: bank of earth, hollow, or other earthen feature created by human activity.

Environmental evidence: evidence of the potential effect of environmental considerations on man's past activity. This can range from the remains of wood giving an insight into the type of trees available for building materials etc, through to evidence of crops grown, and food eaten, locally.

Evaluation: a limited programme of intrusive fieldwork (mainly test-trenching) which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified land unit or area. If they are present, this will define their character, extent, and relative quality, and allow an assessment of their worth in local, regional and national terms.

Hedgebanks: banks of earth, usually with a ditch, that have been set up in the past on which is planted a stock-proof line of shrubs. There is written evidence that they were made from at least Roman times, but they are suspected as existing in prehistoric times.

Lynchets: bank of earth that accumulates on the downhill side of an ancient ploughed field as the disturbed soil moves down the slope under the action of gravity.

Munsell colour: an objective method of defining soil colour using a specially designed colour chart for soils. The reading defines hue (an objective description of colour; eg YR means yellow-red), value (darkness or lightness of the colour) and chroma (the greyness or purity of the colour). For example 10YR 3/2 is a dark grey-brown.

Natural [layer]: in archaeological reports, this is a layer that has been formed by natural process, usually underlying man-made disturbance.

Period: time periods within British chronology are usually defined as Prehistoric (comprising the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age), Roman, Saxon, Medieval and Post-medieval. Although exact definitions are often challenged, the general date ranges are as given below.

Prehistoric c. 100,000 BC - AD 43. This is usually defined as the time before man began making written records of his activities.

Palaeolithic or Old Stone Age 100,000 - 8300 BC

Mesolithic or Middle Stone Age 8300 - 4000 BC

Neolithic or New Stone Age 4000 - 2500 BC

Bronze Age 2500 - 700 BC

Iron Age 700 BC - AD 43

Roman AD 43-410

Saxon AD 410-1066

Medieval AD 1066-1540

Post-medieval AD 1540-present

Pottery sherds: small pieces of broken baked clay vessels that find their way into ancient soils. These can be common in all periods from the Neolithic onwards. They often find their way into the soil by being dumped on the settlement rubbish tip, when broken, and subsequently taken out and scattered in fields with farmyard manure.

Project Design: a written statement on the project's objectives, methods, timetable and resources set out in sufficient detail to be quantifiable, implemented and monitored.

Settlement: usually defined as a site where human habitation in the form of permanent or temporary buildings or shelters in wood, stone, brick or any other building material has existed in the past.

Site: usually defined as an area where human activity has taken place in the past. It does not require the remains of buildings to be present. A scatter of prehistoric flint-working debris can be defined as a 'site', with or without evidence for permanent or temporary habitation.

Sondage: an arbitrary hole dug during archaeological excavation. Often dug after the main excavation is complete to quickly test for information that may be required to clarify points of the main excavation.

Stratigraphy: sequence of man-made soils overlying undisturbed soils; the lowest layers generally represent the oldest periods of man's past, with successive layers reaching forwards to the present. It is within these soils that archaeological information is obtained.

Worked flint or stone: usually taken to mean pieces of chipped stone or flint used to make prehistoric stone tools. A worked flint can comprise the tools themselves (arrowheads, blades etc.), or the waste material produced in their making (often called flint flakes, cores etc.).
