



# Littlebourne Field, Hazeley Road Twyford, Hampshire

Fieldwalking Report



Winchester City Council planning ref: SDNP/15/00686/FUL  
Museum Accession Code: WINCM:AY 585  
Wessex Report No. 110330.03  
October 2016



**Littlebourne Field, Hazeley Road  
Twyford, Hampshire**

**Fieldwalking Report**

**Prepared for:**  
Twyford School  
Twyford  
Winchester  
Hampshire  
SO21 1NW

**Prepared by:**  
Wessex Archaeology  
Portway House  
Old Sarum Park  
Salisbury  
Wiltshire SP4 6EB

[www.wessexarch.co.uk](http://www.wessexarch.co.uk)


**October 2016**

**Winchester City Council planning ref: SDNP/15/00686/FUL  
Museum Accession Code: WINCM:AY 585  
Wessex Report No. 110330.03**



## Quality Assurance

<b>Project Code</b>	110330	<b>Accession Code</b>	WINCM:AY 585	<b>Client Ref.</b>	
<b>Planning Application Ref.</b>	SDNP/15/00686/FUL	<b>Ordnance Survey (OS) national grid reference (NGR)</b>	448392 124565		

Version	Status*	Prepared by	Checked and Approved By	Approver's Signature	Date
v01	E	P Olsen	BME		31/10/2016
File:	<a href="\\projectserver\wessex\Projects\110330\ Reports\Submitted">\\projectserver\wessex\Projects\110330\ Reports\Submitted</a>				
File:					
File:					
File:					
File:					
File:					

\* I = Internal Draft; E = External Draft; F = Final

## 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.



# Littlebourne Field, Hazeley Road Twyford, Hampshire

## Report for Field Walking

### Contents

Summary .....	iii
Acknowledgements.....	iv
<b>1 INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>5</b>
1.1 Project background .....	5
1.2 The Site.....	6
1.3 Introduction .....	6
1.4 Prehistoric (900,000BC – AD43) .....	6
1.5 Romano-British (AD43 – 410) .....	7
1.6 Saxon and medieval (AD410 – 1500).....	7
1.7 Post-medieval, 19 <sup>th</sup> century and modern (AD1500 – present).....	7
<b>2 METHODOLOGY.....</b>	<b>8</b>
2.1 Aims and objectives .....	8
2.2 Fieldwork methodology .....	8
2.3 Monitoring .....	8
<b>3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS.....</b>	<b>8</b>
3.1 Summary.....	8
<b>4 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE .....</b>	<b>9</b>
4.1 Background and summary quantification.....	9
4.2 Pottery.....	9
4.3 Ceramic building material .....	9
4.4 Other Finds .....	9
<b>5 DISCUSSION.....</b>	<b>9</b>
5.1 Summary.....	9
5.2 Conclusions.....	10
<b>6 STORAGE AND CURATION .....</b>	<b>10</b>
6.2 Archive .....	10
6.3 Storage .....	10
6.4 Discard policy.....	10
6.5 Copyright.....	11
6.6 Security Copy.....	11



<b>7</b>	<b>REFERENCES.....</b>	<b>11</b>
7.1	Bibliography .....	11
<b>8</b>	<b>APPENDICES.....</b>	<b>12</b>
8.1	Appendix 1: Finds by Grid .....	12
8.2	Appendix 2: OASIS form .....	14

**Tables**

Table 1:	Finds.....	9
----------	------------	---

**Figures**

Figure 1:	Site Location and fieldwalking grids	
-----------	--------------------------------------	--



# **Littlebourne Field, Hazeley Road Twyford, Hampshire**

## **Report for Field Walking**

### **Summary**

Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by The Bursar of Twyford School to undertake the archaeological mitigation works at Littlebourne Field, Hazeley Road, Twyford, Hampshire centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 448392 124565.

The archaeological fieldwalking was carried out the 28th August 2016. The fieldwork consisted of fieldwalking following ploughing/rotavation of the topsoil.

The fieldwalking survey was based on the OS NGR system. Each hectare was subdivided into 16 collection units, comprising ten parallel transects of 10 no. 25 m long runs. Each transect was north to south aligned, and transects were spaced 10 m apart. Collection within each run comprised all material 1 m either side of the centre line for the run (i.e. a total surface area of 50 m<sup>2</sup> per run). Material of Romano-British date and post-medieval date was recovered.





# **Littlebourne Field, Hazeley Road Twyford, Hampshire**

## **Report for Field Walking**

### **Acknowledgements**

We would like to thank The Bursar of Twyford School for commissioning the watching brief. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Bruce Eaton. The fieldwork was undertaken by Phoebe Olsen and the report written by Phoebe Olsen and illustrated by Nancy Dixon. The finds were assessed by Lorraine Mephram.



# Littlebourne Field, Hazeley Road Twyford, Hampshire

## Report for Field Walking

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project background

1.1.1 A planning application for the change of use from agriculture to a sports activities field, including improvements to access and landscaping at Littlebourne Field, Hazeley Road, Twyford, Hampshire (hereafter 'the Site') was submitted to South Downs National Park Authority by Rik Sturdy Associates on behalf of Twyford School on 12<sup>th</sup> February 2015 – application number **SDNP/15/00686/FUL**.

1.1.2 A Grant of Planning Permission was issued by Winchester City Council and South Down National Park Authority on 25<sup>th</sup> June 2015. Condition 3 of the permission states;

No development/demolition or site preparation shall take place until the applicant or their agents or successors in title has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation that has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. No development/demolition or site preparation shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved by the LPA. The Written Scheme of Investigation shall include:

1. An assessment of significance and research questions
2. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording
3. Provision for post investigation assessment, reporting and dissemination
4. Provision to be made for deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation (archive)
5. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.

Reason: To mitigate the effect of the development upon any heritage assets and to ensure that information regarding these heritage assets is preserved by record for future generations, in compliance with policy HE.1 of the Winchester District Local Plan Review.

Condition 4 of the permission states;

Following completion of archaeological fieldwork a report will be produced in accordance with an approved programme including where appropriate post-excavation assessment, specialist analysis and reports and publication.

Reason: To ensure that evidence from the historic environment contributing to our knowledge and understanding of our past is captured and made publicly available, in compliance with policy HE.1 of the Winchester District Local Plan Review.





- 1.1.3 The Bursar of Twyford School (hereafter – ‘the Client’), duly appointed Wessex Archaeology (WA) to produce a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an Archaeological Watching Brief and undertake the archaeological mitigation works.
- 1.1.4 A WSI for the watching brief was produced by WA for the Client in August 2015 for submission to the LPA (WA 2015).
- 1.1.5 In May 2016, Rick Sturdy Associates contacted WA on behalf of the Client to arrange for attendance during the works, scheduled for August 2016. The project design had substantially changed since the previous August and the Client team now propose rotavating the top 20-30 cm of topsoil to remove stones from the surface of the field followed by reseeding with grass. Following consultation with Tracy Matthews, Archaeologist at Winchester City Council (hereafter ‘the Archaeological Officer’), it was agreed that the archaeological mitigation should now take the form of fieldwalking to coincide with the rotavation phase of the works.
- 1.1.6 A second WSI was produced by WA for the Client in August 2016 setting out the methodologies and standards that will be employed by WA in order to undertake the field walking and was submitted to and approved by the Archaeological Officer prior to fieldwork commencing.
- 1.1.7 The fieldwork was undertaken by Phoebe Olsen on the 18<sup>th</sup> August 2016.

## **1.2 The Site**

- 1.2.1 Twyford is located approximately 3.5 km south of Winchester, on the course of the River Itchen and on the western edge of the South Downs National Park.
- 1.2.2 The Site itself lies between Hazeley Road and Park Lane to the south of Twyford School. It is currently an agricultural field and stands at 30 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) and is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 448392 124565.
- 1.2.3 Geologically the northern part of the site stands on valley gravels and sands, while the southern part of the site stands on Upper Chalk dating to the Cretaceous (British Geological Survey).

## **1.3 Introduction**

Historic Environment Record data held by Winchester City Council was collated for a 500 m radius of the Site by the Archaeological Officer. This information, supplemented with data from resources held by Wessex Archaeology, has been used to compile the summary below.

## **1.4 Prehistoric (900,000BC – AD43)**

- 1.4.1 Sites of prehistoric date have been recorded in the area of Twyford. Neolithic and Bronze Age funerary monuments survive in the surrounding downland landscape, as does evidence of settlement and field systems on Twyford Down, which lies some 2 km north of the Site, along with the Iron Age hill fort, St Catherine’s Hill, which was excavated between 1925 and 1928.
- 1.4.2 There have been several find spots of flint implements within the environs of the Site. These included a Palaeolithic tool of unknown provenance (**MWC4896**), as well as a Mesolithic Thames Pick (MCW4930) and several fragments of a Neolithic polished flint axe (**MWC4929**), both reputed to have been discovered on Hazeley Down.

- 1.4.3 Seven sarsen stones are recorded within 500m of the Site (**MWC4849, MWC4867, MWC4875, MWC4883, MWC4884, MWC4897, MWC4932**) and are thought to be of Bronze Age date. A Bronze Age barrow has been recorded in the field south east of Littlebourne Cottage (**MWC4931**), to the east of the Site. Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery sherds were also recovered during the excavation of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Twyford School (Egging Dinwiddy 2011).
- 1.5 Romano-British (AD43 – 410)**
- 1.5.1 Directly to the south of the Site, on the south side of Park Lane, is located Twyford Roman Villa (**MWC4899**). Found prior to 1888, when a mosaic pavement was unearthed, the villa has been the subject of investigations in 1888 (**EWC4899**), excavation in 1891 (**EWC4910**) when a bath house was identified, re-excavated in 1924-6 (**EWC4919**) by Colonel Montague and again in 1959 (**EWC4923**) by Martin Biddle. The villa is multi-phased with copper alloy coins recovered from the site ranging in date from Claudius (AD41 - 54) to the House of Theodosius (AD388 – 402). A watching brief at 'Roman Villa', Park Lane (**EWC5835**), during the construction of a conservatory, identified Romano-British demolition material forming a soakaway, presumably associated with the villa, while further Roman material was identified during works at 'The Folly', Roman Road (**EWC11857**), which again probably derive from the villa.
- 1.5.2 A Roman lead coffin was discovered in 1969 at Roman Road (**MWC4885, EWC4885, EWC4886**) during the machine excavation of a sewer trench. The coffin contained the remains of a middle aged adult male (**MWC4886**).
- 1.6 Saxon and medieval (AD410 – 1500)**
- 1.6.1 A mid-Saxon cemetery was excavated by Wessex Archaeology in 2007 north of the Site at Twyford School (**EWC111764**). There were 18 graves, containing the remains of 19 individuals, dated from the late 5<sup>th</sup>/6<sup>th</sup> century to the early 8<sup>th</sup> century. Ten of the graves contained grave goods, with a beaded necklace found at the neck of a female, shield bosses in the male graves, and knives and buckles found in both male and female graves (Egging Dinwiddy 2011, WA 2009). A further burial was excavated by Wessex Archaeology at 'the Bourne', Bournefields (WA 2012). Although undated, this may well be a satellite burial associated with the cemetery.
- 1.6.2 Twyford itself is not referred to by name (*TUIFYRDE* – 'two fords') until 964, when King Edgar granted land there to Winchester Cathedral. The manor was still held by the bishop at the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 (Egging Dinwiddy 2011).
- 1.7 Post-medieval, 19<sup>th</sup> century and modern (AD1500 – present)**
- 1.7.1 Within the study area there are 25 listed buildings, 3 dated to the 15<sup>th</sup> century (**MWC4617 – two cottages, MWC4856**), 5 dated to the 16<sup>th</sup> century (**MWC4616, MWC4854, MWC4870, MWC4879, MWC4881**), 3 dated to the 17<sup>th</sup> century (**MWC4872, MWC4873, MWC4874**), 8 dated to the 18<sup>th</sup> century (**MWC4852, MWC4853, MWC4877, MWC4880, MWC4882, MWC4887, MWC4898, MWC4956**) and 6 dated to the 19<sup>th</sup> century (**MWC4851 – two cottages, MWC4871, MWC4876, MWC4878, MWC4888**).
- 1.7.2 There is an underground concrete nuclear bunker (MWC5921) to the north of 'Littlebourne', Hazeley Road. It is located 4 m below ground.

## 2 METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Aims and objectives

2.1.1 The aims of the field walking were:

- *to determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains, and should remains be present, to ensure their preservation by record to the highest possible standard;*
- *to confirm the approximate date or date range of the remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence;*
- *to determine or confirm the approximate extent of any remains;*
- *to determine the condition and state of preservation of the remains;*
- *to determine the degree of complexity of the horizontal and/or vertical stratigraphy present; and*
- *to prepare a report on the results of the watching brief.*

### 2.2 Fieldwork methodology

2.2.1 The following methodology was proposed in order to meet the aims and objectives of the watching brief at the Site. All works were carried out in accordance with the ClfA's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (ClfA 2014a), except where they were superseded by statements made below.

### 2.3 Monitoring

2.3.1 The fieldwork consisted of field walking following ploughing/rotavation of the topsoil. The field walking was undertaken by an experienced archaeologist.

2.3.2 The fieldwalking survey was based on the OS NGR system. Each hectare was subdivided into 16 collection units, comprising ten parallel transects of 10 no. 25 m long runs. Each transect will be north to south aligned, and transects were spaced 10 m apart.

2.3.3 The first transect within a hectare commenced at the south-west corner of the hectare, with the subsequent transects commencing on the 10 m, 20 m, 30 m etc. points along the southern edge of the hectare.

2.3.4 Collection within each run comprised all material 1 m either side of the centre line for the run (i.e. a total surface area of 50 m<sup>2</sup> per run).

2.3.5 With the exception of material obviously modern date (mid 20<sup>th</sup> century plus) all humanly-modified material, whether manufactured, fashioned or indirectly affected, was collected. Any material considered too bulky for transportation was photographed *in situ*.

## 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

### 3.1 Summary

3.1.1 The archaeological results of the fieldwalking comprises solely of the artefactual evidence recovered. This included pottery of a post-medieval/modern date and a small quantity of the ceramic building material (15 fragments) that could be dated as Romano-British.

## 4 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

### 4.1 Background and summary quantification

- 4.1.1 The assemblage recovered during fieldwalking consisted almost entirely of ceramics (pottery, ceramic building material), and was largely post-medieval/modern, with a small Romano-British component.
- 4.1.2 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context. Total quantities by material type are given in **Table 1** below, and the full list of finds by collection unit is given in **Appendix 1**.

**Table 1: Finds quantification table**

Material	No	Wt (g)
CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	99	3803
CLAY PIPE	1	2
GLASS	2	16
IRON	1	16
POTTERY	47	849

### 4.2 Pottery

- 4.2.1 All of the pottery recovered was post-medieval/modern. The majority of sherds comprised coarse redwares, including both glazed and unglazed examples, the latter deriving from flowerpots. These redwares potentially span the post-medieval period, although the likelihood is that most, if not all, could be accommodated within a range of 18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century. Alongside the redwares were refined wares of 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century date (pearlwares, whitewares).

### 4.3 Ceramic building material

- 4.3.1 CBM made up the majority of the fieldwalking assemblage. The majority of fragments belonged to medieval/post-medieval flat (peg) roof tile, with smaller quantities of post-medieval brick fragments.
- 4.3.2 Also recognised, however, was a small quantity (15 fragments) that could be dated as Romano-British, on the grounds of fabric and/or form, including two *tegula* roof tiles and one possible *imbrex*. Other fragments were too small and abraded to ascribe to specific brick/tile type.

### 4.4 Other Finds

- 4.4.1 Other finds comprised two fragments of post-medieval glass (bottle stopper and window glass), a fragment from a clay tobacco pipe stem, and a post-medieval iron buckle.

## 5 DISCUSSION

### 5.1 Summary

- 5.1.1 The fieldwalking of the Site recovered unstratified material predominately 18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century in date. These finds are most likely to relate to the manuring of agricultural land within this time period.

- 5.1.2 15 fragments of unstratified Romano-British CBM were recovered and identified. This was a small proportion of the CBM recovered during the fieldwalking. Given the proximity of the Site to Twyford Roman Villa, directly to the south, it is possible that these fragments originate from below ground archaeology. However, it is equally plausible that these fragments have been brought onto Site during manuring operations and could potentially originate from elsewhere in the locality.

## **5.2 Conclusions**

- 5.2.1 The fieldwalking was successful within the terms of the brief in as much as a background Romano-British presence was identified within the assemblage recovered, albeit unstratified. What is not clear is whether this material originates from the Site itself or has been introduced from elsewhere.
- 5.2.2 Only the topsoil was affected by the rotavation of the Site, in preparation for seeding with grass. If below ground archaeology is present within the Site, either associated with the villa to the south or otherwise, it would not have been affected by the recent works. Neither was it possible to confirm the presence or absence of below ground archaeology within the scope of the project. Despite the lack of evidence from stratified deposits, the Site should still be considered as having an archaeological potential.

## **6 STORAGE AND CURATION**

- 6.1.1 The designated receiving museum is Hampshire Cultural Trust. The project archive will be marked with the accession number WINCM:AY 585

### **6.2 Archive**

- 6.2.1 The complete Site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by the appropriate Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014b; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 6.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the Site/accession code and a full index will be prepared.

### **6.3 Storage**

- 6.3.1 It is proposed in principle that, subject to the wishes of the landowner, the entire archive (including the finds) will be deposited with Hampshire Cultural Trust. Provision has been made for the cost of long term storage in the post-fieldwork costs.
- 6.3.2 Until final deposition with the museum the archive will be stored at the offices of Wessex Archaeology Southern Region in Salisbury.

### **6.4 Discard policy**

- 6.4.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis.
- 6.4.2 In this instance, the finds assemblage recovered from fieldwalking is considered to have little or no potential for further analysis. The assemblage is essentially unstratified, and comprises common and well-documented types (brick and tile, post-medieval pottery) in a fragmentary and abraded condition.

6.4.3 At this stage, only the Romano-British CBM has been selected for retention, and the remainder of the assemblage discarded. If further mitigation work takes place on the Site, then the retained CBM will be amalgamated with any finds recovered at that stage. If no further work takes place, the retention of the Romano-British CBM may be reviewed.

## 6.5 Copyright

6.5.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology Ltd under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. The Museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003.

## 6.6 Security Copy

6.6.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011) on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

## 7 REFERENCES

### 7.1 Bibliography

- ADS, 2013, *Caring for Digital Data in Archaeology: a guide to good practice*, Archaeology Data Service & Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice
- British Geological Survey 1966 Winchester Drift (Sheet 299) 1:50,000
- Brown, D.H., 2011, *Archaeological archives; a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*, Archaeological Archives Forum (revised edition)
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists [CIfA], 2014a, *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief*
- 2014b, *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*
- Egging Dinwiddy, K., 2011, An Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Twyford, Near Winchester in *Hampshire Studies 2011: Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club & Archaeological Society, Volume 66* (pp. 75-126)
- English Heritage, 2006, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide*, Swindon, Centre for Archaeology
- Guidelines Wessex Archaeology, 2001. 69 Greencroft Street, Salisbury Wiltshire. Ref No. 46655
- SMA, 1993, *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections*, Society of Museum Archaeologists
- 1995, *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive*, Society of Museum Archaeologists





Wessex Archaeology [WA], 2009, *Headmaster's House, Twyford School, Twyford, Winchester, Hampshire: Archaeological Watching Brief Report*, Client Report no. 66730.02

- 2012, *The Bourne, Bournfields, Twyford, Winchester, Hampshire: Archaeological Evaluation Report*, Client Report no. 73302.01
- 2015, *Littlebourne Field, Hazeley Road, Twyford, Hampshire A Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief* Client Report no. T20682.01
- 2016, *Littlebourne Field, Hazeley Road, Twyford, Hampshire A Written Scheme of Investigation for Field Walking* Client Report no. 110330.01

## 8 APPENDICES

### 8.1 Appendix 1: Finds by Grid

FRM_FINDS					
GRID	Find Type	NO	KEPT	WGT (g)	COMMENT
A2	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	1	0	53	roof tile
A2	POTTERY	1	0	72	redware (gl)
B1	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	2	0	103	roof tile & brick
B10	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	2	0	15	undiagnostic
B10	POTTERY	1	0	13	redware (flowerpot)
B10	POTTERY	1	0	32	refined whiteware
B3	POTTERY	1	0	6	redware (gl)
B3	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	2	0	138	roof tile
B5	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	3	0	72	roof tile & brick
B6	POTTERY	1	0	9	yellow ware
B6	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	3	0	181	roof tile
B7	POTTERY	2	0	80	redware (gl)
B8	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	3	0	147	roof tile
B8	POTTERY	1	0	29	redware
B9	POTTERY	1	0	3	pearlware (transfer-printed)
B9	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	1	0	10	brick
C1	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	2	0	30	roof tile
C1	POTTERY	1	0	1	refined whiteware
C10	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	4	0	155	roof tile
C10	POTTERY	1	0	8	redware (gl)
C2	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	3	0	45	roof tile
C2	POTTERY	1	0	12	redware (gl)
C3	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	1	0	16	roof tile
C3	POTTERY	1	0	6	redware (flowerpot)
C4	POTTERY	1	0	7	redware (gl)
C4	IRON	1	0	16	rectangular buckle with pin
C5	POTTERY	1	0	3	refined whiteware (transfer-printed)



C6	POTTERY	2	0	7	refined wares (1 yellow, 1 pearl)
C6	POTTERY	1	0	40	redware (gl)
C8	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	1	0	82	roof tile
C9	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	1	0	16	roof tile
C9	POTTERY	1	0	21	redware
D11	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	2	0	11	undiagnostic
D2	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	3	0	58	roof tile & brick
D3	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	1	0	19	roof tile
D3	POTTERY	2	0	29	redware (flowerpot)
D3	POTTERY	1	0	1	pearlware (transfer-printed)
D4	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	1	0	57	brick
D6	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	2	0	205	roof tile
D6	POTTERY	3	0	57	redware (1 gl, 2 flowerpot)
D6	POTTERY	1	0	7	refined whiteware
D6	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	3	0	421	roof tile & brick
D7	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	1	0	17	roof tile
D7	POTTERY	2	0	17	redware (1 flowerpot, 1 gl)
D8	CLAY PIPE	1	0	2	plain stem
D8	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	4	0	202	roof tile
D8	POTTERY	1	0	23	redware (flowerpot)
D9	POTTERY	1	0	1	redware (gl)
D9	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	3	0	96	roof tile
E10	POTTERY	1	0	13	redware
E10	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	2	0	72	roof tile
E10	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	2	2	107	1 tegula; 1 flat frag
E11	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	2	0	73	roof tile
E11	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	1	1	94	RB
E11	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	2	0	74	roof tile
E3	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	2	0	69	roof tile
E3	POTTERY	1	0	5	redware (gl)
E4	POTTERY	1	0	26	redware (flowerpot)
E5	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	2	2	42	flat fragments
E5	POTTERY	3	0	42	redware (1 gl, 2 flowerpot)
E5	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	1	0	40	roof tile
E6	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	3	3	67	flat fragments
E6	POTTERY	1	0	2	refined whiteware (transfer-printed)
E6	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	2	0	61	roof tile
E7	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	2	0	46	roof tile
E7	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	4	0	64	brick
E7	POTTERY	1	0	13	Verwood-type earthenware
E8	POTTERY	1	0	25	redware (flowerpot)
E8	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	1	1	19	flat frag, ?imbrex
E8	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	1	0	18	roof tile



E9	POTTERY	1	0	65	redware (gl)
F11	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	1	1	12	flat fragment
F3	POTTERY	1	0	15	redware (flowerpot)
F3	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	2	0	72	roof tile
F4	POTTERY	1	0	10	redware (gl)
F4	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	1	0	69	roof tile
F5	GLASS	1	0	13	bottle stopper
F5	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	1	0	32	roof tile
F5	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	4	4	309	1 tegula; 1 flat frag; 2 undiagnostic
F6	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	1	0	8	undiagnostic
F6	POTTERY	2	0	48	redware (flowerpot)
F7	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	3	0	70	roof tile
F7	GLASS	1	0	3	window glass; 1 flame-rounded edge
F8	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	1	0	26	roof tile
F8	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	1	1	73	flat fragment
F9	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	1	0	17	roof tile
G1	POTTERY	2	0	75	redware (flowerpot)
G1	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	5	0	82	roof tile & brick
G2	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	2	0	38	undiagnostic
G2	POTTERY	1	0	26	redware

## 8.2 Appendix 2: OASIS form

### OASIS ID: wessexar1-267043

#### Project details

Project name Littlebourne Field, Hazeley Road, Twyford, Hampshire

Short description of the project Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Mr Charles Gillow, Bursar of Twyford School to undertake the archaeological mitigation works at Littlebourne Field, Hazeley Road, Twyford, Hampshire centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 448392 124565. The archaeological fieldwalking was carried out the 28th August 2016. The fieldwork consisted of fieldwalking following ploughing/rotavation of the topsoil. The fieldwalking survey was based on the OS NGR system. Each hectare was subdivided into 16 collection units, comprising ten parallel transects of 10 no. 25 m long runs. Each transect was north to south aligned, and transects were spaced 10 m apart. Collection within each run comprised all material 1 m either side of the centre line for the run (i.e. a total surface area of 50 m<sup>2</sup> per run). Material of Romano-British date and post-medieval date was recovered.

Project dates Start: 28-08-2016 End: 28-08-2016

Previous/future work No / Not known



Any associated project reference codes	110330 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	CBM Roman
Methods & techniques	"Fieldwalking"

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE WINCHESTER TWYFORD Littlebourne Field, Hazeley Road, Twyford, Hampshire
Postcode	SO21 1PX
Study area	4000 Square metres
Site coordinates	SU 48329 24565 51.017887695614 -1.310919914688 51 01 04 N 001 18 39 W Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Bruce Eaton
Project supervisor	Phoebe Olsen
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Twyford School

### Project bibliography 1

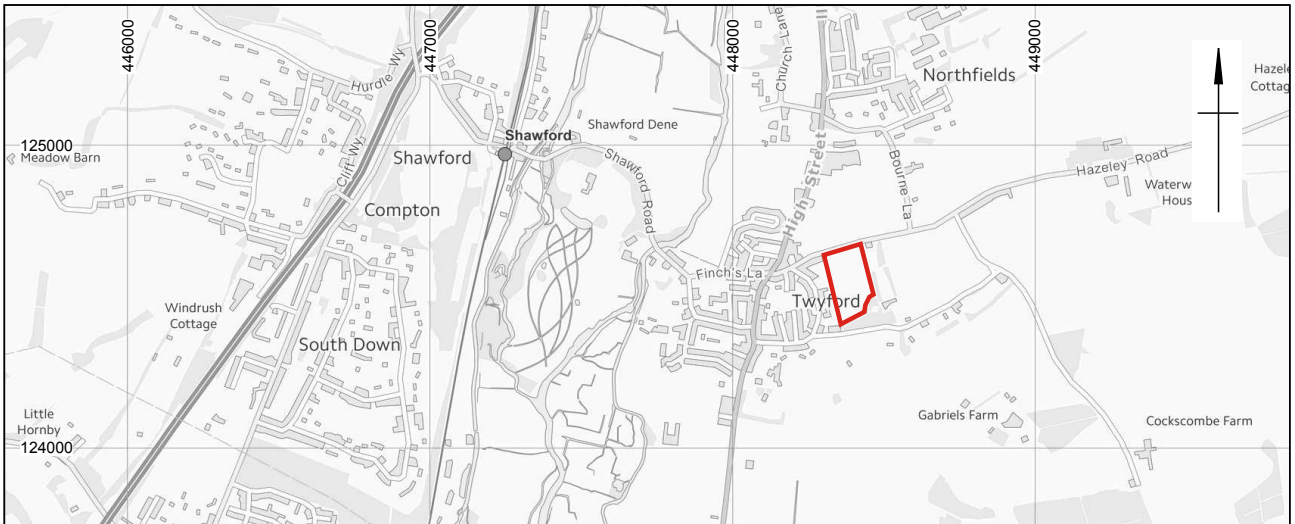
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
------------------	---




Title Littlebourne Field, Hazeley Road, Twyford, Hampshire: Fieldwalking Report  
Author(s)/Editor(s) Olsen, P./Eaton, B.  
Other bibliographic details 110330  
Date 2016

---

Entered by Bruce Eaton (b.eaton@wessexarch.co.uk)  
Entered on 31 October 2016



 Coordinate system: OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)	Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2016. This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.	
	Date: 27/10/2016	Revision Number: 0
	Scale: 1:25,000; 1:1250 @ A4	Illustrator: ND
	Path: X:\PROJECTS\110330\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Field Walking\2016_10_27	

Site location and fieldwalking grids

Figure 1





Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB  
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk

