

# Archaeological sites and find spots in the parish of Burghclere

<b>SMR no.</b>	<b>OS Grid Ref.</b>	<b>Site Name Period</b>	<b>Classification</b>
<b>SU45NE 1A</b>	<b>SU46880 59200</b>	<b>Ridgemoor Farm Unknown</b>	<b>Inhumation Burial</b>
<p>At Ridgemoor Farm, on the west side of the road leading from West Street to Burghclere Rectory, two burials were uncovered. A small skeleton, "huddled and all of a heap" was found imbedded in chalk about 18" (0.45m) from the surface. The head was turned downwards and the right arm was placed under the face. 50-60yds (45-55m) to the south on the same side of the road another, larger, skeleton was found extended at full length with north-south orientation. It lay 3-5ft (1m) below the surface. Several large iron nails (B) were found on and about the skeleton. Pottery and glass finds (C-D) were found close by. Dating is uncertain and the connection between skeletons and finds (C-D) not clear. The pottery (C) was reported to have been sent to Newbury Museum but cannot now be traced. Whereabouts of skeletons not known. (1967).</p> <p><b>SMR backup file</b>    <b>Yes</b></p>			
<b>SU45NE 1B</b>		<b>Ridgemoor Farm Unknown</b>	<b>Iron nails</b>
<p>Several large iron nails, such as the type that denotes a coffin or chest, were found on and about the southernmost, larger skeleton (A). There were, however, no remains of woodwork or any other material.</p> <p><b>SMR backup file</b>    <b>Yes</b></p>			
<b>SU45NE 1C</b>		<b>Ridgemoor Farm Unknown</b>	<b>Pottery</b>
<p>Pottery found 8yds (7m) south of second, larger skeleton (A). Includes a complete jar about 7" (18cm) high. Nothing of note was recorded regarding the contents of any vessel. The pottery was presented to Newbury (West Berks) Museum by Lord Carnarvon but cannot now be traced. Dating is uncertain and the connection between the finds (C-D) and the skeletons (A) unclear. (1967).</p> <p><b>SMR backup file</b>    <b>Yes</b></p>			
<b>SU45NE 1D</b>		<b>Ridgemoor Farm Unknown</b>	<b>Glass</b>
<p>Several glass fragments found with pottery (C) 8yds (7m) south of second, larger skeleton (A). Glass fragments probably formed a large dish or 'tazza' at least 9" (22cm) in diameter. Dating is uncertain and the connection between glass finds and the burials (A) unclear. Whereabouts of glass finds not known. (1967).</p> <p><b>SMR Backup file</b>    <b>Yes</b></p>			
<b>SU46SE 2A</b>	<b>SU48330 60110</b>	<b>Longmeadow Row Roman</b>	<b>Building</b>
<p>Stone foundations and the pile of a hypocaust were recovered during excavation of several trial trenches at this site. A heavy scatter of building material (B) was recovered in surface scatters. This is the southernmost of three find sites of building remains recovered from Longmeadow Row. (1956)</p> <p><b>SMR Backup file</b>    <b>Yes</b></p>			

<b>SU46 SE 2B</b>	<b>SU48330 60110</b>	<b>Longmeadow Row Roman</b>	<b>Building Material</b>
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A heavy scatter of building stone (?bath) and very large 18in x 12in x 3in (45cm x 30cm x 7cm) bricks were recovered as surface finds. Stone roofing tiles combed roofing tiles and flue tiles were found also. This is the southernmost of three find sites of building remains from Longmeadow Row. (1956) OS does not give an exact description of what building remains were found at which location. (JB 1986).

**SMR Backup file**    **Yes**

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<b>SU46SE 3</b>	<b>SU48280 60150</b>	<b>Longmeadow Row Roman</b>	<b>Building Material</b>
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Find sites of building remains recovered from Longmeadow Row. (1956). d roofing tiles and flue tiles were found also. One of three

A heavy scatter of building stone (?bath) and very large 18in x 12in x 3in (45cm x 30cm x 7cm) bricks were recovered as surface finds. Stone roofing tiles combed roofing tiles and flue tiles were found also. One of three find sites of building remains recovered from Longmeadow Row. (1956).OS does not give exact description of what building remain finds were found at which location. (JB 1986).

**SMR backup file**    **Yes**

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<b>SU46SE 4</b>	<b>SU48300 60230</b>	<b>Longmeadow Row Roman</b>	<b>Building Material</b>
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A heavy scatter of building stone (?bath) and very large 18in x 12in x 3in(45cm x 30cm x 7cm) bricks were recovered as surface finds. Stone roofing tiles combed roofing tiles and flue tiles were found also. During field investigation it was noted that patches of black earth and scatters of tiles are visible particularly near this site which is at the northernmost of the three find sites of building remains recovered from Longmeadow Row. (1956). OS does not give exact description of what building remain finds were found at which location. (JB 1986).

**SMR backup file**    **Yes**

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<b>SU46SE 5</b>	<b>SU48220 60330</b>	<b>Not Known Neolithic</b>	<b>Flint Axe</b>
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Neolithic flint axe about 10” (25.4cm) long with a wide cutting edge and smaller butt. The implement had been worked overall and no evidence of polishing was seen. The flint is brown, iron stained. Present condition and whereabouts of axe unknown. (JB 1986).

**SMR backup file**    **No**

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<b>SU46SE 8</b>	<b>SU48380 61550</b>	<b>Adbury Medieval</b>	<b>Park Pale</b>
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There are authentic examples of park pales that do not go all round the parks. That of Adbury runs from the stream on the west which, is the boundary between Newtown and Burghclere, to the next on the east, a bigger one, one branch of which rises at Hockleys Hole.

From a point north of Dovey’s Copse to the SE corner of Frith Copse. SU4806 6192 – SU 4883 6121, the park pale can be traced as a bank with hollow ways on the south. These hollow ways obliterated any certain traces of a former ditch. Bank 5.0m wide., 1.0m high. It is in-turned at the stream flowing from Adbury Farm. Crawford traces the pale further to the east to SU4934 6127 but no evidence can be seen on that line now. (1956). Apart from an 80.0m stretch of ditch from SU 4821 6137 the pale has recently been destroyed by farming. In some places it has completely disappeared, in others it can be seen as a soil mark or a low raised strip. (1967).

The pale is visible as a linear feature on air photographs. HCC AP ref: run 3w199.

**SMR backup file**    **Yes**

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**SU46SE 12**                      **SU46980 60980**                      **Burghclere**                      **Ridge and Furrow**  
**Medieval**

The remains of medieval ridge and furrow were seen in the playing field behind the church in Burghclere. Barely visible on account of being more or less erased in the levelling of the sports field. It could be seen to run in 2 directions at right angles to each other with a headland in between.

HCC 1984 Census AP Run 2

**SMR backup file**    **No**

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**SU45NE 25**    **Beacon Hill**    **Linear Earthwork**  
**Unknown**

A univallate earthwork with its bank on the downhill side. It crosses the northern spur of Beacon Hill and ends at the top of a steep slope. The NW end is mutilated by a road and other tracks but it is comparatively well preserved at the SE end. Covered mostly by a fir plantation. (1955, confirmed 1967).

HCC 1984 Census AP Run 5W; 057-058.

**SMR back up file**    **No**

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**SU45NE 27A**    **Beacon Hill**    **Lynchets**  
**Unknown**

Two lynchets following the slope of a small spur are situated half-way down the north slope of Beacon Hill. They average 2.5m in height. A number of later hollow-ways (B) encroach upon them. (1957).

**SMR back up file**    **No**

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**SU45NE 27B**    **Beacon Hill**    **Hollow Way**  
**Unknown**

Hollow-ways which encroach upon the two lynchets (A) on the north and west.

**SMR back up file**    **No**

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**SU45NE 31**    **Near Sydmonton**    **Flint axe**  
**Paleolithic**

An Acheulian hand axe found 'near Sydmonton'. Presented to Newbury (West Berks) Museum 1909 and 1930. Located at Newbury (West Berks) Museum. Acc. No. either S29 or S30. Not clear on accession card which implement is the one in question. Exact location of find spot unknown. (JB 198

**SMR backup file**    **No**

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**SU45NE 32**    **Old Burghclere**    **Pottery**  
**Neolithic**

Sherds of 'rude pottery', probably Neolithic, found some years before 1930 in mote or rabbit scrapes from the surface of a filled in ditch at the base of Beacon Hill, not very far from Burghclere Station. Exact location of find spot unknown. (JB 1986).

**SMR backup file**    **No**

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**SU45NE 46**    **Old Burghclere**    **Linear feature**  
**Unknown**

A series of curvilinear features visible as light and dark marks on Aps. Could be part of the Celtic field system (SU 45NE 42) HCC AP ref. run 7W177

HCC 1984 Census AP run 6W; 016.

**SMR backup file**    **Yes**

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**SU45NE 52A**      **SU46210 55180**      **Seven Barrows**      **Bell Barrow**  
**Bronze Age**

Probably originally a bell barrow. Evidence suggests it had a berm that was ploughed over and overspread by earth from the mound. 160ft (48m) in diameter and 10ft (3.0m) high. Southernmost barrow in this group. Probable bell barrow. Mound 30.0m in diameter. Berm and ditch faintly visible on the NW. (1967). One of a group of 10 ten barrow sites. No trace of berm and ditch. Originally scheduled as county Hants 65A re. scheduled by MPP National number 24313. Visible on air photographs HCC AP ref: run7w177-8.  
**SMR backup file Yes**

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**SU45NE 52C**      **SU46270 55370**      **Seven Barrows**      **Bowl Barrow**  
**Bronze Age**

Ditched bowl barrow, 30 paces in diameter. 7ft (2.1m) high. Ditched bowl barrow, 38.0m in overall diameter by 3.4m high. Barrow was re-opened by Money c. 1883. Burial and finds excavated from this barrow (1967). Antiquity Card ref: (SU45NE31C) One of group of 10 barrow sites. Ditch not obvious. Mound (3.5m?) in diameter. Originally scheduled as county number HANTS 65A rescheduled by MPP as part of national number 24315 HCC AP ref: run7w177-178 (6) (see backup file).  
**SMR backup file Yes**

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**SU45NE 60B**      **SU46110 57710**      **A34 Watching Brief**      **Gully**  
**Roman**

A gully, dated to the Roman period, was observed during Watching Brief. It diminished in size towards its eastern end and was possibly the footings for a wall.  
**SMR Backup file Yes**

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**SU45NE 60C**      **SU46110 57710**      **A34 Watching Brief**      **Hearth**  
**Roman**

(1) A hearth, dating to the Roman period, was observed during a Watching Brief. It was central in an area of burning with burnt material around it.  
**SMR Backup file Yes**

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**SU45NE 60D**      **SU46110 57710**      **A34 Watching Brief**      **Pottery**  
**Roman**

(1) Roman pottery retrieved from a hearth, some pits and a gully feature on this site. Some almost complete pots retrieved during A34 Watching Brief.

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**SU45NE 86**      **Not Known**      **Linear feature**  
**Unknown**

A double ditched feature, probably modern, visible as a dark mark on air photographs. HCC AP ref. Run4w 161.  
**SMR backup file No**

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**SU45NE 87**      **Not Known**      **Linear feature**

A series of linear banks apparently visible as low earthworks on air photographs. There are further earthworks in the vicinity not transcribed. HCC AP ref: Run4w 162  
**SMR backup file No**

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**SU45NE 88**

**Not known**

**Linearfeature**

A series of low earthworks (banks and ditches) discernible in this source though not transcribed: May be part of a shrunken village.

HCC AP ref: Run4w 163.

**SMR backup file No**

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**SU45NE 89**

**Not known**

**Field system**

Area contains rectilinear features visible as dark marks on air photographs often very diffuse. Probably an area of cultivation formed by ploughed out lynchets. Some of these features may be removed field boundaries.

HCC AP ref: Run4w 61-62

AP refs: F22 540/RAF/1773:45 OS41/45NE.

**SMR backup file No**

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**SU45NE 91**

**Not Known**

**Linear feature**

Rectilinear features (not transcribed) probably have a modern origin.

HCC AP ref: Run4w 61.

**SMR backup file No**

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**SU45NE 66B**

**Old Burghclere Manor**

**Ice House**

Possible ice house found in the grounds of Old Burghclere Manor

**SMR backup file Yes**

**Comments**

SU45NE 66 B - possible icehouse; now, on further inspection, generally agreed not to be an ice house.

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Data from the Hampshire County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) updated 2000

Submitted by Briony Canning  
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