

TNP Areas of Archaeological Potential: Evidence base:

Draft for Consultation 2nd Sept 2019

Introduction

Twyford Parish Council is preparing the Twyford Neighbourhood Plan, which it is shortly to publish. In common with other Local and Neighbourhood Plans, it is required by NPPF and NPPG to carry out surveys to establish what parts of the Plan area contain features which merit protection through the planning system. This report deals with the archaeology of the parish of Twyford; it identifies areas where there is likely to be evidence of human activity and the possible significance of such remains. Areas are then defined where further investigation should be carried out as part of the development process.

In 2004 Hampshire County Council (HCC) produced a countywide survey of historical rural settlements, District by District. (HRS). Twyford falls within the Winchester City Council part of this report and is covered in depth. The Twyford study (HRS) extends to 19 pages including 6 maps. Maps 5/1 and 5/2 show areas of archaeological potential for the north Twyford and south Twyford respectively.

<http://documents.hants.gov.uk/landscape/historic-settlement/TwyfordHistoricRuralSettlementpublication.pdf>

HER is, as its title clearly indicates, focussed on the settlement of Twyford and its place in the wider settlement pattern. While listing formally designated Heritage Assets, it does not consider the undesignated ones nor review the evidence for the wider parish; it does not look at the parish as a whole as the Neighbourhood Plan can do.

The two major sources for the remainder of the parish are firstly the study of the excavations of Twyford Down carried out in 1990 – 93 for the M3 motorway were written up as Monograph no 11 for the HFC in 2000 and secondly the Hampshire Environmental record (HER) which is a data base in two parts.

The Twyford Down report is of the excavations of two SAM's of national importance. The date of the structures examined is from the late Neolithic to the late Iron Age (Romano British). It reviews the wider context and uses multiple other excavations in the Winchester area to establish the significance of its own work. The Twyford Down monograph is therefore a scholarly basis for establishing both the type of remains likely to survive within the Twyford area from the pre Saxon era's and their significance beyond the boundary to the Neighbourhood Plan.

The HER Records are held in different forms by separate bodies, Winchester's on the Heritage Gateway, Hampshire's on its own website. These are the respective links:

https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/advanced_search.aspx?reset=true

- Search for Twyford Parish Council, Hampshire.

<https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/environment/historicenvironment/historicenvironmentrecord>

These two data base largely overlap although not entirely. Neither source is wholly comprehensive. For instance, there are few references to the Heritage Reports prepared to support planning applications, which are of varying quality but can provide valuable additional information. Some are used in this report.

This review firstly lists the primary and secondary sources and results of subsequent site investigations and reports either not available in 2004 or not referred to in HRS and then uses them to review some of the conclusions of HRS; on this basis, it proposes the expansion of HRS areas of archaeological potential. It then, using a variety of sources as listed, provides the justification for the addition of further areas of archaeological potential outside the immediate vicinity of the village.

Additional site investigations .

There are the following additional excavations or reports on sites and buildings

1. Twyford Down: Investigations on M3 Motorway 1990-93 KE Walker and DE Farwell: HFC Monograph 9. 2000
2. St Catherine's Hill and Twyford Down report by Phil Colebourne for HIOWT? 1995
3. An Anglo Saxon Cemetery at Twyford near Winchester Kirsten Eggin Dinwiddy ; Wessex Archaeology HFC 2011
4. A late iron age - early Romano British field system and burial at The Bourne Twyford: HFC 2015
5. Pipeline excavation south of Hazeley Road, Southern Water 2008 published in HFC proceedings Bronze Age; Iron Age and First World War.
6. Pipeline watching brief Waterworks to Hare lane WCC/HER/MWC7532 A Thorne Unpublished SWC 5191
7. Development of Hazeley Farm. Report by Gavin Bowie for Developer of Hazeley Farm 2012
8. Watermeadows in Hampshire HFC newsletter 2011: Gavin Bowie (article includes references to other articles and publications on the same subject including Twyford)
9. Twyford Meads: Report on water meadows (Earth works survey including land survey; Report on exposed section). Giffords for HCC and Twyford Parish Council 2000
10. Heritage Report on Twyford Lodge and its gardens by Robert Adam Architects for planning application. WCC
11. An Early 17th Century River Environment: The 1618 Survey of the Itchen; Langdon, J & White, HFC 2018
12. Mapping of the Historic landscape of Twyford Down and its Environs for M3 Inquiry: Dr Wainwright for English Heritage 1990: RCHME records Swindon

Primary Documentation

1. Pipe rolls of 1208/09, the pipe roll of the bishopric of Winchester for the fourth year of the pontificate of Peter des Roches, 1208-1209. Hall, Hubert, London School of Economics and Political Science.

2. The Pipe Roll of the Bishopric of Winchester ,1210/11 NR Holt: Manchester University Press 1964
3. The Pipe Roll of the Bishopric of Winchester 1300/01 ed. Mark Page for Hampshire County Council 1996
4. The Pipe Roll of the Bishopric of Winchester 1409/10 ed. Mark Page as above 1999
5. Twyford Customary 1287 HRO: Microfilms of two British Library Manuscripts BL Egerton MS 2418 (order as M405) - Customals for certain Winchester Bishopric manors. Note: Few are dated, but internal evidence suggests that, like the dated customals, they date from the thirteenth century. Possibly 1278/79. The volume is a 16th century copy. Includes the Manors of Twyford with Marwell; Translated by Tom Olding
6. Twyford Manor Book 1572 pp 25 to 60: terrier of all land and occupiers in the parish, street by street: Probably a basis for taxation of all occupiers of land carried out to comply with the Highways Act of 1555. HRO 46M72/M19
7. John More map and survey of Itchen 1618 HRO 102M71/P1
8. Mildmay account books for the Manor House 1680s HRO 46M72/E1
9. Analysis of Aerial Photos by Cornwall County Council for South Downs National Park Authority (SDNP)

Other studies and secondary sources

Twyford: Ringing the Changes: Stanley Crooks and Doreen Pierce 2004

Assessment of water meadows, The Meads Twyford, Dr Kathy Stearne 2018 for Twyford Parish Council

Articles by Chris Corcoran in HFC newsletters on Mills of Shawford, Compton and South Twyford; articles on Twyford in 1300;

Further series of articles on Twyford's Historic landscape in Twyford Parish magazine 2005 to 2019

Correspondence with Prof Blair Queens College Oxford on dating the layout of South Twyford: Chris Corcoran 2018

Comments on the additional information.

The discussion in HRS concludes that Twyford is an important settlement in its own right and one with a long and interesting recorded history for which significant evidence exists. The further evidence reviewed here all support that view. The wider significance of Twyford is threefold:

- Surviving evidence of bronze and iron age and Roman settlement
- The relationship to Winchester from the later Iron age, but especially during the period of its role as the capital of England and subsequently (Despite the detailed excavations of Winchester itself, the relationship to its rural hinterland is little understood [Biddle, Keene in Winchester Studies])
- Twyford is one of the manors of the Bishop of Winchester whose annual accounts are recorded in Pipe Rolls of the Bishopric; these are unrivalled in their completeness from 1208

and, with other documents, primarily those of the Mildmay family up to 1856, provide an exceptional basis for the understanding of the development of the settlement and its lands from the earliest days to the present.

- The archaeological evidence of continuous occupation of the village area from the Iron Age to the present
- Exceptional survival of floated watermeadow systems in Itchen flood plain

Updating of HRS in light of new evidence

Several conclusions of the HRS need to be revised in the light of the documents listed in 1 – 4 above.

- HRS states that North Twyford was “never more than a few houses”; this is not the case. The Custumal of 1287 gives a complete list of Householders in the two tithings of North and South Twyford. This shows that North Twyford had a total of 35 customary tenants holding $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate each and so was a major settlement in its own right. It is notable that the Custumary records no cottagers in North Twyford in contrast to South Twyford which had upwards of 30 in addition to at least 18 tenants with $\frac{1}{2}$ virgates. The Pipe Roll for 1409/10 largely confirms the Custumary in respect of the numbers of customary holdings both for North and South Twyford and probably Brambridge. [See Pipe Roll entry for 1410; p 362]. The Reasons for the reduction in the numbers of tenants of North Twyford are firstly the Black Death (the Pipe Roll of 1409/10 records that about half of the virgates are still without tenants and “in the lords hands” 60 years after the pestilence [pp 361-362 under “Sale of Labour Services”) , secondly the consolidation of holdings and thirdly, from the 1500s the establishment of larger houses with grounds e.g. Thomas Welles at Brambridge in 1530’s , [see Bill Attwell: History of the Attwell family], and later Twyford House (early 1700’s) and Twyford Lodge late 1700’s . The Survey of 1572 also give the location of the messuages at that time; they are clustered both on either side of the High Street and between the Church and Hockley Mill (the Mill of North Twyford). See App

The importance of North Twyford is further established by the statement in the Survey of 1572 (Doc 6) that Stephen Temple holds one close of 2 acres “in which once stood the Capital messuage of the farme of Twyford...” p31. This small field appears to adjoin the church. So, at some time before 1572, the Church, the vicarage, the rectory, the two tithe barns (one demolished in about 1850), are all clustered with the capital messuage in the centre of North Twyford, adjacent to the Ford). This is the typical assembly for the principal buildings of manorial villages. On this basis, North Twyford appears to be the location of the original “Twyford” as recorded in pre Domesday documents see VCH. It further suggests that the two fords would be close to the village; one is below the Church and the other at Hockley Mill. The ford at Norris Bridge would then be Shawford i.e. The shallow ford (as “Shavards”, over the Meon) A/S “sceald” ...; it was some way to the south of the settlement.

- b. HRS states that the line the main road through the northern part of the village dates back only to the Toll road of Cobbett. This too is not correct: Fords map of 1618 (Doc 7) shows this road in approximately the current alignment throughout its length.
- c. HRS suggests that the area around Queen Street was the separate tithing referred to in Domesday. HRS also says that it appears to show evidence of being a planned settlement.
- This question was put to Professor Blair of Queens College Oxford; he gave two reasons for saying that it was not a pre-Domesday settlement, firstly that the boundaries of the existing plots are not indicative of standard Saxon dimensions, secondly that there is minimal evidence of planned villages in the Saxon period, and what there is in the north. (Personal Correspondence)
- Although South Twyford may have been established as a separate Tithing before 1086 (see HRS Para 6), this would not account for the tithing identified by Domesday as being in the ownership of Wulfric and with two further mills; this is more likely to have been Brambridge, which HRS does not properly address. South Twyford would then be the result of the reorganization of the Manor between Domesday and the first Pipe Roll in 1208, by which time South Twyford seems to be well established.
- In any case Wulfric seems to have vanished from the scene by Domesday, presumably ceding his rights to the Bishop. The status of Brambridge within Twyford, as well as its location and layout may well be one key to the understanding of the Pre Domesday settlement pattern and landscape, while the establishment of South Twyford remains unexplained both as to motive and date. This is itself a matter of significance.
- d. HRS comments that the extent of the Manor House and other buildings within the group are “no doubt, much reduced”.
- This is based on a misunderstanding of the standard form of the capital messuage as the centre of the operations of the landlord as manager and law enforcer of the village, within a walled and gated enclosure, keeping his goods secure and protecting his operations in the management of the manorial estate. The current curtilage of the group (is given on OS as 2.984 acres; the adjoining field which may well have been the orchards and vegetable gardens of the Capital messuage is a further 5.132 acres. The extent of the curtilage of the Capital messuage in the Manor Book is given as 5 acres exactly. Although the manor house and the manor farm were initially both within the gated enclosure, in most cases one has usually supplanted the other; in Twyford’s case the two remain as part of the same complex, which is an unusual survival.

[NOTE: Capital messuages have been studied only to a limited extent. Winchester City Council’s study of the Capital Messuage of Wickham is a notable exception; there is useful material in the major studies of Shapwick (University of Bristol) and Faccombe Netherton (English Heritage). However there is no definitive study, despite their central importance in the functioning, layout and evolution of the manorial village. See The English Manor 1200-1500: Mark Bailey, in which he gives a schematic illustration of the role of the manor and the function of the capital messuage.]

Conclusions on discussion

None of the above comments on HRS undermines the central conclusion of the HRS, namely that of Twyford's antiquity and continuity as a settlement and its importance in historical and archaeological terms. The new information does however give grounds for reviewing the areas of Archaeological potential suggested in HRS.

Areas of Important Archaeological Potential (AIAP) and/or historic landscape

In addition to the expansion of the two AIAP areas identified by the HRS (North and South Twyford), three further areas are identified and proposed for designation (3, 4 and 5). In addition to documentary and/or archaeological evidence, all exhibit multiple historic landscape features. In the case of Twyford Park, the archaeological potential is low but it is an important historic landscape feature.

1. North Twyford including the Cemetery in Bourne Lane
2. South Twyford, including the Roman Villa
3. Hockley Golf Course and Twyford Down
4. Fields north and south of Hazeley Road;
5. Itchen Flood Plain
6. Twyford Park

Items 3, 5 and 6 above are Historic landscape...

AREA 1: South Twyford

This includes three areas, - the mediaeval village, the manorial complex and the Roman villa.

The village area is similar to that of HRS but extended down Segar's lane to the site of the Mill. The archaeology of the area now defined is likely to contain evidence of the village holdings in the period at least from the early eleventh century to the present. Earlier evidence may be present from the Drove/ Hare Lane route which appears to be a route from the river crossing to the higher ground to the west and south; "Here Path" i.e. A/S "Here" army and so one of Alfreds Army roads.

The Capital Messuage was moved to this location at some date before 1587; again the date of the move would be helpful in understanding the management of the Manor. Evidence for this is also likely to exist in the Pipe Rolls.

The Roman villa site is defined as an Ancient Monument SAM 173 (see description). Outside the AM definition there have been significant discoveries, most notably three lead coffins in different places to the west and north and extensive material in the construction of swimming pool on adjacent property. A wider definition of archaeological potential is proposed.

AREA 2: North Twyford

The extent of the AIAP is based on the interpretation of the 1572 survey recorded in the Manor Book, supplemented by the Custumal of 1287 and the Pipe Roll of 1410, together with landscape evidence. It enlarges the HRS area. The archaeology is likely to contain evidence of the village holdings and layout in the period approx 900 to 1500, together with the Capital Messuage which will be of similar date.

The Early/Mid Saxon cemetery was excavated by Wessex Archaeology with funds from EH and HCC as well as Twyford School. The results were published in HFC 2011. Further evidence suggests the existence of a wider funereal area:

- The limited area of excavation in 2008.
- Bones recorded in a trench in Bourne Close in 1970's
- Burial in Bournefields HFC 2015

The significance is amply explained in the HFC Article of 2011

As the origins of Twyford predate 900, with the Cemetery contiguous to the east, earlier remains are also likely throughout this area.

Area 3: Fields N and S of Hazeley road

The area defined which was mostly shown as common grazing in the 1st OS 1812; now it is farmland, mostly arable but with some permanent pasture including some downland, but of which part at least appears never to have been unploughed. It includes two Ancient Monuments, (the early 20th Century pumping station which is still operational: SAM.501; and two Bowl barrows east of the pumping station SAM 12138) two ancient woodlands and the Listed complex at Hazeley Farm. (See report of Gavin Bowie for Planning application and entry in 1576 Manor Book.) The HER records include several bronze aged barrows and ring ditches. Also excavations in 2008 for Southern Water revealed a further Bronze Age barrow and Iron Age hut. See HFC 2008. Further excavations for a second water pipe just to the Southwest found evidence of extensive bronze and Iron Age activity (ref HER)

There is also extensive historic landscape evidence:

- track ways (N of reservoirs);
- Tracks now used as footpaths and Bridleways;
- trackways also shown on 1st ed. of OS, West of Hazely Down House),
- ponds;
- wells
- ancient woodland
- the settlement of Hazely Farm

The area was also used in conjunction with the Army camp at Hazeley Down in the 1st WW.

The area appears as part of the chalkland around Winchester for which there is extensive evidence of use from the late Neolithic. The Twyford down Monograph No 9 therefore informs and supports the likely use of this area for burials, farming and settlement in the Bronze Age and farming and settlement up to the late Roman period.

Anticipated archaeology:

Bronze Age funeral landscape, with farming and settlement

Iron Age farms and settlement;

Use as common grazing from 5th C to early 19th C

Unexplained banks in Copse on SE boundary of designated area.

1st WW training

Area 4: Itchen Valley Flood Plain

The valley floor has been extensively engineered for:

- a. Crossing points of the valley floor with trackways and causeways leading to fords and bridges
 - b. Roads and footpaths
 - c. railways
 - d. Mill
 - e. Meadowland
 - f. Floated water meadows
-
- g. Navigation
 - h. Housing
 - i. Gardens
 - j. polo
 - k. Fishing
 - l. (Possibly) Army use in wartime for exercises
 - m. (Possibly) dumping of spoil from construction of bypass in 1930's

The valley with its crossings has been used from pre history, with likely use for ritual purposes at fords. The use of the valley for meadow land is recorded in the Pipe Rolls and in Manor Book of 1579 and in the Tithe map of 1840

Various studies of Twyford's watermeadows have been carried out, principally on the meadows east of Compton Lock and County-wide desk based studies of Hampshire's watermeadows (see HER for references). Further studies for Twyford Parish Council and Hants Wildlife trust are in hand. Dr Gavin Bowie has published scholarly articles in the Agricultural Review

Studies of the mills (6 recorded in Domesday and four named mills in the pipe rolls from 1208 onwards of which two survive) have been carried out by local historians and published in HFC newsletter and local magazines. Mill leats were constructed prior to Domesday and may survive even when the mills themselves have been demolished. Drainage ditches to improve meadow land appear to be early features.

Landscape evidence from surviving features is extensive over the whole of the valley area. They include mill leats, culverts, sluices, causeways, fording locations; the Itchen Navigation (1710) survives intact and functioning as a watercourse. Some features are plotted on the OS and further evidence of engineering will be revealed by LIDAR. Many of the features particularly some of the engineered channels are unexplained as well as being of uncertain date.

Despite the variety and intensity of human intervention in the valley, there is no systematic study of its history or its historic potential. Statutory designations are limited to buildings (Shawford Park, Shawford Mill, Shawford cottages, Shawford Dene and White House and Hockley Mill).

Likely archaeology includes river engineering, valley crossings, sites of mills and agricultural use (including water meadows) extending from the Neolithic to the present.

Area 5 Hockley Golf Course and Twyford Down

The whole of the golf course and Twyford Down is included in this designation. The archaeological context is strong and is comprehensively reviewed in the report on Twyford Down (HFC Mon 11). In addition to the three SAM's (nos: 158; 273; 12138; - see EH descriptions) there are the following:

- field systems on adjacent land (aerial photographs);
- RCHM mapping for M3 inquiry;
- excavations of Twyford Down for Dept of Transport: report in HFC special publication [HFC Monograph 9; 2000];
- features exposed in recent anti-trespass trench to S and E of golf course;
- map notations on OS 25 inch; 1:2500 and 1; 10,000 series;
- track names e.g. Bar Sheep lane
- adjacent field names in Tithe Map Schedule
- Enclosures Awards in Hampshire
- Historic landscape features (see below)
- Finds recorded in HFC no 13 1933

The fields to the east and NE of the Golf course are arable and are not included in the designation. However, on the basis of the association with the known areas of interest and aerial photography and mapping by EH showing Iron Age field patterns, they are likely to reveal similar archaeology to that along the route of M3 as shown in HFC Monograph 9.

The whole of Hockley and Twyford Downs including what is now the golf course and the fields to the east and north of it were common land until the formal enclosure award of the mid 19th century, commencing probably in the early Saxon period. The golf course and Twyford Down have never been ploughed and appear likely to overlay a preserved pre-Saxon farmed and settled landscape. The designated area was managed as part of the common grazing of the tithing of North Twyford throughout the manorial

period until enclosed in the 18th and 19th centuries. Multiple historic landscape features survive e.g. trackways; sunken lanes; funnel feature at entrance to common land [Rackham History of the Countryside p287]; enclosures; trackways; flora and fauna; ancient trees; boundary banks. See also the painting of Winchester from Morestead Down by George Prosser 1863. The Twyford Down excavations indicate that the significant archaeology will be in the periods from the late Neolithic to the late Roman period (say 2000 BC to 500 AD); the periods of occupation appear to be separated and not continuous. The report describes the Twyford Down area as a funeral landscape of the Bronze Age, intensively farmed in the later periods.

Anticipated Archaeology:

Usage prior to establishment of manorial system, the date of which is uncertain and of interest.

Evidence of changes between late Roman and Saxon periods, including the process of transition from farms to common land.

Usage as common land

Bronze and Iron Age farming and settlement

Burials from late Neolithic

Possible evidence of Belgic activity.

Area 5: Twyford Park.

This is a hunting park of the Bishop of Winchester possibly 12th century and is one of a group of parks centred on his palaces at Marwell and Bishops Waltham.

The existence of the park is established by documents, by surviving landscape features and early maps.

Documents: The Pipe rolls contain items of expenditure on the Park; **The Register of William Edington, Bishop of Winchester 1346-1366, Part 2** edited and translated by Fr Hockey OSB includes an reference to the laws applying in the Park and the penalties to be applied.

Maps. 1st OS shows the full extent of the Park

Surviving physical evidence is as follows:

- place names ("upper and lower lawns"; Park Copse; Park lane; Park Farm);
- extensive lengths of park boundary bank (Pale);
- Ancient woodland; landscape features e.g. the Mare Lane gate; flora.
- Layout of park in formal compartments;
- Rights of way and vestiges of park gates.

The boundaries and layout of the Park can be traced in part.

Maps The Area defined is based on the First OS (1810-1817) Timeline Historical maps sheet 185 and field work which confirms these boundaries. The Park appears to have been converted to farmland in the mid 1800's when it was sold off by the Church Commissioners. The Park is not designated or identified in the HER record; the Park Pale is not identified as a feature on OS 1:2500 series.

The anticipated archaeology is the further identification of the boundaries and any surviving remains from the time before the Park was enclosed i.e. pre approx 1100.

Appendices

1. Detailed maps of areas 1 - 6 to illustrate text.
 - 1) South Twyford
 - 2) North Twyford
 - 3) Fields North and south of Hazely Road
 - 4) Itchen Valley Flood Plain
 - 5) Hockley Golf Course and Twyford Down
 - 6) Twyford Park
2. Maps of AIAP areas 1 to 5 proposed for TNP

Note: All documents are publicly available, most in either the HRO or through HER, except the translation of the Custumal for 1287; this is to be deposited with the Hampshire Record Office or can be supplied on request.