

**T H A M E S      V A L L E Y**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL**

**S E R V I C E S**

**Land at the Lawn, Church Street,  
Whitchurch, Hampshire**

**Archaeological Evaluation**

**Maisie Foster**

**Site Code: LWH22/27**

**(SU 4614 4790)**

# **Land at the Lawn, Church Street, Whitchurch, Hampshire**

**An Archaeological Evaluation**

**for Mr Paul Denning**

by Maisie Foster

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code LWH 22/27

**March 2022**

## Summary

**Site name:** Land at the Lawn, Church Street, Whitchurch, Hampshire

**Grid reference:** SU 4614 4790

**Site activity:** Evaluation

**Date and duration of project:** 4th-8th March 2022

**Project coordinator:** Tim Dawson

**Site supervisor:** Maisie Foster

**Site code:** LWH 22/27

**Area of site:** c.0.4 hectares

**Summary of results:** The evaluation was successfully carried out with five trenches excavated as intended. A concentrated area of archaeological features appeared within the three trenches towards the south-west of the site. These features are predominantly ditches and small pits and are of a medieval date or later date. A few Mesolithic and later struck flints and Iron Age and Saxon pottery were also recorded as residual finds in features of later date. On this basis the site is considered to have a high archaeological potential.

**Location and reference of archive:** The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with the Hampshire Cultural Trust in due course.

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Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford ✓ 31.03.22
	Steve Preston ✓ 31.03.22

# Land at the Lawn, Church Street, Whitchurch, Hampshire An Archaeological Evaluation

by Andy Taylor

Report 22/27

## Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out at on Land at The Lawn, Church Street, Whitchurch, Hampshire RG28 7AN (SU 4614 4790) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Paul Denning of the above address.

Planning permission (20/03262/FUL) has been sought from Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council for the erection of 5 dwellings, associated access, parking, landscaping and amenity space. As a consequence of the possibility of archaeological deposits on the site which may be damaged or destroyed by groundworks, an initial phase of fieldwork is proposed (an archaeological evaluation), in order to determine the archaeological potential of the site and to provide information on which to base a mitigation strategy if appropriate. This is in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2021) and the council's policies on archaeology. Dependent on the findings of this evaluation, further archaeological work may be requested.

The fieldwork was carried out according to a specification approved by Mr David Hopkins, County Archaeologist for Hampshire County Council, the archaeological adviser to the Borough. The fieldwork was undertaken by Beth Tucker, Maisie Foster and Cat Gregori between 4th and 8th March 2022 and the site code is LWH 22/27.

The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Hampshire Cultural Trust in due course.

## Location, topography and geology

The site is located in the south-centre of the town of Whitchurch, Hampshire (Fig. 1) on the north bank of the river Test. The site comprises a single relatively flat, irregular plot of land bounded by Church Street to the north, residential housing to the east and west and the river Test to the south (Fig. 20). The underlying geology is mapped as First River Terrace Deposits, sand and gravel (BGS 1975) however the geology observed in all of the trenches was a silty clay with gravel patches.

## **Archaeological background**

The archaeological potential of the site has been highlighted in a desk-based assessment (Hough 2020). In summary this sites potential stems from the location of the site on or within the historic (Medieval) core of the settlement (Edwards 2002) and is designated as an area of high potential. Whitchurch was first recorded in AD909 and it is considered that the settlement prospered in early medieval times. Various other sites and finds are recorded for the environs especially those recorded from the air. In particular, to the north west a Roman settlement discovered by aerial photography has been explored with further cropmarks further to the north west. A bronze Age round barrow has been recorded to the west along with later Neolithic pits and a burnt mound of Bronze Age date (Sanchez 2017). A Saxon cemetery is also recorded to the west discovered during construction of the now disused railway.

## **Objectives and methodology**

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological or palaeoenvironmental deposits within the area of development.

The specific research aims of this project were:

- To determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on this site;
- To determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present;
- To determine if any deposits of Anglo-Saxon or Medieval date are present; and
- To inform a strategy for mitigation if required

Five trenches were to be dug using a machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. Topsoil and any other overburden was to be removed to expose archaeologically sensitive levels. Where archaeological features were certainly or probably present, the stripped areas were to be cleaned using appropriate hand tools and sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits exposed would be excavated or sampled by hand to satisfy the aims outlined above, without compromising the integrity of any feature that might warrant preservation *in situ* or be better investigated under the conditions pertaining to full excavation. Spoil heaps were to be monitored for finds and scanned with a metal detector.

## Results

All five trenches were dug as intended (Fig. 2). The trenches ranged from 15.1m to 16.9m in length and 0.54m to 0.84m in depth. A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadth, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. The excavated features are summarised in Appendix 2.

### Trench 1 (Figs 3; Pls. 1, 5)

Trench 1 was aligned NW-SE and was 16.15m long and 0.6m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.24m of topsoil and 0.31m subsoil overlying natural geology. A dark black grey boggy deposit covered the full length of this trench, an environmental sample was taken to identify any finds or environmental remains. From these samples a sherd of 12th - 15th century pottery was recovered.

### Trench 2 (Fig. 3)

Trench 2 was aligned WNW-ESE and was 15.8m long and 0.54m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.20m of topsoil and 0.27m subsoil overlying natural geology and further boggy ground.

### Trench 3 (Figs 3, 4 and 5; Pls. 2, 9 and 10)

Trench 3 was aligned NW-SE and was 16.90m long and 0.62m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.20m of topsoil and 0.27m subsoil overlying natural geology. Two linear features in an E-W alignment were recorded the full length of this trench. A slot measuring 1m in length was excavated in each linear feature. Slot 26 measured 1.1m+ in width and 0.64m in depth and had a V-shaped profile, from which animal bone and ceramic building material (CBM) was collected. Slot 25 measured 0.59m in width and 0.2m in depth. It had a shallow bowl-shaped profile. No finds were recovered. A third slot [22, 23, 24] was excavated at 6m from the NW end to see any relationship and uncover any distinguishing characteristics between a possible underlying feature and linear [26]. No finds were recovered.

### Trench 4 (Figs 3, 4 and 5; Pls. 3 and 7)

Trench 4 was aligned NNW-SSE and was 15.10m long and 0.83m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.22m of topsoil and 0.52m subsoil overlying natural geology. Features of archaeological interest ran the full length of this trench with three gullies, three ditches, two postholes and four pits being excavated. From the NW end, two gullies (20 and 21) had overlapping terminals. They were both on a E-W alignment, and both had shallow U-shaped profiles, no finds were recovered from either. Undated

pits 3 and 4 and a ditch (investigated as two slots, 5 and 7) were observed between 2m and 4m. Pit 4, which measured 0.85m in diameter and 0.38m in depth, was truncated by pit 3 which measured 0.55m in diameter and 0.23m in depth, and by ditch 5/7, which was in a NE-SW alignment. Ditch 5/7 produced animal bone and slag. At 4.50m, ditch 5/7 was in turn cut by ditch 6/8/9, which produced 5th-8th century (Saxon) pottery and was on a E-W alignment. Two small postholes, 10 and 11, of which 11 produced mid 9th-12th century medieval pottery and struck flints were truncated by ditches 6/8/9 and 12/13/19. Ditch 13 was 5.67m in width and two small slots were excavated in both its north-western and south-eastern edge to try and see any distinguishing characteristics. These slots showed the ditch to be steep sided and flat bottomed, a mixture of struck flints, bone and possible Iron Age pottery was recovered from its fill which must be residual. Cutting ditch [13=19] along its south eastern side was gully 18 which measured 0.49m in width and 0.22m in depth, and pits 16 and 17. These measured respectively 0.22m and 0.78m in diameter and 0.39m and 0.32m in depth. Pit 16 contained a single sherd of medieval pottery.

#### Trench 5 (Figs 3, 4 and 5; Pls. 4, 6 and 8)

Trench 5 was aligned NE-SW and was 16.60m long and 0.84m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.20m of topsoil and 0.52m subsoil overlying natural geology. At the NE end a small undated pit (1) measuring 0.63m in diameter and 0.20m in depth was excavated. Three ditches on a E-W alignment were also excavated. At 1.20m from the SW end of the trench, to 3.65m was ditch terminus 14, which appears to cut through the subsoil, so only a quadrant slot was excavated which measured 1.2m in width and 1.4m in depth. A fairly large assemblage of finds was recovered from this feature, including pottery of mixed dates but with the latest being clearly post-medieval pottery, tile, struck flints, metal and glass was recovered. At 4.5m was ditch 2, which measured 1.3m in width and 0.37m in depth. It had a gently concave profile and produced a mixture of pottery, most probably dating to the 12th century, bone and struck flints. From 7.90m was ditch 15, measuring 2.53m in width and 0.80m in depth. It produced medieval pottery, again possibly 12th century, bone and struck flints.

## **Finds**

### *Pottery* by Sue Anderson

Thirty-three sherds of pottery weighing 308g were collected from nine contexts during the evaluation. Quantification by fabric and a summary catalogue is included as Appendix 3. Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight, estimated vessel equivalent (eve) and minimum number of vessels (MNV). Fabric codes were assigned from the Winchester type series as used by Cotter (2011) where possible, although a few sherds did not fit into these fabric groups and have been assigned codes from the author's own fabric series (unpub.). Methods follow MPRG recommendations (MPRG 2001) and form terminology follows MPRG (1998). The results were input directly onto an Access database, which forms the archive catalogue. Distribution of the pottery by context and fabric is shown in Appendix 3, together with suggested spotdates. Most of the pottery was recovered from pits and ditches, the majority in trenches 4 and 5. The largest single group was 14 sherds from pit/ditch fill (73).

#### Prehistoric pottery

One bowl/dish rimsherd containing abundant white (calcined) angular flint up to 2mm was possibly of Iron Age date. It was recovered from ditch 19.

#### Early/Middle Saxon pottery

Four sherds of handmade pottery were probably of Early/Middle Saxon date. The largest piece was a fragment of base recovered from ditch fill (63), and there were two body sherds of two other vessels from ditch fill (65), both in Trench 4. One other sherd from pit/ditch fill (73) may also be of this date. All were in fine sandy fabrics with sparse organic inclusions and some flint.

#### Medieval pottery

The majority of sherds in this assemblage were of medieval date. Most were in a sandy fabric with moderate chalk and sparse to moderate flint inclusions, comparable with Winchester fabric MAV. A few sherds with more calcareous inclusions and flint have been recorded as Kennet Valley B ware, but in reality these fabrics are broadly similar and all would fit within the normal variation of the Kennet Valley wares. Only two rims were present, an everted beaded type with thumbing (MAV) and a flaring type (MBX) both from jars/cooking pots. One sherd of a fine sandy coarseware with sparse ferrous oxide and fine ?chalk inclusions was also found.



A body sherd of Kingston whiteware was decorated with incised lines and copper green glaze. A fine sandy greyware sagging base with thin green glaze all over the external surface was of uncertain provenance.

#### Post-medieval pottery

A large fragment of rim from a glazed red earthenware bowl was orange-glazed internally and was probably of 17th/18th-century date. A flat base fragment with white slip dot decoration and orange glaze internally was of similar date. Both were found in pit/ditch fill (73).

#### Unidentified

A body fragment in a silty pale grey fabric with an orange core appeared to be slow-wheel made and had similarities with Middle Saxon pottery. However it had a bubbled greenish 'glaze' internally – this may be an industrial deposit, which would suggest a possible early date for the sherd, but if it was an intentional glaze then a late or post-medieval date is more likely. It was found in association with ? Early Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery in pit/ditch fill (73).

#### Summary

Handmade pottery of prehistoric and Early/Middle Saxon date may suggest a degree of activity on the site in these periods, particularly in the area of Trench 4. The medieval wares were dominated by chalk and flint-tempered wares comparable with those found along the Kennet Valley and in Winchester, as would be expected given the location of Whitchurch midway between the two. Most date to the early to high medieval period, although a few post-medieval sherds were also recovered. Distribution of the pottery suggests that there is high potential for medieval occupation in the vicinity of trenches 4 and 5. The small group of medieval pottery is of local importance as it provides further evidence for the types of pottery used in this part of Hampshire.

### *Coin* by Pierre-Damien Manisse

A single coin was found in trench 4, amidst the topsoil. It is a copper alloy halfpenny from George III (1770s). It is in passable condition.

#### Catalogue

**No.1** Diameter:28mm Weight:-g Die axis: 6h  
O/ GEORGIVS | III REX – Laureate and cuirassed bust right  
R/ BRITAN|NIA //177[...] – Britannia seated left holding a spear and an olive branch; beside her shield

## *Ceramic Building Materials* by Danielle Milbank

A total of 93 fragments of ceramic building material weighing 3.299kg were recovered during the course of the evaluation, hand-collected from two contexts. The material largely comprised tile fragments, in addition to two brick pieces and several small fragments which could not be identified. No complete bricks or tiles were recovered. The pieces were examined under x10 magnification and categorised wherever possible based on dimensions, fabric and finish, and the material is summarised in Appendix 4.

Tile fabric from pit/ditch feature 14 (deposit 73) ranged from hard (slightly weak or friable) to very hard, with the most commonly-occurring fabric is fairly hard with fine sparse subrounded quartz sand inclusions, in a medium red colour, with a small number in a pale red, and occasional examples showing pale yellowish lensing.

The thickness ranges from 13mm to 16mm with the majority 13mm and 14mm thick, with the typical finish slightly uneven and handmade, with some examples with thickened edges present. Striations on the upper surface shows whether the face of the tile was scraped with wooden bat or similar 'strike'. One example shows fingertip impressions on one edge where it has been pinched. Circular peg holes are present on 12 of the examples, and it is likely that the majority of the fragments comprise peg tiles without the pierced part present. The finish and fabric of the tiles overall suggest a later medieval to early post-medieval date.

Two brick pieces were recovered from this context. One is a small piece in a slightly friable, evenly-fired fabric with fine sparse angular inclusions and a dark red colour. A second piece is fairly large and appears to have an upper surface at an oblique angle to the top, possibly representing a 'special', one of many different forms of shaped architectural brick made to be used around windows, doors and other areas where angled edges are needed. The fabric is slightly rough, with occasional voids and a red colour with dark grey reduced core showing reduced oxygen conditions during firing, however it is not sufficiently complete to suggest a date beyond broadly medieval or early post-medieval.

A small brick piece in a hard, slightly brittle fabric was recovered from feature 26 (76) but cannot be closely dated.

### Summary

The material is likely to represent a date range in the later part of the medieval or the early post-medieval period, with no later post-medieval material identified, and can overall be characterised as domestic, though the angled brick piece may hint at a higher-status building. In the first half of the medieval period, tiled roofing was prestigious and even where clay was a readily available resource, was largely limited to high-status buildings, before becoming more widespread in the second half of the period and into the post-medieval period.

### *Glass* by Danielle Milbank

Glass fragments (five pieces weighing 116g) were recovered from pit/ditch feature 14 (73) which comprise the base and part of the neck of a green glass bottle. The shape of the pieces is indicative of a wine bottle though the form is not clear from the limited pieces present and it could represent a shaft and globe, onion or mallet bottle, with a date in the 17th century, more likely to be in the early part of the range.

### *Metalwork* by Danielle Milbank

Metalwork was recovered from one context (pit/ditch 14, deposit 73) encountered in the evaluation. This comprised a small iron nail. It is likely to represent a handmade nail, and is moderately corroded and not closely datable.

### *Slag* by Danielle Milbank

Slag pieces were recovered from six contexts encountered in the evaluation, comprising 19 fragments weighing 162g. These all represent iron working slag from features of a range of likely dates, and may have potential for further study.

### *Struck flint* by Steve Ford

A small collection of 26 struck flints were recovered during the evaluation as detailed in Appendix 5. The collection comprised 13 flakes; six narrow flakes and seven spalls (pieces less than 20x20mm). All of these come from medieval features. Of the narrow flakes two or three are 'blades' and are of

Mesolithic date, including the only patinated piece. The remaining pieces are not closely datable. Many of these are fresh and there is a likelihood that some if not all are accidental by-products of the medieval pit digging through gravel.

### *Palaeoenvironmental Remains* by Elspeth St John-Brooks

A programme of bulk soil sampling was employed during this evaluation where deposits had a potential for palaeoenvironmental preservation, such as waterlogged deposits, those at the bottom of features or those with evidence of charred blackened material. In total 9 samples were taken from contexts from spreads, ditches, gullies and pits. The preservation of the charred remains was similar from sample to sample with an observed moderate to high level of preservation.

Samples taken measured between 5ltrs-10ltrs of soil and were floated and sieved using standard flotation practices with a 0.25mm flot mesh and the resultant flots air dried. The sample flots were then passed through 0.5cm, 0.25cm and 0.10cm sieves and fragments large enough were fractured using a blade for species identification. These were then examined with a hand lens at x8 magnification and under a lower powered microscope at magnifications between x50 and x1000. Identification of charcoal was carried out using Hather (2000) and Schweingruber (1978) along with online resources <http://www.plantatlas.eu/za.php> and <http://www.woodanatomy.ch/>. Taxonomy and nomenclature follow Stace (1997). The Macrofossil environmental results are shown in Appendix 7 and 8.

Charred environmental macrofossils were found in 4 of the samples, both charcoal and seeds were identified. The seeds assemblage contained wheat (*Triticum sp.*) and a barley (*Hordeum sp.*) grain. The presence of (likely) bread wheat along with barley could be indicative of coarse bread making where this assemblage is derived from domestic processing waste. Wheat and barley have multiple uses during this time period including bread, porridge, cake and ale making and production (Dinely and Dinely 2000). Charcoal was found in 3 contexts and consisted of Ash (*Fraxinus Excelsior*) fragments. As this is a small charcoal assemblage it does not give an objective and clear understanding of the use of wood on site and the identified taxa are not considered to be proportionately representative of the availability of wood resources in the environment around this site.

The macrofossil assemblage produced from this site is limited. Cereals were being utilised however it is difficult to ascertain how these cereals were being used from these macrofossil remains. It can be broadly suggested that the populations in the area were likely favouring ash trees for burning, a

species of tree which is renowned for its burning properties and was/has multiple uses both structural and for fire activities (Edlin 1949; Rossen and Olsen 1985). In terms of taphonomy, it is likely that the samples from these pits and ditches represent secondary deposition of charred plant remains. This probably occurred through intentional dumping from firing activities associated with cooking and cereal processing.

### *Animal Bone* by Ceri Falys

A small assemblage of non-human bone was recovered from 14 contexts within the evaluated area. Weighing 733g, a total of 51 pieces of bone were present for analysis (Appendix 9). Although the surface preservation of the remains was generally good, with infrequent damage to the cortical bone surfaces or root etching noted, a high degree of fragmentation was present in all contexts. Teeth were the most well preserved of all skeletal elements recovered during the course of the evaluation.

Initial analyses roughly sorted elements based on size, not by species, into one of three general categories: “large”, “medium”, and “small”. Horse and cow are represented by the large size category, sheep/goat, deer and pigs are represented in the medium size category, and any smaller animal (e.g. dog, cat, etc.) are designated to the “small” category. Wherever possible, specific identification of skeletal element/side and species of origin was undertaken using reference to Hillson (1992). The minimum number of animal individuals was assessed, both within and between animal species and contexts, based on the duplication of skeletal elements or differences in skeletal development.

Due to the high degree of fragmentation present within the assemblage, it was not possible to identify approximately 52.9% of the pieces of bone to specific skeletal element, animal size category or species of origin (n=27 fragments; Appendix 9). Despite this, osteological analysis found the small assemblage contained a minimum of three animal individuals: one “large” (a cow), one “medium” (a sheep/goat), and one juvenile animal of indeterminate species.

A total of 18 fragments (35.3% of the assemblage) were allocated to the “large” sized animal category, which included portions of ribs (ditch 8 (65) and pit/ditch terminus 14 (73)) and a proximal humerus shaft, likely of cow origin (also from 14 (73)). A minimum of one cow individual was identified by the presence of loose teeth and fragmented portions of jaw bones in ditch 5 (60) and gully 22 (79). The proximal humeral shaft from pit/ditch 14 (73) displayed a minimum of four transverse

chop marks, two of which contributed to the severing of the portion of bone from the distal end of the shaft.

Just six fragments, from five features, were allocated to the “medium” animal size category (11.8% of the assemblage; Appendix 9). These fragments were primarily metapodial shafts (pit/ditch 14 (73), and ditches 5 (74) and 19 (85)). At least one sheep/goat individual was represented by a sheep-goat sized loose tooth recovered from gully 18 (84).

Finally, a single, juvenile individual of indeterminate species was identified in deposit (54) by the presence of a complete and still developing metacarpal.

In summary, a minimum of three individuals was present with the small assemblage of bone, including one cow, one sheep/goat, and one juvenile animal. Butchery practices were evident on the proximal humerus shaft of a “large” animal (likely a cow). No further information could be retrieved from the highly fragmented remains.

#### *Molluscan remains by Cristina Mateos Leal*

Three small fragments of oyster shell (total weight 6g) were recovered from ditch 14 (73).

#### *Conclusion*

The evaluation was successfully carried out with five trenches excavated as intended. A concentrated area of archaeological features appeared within the three trenches to the south west of the site. These features are predominantly ditches and small pits. From the collection of finds from these features, the majority appear to be of a medieval date or later date (where dating evidence was recovered). Some residual Iron Age and Saxon pottery was also recorded. The distribution of pottery from trenches 4 and 5 suggests a high potential for surviving medieval occupation in the vicinity of these trenches and the high concentration of archaeological features already recorded in this area, this site is considered to have a high archaeological potential.

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- <http://www.plantatlas.eu/za.php> - Online Digital Plant Atlas
- <http://www.woodanatomy.ch/> - Online Digital Wood Archive

## APPENDIX 1: Trench details

### 0m at S or W end

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	16.15	1.60	0.60 (SE)	0-0.24m topsoil; 0.24m-0.56m subsoil; 0.56m-0.60m+ boggy material (natural geology not reached). <b>Pls. 1 and 5</b>
2	15.80	1.60	0.54	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.47m subsoil; 0.47m-0.54m+ silty clay and gravel natural geology.
3	16.90	1.60	0.62	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.47m subsoil; 0.47m-0.62m+ silty clay and gravel natural geology. Ditches 22, 23, 24, 26, Gully 25. <b>Pls. 2, 9 and 10</b>
4	15.10	1.60	0.83	0-0.22m topsoil; 0.22m-0.74m subsoil; 0.74m-0.83m+ silty clay and gravel natural geology. Pits 3, 4, 16, 17, Ditches 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 19, Gullies 9, 10, 11, 12, 18, 20, 21. <b>Pls. 3 and 7</b>
5	16.60	1.60	0.84	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.72m subsoil; 0.72m-0.84m+ silty clay and gravel natural geology. Pit 1, Gully 2, Ditches 14 and 15. <b>Pls. 4, 6 and 8</b>



## APPENDIX 2: Feature details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
5	1	52	Pit	-	-
5	2	53	Gully	Medieval	Pottery
4	3	56	Pit	-	-
4	4	57, 58, 59	Pit	-	-
4	5	60	Ditch	Medieval or later	Cuts ditch 6/8
4	6	61, 62, 63	Ditch	Medieval or later	Saxon pottery. Cuts posthole 11
4	7	64	Ditch	Medieval or later	Cuts ditch 6/8
4	8	65	Ditch	Medieval or later	Saxon pottery. Cuts posthole 11
4	9	66	Gully	Medieval or later	Cuts posthole 11
4	10	67	Posthole	-	-
4	11	68	Posthole	Medieval	Pottery
4	12	69	Ditch	Medieval or later	Cuts posthole 11 same as 13 and 19
4	13	70	Ditch	Medieval or later	Cuts posthole 11 same as 12 and 19
5	14	71, 72, 73	Ditch	Post-Medieval/Modern	Pottery
5	15	74	Ditch	Medieval	Pottery
4	16	82	Pit	Medieval	Pottery
4	17	83	Pit	Medieval or later	Cuts gully 18
4	18	84	Gully	Medieval or later	Cuts ditch 12/13/19
4	19	85	Ditch	Medieval or later	Same as 12 and 13 Iron Age pottery
4	20	86	Gully	-	-
4	21	87	Gully	-	-
3	22	79	Ditch	-	-
3	23	80	Ditch	-	-
3	24	81	Ditch	-	-
3	25	75	Gully	-	-
3	26	76, 77, 78	Ditch	Medieval/Post Medieval	Tile

### APPENDIX 3: Pottery

a) Pottery quantification by fabric in approximate date order.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt (g)	ave	MNV
Prehistoric flint-tempered	PREH	Iron Age?	1	7	0.04	1
Early/Middle Saxon fine sandy ware	ESFS	5th-8th century	4	28		4
Chalk-tempered ware with some flint	MAV	Mid 9th-Mid 12th century?	14	126	0.04	14
Chalk-tempered ware	MBX	Mid 9th-Mid 12th century?	2	9	0.05	2
Kennet Valley B ware	KVB	12th-15th century	6	20		5
Medieval sandy coarseware	MCW	12th-14th century	1	7		1
Unprovenanced glazed ware	UPG	12th-15th century	1	21		1
Surrey whiteware, Kingston type	KING	13th-E.15th century	1	9		1
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	16th-18th century	1	50	0.09	1
Post-medieval slipware	PMSW	17th-18th century	1	10		1
Unidentified	UNID	-	1	21		1
<b>Totals</b>			<b>33</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>32</b>

b) Pottery by feature with spot dates

Trench	Cut	Deposit	Type	Fabrics	Spotdate
1		54	deposit	KVB	12th-15th century
4	6	63	ditch	ESFS	5th-8th century
4	8	65	ditch	ESFS	5th-8th century
4	11	68	gully	MBX	Mid 9th-Mid 12th century?
4	16	82	pit	MBX	Mid 9th-Mid 12th century?
4	19	85	ditch	PREH	IA?
5	2	53	gully	MAV KVB UPG	12th century?
5	14	73	pit/ditch	ESFS MAV KVB MCW KING GRE PMSW UNID	17th-18th century
5	15	74	ditch	MAV KVB	12th century?

c) Pottery Summary by context

Trench	Cut	Deposit	Sample	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Date range
5	2	53		KVB	U	1	5	1			12th-15th century
5	2	53		MAV	U	3	37	3			Mid 9th-Mid 12th century?
5	2	53		UPG	B	1	21	1			12th-15th century
5	2	53	4	MAV	U	1	5	1			Mid 9th-Mid 12th century?
5	2	53	4	MAV	U	1	3	1			Mid 9th-Mid 12th century?
5	2	53	4	KVB	U	1	1	1			12th-15th century
4	6	63		ESFS	B?	1	14	1			5th-8th century
4	8	65		ESFS	U	2	6	2			5th-8th century
4	11	68		MBX	U	1	1	1			Mid 9th-Mid 12th century?
5	14	73		MAV	U	6	51	6			Mid 9th-Mid 12th century?
5	14	73		MAV	R	1	10	1	JR	EVBD	Mid 9th-Mid 12th century?
5	14	73		MCW	U	1	7	1			12th-14th century
5	14	73		ESFS	U	1	8	1			5th-8th century
5	14	73		KVB	B	1	8	1			12th-15th century
5	14	73		KING	D	1	9	1			13th-Early 15th century
5	14	73		PMSW	B	1	10	1			17th-18th century
5	14	73		GRE	R	1	50	1	BL	BD	16th-18th century
5	14	73		UNID	D?	1	21	1			-
5	15	74		KVB	U	1	1	1			12th-15th century
5	15	74		MAV	U	2	20	2			Mid 9th-Mid 12th century?
4	16	82		MBX	R	1	8	1	JR?	FLAR	Mid 9th-Mid 12th century?
4	19	85		PREH	R	1	7	1	BL/DS?	FLAR	Iron Age?
1		54	1	KVB	U	2	5	1			12th-15th century

Type: U/D – undecorated/decorated body sherd; R – rim; B – base.

**APPENDIX 4: Catalogue of Ceramic Building Material**

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
5	14	73	Pit/Ditch Terminus	92	3273
3	26	76	Gully	1	26

**APPENDIX 5: Catalogue of Struck Flint**

<b>Cut</b>	<b>Fill</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Intact Flake</b>	<b>Intact Blade</b>	<b>Broken flake</b>	<b>Broken Blade</b>	<b>Spall</b>
2	53	Tr5	2				1
13	70	Tr4		1			1
14	73	Tr5	2			2	2
<b>15</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>Tr5</b>					
15	74	Tr5	5	1	1	1pat	1
19	85	Tr4	3			1	1
21	87	Tr4	1				

**APPENDIX 6:** Catalogue of molluscan remains

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Type</i>
5	14	73	Pit/Ditch terminus	3	6	Oyster

**APPENDIX 7:** Plant Microfossils

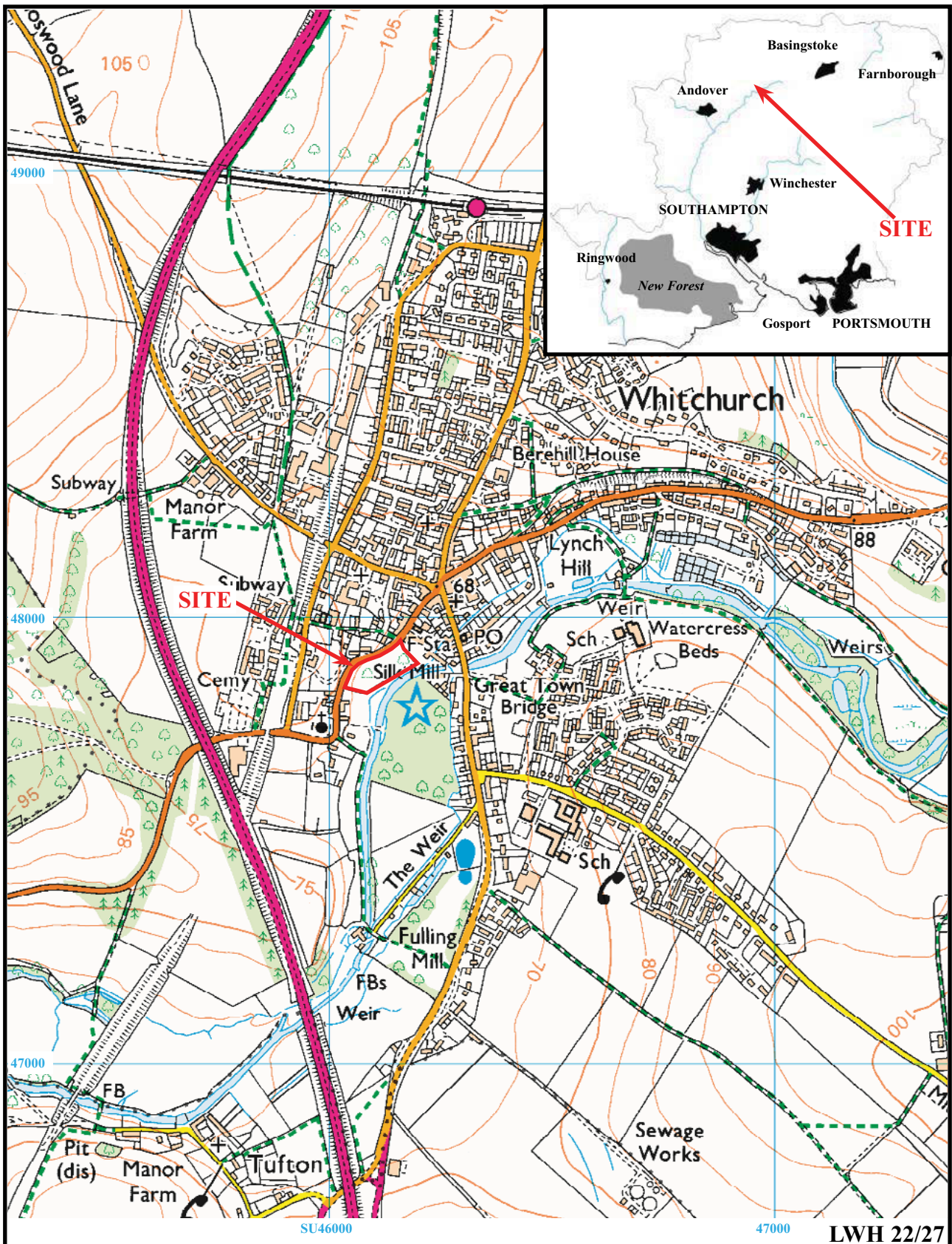
<b>Cut</b>		2	17	25	
<b>Context</b>	55	53	83	75	
<b>Sample</b>	2	4	7	3	
<b>Feature Type</b>	Spread	Gully	Pit	Ditch	
<b>LATIN BINOMIAL</b>					<b>Common Name</b>
<i>Triticum sp.</i>	3	2	2	1	Wheat
<i>Hordeum sp.</i>	1				Barley

**APPENDIX 8:** Charcoal

<b>Cut</b>			25	
<b>Context</b>	54	55	75	
<b>Sample</b>	1	2	3	
<b>Feature Type</b>	Spread	Spread	Ditch	
<b>No. fgts.</b>	5	4	7	
<b>Max. size (mm)</b>	42	52	88	
<b>Latin</b>				<b>Vernacular</b>
<i>Fraxinus Excelsior</i>	3	4	6	Ash
Indeterminate	2		1	Indeterminate

**APPENDIX 9:** Inventory of animal bone. Key: lbsf = long bone shaft fragment

Context		# of Frag	Weight (g)	Identified fragments – by animal size			Unidentified	Comments
Cut	Deposit			Large	Medium	Small		
2	53	6	43	-	1 (sheep/goat)	-	5	Sheep/goat sized tooth
	54	5	12	-	-	-	5 (juvenile)	juvenile metapodium (? species)
5	60	8	71	3 (cow)	-	-	5	Cow: teeth (2) and jaw fragment
7	64	2	9	-	-	-	2	lbsf, horn core
8	65	2	11	1	-	-	1	“Large”: rib shaft
12	69	2	7	-	1	-	1	“Medium”: rib shaft
14	73	6	261	2	1	-	3	“Large”: humerus (prox shaft) with chop marks (min 4), rib; “Medium”: metacarpal shaft (L)
15	74	2	23	-	1	-	1	“Medium”: metacarpal shaft (R)
26	76	2	21	-	-	-	2	lbsfs
26	78	1	3	-	-	-	1	-
22	79	12	236	12 (cow)	-	-	-	Cow: teeth (5) and fragmented mandible (R)
16	82	1	4	-	-	-	1	-
18	84	1	6	-	1 (sheep/goat)	-	-	Sheep/goat sized tooth
19	85	1	26	-	1	-	-	“Medium”: metapodium shaft
<b>Total/MNI</b>		<b>51</b>	<b>733g</b>	<b>18 fragments (1 cow)</b>	<b>6 fragments (1 sheep/goat)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>27 fragments (1 juvenile)</b>	<b>-</b>



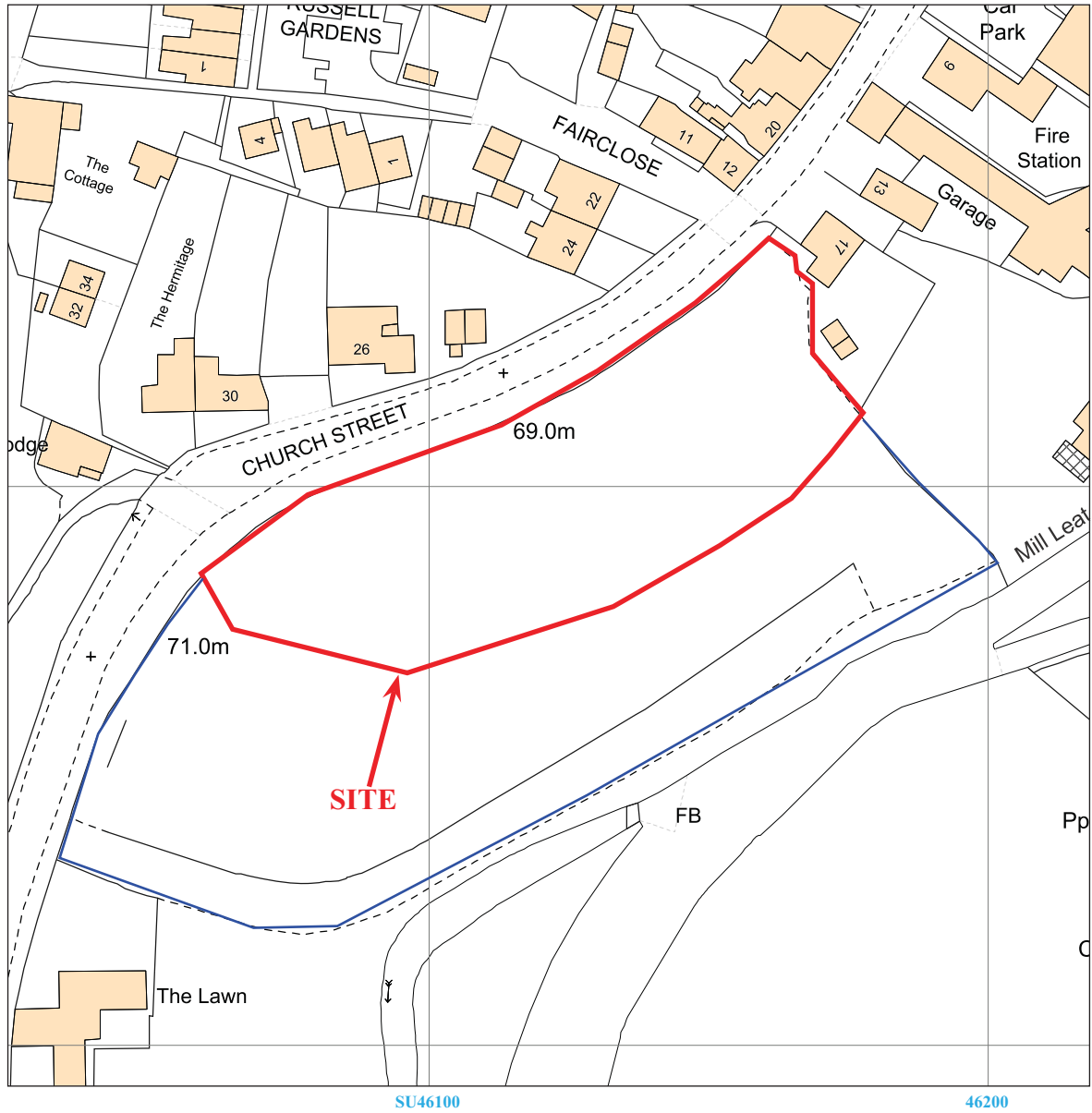
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Figure 1. Location of site within Whitchurch and Hampshire.

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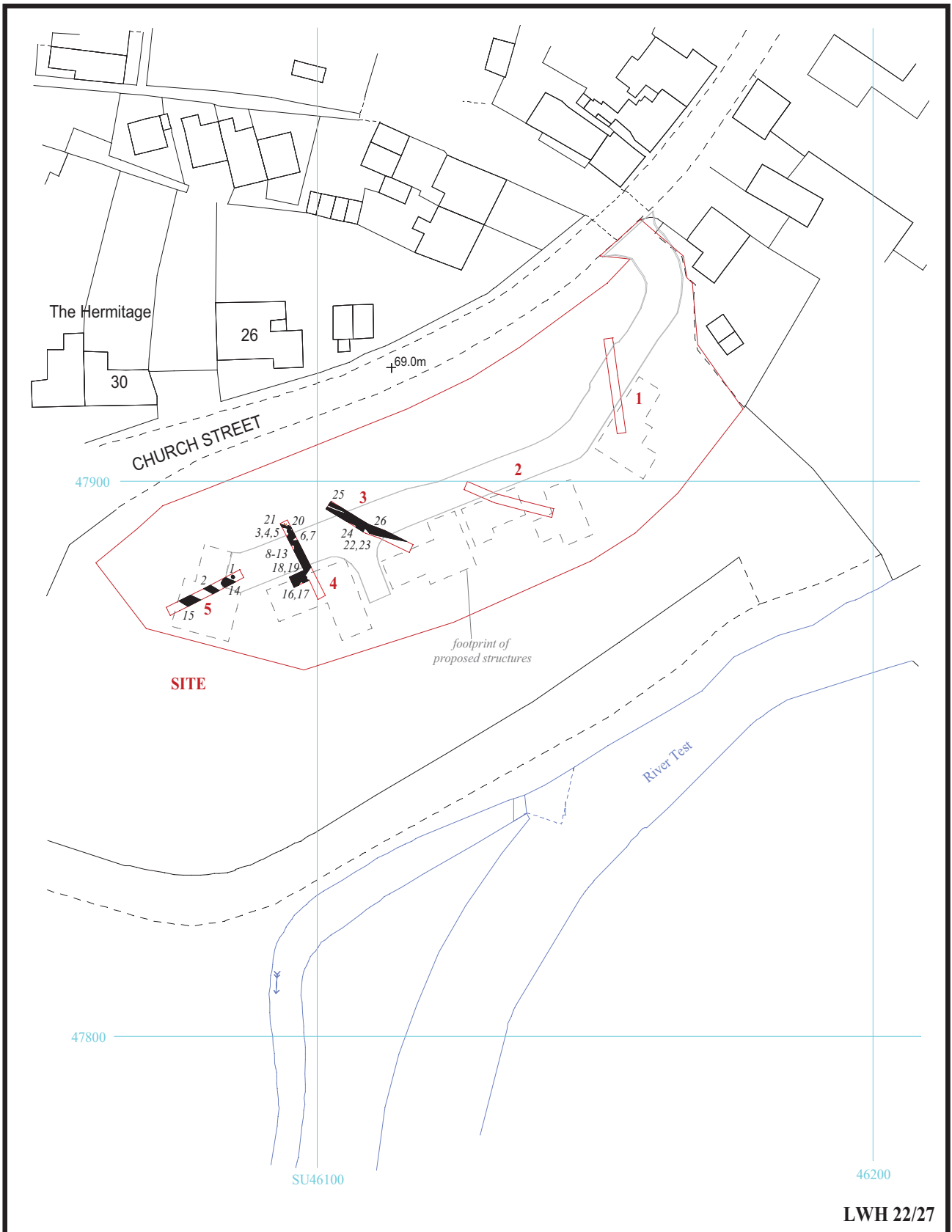


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Figure 2. Detailed location of site off Church Street.

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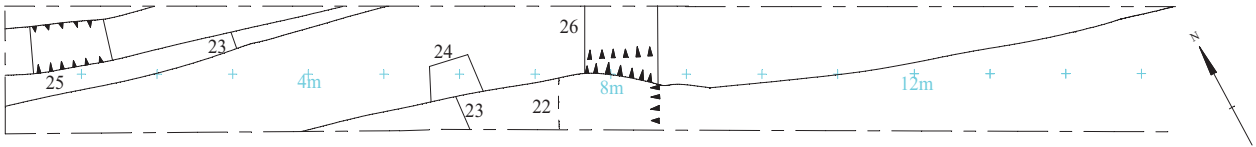
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Figure 3. Location of features within trenches.

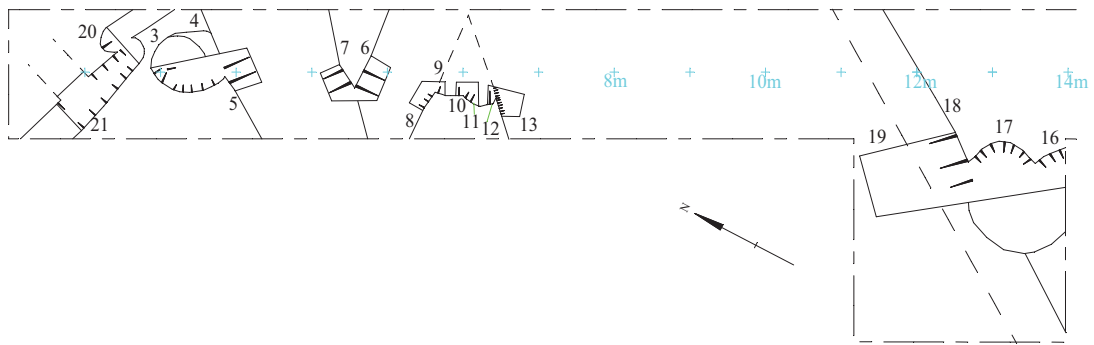




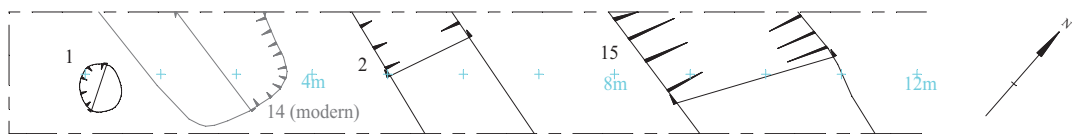
Trench 3



Trench 4



Trench 5



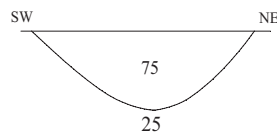
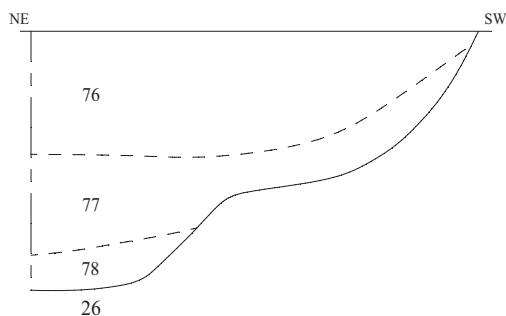
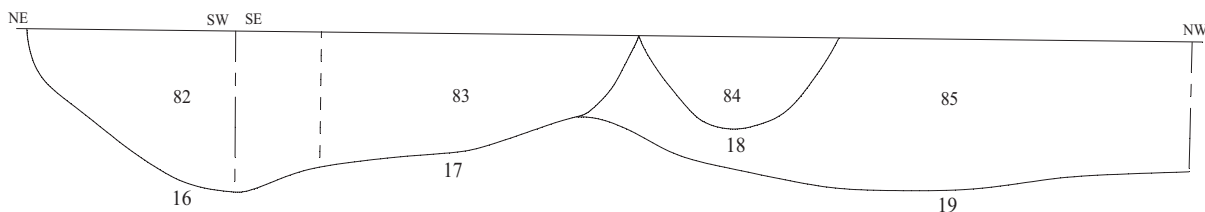
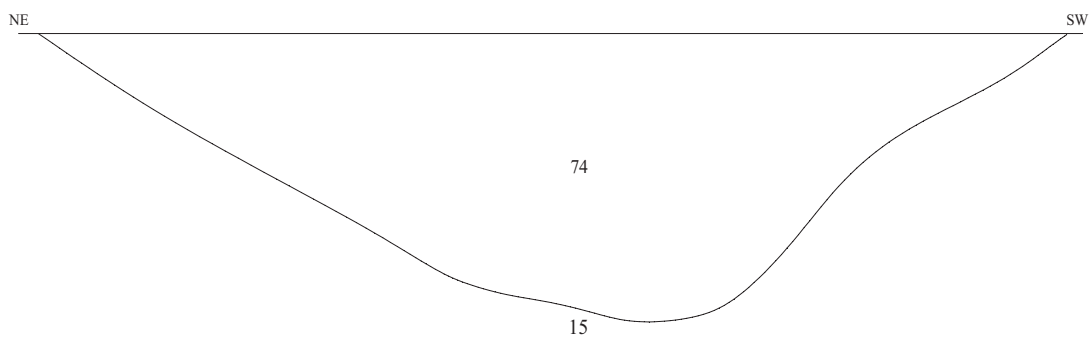
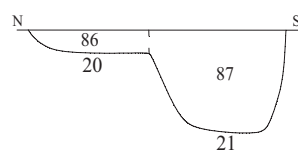
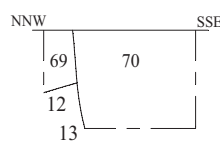
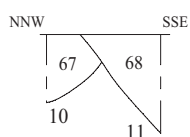
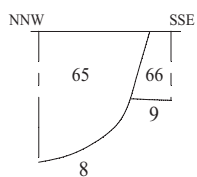
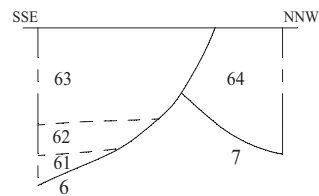
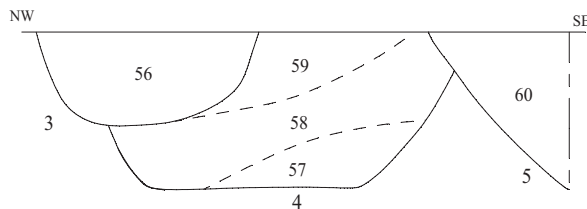
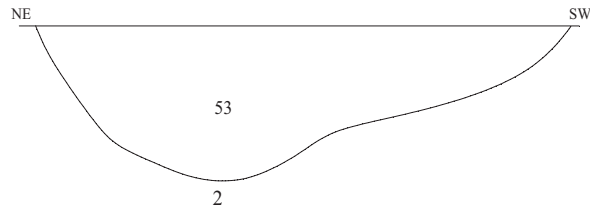
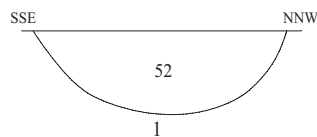
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Figure 4. Details of trenches.



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Figure 5. Feature Section



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Plate 1. Trench 1, looking south east.  
Scales: 0.5m, 1m and 2m.



Plate 2. Trench 3, looking south east.  
Scales: 0.5m, 1m and 2m.

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Plates 1 and 2.**

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Plate 3. Trench 4, looking south east.  
Scales: 0.5m, 1m and 2m.



Plate 4. Trench 5, looking south west.  
Scales: 0.5m, 1m and 2m.

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Plates 3 and 4.**

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Plate 5. Trench 1, test pit dug into the boggy deposit, looking west. Scale: 1m.



Plate 6. Modern ditch terminus/pit 14, looking south east. Scales: 0.5m and 1m.



Plate 7. Pits 16 and 17, gully 18 and ditch 19, looking north east. Scales: 0.1m, 0.2m, 0.5m and 1m.



Plate 8. Ditch 15, looking south. Scales: 1m and 2m.

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Plates 5 to 8.**

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Plate 9. Ditch 26, looking south east.  
Scales: 0.5m and 1m.



Plate 10. Gully 25, looking north west.  
Scales: 0.2m and 0.3m.

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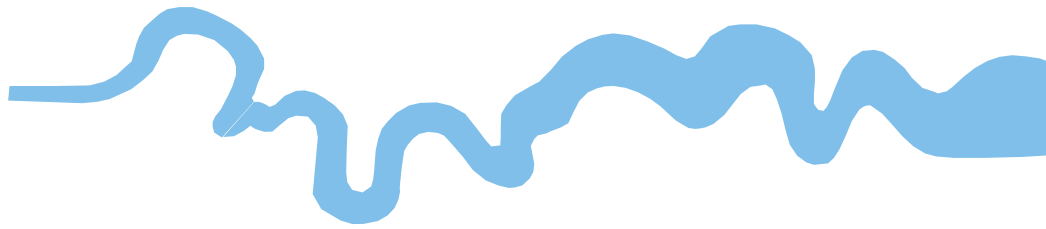
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Plates 9 and 10.**

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## TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43 AD 0 BC
Iron Age _____	750 BC
Bronze Age: Late _____	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle _____	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early _____	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late .....	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early .....	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late .....	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early .....	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper .....	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle .....	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower .....	2,000,000 BC





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