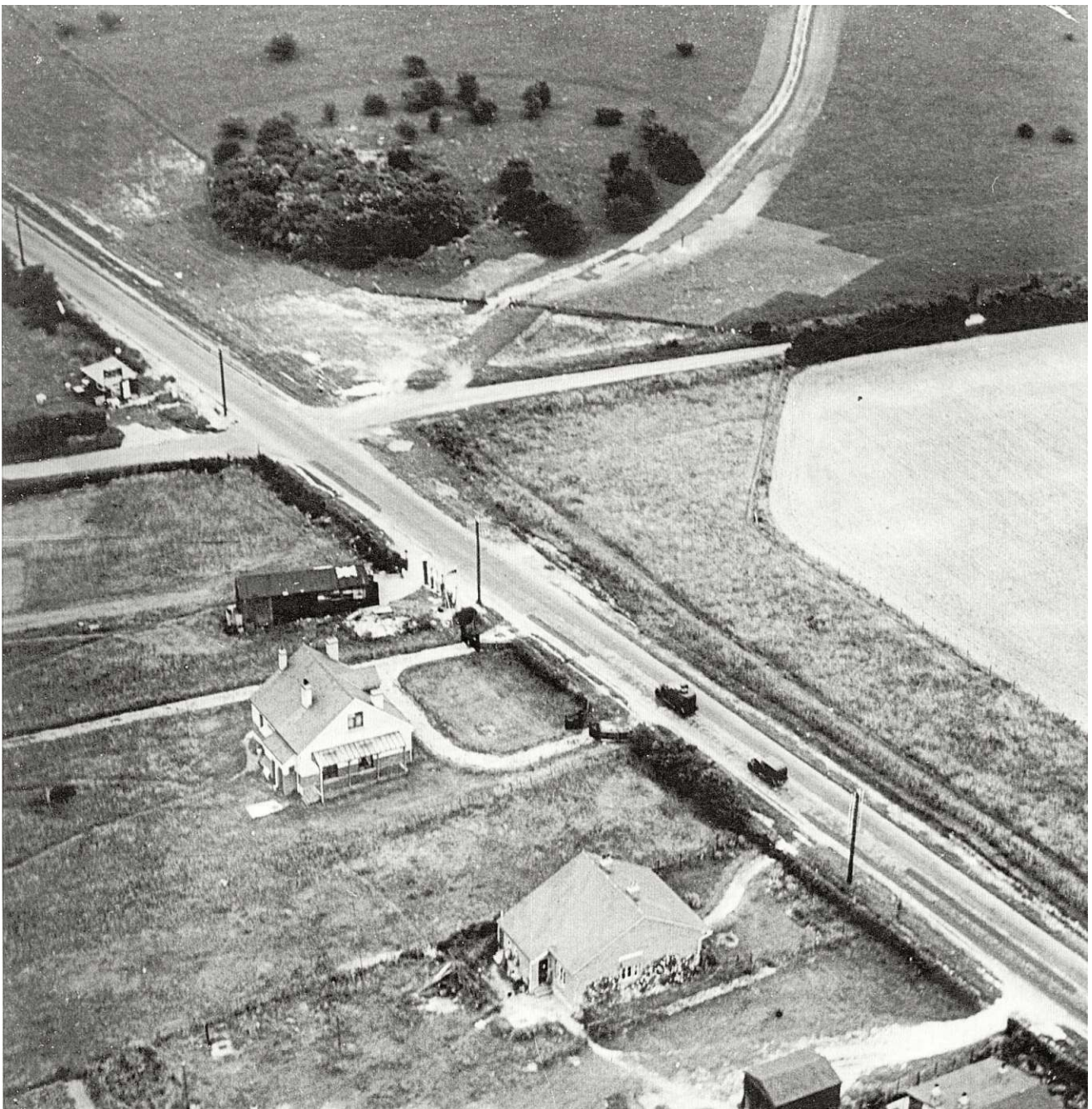




291-293 London Road, Clanfield,
Hampshire

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment





Wessex Archaeology

**291-293 LONDON ROAD
CLANFIELD, HAMPSHIRE**

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Prepared for:
Cliveden Homes
Cliveden House
62 West Street
Dorking
Surrey
RH4 1BS

by
Wessex Archaeology
Unit 113
The Chandlery
50 Westminster Bridge Road
London
SE1 7QY

Report reference: 66350.01

July 2007

291-293 LONDON ROAD, CLANFIELD, HAMPSHIRE

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Contents

<i>Summary</i>	ii
<i>Acknowledgements</i>	iii
1 Introduction	1
1.1 Project background	1
1.2 Site location, topography, landuse and geology	1
1.3 Legislative and planning background	1
2 Methods	4
2.1 Introduction	4
2.2 Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record (AHBR)	4
2.3 Cartographic and documentary sources	4
2.4 Aerial photographs	4
2.5 Site visit	4
2.6 Previous studies	4
2.7 Best practice guidance	5
2.8 Assumptions	5
3 Results	5
3.1 Introduction	5
3.2 Statutory and non-statutory designations	5
3.3 Mesolithic (8500-4000 BC) and Neolithic (4000-2400 BC)	5
3.4 Bronze Age (2400-700 BC)	5
3.5 Iron Age (700 BC-AD 43)	6
3.6 Roman (AD 43-410)	7
3.7 Anglo-Saxon (AD 410-1066)	7
3.8 Medieval (1500-1800)	7
3.9 Post-medieval (1500-1800)	8
3.10 Modern (1800-1900)	8
4 Discussion	8
4.1 Summary of potential	8
4.2 Existing impacts	9
4.3 Development impacts	9
4.4 Conclusions	9
References	10
Documentary sources	10
Cartographic sources	10
Websites	10

Appendix 1: Gazetteer of historical sites and monuments within the Study Area

Figures

- 1 Site location showing sites and findspots
- 2 Historic map regression c. 1810s – 1933

Cover: 1932 aerial photograph showing position of the Site in relation to Snell's Corner round barrow. No 293 is the house in the centre foreground.

291-293 LONDON ROAD CLANFIELD, HAMPSHIRE

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Cliveden Homes to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of land (the Site) at Nos. 291-293 London Road, Clanfield, Hampshire (NGR 470630 115280). This assessment relates to the proposal to demolish No. 291 and build seven new dwellings within the Site. The aim of the assessment is to identify the known and potential archaeological and historical resources within the Site that might be affected by the development proposals.

No archaeological sites or findspots were identified within the Site, but 17 sites of archaeological and historical interest were identified within a Study Area extending 1km around it. These included a large Bronze Age round barrow c. 100m north-east of the Site. Its excavation in 1947 revealed that it had been the focus of burial activity during the Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman period and Anglo-Saxon period. Other features close to the Site comprise extensive field systems and possible enclosures of probable late prehistoric and Roman date.

It is assessed, therefore, that there is a potential for previously unidentified archaeological remains within the Site, and it is recommended that, following consultation with the Hampshire County Archaeologist, an archaeological evaluation is undertaken in order to inform the production of an appropriate mitigation strategy.

291-293 LONDON ROAD CLANFIELD, HAMPSHIRE

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Acknowledgements

This desk-based assessment was commissioned by Cliveden Homes, and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Charles Wiggins for his assistance. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Alex Godden, Assistant Archaeologist, Hampshire County Council, and the staff of Winchester Reference Library and Hampshire Record Office, Winchester, and the National Monuments Record Centre, Swindon, for their help.

This report was researched and compiled by Andrew Powell. This project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Lawrence Pontin.

291-293 LONDON ROAD CLANFIELD, HAMPSHIRE

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Cliveden Homes to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of land at 291-293 London Road, Clanfield, Hampshire (NGR 470630 115280).

1.1.2 East Hampshire District Council has granted planning permission for the building of seven dwellings following the demolition of 291 London Road, subject to conditions which include the implementation of a phased programme of archaeological work, commencing with a desk-based assessment.

1.1.3 This assessment details the known archaeological and historical information relating to the Site and assesses the potential for the presence of undiscovered archaeological remains. It evaluates the significance of the potential cultural heritage resource, assesses the effects of the development proposals and recommends measures to mitigate those effects.

1.2 Site location, topography, landuse and geology

1.2.1 The Site lies c. 2km south-east of the historic village of Clanfield, and c. 1.5km north-east of Catherington in whose parish it falls. It comprises a rectangular parcel of land (covering c. 0.275 hectares), comprising two adjacent properties (No. 291 to the south and No. 293 to the north). It fronts to the east onto London Road, which runs along the west side of the A3 dual carriageway (**Figure 1**), and is bounded by No. 289 London Road to the south, the properties of Nos. 38-44 Wessex Road to the west and properties on the south side of Hilltop Gardens to the north.

1.2.2 The Site comprises the two houses and their gardens, No. 293 having a small stable building in the garden at the rear.

1.2.3 The ground within the Site, at a height of c. 113-118m above Ordnance Datum, slopes down to the west from near the top of a north-south chalk ridge which forms part of the dip-slope of the chalk downs to the north. The underlying geology is Upper Chalk, which in places is capped by Clay-With-Flints, as for example on Blendworth Down and Windmill Hill to the east and north-east (British Geological Survey 1:63,360 Fareham (Drift) Sheet 316, 1958).

1.3 Legislative and planning background

1.3.1 There is national legislation and guidance relating to the protection of archaeological sites and historic buildings, as defined under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system and policies relating to the historic environment are included in relevant regional and local plans.

National Legislation and Guidance

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

1.3.2 The principal legislation concerning the protection of important archaeological sites is the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (amended), which provides for nationally important archaeological sites to be statutorily protected as Scheduled Ancient Monuments. It is a criminal offence to damage a Scheduled Monument by carrying out unauthorised works. It is also an offence to cause, deliberately or through recklessness, damage to a Scheduled Monument.

1.3.3 The 'setting' of Scheduled Monuments is also a material consideration in the planning process. English Heritage should be consulted in advance of any works with potential to directly or indirectly impact a Scheduled Monument.

Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16): Archaeology

1.3.4 Guidance on the importance, management and safeguarding of the archaeological resource within the planning process is provided by Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16) issued by the Department of the Environment in November 1990. The underlying principle of this guidance is that archaeological resources are finite and non-renewable, and should not needlessly or thoughtlessly destroyed, stating that:

'Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, are affected by proposed development there should be a presumption in favor of their physical preservation [Para. 8]'.

1.3.5 The guidance note strongly encourages developers to consider the archaeological potential of a development site early in the planning process and before the submission of a formal planning application. Paragraph 19 of PPG16 states:

'In their own interests...prospective developers should in all cases include as part of the research into the development of a site...an initial assessment of whether the site is known or likely to contain archaeological remains'.

1.3.6 Paragraph 22 adds:

'Local Planning Authorities can expect developers to provide the results of such assessments...as part of their application for sites where there is good reason to believe there are remains of archaeological importance'.

Regional and Local Planning Policy

Hampshire County Structure Plan 1996-2011 (Review)

1.3.7 The Hampshire Structure Plan contains specific advice and policy relating to the protection of the archaeological resource within the planning system.

1.3.8 Policy E14 states:

Where nationally important archaeological sites and monuments, whether scheduled or not, and their settings are affected by a proposed development, there will be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation in situ. The need for the preservation of unscheduled sites of more local importance will be considered on merit. Where preservation is not

possible then, before planning permission is granted, it should be demonstrated that appropriate arrangements have been made for a programme of excavation and recording prior to development taking place.

East Hampshire District Council Second Review Local Plan (adopted March 2006)

1.3.9 East Hampshire District Council Second Review Local Plan complements the Hampshire Structure Plan and contains specific policy and advice relating to the protection of archaeological and historical resources within the district:

1.3.10 **Policy HE17**, Archaeology and Ancient Monuments, states

Development will not be permitted which adversely affects important archaeological sites, buildings, monuments or features, whether scheduled or not, or their settings.

If there is evidence that archaeological remains may exist whose extent and importance are unknown the District Council will require developers to arrange for an archaeological field assessment to be carried out before the planning application can be determined, thus enabling an informed and reasonable planning decision to be made.

The District Council will seek mitigation of the impact of development proposals by securing suitable designs to minimise physical destruction. Where this is not possible or feasible then the District Council will not allow development to take place until satisfactory provision has been made for a programme of archaeological investigation and recording prior to the commencement of the development.

1.3.11 **Policy HE12**, Development Affecting the Setting of a Listed Building, states:

Proposals for development will not be permitted if they would harm the setting of a Listed Building. In particular, proposals for development within the curtilage or grounds of a listed building will only be permitted if :

- a. *the Listed Building is secured for future viable use;*
- b. *it can be demonstrated that the Listed Building's viability and future use has been respected in the proposals;*
- c. *access to the Listed Building is not adversely compromised;*
- d. *the future extension of the Listed Building and its maintenance are not compromised; and*
- e. *the proposed use is sensitive to the historic interest and setting of the Listed Building.*

2 METHODS

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 This assessment considers the archaeological potential of the Site within the context of a Study Area extending 1km around its boundaries. The aim is to investigate, as far as reasonable and practical, the nature and extent of any known or potential archaeological and historical resource within the Site. This assessment has attempted to determine the extent to which past and present land uses may have diminished or enhanced the archaeological potential of the Site. A number of sources were consulted, as summarised below.

2.2 Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record (AHBR)

2.2.1 The baseline data was provided by the Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record, maintained by Hampshire County Council. This is a comprehensive index of known archaeological sites, monuments and findspots.

2.3 Cartographic and documentary sources

2.3.1 Early maps were consulted at the Hampshire Record Office, the Winchester Reference Library, and on the Old Hampshire Mapped website in order to examine the historic development of the Site. Secondary documentary sources, published and unpublished, including local archaeological journals, were also consulted at the Hampshire Record Office, the Winchester Reference Library, the Library of the National Monuments Centre, Swindon, and in Wessex Archaeology's own library. A full list of sources consulted is given in **References**.

2.4 Aerial photographs

2.4.1 Aerial photographs covering the Study Area, held by the National Monuments Record in Swindon, were consulted. These included 10 photographs from the specialist oblique collection, and 66 vertical photographs. The full list of photographs consulted is contained in the archive

2.5 Site visit

2.5.1 The Site was visited on 21 June 2007. Access was gained to No. 293 London Road, from where it was possible to also view No. 291.

2.6 Previous studies

2.6.1 The site lies within a landscape for which there is a large amount of archaeological information, as it falls within the area of the 1964 Chalton Survey (Cunliffe 1973). The comprehensive multiperiod survey, which identified some 120 sites from the Mesolithic to the post-medieval period, provided a systematic study of the development of the human settlement pattern.

2.6.2 An excavation in 1947 of the large round barrow at Snell's Corner immediately north of the Site, prior to road widening, revealed burials of Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and Anglo-Saxon date (Knocker 1958).

2.6.3 An excavation at Green Lane, Clanfield revealed no archaeological finds or features (Hampshire AHBR record 33671).

2.7 Best practice guidance

2.7.1 This assessment has been carried out in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (IFA 1994, revised September 2001).

2.8 Assumptions

2.8.1 The Hampshire AHBR data consists of secondary information derived from varied sources, only some of which have been directly examined for the purposes of this study. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 There are 17 sites/findspots of archaeological and historical interest within the Study Area. They have been assigned unique Wessex Archaeology (**WA**) numbers for the purposes of this report. These numbers are plotted on **Figure 1** and are listed in the Gazetteer (**Appendix 1**).

3.2 Statutory and non-statutory designations

3.2.1 There is a single Listed Building, a Grade II listed Milestone, within the Study Area (**WA1**). This would not be affected by the proposed development.

3.3 Mesolithic (8500-4000 BC) and Neolithic (4000-2400 BC)

3.3.1 A number of Mesolithic flint-working sites are recorded close together on Windmill Hill, exploiting the abundance of large flint nodules in the clay and possibly sited on the fringes of hilltop woodland. One, to the south of the main concentration of sites, lies within the Study area (**WA1**).

3.3.2 There are no recorded Neolithic sites within the Study Area, although activity of this period is indicated by the continued exploitation of the flint resources on Windmill Hill, where Neolithic flint-working sites are recorded, producing scrapers and axes, the latter showing signs of polishing.

3.4 Bronze Age (2400-700 BC)

3.4.1 There is considerable evidence for Bronze Age activity within the wider landscape, with a number of settlement sites and round barrow burial monuments. There was a cemetery of at least eleven round barrows on Church Down some 3km to the east of the Site, and smaller number to the north of Windmill Hill.

- 3.4.2 Prior to the widening of the A3 trunk road, there was a large tree-covered round barrow c. 100m to the north-east of the Site, on the north-east side of Snell's Corner (**WA2**). An excavation in 1947, in advance of the road works, indicated that it comprised a low mound 60m in diameter, surrounded by a shallow ditch c. 15m wide. Off-centre, below the mound, was a crouched inhumation burial of a female with no grave goods.
- 3.4.3 The sites of two further possible round barrows within the Study Area are indicated by unannotated tumulus symbols on the c. 1810s OS 1st series 1 inch map (**Figure 2**), although neither has been recognised on the ground or in aerial photographs, or is depicted on later edition OS maps. One (**WA3**) lies on the west side of London Road, the other (**WA4**) on the south-west sloping ridge of Horndean Down (with a third lying just outside the Study Area to the north-east), and they form part of a group dispersed northward on Charlton Down.
- 3.5 Iron Age (700 BC-AD 43)**
- 3.5.1 The presence of the Bronze Age barrow appears to have given this location an enduring significance as a burial ground, since at least three Iron Age inhumation burials in shallow graves were also revealed close to it during the 1947 excavation (**WA5**). One burial was fully crouched facing west, another apparently extended, and the third disturbed by a Saxon grave (**WA15** below). Finds from the graves included Iron Age pottery and iron fragments.
- 3.5.2 Iron Age pottery was also found during field walking in the area to the north-east (**WA6**), possibly associated with an adjacent Celtic field system. Such field systems are to a large extent undated, although their establishment on the chalklands of southern England is known to have started in the Middle to Late Bronze Age and to have continued through the Iron Age and Roman period.
- 3.5.3 Extensive field systems, which are visible as soil and cropmarks in aerial photographs extending south from the south facing slopes of Horndean Down (**WA7**), to the west-facing slope of Blendworth Down (**WA8**), cover much of the Study Area east of the A3, surviving in places as a series of lynchets visible as spread banks. In most cases the field systems comprise small rectilinear fields, a probable field boundary ditch having been recorded during construction of a pipe trench, measuring 1.5m wide and 0.55m deep (**WA9**).
- 3.5.4 One curvilinear feature (**WA10**), which appears to follow the contours of Windmill Hill, may represent a more substantial boundary ditch possibly forming part of a subrectangular enclosure. This too was recorded at a number of points along a pipe trench, being up to 1.7m wide and 0.85m deep, its fill densely packed with flint, burnt flint and Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery (AD 40-70).
- 3.5.5 A less extensive array of soil and cropmarks in the western part of the Study Area indicates a further field system (**WA11**). The examination of aerial photographs for this project identified further possible features (**WA12**); including one linear feature running from the south-west of the Site and possibly continuing north of Drift Lane (RAF/CPE/UK/1992, 591 RS, frames 4244 and 4297, 13-Apr-1947).

3.6 Roman (AD 43-410)

- 3.6.1 There is little evidence in the Study Area for substantial change in the Roman period. The extensive Celtic field systems may have reached their maximum extent during this period, although the small irregular shape of the fields suggest the continued use of earlier layouts (Cunliffe 1973, 184). The large tracts of permanent pasture, as on Windmill and Blendworth Downs, indicate the maximum extent of Roman cultivation.
- 3.6.2 In addition, burial activity continued at Snell's Corner, with two lines of Roman inhumation graves (**WA13**) being recorded during the 1947 excavation c. 12m south-west of the Iron Age burials (**WA5**). The eastern line contained three graves and the western two and the remains of a third. All the bodies lay extended with the heads to the south-south-west and feet towards the round barrow (**WA2**). Finds from the graves included hob-nails (by the feet), a double-sided bone comb and three late 4th century coins.
- 3.6.3 Possible settlement activity on the ridge to the east is indicated by a scatter of Roman tile fragments recovered during fieldwalking (**WA14**).

3.7 Anglo-Saxon (AD 410-1066)

- 3.7.1 The 1947 excavation at Snell's Corner also revealed a late 7th century Anglo-Saxon cemetery (**WA15**). Some of the 33 graves were damaged by the excavator and some removed altogether, but it was possible to identify thirteen male burials and seven female burials. Three burials contained children of indeterminate sex and four others probably contained two males and two females. All the burials, but one, were orientated SSW-NNE, and all were extended, apart from one which was crouched and whose neck appears to have been broken. Grave-goods included iron knives, bronze items and pottery.
- 3.7.2 The cemetery may have served a Saxon settlement at Catherington. *Cateringatun* (the origin of the name is uncertain) is first referred to in 1015.

3.8 Medieval (1500-1800)

- 3.8.1 The Site lies within the medieval parish of Catherington, the Study Area extending into the parish of Clanfield to the north, the boundary between them (as shown on the 1867-75 OS map) passing just north of the Snell's Corner round barrow (**Figure 1**). Neither settlement was referred to in the Domesday survey of 1086, both having formed part of the great manor of Chalton, and probably included under the heading of *Ceptune* Hundred (later called Finchdean Hundred). The hundred originally belonged to the crown and was granted either in the 12th or 13th century to William de Albini, earl of Arundel.
- 3.8.2 Clanfield was referred to as *Clanefeld* in 1207, and as *Clenefeld* in the 13th century, meaning clear or cleared open land, i.e. free or cleared of scrub (Coates 1989). However, while there may have been fields around the medieval village, the area around the Site remained largely downland pasture, and there are no medieval sites or findspots within the Study Area, although immediately to the north on Windmill Hill was the Chalton windmill, first mentioned in 1289, and the tower of whose 18th/19th century successor still stands (**Figure 2**).

3.9 Post-medieval (1500-1800)

- 3.9.1 Small scale post-medieval maps dating from as early as 1575 show Catherington and Clanfield, Norden's 1595 map also showing the Chalton Windmill, but little other detail.
- 3.9.2 Ogilby's 1675 strip map is the first to show the London to Portsmouth road, and the (unnamed) Snell's Corner junction with *Sheep Downes* (Clanfield Down) to the north. The stretch of the road between Portsmouth and Sheet (north of Petersfield) was made a turnpike in 1711 (Albert and Harvey 1973), one of the first in the country, and there is an 18th century Grade II Listed milestone opposite no 279 London Road (**WA16**). It has distances carved on one face, with different distances ('58 miles from London 6 from Petersfield 11 to Portsmouth') inscribed on a mid 19th century plaque bolted to the other side.

3.10 Modern (1800-1900)

- 3.10.1 The OS first series map of c. 1810s (**Figure 2**) show the distribution of cultivated land around Clanfield, and of the pasture on the downland in the east of the Study Area. Although the Downs were inclosed in 1816, as shown on the enclosure map of that year (**Figure 2**), the Catherington and Clanfield tithe maps indicate little change by 1838, with large areas, including the Site and the eastern part of the Study Area, still consisting largely of open downland pasture. By the 1st edition OS map of 1867-74 (**Figure 2**), however, only the higher ground of Blendworth Down and Windmill Hill, remained uncultivated.
- 3.10.2 There was little change on the 1911 OS map, but by the 1932 edition housing had spread along the west side of London Road, north of Horndean with a string of housing plots running south from Snell's Corner. The property and house of what is now No. 293 London Road is shown on the map, as well as on the 1932 aerial photograph (**Cover figure**) (CCC 3955/X650, SU7015/2, 7 July 1932). No. 291 was not built until between 1960 and 1963, the ground of No. 293 being divided into two properties.
- 3.10.3 The site of a searchlight battery is recorded within the Study Area, although no earthworks are visible (**WA17**).

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Summary of potential

- 4.1.1 No archaeological sites or findspots are recorded within the Site. However, there are two important sets of archaeological features within the Study Area which have a bearing on the potential for archaeological remains within the Site.
- 4.1.2 The first results from the excavation of the large Bronze Age round barrow at Snell's Corner, c. 100m north-east of the Site. This revealed not only a contemporary burial, but also showed that this location continued to be an important site for burial activity through the succeeding Iron Age, Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods. It is unclear why this particular location should have retained this significance, although it may be significant that it lies

close to a cross-roads as well as to Catherington-Clanfield parish boundary, both of which may have early origins. Comparable Roman and Anglo-Saxon burials (some decapitated) have been found, for example, by a cross-roads and parish boundary at Berwick Fields, Winchester (McCulloch 1990), possibly indicating the survival of Roman or even prehistoric boundaries and tracks.

- 4.1.3 The Snell's Corner excavation was undertaken in response to the widening of the London Road, and it is possible that further burials, or other features relating to the different phases of mortuary activity, lie outside the road corridor, and so remain to be found. The proximity of the Site to the graves, most of which lay between the Site and the Barrow, means that there is the potential for associated archaeological remains within the Site.
- 4.1.4 The second main set of archaeological features are the extensive late prehistoric and/or Roman field systems and other linear features identified from aerial photographs. While most of those recorded lie to the east of London Road, this is due in part to the extensive development of land to the west of the road from c. 1930, before the earliest of the vertical aerial photograph sorties were taken after World War II. Nonetheless, examination in these photographs of areas that remained undeveloped at this early date suggest that there were further features close to the Site on the west side of the road, and that there is, therefore, the potential for associated features within the Site itself.

4.2 Existing impacts

- 4.2.1 Apart from potential prehistoric and Roman cultivation, the Site appears to have been largely uncultivated until the 1920s/early 1930s, when former pasture flanking the London Road was first developed. Apart from the house at No 293, the only other existing impact on the archaeological resource within that property is the localised levelling of the ground for the small stable building, dated to c. 1980 or earlier. No 291 was built in the early 1960s and apart from the house there are no further significant existing impacts within that property.

4.3 Development impacts

- 4.3.1 The seven proposed new dwellings are to be built in the area presently occupied by the rear gardens of Nos. 291 and 291, on ground sloping gently to the west. Any archaeological features that fall within their footprints and any associated groundworks, are likely to be impacted by their construction.

4.4 Conclusions

- 4.4.1 While there are no known archaeological sites or findspots within the Site, it is considered that there is the potential for archaeological remains. It is recommended that, following consultation with the Hampshire County Archaeologist, an archaeological evaluation is undertaken in order to inform the production of an appropriate mitigation strategy.

REFERENCES

Documentary sources

- Albert, W and Harvey, P D A (eds), 1973, *Portsmouth and Sheet Turnpike Commissioners' Minute Book, 1711-1754*
- Coates, R, 1989, *The Place-Names of Hampshire*, London: Batsford
- Cunliffe, B, 1973, Chalton, Hants: The evolution of a landscape, *Antiquaries Journal* **53** (II), 174-190
- Knocker, G M, 1958, Early burials and an Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Snell's Corner, near Horndean, Hants., *Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society* **19**, 117-170
- McCulloch, P, 1990, Roman burials on Andover Road, *Winchester Museums Service Newsletter* **7**, 4
- Page, W (ed), 1973, *Victoria County History, Hampshire Vol. 3.*

Cartographic sources

- c. 1810s OS 1st Series 1 inch map of Hampshire
- 1816 Catherington and Canfield inclosure map (HRO Q23/2/21)
- 1838 Catherington tithe map and apportionment (HRO 21M65/F7/43/1-2)
- 1838 Clanfield tithe map and apportionment (HRO 21M65/F7/52/1-2)
- 1867-75 1st edition OS 6 inch map, Hampshire sheets 60 and 68
- 1901 OS 6 inch map, Hampshire sheet 60 SE and SW, and sheet 68 NE and NW
- 1933 OS 6 inch map, Hampshire sheet 60 SE and SW, and sheet 68 NE and NW
- Two Hundred Years of Map-Making in the County of Hampshire: A collection of reproductions of printed maps published between the years 1575 and 1826. Published by Harry Margary, Lympne Castle, Kent

Websites

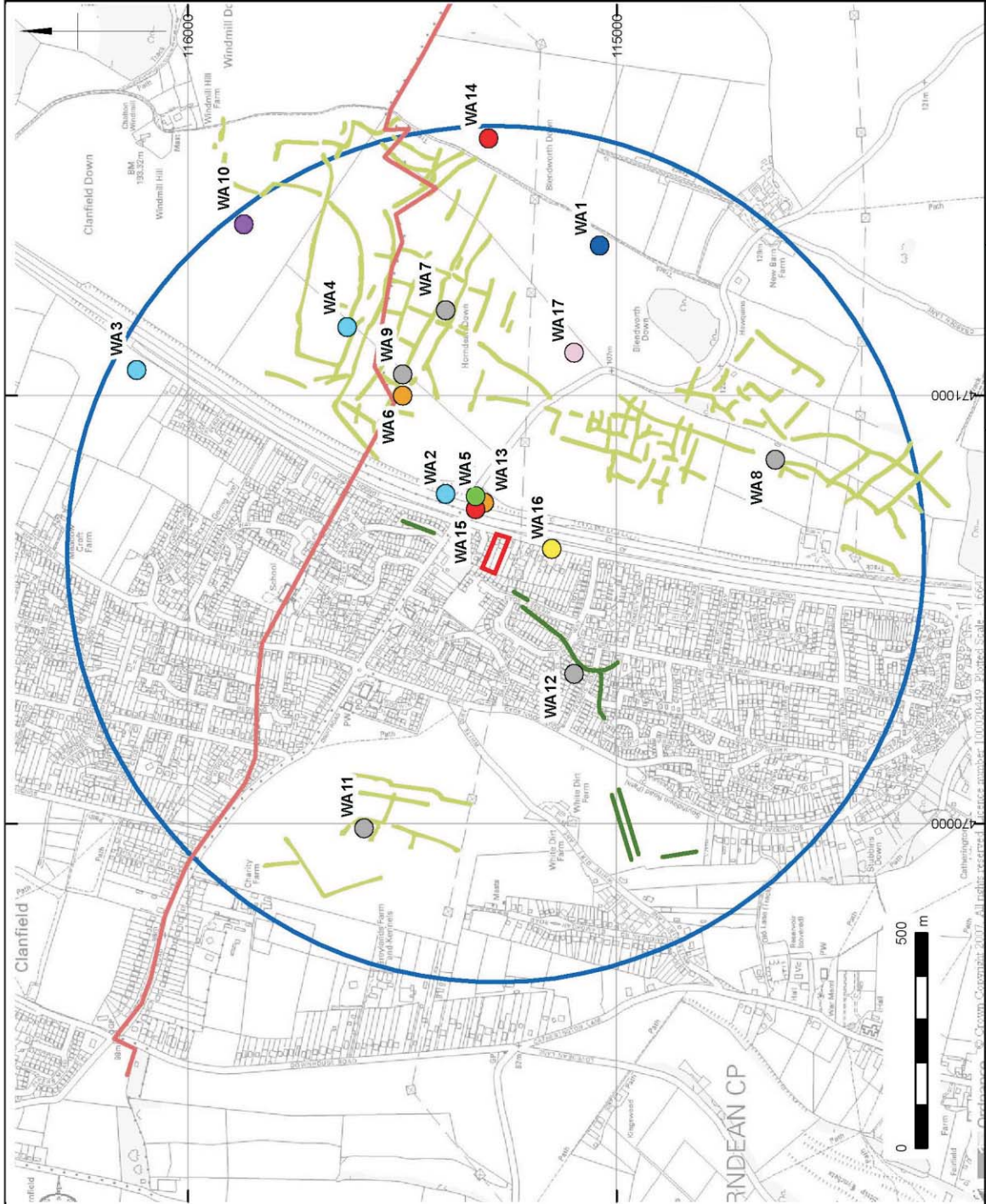
- Old Hampshire Mapped:
<http://www.geog.port.ac.uk/webmap/hantsmap/hantsmap/hantsmap.htm>

**APPENDIX 1:
Gazetteer of historical sites and monuments within the Study Area**

WA. no	NGR		Period	Description	AHBR
	East	North			
WA1	471350	115040	Mesolithic	Flint scatter. A scatter of Mesolithic worked flint was discovered during a casual field perambulation after ploughing	26652
WA2	470770	115400	Bronze Age	Site of disc barrow, Snell's Corner, A large flat, tree covered mound classified by Williams-Freeman in 1915 as a disc barrow without a central tump, and in 1940 as a platform barrow. Excavated in 1947 prior to imminent destruction of the site due to road widening, it consisted of a low mound, c. 60m in diameter, with a shallow ditch, c. 15m wide, and an off centre crouched inhumation burial of a female with no grave goods. No secondary burials.	26544 26545
WA3	471060	116120	Bronze Age	Tumulus west of London Road. Tumulus symbol marked, but not annotated, on a c. 1810s OS 1st series 1inch map, although nothing visible on the ground, on aerial photographs of early edition OS 6 or 25 inch maps	26520
WA4	471160	115630	Bronze Age	Tumulus west of London Road. Tumulus symbol marked, but not annotated, on a c. 1810s OS 1st series 1inch map, although nothing visible on the ground, on aerial photographs of early edition OS 6 or 25 inch maps	26521
WA5	470750	115310	Iron Age	Site of Iron Age cemetery, Snell's Corner. Three, possibly 4, Iron Age inhumation burials revealed during excavation in 1947; One burial was fully crouched facing west, one apparently extended, and the other disturbed by a later Saxon grave. All lay at a depth of only 0.2m below the surface, upon the chalk; finds included Iron Age pottery sherds and iron fragments.	26546
WA6	471000	115500	Iron Age	Pottery findspot. Pottery sherds recovered in this area during field walking	26778
WA7	471200	115400	Uncertain	Celtic' field system, visible as plough damaged lynchets on air photographs; lynchets also visible as spread banks	35893
WA8	470850	114630	Uncertain	Celtic' field system. Rectilinear features visible on aerial photographs, forming part of an extensive field system which survives in part as prominent and well preserved series of lynchets defining individual fields on a steep slope	35505

WA. no	NGR		Period	Description	AHBR
	East	North			
WA9	471050	115500	Uncertain	Ditch on Windmill Hill. Ditch, 1.5m wide and 0.55m deep recorded during a watching brief on a pipe trench construction on. Ditch fill contained burnt flint, but no datable finds, although other ditches in the area contained Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery (AD 40-70) pottery sherds	26817
WA10	471400	115870	Late Iron Age/ Early Roman	Possible enclosure ditch, Windmill Hill. Ditch recorded during a watching brief on a pipe trench construction. Excavation of 1m section showed it was 1.7m wide and up to 0.85m deep. Its brown soil fill was densely packed with flint, burnt flint and Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery (AD 40-70). It may form part of a subrectangular enclosure visible on air photographs to the north of adjacent field system. Also recorded at NGR 471130 115600	26833 26835 26839
WA11	469990	115590	Uncertain	Linear features by Greylands Farm. A complex of linear and sublinear features observed on aerial photographs	37505
WA12	470350	115100	Uncertain	Linear features east of Whitedirt Farm. A number of linear features aligned NE-SW observed on aerial photographs (RAF/CPE/UK/1992, 591 RS, frames 4244 and 4297, 13-Apr-1947)	-
WA13	470750	115310	Roman	Site of Roman cemetery, Snell's Corner. Two lines of Roman graves, the eastern containing three graves and the western containing two and the remains of a third. All the bodies lay extended with heads to the SSW and feet towards the disc barrow; finds included hob-nails (by the feet), a double-sided bone comb and three late 4th century coins. Located 40 feet south-west of the area containing the Iron Age and Saxon burials	56549
WA14	471600	115300	Roman	Tile scatter. Scatter of Roman tile fragments recovered in this area during fieldwalking	26787

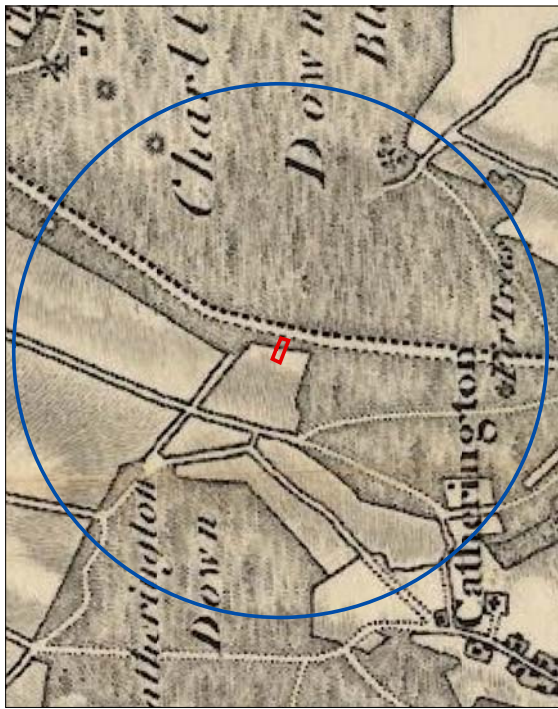
WA. no	NGR		Period	Description	AHBR
	East	North			
WA15	470750	115310	Anglo-Saxon	Site of Anglo-Saxon cemetery, Snell's Corner. 1947 excavation revealed 33 Anglo-Saxon graves at an average depth of c. 0.8m. Some of the graves were damaged by the excavator and some removed altogether, but it was possible to identify thirteen male burials and seven female burials. Three burials contained children of indeterminate sex and four others probably contained two males and two females. All the burials, but one, were orientated SSW-NNE, and all were extended, apart from one which was crouched. Grave-goods included iron knives, bronze items and pottery. The cemetery is assigned to the late 7th century.	26573
WA16	470642	115152	Post-medieval	Grade II Listed milestone opposite No. 279 London Road. Tall square 18th century milestone with a domed top and carved distances on one face; mid 19th century plaque bolted to side facing the road inscribed "58 miles from London 6 from Petersfield 11 to Portsmouth" - different distances to those carved on the other side	13538
WA17	471100	115100	Modern	Site of searchlight battery. No earthworks visible. Normally surrounded with a small ring-ditch and with trenches for shelter.	41739



Wessex Archaeology nos.	
●	Mesolithic
●	Bronze Age
●	Iron Age
●	Late Iron Age/Early Roman
●	Roman
●	Anglo-Saxon
●	Post-medieval
●	Modern
●	Uncertain
—	Parish boundary 1867-75
—	Additional cropmarks
—	Cropmarks
□	Study Area
□	Site

Reproduced from the 2007 Ordnance Survey (1:10 000 Landplan®) map with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office © Crown Copyright. Wessex Archaeology, Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP4 6EB. Licence Number: 100028190 This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.		Date:	02/07/06	Revision Number:	0
		Scale:	1:15,000	Illustrator:	ABP
		Path:	X:\1....\LONDON PROJECTS\66350\IDBA report\Figure1.dwg		

Site location showing sites and findspots



1810s OS First Series



1816 Clonfield and Catherington inclosure map



1867-75 OS 1st edition



1933 OS Edition

This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date:	02/02/07	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:20,000	Illustrator:	ABP
Path:	X:\1...LONDON PROJECTS\66350\DBA report\Figure2.dwg		



WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED.

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

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

London Office: Unit 113, The Chandlery, 50 Westminster Bridge Road, London SE1 7QY.

Tel: 020 7953 7494 Fax: 020 7953 7499 london-info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk

