

Burhunt Farm, Selborne, Hampshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report





**BURHUNT FARM,
SELBORNE, HAMPSHIRE**

(LISTED BUILDING 1096923)

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Prepared for:
ADAM Architecture
9 Upper High Street
Winchester
Hampshire
SO23 8UT

Acting on behalf of:
Minette Palmer
Burhunt Farm
Sothington Lane
Selborne
Hampshire

by
Wessex Archaeology
Portway House
Old Sarum Park
SALISBURY
Wiltshire
SP4 6EB

Report reference: 79730.03
Path: x:\projects\79730\report\79730_burhunt farm_report v1.doc



March 2012

DISCLAIMER

THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT WAS DESIGNED AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF A REPORT TO AN INDIVIDUAL CLIENT AND WAS PREPARED SOLELY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THAT CLIENT. THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT DOES NOT NECESSARILY STAND ON ITS OWN AND IS NOT INTENDED TO NOR SHOULD IT BE RELIED UPON BY ANY THIRD PARTY. TO THE FULLEST EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY WILL NOT BE LIABLE BY REASON OF BREACH OF CONTRACT NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE (WHETHER DIRECT INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL) OCCASIONED TO ANY PERSON ACTING OR OMITTING TO ACT OR REFRAINING FROM ACTING IN RELIANCE UPON THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT ARISING FROM OR CONNECTED WITH ANY ERROR OR OMISSION IN THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THE REPORT. LOSS OR DAMAGE AS REFERRED TO ABOVE SHALL BE DEEMED TO INCLUDE, BUT IS NOT LIMITED TO, ANY LOSS OF PROFITS OR ANTICIPATED PROFITS DAMAGE TO REPUTATION OR GOODWILL LOSS OF BUSINESS OR ANTICIPATED BUSINESS DAMAGES COSTS EXPENSES INCURRED OR PAYABLE TO ANY THIRD PARTY (IN ALL CASES WHETHER DIRECT INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL) OR ANY OTHER DIRECT INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS OR DAMAGE

QUALITY ASSURANCE

SITE CODE	79730	ACCESSION CODE		CLIENT CODE	
PLANNING APPLICATION REF.	SDNP/52321/001	NGR	475353 132784		

VERSION	STATUS*	PREPARED BY	APPROVED BY	APPROVER'S SIGNATURE	DATE	FILE
1	I	NB	REG		24.02.12	X:\PROJECTS\79730\REPORT\79730_BURHUNT FARM_REPORT V1.DOC
2	F	NB	REG		03.03.12	X:\PROJECTS\79730\REPORT\79730_BURHUNT FARM_REPORT V2.DOC

* I= internal draft E= external draft F= final

**BURHUNT FARM,
SELBORNE, HAMPSHIRE**

**Archaeological Watching Brief Report
Contents**

	Summary	iv
	Acknowledgements.....	v
1	INTRODUCTION	1
	1.1 Project Background	1
	1.2 The Site, location and geology	1
	1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background	1
	1.4 Aims and Objectives.....	2
2	METHODOLOGY	2
	2.2 Best practice.....	2
	2.3 Copyright	2
3	WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS.....	3
	3.1 Introduction.....	3
	3.2 Results.....	3
4	FINDS	5
5	CONCLUSIONS	6
6	RECOMMENDATIONS	7
7	ARCHIVE.....	7
8	REFERENCES	8
	APPENDIX 1:.....	9

Figure 1 Site location plan

Figure 2 Results from watching brief

Figure 3 Section and plates

Plate 1: North wall of Main Barn, deposit **1702**

Plate 2 and section: North-east facing section through wall and feature **1703**, underpinning excavation **C**

Plate 3: South-west facing section ditches **1715** and **1717**

Plate 4: Wall **1804**, view from south-east

Front cover: (clockwise from top left) Main Barn, view from north, Entrance to Main Barn, view from south and Main Barn and Stable Block, view from south-west

Back cover: (clockwise from top left) Postholes in Main Barn, view from south, Stoneware flagon, Reduced level Stable Block, view from north-west and Roof of Main Barn, view from north

**BURHUNT FARM,
SELBORNE, HAMPSHIRE****Archaeological Watching Brief Report
Summary**

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Minette Palmer through ADAM Architecture (the Client), to undertake an archaeological watching brief on land at Burhunt Farm, Selborne, Hampshire, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 475353 132784 ('the 'Site'). This watching brief was required as part of the planning permission issued to the Client by East Hampshire District Council (Planning Reference SDNP/52321/001), the local authority, for alterations to existing farm buildings, comprising a new east wall and floor for the Main Barn and a new floor for the Stable Block.

The watching brief was carried out between the 9th November 2011 and 26th January 2012.

Two features were identified which pre-date the construction of the Main Barn. These north-east/south-west aligned ditches (**1715** and **1717**, also identified as **1703**) are the likely remnants of earlier field boundaries. Dating recovered from these features suggests that they are late medieval or post-medieval and may not much precede the construction of the barn.

The timber-frame of the Main Barn appears to be of one phase, consisting of a timber structure with a lower silbeam resting on low stone walls. Observations made during the groundwork suggest that the original ground level rose to the east necessitating the cutting of a level platform prior to construction. The original function of the building is thought to be as a threshing barn, the entrance is the larger porch to the north with the lower exit to the south. There are indications that the northern entrance has been widened, likely in response to the usage of increasingly large machinery.

The original extent of the building appears to have been some 20m long by 7.25m wide with a jutting overhang of up to 2.5m. Later aisles were created bringing the total footprint of the barn to the edge of the roof. A builder's mark located in the eastern aisle suggests some of this work may be early 19th century. Somewhat later in the 19th century, the original low foundation walls in the eastern part of the barn were removed opening up the area up to the aisle walls with the upright timbers being supported on brick pillars.

A third phase of building appears to occur in the late 19th century when the western part of the south wall was removed, including the silbeam in order to insert the north wall of the Stable Block.

A number of postholes were encountered within the central part of the Main Barn which appears to be related to furniture fixtures or sub-divisions associated with the working life of the barn.

**BURHUNT FARM,
SELBORNE, HAMPSHIRE****Archaeological Watching Brief Report****Acknowledgements**

This project was commissioned by Minette Palmer through ADAM Architecture. Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Paul Branch from RW Armstrong & Sons Ltd for his help and assistance on site. Wessex would also like to acknowledge the role and advice of Hannah Fluck and David Hopkins (Hampshire County Council).

The watching brief was undertaken by Naomi Brennan, Julia Sulikowska, Gareth Chaffey and John Powell. This report was written and compiled by Naomi Brennan with specialist reports by Lorraine Mephram (finds) and illustrations by Elizabeth James. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Richard Greatorex, who also edited this report.

**BURHUNT FARM,
SELBORNE, HAMPSHIRE****Archaeological Watching Brief Report****1 INTRODUCTION****1.1 Project Background**

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by ADAM Architecture acting on behalf of Minette Palmer (the Client), to undertake an archaeological watching brief on land at Burhunt Farm, Selborne, Hampshire, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 475353 132784 (hereafter referred to as the 'Site') (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 The watching brief was required as part of the planning permission issued to the Client by East Hampshire District Council (Planning Reference SDNP/52321/001), the local authority, for alterations to existing farm buildings, comprising a new east wall and floor for the Main Barn and a new floor for the Stables.

1.1.3 The watching brief was carried out intermittently as required on various dates between the 9th November 2011 and 26th January 2012.

1.2 The Site, location and geology

1.2.1 The Site comprises of a complex on buildings to the south-east of the Burhunt Farmhouse. The watching brief was concerned with the Main Barn and Stable block which form the northern and eastern sides of this complex.

1.2.2 Burhunt Farm is located to the south of Sotherington Lane, connected by a farm track. The farm is surrounded on all sides by mixed-use farm land. The Site is lies at approximately 140m above Ordnance datum (aOD) and since it forms part of a three sided courtyard is relatively level.

1.2.3 The underlying geology is mapped as Upper Greensand Formation – Calcareous Sandstone and Siltstone. (BGS 1979).

1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

1.3.1 The structures which form the watching brief area consist of an early 17th century threshing barn and a 19th century stables and cow byre (Grade II LB 1096923) which form three sides of a courtyard. These buildings continued in use until the 1970s (ADAM Architecture 2011).

1.3.2 The wider site comprises a largely 19th century farmhouse (with possible earlier interior structures; Grade II Listed Building (LB) 1096873) to the north-west of the Site, an 18th century oast house and cart shed (Grade II LB 1096884) to the south of the Site and an 19th century granary (Grade II LB 1334384), to the south-west of the Site.

1.3.3 The village of Selborne lies to the north-east of the Site where the remains of the 13th century Selborne Priory (only the moat, bank, and fish pond of which are still visually discernable) are situated. The priory had possession of the manor of Selborne until the end of the 15th century (Page 1908, 4-16). The Wakes, once the residence of Gilbert White (an 18th century naturalist),

is thought to have originally been a 16th century timber-framed hall (Grade I LB 1174798). The remains of Dorton Mill (post-medieval watermill, Grade II LB 1351128 with medieval origins (Page 1908, 4-16)), a 19th century brickworks (still operating) and the Selborne Arms (18th century public house, Grade II LB 1094525) all reflect the growth of the settlement in the post-medieval period.

- 1.3.4 There is documentation which suggests that a farm/manor was located at Burhunt at least as early as 1260AD and the nearby village of Selborne (listed in the Domesday Book as Lesborne) is believed to have had Anglo-Saxon origins. The 13th century parish church of St. Mary's (Grade I LB 1351131) is thought to have been built on the site of an Anglo-Saxon predecessor.

1.4 Aims and Objectives

- 1.4.1 The objective of the watching brief was to record, as far as reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, nature, character and relationships of any surviving archaeological remains observed during the works within the watching brief area.

2 METHODOLOGY

- 2.1.1 The full detailed methodology of the archaeological works was set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (Wessex Archaeology 2011), this is summarized below:
- 2.1.2 The fieldwork consisted of the monitoring of groundwork undertaken beneath the present ground surfaces during stabilization and underpinning works within the footprints of the Main Barn and the Stable Block.
- 2.1.3 All archaeological deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma record sheets with a unique numbering system for individual contexts. A full photographic record was compiled utilising digital images. Archaeological features and deposits were hand-drawn at either 1:10 or 1:20. Features identified and work monitored was related to the fully surveyed plan of the buildings provided by the client.
- 2.1.4 A unique site code **79730** was allocated to the Site, and was used on all records and finds.

2.2 Best practice

- 2.2.1 The watching brief was carried out in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the *Institute for Archaeologist's Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (revised 2008).

2.3 Copyright

- 2.3.1 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable by Wessex Archaeology. You are reminded that you remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs

and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

3 WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 Details of individual excavated contexts and features are retained in the archive. Summaries of the excavated sequences can be found in **Appendix 1**.

3.2 Results

Main Barn

3.2.1 Initially a number of test pits were excavated both within and outside the building to investigate the condition of the foundations and the sequence and depth of deposits.

3.2.2 Thirteen test pits were excavated within the Main Barn numbered **1-13**; each was approximately 0.50m² and ranged in depth from 0.17m to 0.50m but were generally around 0.30m in depth. Within **Test Pits 4, 8 and 12** the earthen floor of the barn (**400, 800, and 1200**) directly overlay the natural geology (**401, 801, and 1201**). The upper level of the natural geology was shown to be a sandstone regolith with pale yellow-grey sandy clay. Within **Test Pits 1, 7, 9, 11 and 13** a layer of re-deposited natural (**101, 701, 901, 1101, and 1301**) was located beneath the earthen floor of the barn (**100, 700, 900, 1100, 1300**). **Test Pits 1, 9 and 11** demonstrated that this overlay the natural geology (**102, 902, and 1102**). Within **Testpit 10** no clear earthen floor deposit could be seen instead the re-deposited natural layer (**1000**) was the highest layer encountered, overlying the natural geology (**1001**).

3.2.3 **Test pit 2**, located in the north-western part of the Main Barn encountered a rubble rich loose deposit (**201**) beneath the upper surface of the floor (**200**) and above the natural geology (**202**). **Test Pits 3, 5 and 6** all also revealed a slightly different sequence as in all three cases modern utilities were encountered (**300, 501, 502, and 601**).

3.2.4 Two test pits were excavated external to the Main Barn numbered **15 and 16**; these were located on the western and northern side of the northern aisle. These measured 0.30m by 0.35m and were between 0.15-0.20m deep. These exposed dark humic topsoil (**1500, 1600**) directly above the natural geology (**1501, 1601**).

3.2.5 After the initial test pit excavations, a programme of underpinning of the Main Barn wall (in the western half of the barn) was undertaken, with locations being labelled **A to H**. As these were sited in the vicinity of the previous test pits further detailed recording was not undertaken, except where differences arose from the previously recorded sequence. This period of work also coincided with the reduction of floor level within the Main Barn.

3.2.6 Removal of the overlaying earthen floor of the barn (**1701**) exposed a distinct area of demolition debris (**1702**) along the northern wall of the western part of the barn, extending up to 2m from the wall line (**Figure 3, Plate 1**). This deposit was also seen in **Test Pit 2, (201)**. Re-examination in the area of **Test Pit 4** showed that on the southern edge the earthen floor

(400) did overlie the natural (401) but that on the northern edge a significant depth of rubble could be seen. Indeed the natural appeared to shelve up sharply on the southern edge suggesting a possible cut feature. Excavation of two further slots was then undertaken to confirm the presence of the southern edge of this linear feature (1703). Underpinning excavations **B**, **C**, **F** and **G** situated along the adjacent length of the north wall located the northern edge of this feature and demonstrated that it ran beneath the northern wall, thus it predates the construction of the barn (**Figure 3, Plate 2 and section**). The demolition rubble (1702), consisting as it does of abundant tile which almost certainly derives from the degradation of the roof, appears to be a later deposit which has settled into the hollow in this area of the barn caused by the earlier feature below.

- 3.2.7 Reduction in the eastern part of the barn revealed that linear 1703, was in fact two parallel overlapping features 1715 and 1717. A section was excavated across both features but a relationship between the two features could not be ascertained (**Figure 3, Plate 3**). Both, although slightly truncated, were relatively shallow, moderately sized north-east – south-west aligned gullies. 1717 terminated some 2m further east from the excavated slot while 1715 continued for nearly a further 4m before terminating. Investigation of termini showed that both features were very shallow by this point.
- 3.2.8 A number of postholes were located within the central area of the barn all roughly beneath two of the overhead beams, though no corresponding fixture points could be identified on these beams. 1705, 1707, 1709 and 1711 all lay beneath the western beam. 1705, the most southerly, was a large posthole where the post had obviously been removed, potentially widening the feature. 1707 and 1709 however, still had the wooden post base still *in situ*. Only a void remained where 1711 was located but its position and suggests this was likely also a posthole. 1712, 1719, 1721 and 1723 were less clearly aligned beneath the eastern beam (see **back cover**). 1712, was a similar diameter to 1707 and 1709 and also still contained the remnants of the post still *in situ*. 1723 appeared to be a double posthole as in addition to its oval shape it contained two similar secondary deposits (1724, 1726) separated by a central deposit of deliberate backfill consisting of re-deposited natural (1725). Although heavily truncated 1721 appears to be the very lowest part of a posthole and its fill 1722 contained traces of semi-decomposed wood. 1719, the most northerly of this group, was cut into 1718, the fill of 1717.
- 3.2.9 As the main area of the Main Barn had been reduced to the natural geology further observation of any services cut into this was not required. A drainage channel excavated within the northern aisle however was observed and no archaeology identified.
- 3.2.10 The existing eastern wall of the Main Barn, formerly the external wall of the eastern aisle was demolished and rebuilt during this work; however observation of the excavation of the footings was not possible. Nevertheless while the formation level in the westernmost part of the barn was at the current level of the natural geology, further eastwards the formation depth cut deeper into the natural geology. The external ground level on the eastern side of the building was 0.65m above the base of the eastern wall

suggesting that considerable ground reduction in this area had already taken place.

- 3.2.11 An inscribed stone was located within the western aisle, it is not entirely clear but appears to read H. KE(?MP) BUILDER 1812.

Stable Block

- 3.2.12 A single test pit was dug outside the Stable Block measuring 0.45m by 0.55m and 0.56m deep. The sequence revealed in **Test Pit 14** was dark humic topsoil (**1400**), overlying 0.20m of a mixed made ground deposit containing chalk and CBM (ceramic building material) fragments (**1402**). This was banked up against the wall and overlay the re-deposited natural (**1403**) that lay at the level of the wall footings.
- 3.2.13 After removal of the remaining cobbled floor within the Stable Block the floor level was further reduced. Excavation in both the northern and southern parts of the building demonstrated that the accumulated stable debris and later demolition debris (**1801, 1901**) overlay a slightly disturbed layer of natural sandstone (**1802, 1902**). This was concluded to be either weathered or made ground overlying the natural geology (**1803, 1903**). The level of the natural geology was seen to fall away as you moved southwards.
- 3.2.14 In the northern part of the Stable Block the remnants of a north-east – south-west brick and stone built wall 1804 was located during the floor reduction (**Figure 3, Plate 4**). This lay beneath the western wall of the Stable Block and obviously pre-dates this structure. Its location suggests it was the original wall of the south aisle of the Main Barn removed when the Stable Block was inserted.

4 FINDS

- 4.1.1 A very small quantity of finds was recovered from the Site. These comprised a small piece of animal bone, a fragment of post-medieval ceramic building material (roof tile), an iron nail, and four pieces of pottery (see **Table 1**).
- 4.1.2 Of the latter, the two sherds from context **1716** (ditch/gully **1715**) are the earliest; these are very small sherds in non-distinctive sandy fabrics, which have been tentatively dated as medieval (probably 13th or 14th century).
- 4.1.3 The sherd from context **1706** (posthole **1705**) is post-medieval; this is from a large red earthenware bowl or puncheon, internally glazed.
- 4.1.4 An almost complete Bristol-glazed stoneware flagon was found unstratified (see **back cover**). It is missing the rim and handle, and is stamped with the marks of both the manufacturer (Hosea Tugby of Old Kent Road, London), and the contents manufacturer (Robert Luker, wine and spirit merchant of Petersfield). The Luker family ran a brewery in College Street, Petersfield. The flagon must date between 1878 (when Robert's partnership with his brother John was dissolved) and 1900 (after which the firm traded as William and Robert Luker).

Table 1: All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

Context	Feature	Animal Bone	CBM	Iron	Pottery
1706	1705	1/1		1/13	1/128
1714	1703		1/48		
1716	1715				2/2
unstrat.	-				1/1500
TOTAL	-	1/1	1/48	1/13	4/1630

CBM = ceramic building material

5 CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1.1 Two features were identified which pre-date the construction of the Main Barn. These were ditches **1715** and **1717**, also identified as **1703**. These north-east – south-west aligned features are likely the remnants of earlier field boundaries. Two sherds recovered from **1715** are thought to be medieval in date though a post-medieval fragment of roof tile was recovered from **1703**. This does suggest that the features and certainly their infilling may have not significantly pre-dated the construction of the barn.
- 5.1.2 The timber-frame of the Main Barn appears to be of one phase. It consists of a timber structure with a lower silbeam resting on low stone walls which are between 0.36-0.60m high. Within the fairly roughly constructed walls there are occasional brick repairs and additions. Observations made during groundwork suggest that the original ground level rose to the east, with foundations following the contour. The original function of the building is thought to be as a threshing barn, the entrance is the larger porch to the north with the lower exit to the south for the by then unloaded vehicles. There are indications that the northern entrance has been widened, likely to in response to a need to admit larger mechanical vehicles.
- 5.1.3 The original extent of the building appears to have been some 20m long by 7.25m wide with a jutting overhang of up 2.5m. Later aisles were created bringing the total footprint of the barn to the edge of the roof. The builders mark located in the eastern aisle suggests some of this work may be early 19th century. In addition to farmhouse and oast house only the Main Barn and cart shed are visible on the 1870-1887 OS 1:2500 mapping. At some point the original low foundation walls in the eastern part of the barn are also removed opening up the area to the aisle walls and the upright timbers are left supported on brick pillars.
- 5.1.4 A third phase of building appears to occur when the western part of the south wall is removed, including the silbeam in order to insert the north wall of the Stable Block. This must occur in the late 19th century as the Stable Block is clearly shown on the 1896 1:2500 OS map. The layout of the complex by this point appears to be very similar to how it appears today.
- 5.1.5 The postholes encountered within the central part of the Main Barn appear to be related to furniture fixtures or sub-divisions used within the working life of the barn. Whatever they were they do not appear to have reached the beams above. The sherd of pottery recovered from **1705** confirms a post-medieval date for these features.

6 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.1.1 No further work is recommended.
- 6.1.2 An OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators Forms. All appropriate parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the AHBR. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included with the archive).
- 6.1.3 A summary detailing the results of this work will be sent to the Hampshire Field Club to be included in their annual summary of work.

7 ARCHIVE

- 7.1.1 The project archive was prepared in accordance with the guidelines outlined in Appendix 3 of *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and in accordance with the *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage* (Walker 1990). The project archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology under the project code **79730**. In due course the complete archive will be deposited with Hampshire County Council Museums Service.

8 REFERENCES

ADAM Architecture, 2011, *Burhunt Farm, Selborne, Hants: Design, Access and Heritage Statement*, unpublished heritage statement submitted with planning application

English Heritage, 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects*, English Heritage

Institute for Archaeologists, 2008, *Standard and Guidance for archaeological watching briefs*

Page, W. (ed.), 1908, 'The parish of Selborne' in *A History of the County of Hampshire: Volume 3*, Victoria County History Series, pp. 4-16

Walker, K., 1990, *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for Long-term Storage*, UKIC Archaeology Section

Wessex Archaeology, 2011, *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief: Burhunt Farm, Selborne Hampshire*, unpublished WSI reference number 79730.01

Online resources:

Listed Building information can be found at:

<http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/>

British Geological Survey accessible at:

<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/data/services/digmap50wms.html>

Victoria County History Series accessible at:

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk>

APPENDIX 1:

bgl= below ground level

General stratigraphic sequence – Main Barn (internal):

Context type	Interpretation	Description	Context numbers	Depth (m)
Layer	<i>Earth floor of Barn</i>	Dark brown silty clay. Humic. 2-20% stone and CBM rubble, much of this on upper surface. Includes partly decomposed straw. Fairly homogenous. Fairly compact. Depth greater where banked up against barn walls.	100, 200, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1100, 1200, 1300, 1701	0.00-0.50 bgl
Layer	<i>Re-deposited natural</i>	Mid grey sandy clay. 25% sandstone rubble. Moderately compact. Fairly homogeneous.	101, 701, 901, 1000, 1101, 1301	0.05-0.35 bgl
Layer	<i>Natural geology</i>	Sandstone regolith in pale yellow-grey sandy clay. Compact.	102, 202, 401, 503, 801, 902, 1001, 1102, 1201, 1704	0.15+ bgl

Identified features – Main Barn:

Context number	Context type	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
300	Deposit	<i>Deliberate backfill</i>	Backfill of modern service trench. No associated cut number.	0.00-0.38 bgl
501, 602	Deposit	<i>Deliberate backfill</i>	Backfill of modern service trench 502 . Re-deposited natural.	0.08-0.30 bgl
502	Cut	Utility trench	Modern service trench filled with 501.	0.08-0.30 bgl
1702, 201	Deposit	<i>Demolition debris</i>	Dark grey-brown silt loam. Contains abundant fragments of roof tile and brick. Fairly loose. Slightly mixed. Along edge of north wall and extending 2m beyond. Possible later infilling of 1703 .	0.30 deep
1703	Cut	Linear	North-east - south-west aligned linear feature. Filled with 1714 and possibly 1702. Steep, straight sides, flat base.	0.33 deep
1705	Cut	Posthole	Sub-circular, filled with 1706. 0.42m diameter. Straight, vertical sides. Slightly concave base. Cuts 1704 (natural).	0.34 deep
1706	Deposit	<i>Secondary fill</i>	Fill of 1705 . Mid grey-brown silt loam. Includes partly rotted wood. 30% flint and chalk, sub-angular, 2-10cm. Possible	0.34 deep

			packing remnants or deliberate backfill. Loose and friable. Slightly mixed.	
1707	Cut	Posthole	Circular. 0.14m in diameter. Base of post 1708 still <i>in situ</i>. Cuts 1704 (natural).	-
1708	Deposit	<i>Post</i>	Base of wooden post still <i>in situ</i> . Fill of 1707.	-
1709	Cut	Posthole	Circular. 0.16m in diameter. Base of post 1710 still <i>in situ</i>. Cuts 1704 (natural).	-
1710	Deposit	<i>Post</i>	Base of wooden post still <i>in situ</i> . Fill of 1709.	-
1711	Cut	?Posthole	Sub-circular void, possible posthole. 0.18m in diameter. Steep, straight sides. Base and depth unclear due to voids below. Cuts 1702.	~0.25 deep
1712	Cut	Posthole	Circular. 0.16m in diameter. Base of post 1713 still <i>in situ</i>. Cuts 1704 (natural).	-
1713	Deposit	<i>Post</i>	Base of wooden post still <i>in situ</i> . Fill of 1712.	-
1714	Deposit	<i>Secondary fill</i>	Fill of 1703. Mid grey silt clay. <1% chalk, sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Compact. Fairly homogeneous.	0.33 deep
1715	Cut	Ditch/gully	Equivalent to the northern edge of 1703. North-east-south-west aligned, filled with 1716. Steep, straight sides, concave base. 0.47m wide. Relationship with 1717 unclear. Terminates to east. Cuts 1704 (natural)	0.28 deep
1716	Deposit	<i>Secondary fill</i>	Fill of 1715. Mid grey silty clay. 10% sandstone, sub-angular, 2-8cm. Fairly homogeneous. Fairly compact. Some bioturbation. Occasional charcoal flecks.	0.28 deep
1717	Cut	Ditch/gully	Equivalent to the southern edge of 1703. North-east-south-west aligned, filled with 1718. Steep, straight sides, concave base. 0.47m wide. Relationship with 1717 unclear. Terminates to east. Cuts 1704 (natural)	0.25 deep
1718	Deposit	<i>Secondary fill</i>	Fill of 1717. Mid grey-brown silty clay. 5% sandstone, sub-angular, <1-6cm. Fairly homogeneous. Fairly compact. Some bioturbation. Cut by 1719.	0.25 deep
1719	Cut	Posthole	Sub-circular, filled with 1720. 0.26m diameter. Steep, near vertical sides. Not fully	-

			excavated due to loose deposit. Cuts 1718.	
1720	Deposit	<i>Deliberate backfill</i>	Fill of 1719. Mid orange sand and gravel. Loose and friable. Slightly mixed.	-
1721	Cut	?Posthole	Sub-circular base of probable posthole, filled with 1722. 0.30m diameter. Straight, steep sides. Flat base. Cuts 1704 (natural).	0.10 deep
1722	Deposit	<i>Secondary fill</i>	Fill of 1721. Mid grey-brown silty clay. 15% sandstone, sub-angular, 2-10cm. Fairly loose and friable. Traces of semi-decomposed wood. Slightly mixed.	0.10 deep
1723	Cut	?Double posthole	Possible double posthole, filled with 1724-6. Steep, straight sides, slightly concave base. 0.72m long, 0.50m wide. Cuts 1704 (natural).	0.24 deep
1724	Deposit	<i>Secondary fill</i>	Fill of 1723, overlies 1725. Mid grey-brown silty clay loam. 20% sandstone, sub-angular, 2-10cm. Slightly loose. Traces of semi-decomposed wood.	0.19 deep
1725	Deposit	<i>Deliberate backfill</i>	Re-deposited natural, fill of 1723, likely packing material. Compact sandstone rubble and pale yellow-green silt clay. Lowest deposit.	0.23 deep
1726	Deposit	<i>Secondary fill</i>	Fill of 1723, overlies 1725. Mid grey-brown silt clay. 15% sandstone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, 2-8cm. Slightly loose, some voids. Traces of semi-decompose wood.	0.24 deep

General stratigraphic sequence – Main Barn (external):

Context type	Interpretation	Description	Context numbers	Depth (m)
Layer	<i>Topsoil</i>	Dark brown sandy loam. Fairly humic. Fairly homogeneous. Fairly compact.	1500, 1600	0.00-0.15 bgl
Layer	<i>Natural geology</i>	Sandstone regolith in pale yellow white sandy clay. Compact.	1501, 1601	0.15+ bgl

General stratigraphic sequence – Stable Block (internal):

Context type	Interpretation	Description	Context numbers	Depth (m)
Layer	<i>Demolition debris</i>	Mid red-brown sandy clay. Frequent brick and tile rubble. Mixed deposit.	1801, 1901	0.00-0.38 bgl

Layer	? <i>Made ground</i>	Re-deposited/weathered natural. Sandstone rubble in pale yellow-grey sandy clay.	1802, 1902	0.26-0.54 bgl
Layer	<i>Natural geology</i>	Sandstone regolith in pale yellow white sandy clay. Compact.	1803, 1903	0.36+ bgl

Identified features – Stable Block:

<i>Context number</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>
1804	<i>Wall</i>	<i>Wall</i>	Stone and brick built wall remnant. North-east – south-west aligned. 0.4m wide.	0.24m high

General stratigraphic sequence – Stable Block (external):

<i>Context type</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Context numbers</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>
Layer	<i>Topsoil</i>	Dark brown sandy loam. Fairly humic. Fairly homogeneous. Fairly compact.	1400	0.00-0.15 bgl
Layer	<i>Made ground</i>	Dark brown sandy loam. 8% chalk and CBM fragments, sub-angular, <1-5cm. Fairly homogeneous. Fairly compact.	1401	0.15-0.35 bgl
Layer	<i>Re-deposited natural/made ground</i>	Mid grey sandy clay. 25% sandstone rubble. Fairly homogenous. Fairly loose.	1402	0.35+ bgl

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Printable version

OASIS ID: wessexar1-132764

Project details

Project name	Burhunt Farm, Selbourne, Hampshire
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Minette Palmer through Adam Architecture to undertake an archaeological watching brief on land at Burhunt Farm, Selborne, Hampshire, centred on National Grid Reference 475353 132784. This watching brief was required as part of the planning permission issued to the Client by Hampshire County Council for alterations to existing farm buildings. Two features were identified which pre-date the construction of the Main Barn. These north-east/south-west aligned ditches are the likely remnants of earlier field boundaries. Dating recovered from these features suggests that they are late medieval or post-medieval and may not much precede the construction of the barn. The timber-frame of the Main Barn appears to be of one phase, consisting of a timber structure with a lower silbeam resting on low stone walls. Observations made during the groundwork suggest that the original ground level rose to the east necessitating the cutting of a level platform prior to construction. The original function of the building is thought to be as a threshing barn, the entrance is the larger porch to the north with the lower exit to the south. There are indications that the northern entrance has been widened, likely in response to the usage of increasingly large machinery. Somewhat later in the 19th century, the original low foundation walls in the eastern part of the barn were removed opening up the area up to the aisle walls with the upright timbers being supported on brick pillars. A third phase of building appears to occur in the late 19th century when the western part of the south wall was removed, including the silbeam in order to insert the north wall of the Stable Block. A number of postholes were encountered within the central part of the Main Barn which appear to be related to furniture fixtures or sub-divisions associated with the working life of the barn.
Project dates	Start: 09-11-2011 End: 26-12-2012
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	79730 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	SDNP/52321/001 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	DITCH Mesolithic
Monument type	BARN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval

Investigation type "Watching Brief"
 Prompt Planning condition

Project location

Country England
 Site location HAMPSHIRE EAST HAMPSHIRE SELBORNE Burhunt Farm
 Postcode GU34 3LP
 Study area 0 Hectares
 Site coordinates SU 753 327 51 0 51 05 17 N 000 55 29 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Wessex Archaeology
 Project brief originator Consultant
 Project design originator Wessex Archaeology
 Project director/manager R Greateorex
 Project supervisor Naomi Brennan
 Project supervisor J. Sulikowska
 Project supervisor John Powell
 Project supervisor G Chaffey
 Type of sponsor/funding body Landowner

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Hampshire County Museums Service
 Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Metal"
 Digital Archive recipient Hampshire County Museums Service
 Digital Contents "other"
 Digital Media available "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Hampshire County Museums Service
 Paper Contents "other"
 Paper Media available "Context sheet","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title BURHUNT FARM, SELBORNE, HAMPSHIRE Archaeological Watching Brief Report
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Brennan, N.

Author(s)/Editor(s) Mepham, L.
Other bibliographic details 79730.03
Date 2012
Issuer or publisher Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication Salisbury
Description Grey literature client report

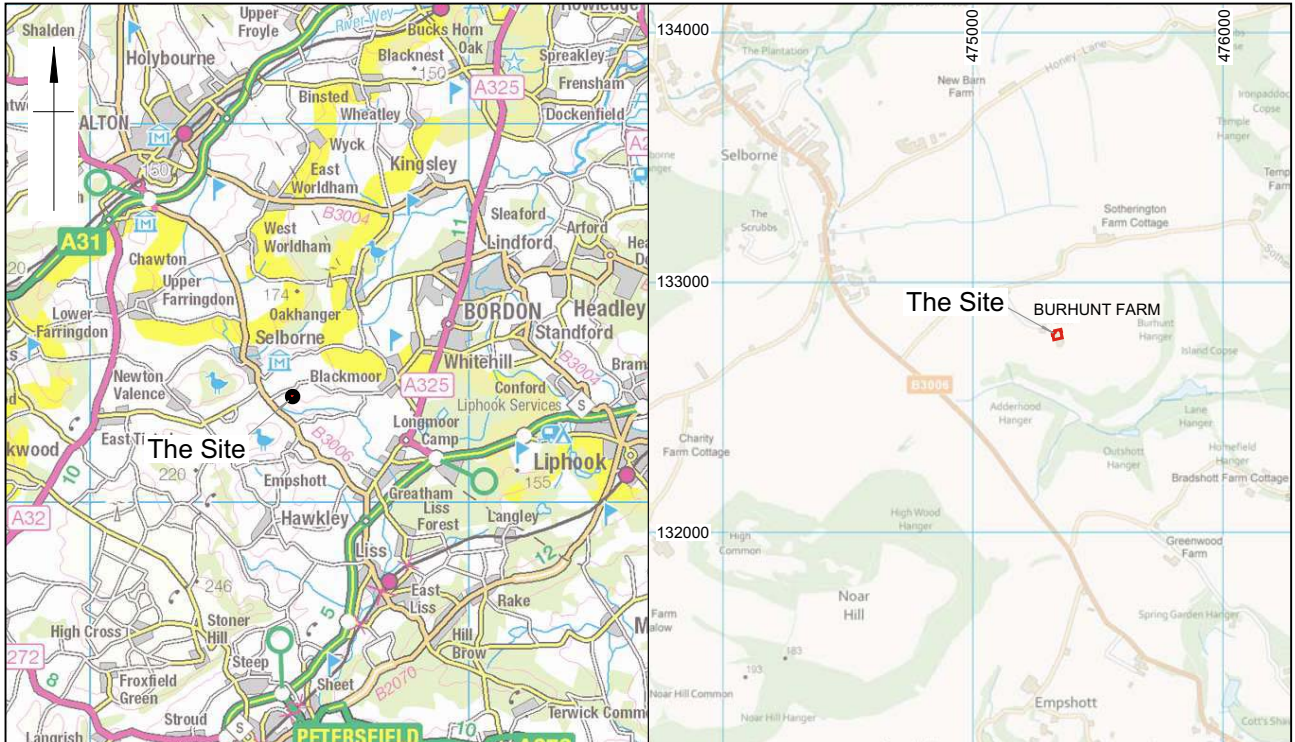
Entered by J. Sulikowska (j.sulikowska@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on 24 August 2012


OASIS:

Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2012 Created by [Jo Gilham](#) and [Jen Mitcham](#), email Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012

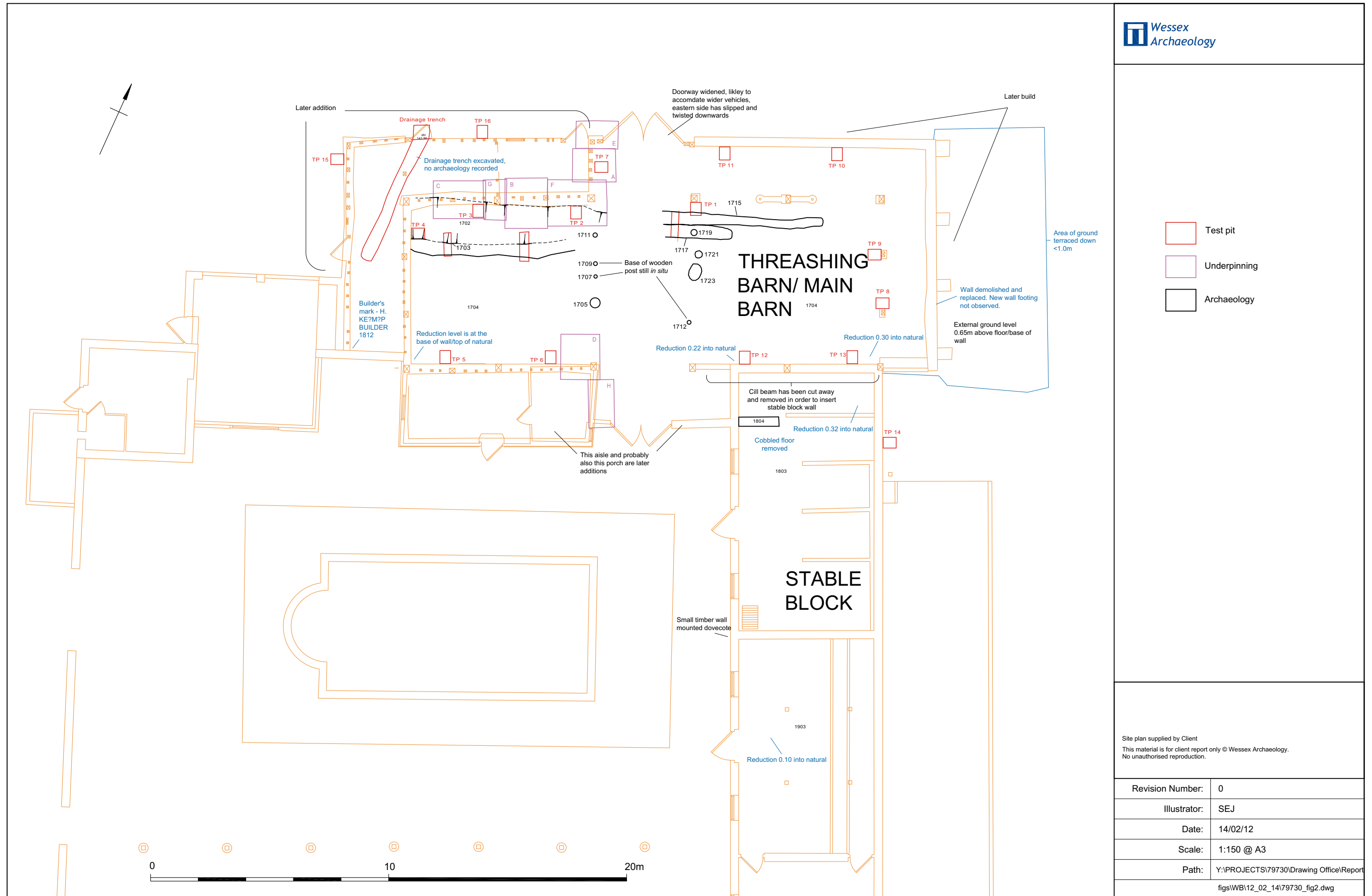
Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm?ID=132764> for this page



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Site Watching brief area Test pit/sondage 	<p>Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2011 Digital data reproduced from Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright 2011. All rights reserved. Reference Number: 100020449. This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.</p>		
	<p>Date: 14/02/12</p>	<p>Revision Number: 1</p>	
	<p>Scale: Main image 1:800 @ A4</p>	<p>Illustrator: LJC/SEJ</p>	
<p>Path: Y:\PROJECTS\79730\Drawing Office\Report figs\WB\12_02_14\79730_WBI.dwg</p>			

Site location plan

Figure 1



Site plan supplied by Client
 This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology.
 No unauthorised reproduction.

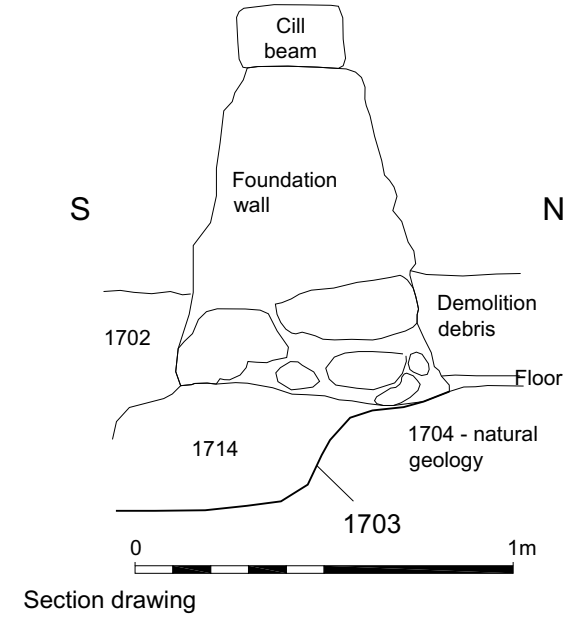
Revision Number:	0
Illustrator:	SEJ
Date:	14/02/12
Scale:	1:150 @ A3
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\79730\Drawing Office\Report figs\WB12_02_14\79730_fig2.dwg



Plate 1: North wall of Main Barn, deposit 1702



Plate 2: North-east facing section through wall and feature 1703, underpinning excavation C



Section drawing



Plate 3: South-west facing section of ditches 1715 & 1717



Plate 4: Wall 1804 viewed from south-east



Digital data reproduced from Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright (year) All rights reserved. Reference Number: 100020449. This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date:	14/02/12	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Section@ 1:20	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\79730\Drawing Office\Report figs\WB\12_02_14\79730_WBi.dwg		



WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED.

Registered Head Office: Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB.

Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk

Regional offices in Edinburgh, Rochester and Sheffield

For more information visit www.wessexarch.co.uk



Wessex Archaeology Ltd is a company with limited liability registered in England, No. 1712772 and VAT No. 631943833.

It is also a Registered Charity in England and Wales, No. 287786; and in Scotland, Scottish Charity No. SC042630.