

NAME Steventon
PARISH Steventon
HUNDRED Basingstoke
DISTRICT Basingstoke and Deane
NGR SU 547481
GEOLOGY Most of the roads follow the river gravels. The settlement is bounded by Upper Chalk.

SITE CONTEXT Steventon has two centres: the village and the church/manor house centre. The church and manor are sited on a N facing spur at about 135m OD. The surrounding land falls away to the N, W and E to around 110m OD but rises gently to the S. The main area of settlement lies about 1km to the NW of the church. The N end of the line of houses lies at 100m OD at a point where two 'tributary' valleys meet and become a single narrow valley. The valley appears to be dry. The road to the S, along which most of the houses of the village lie, rises to 120m OD at Basset's Farm.

PLAN TYPE & DESCRIPTION Church/manor and irregular row.

There are two separate foci of settlement. One consists of the church and the manor house which replaced an older manor house demolished in 1970.

The second centre is strung along a roadside and is made up of almost entirely C19 and modern buildings. Only Basset's Farmhouse appears to date back to the C18 but may have an earlier core. It seems probable that this area of settlement grew up at the time of the enclosure of the surrounding arable fields, the boundaries of which show a typical Parliamentary Enclosure type pattern. However, the road along which the house lie is not typical of an enclosure road and pre-dates the enclosure of the fields. The creation of a new area of settlement raises the question of where the occupants of the new area came from. Was there a shift from the church area of the village?

To the SE of the manor site is the site of a Roman building. The church contains a cross shaft of C9 date and the church itself is medieval. The available evidence shows that this area has been a favoured site for settlement since the Roman period at least.

The SMR records that Steventon is a shrunken medieval village and gives the row part of the settlement as the location of the shrinkage. It is far more likely that there has been a shift in population from the church area. From the historical sources the only record that might suggest shrinkage is the low figure in the 1334 Lay Subsidy from the recorded figure of eighteen in Domesday but that the area may have had few people with sufficient wealth to include them in the taxation, does not mean that there was a small or reduced population.

AREAS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The area around the church is of high archaeological importance. Here the AHAP includes the site of the rectory and its associated outbuildings and the site of the manor.

Around the AHAP there is an AAP to cover the possibility that settlement was grouped around the manor and the rectory. The W boundary of this area is taken from the line of the former road to the W of manor shown on the Tithe map, but the boundary to the S and E are drawn to include a reasonable area around the rectory that may have been settled.

CHURCH & CHURCHYARD St Nicholas. Essentially of early C13. W tower with lancet and early C13 doorway inserted later. Embraced by bays but no aisles. Chancel also of early C13 with small lancets. Saxon cross shaft of late C9.

The churchyard is almost square but with rounded NW and NE corners and a small section taken out of the SW corner.

BUILDINGS

(Listed)

Church of St Nicholas II*
Steventon House Early C19 II

(Un-listed)

SMR DATA

SU54NW

3	54804850	IA Celtic field
14	54324765	Med shrunken village. In field adjoining Old School House is evidence of terracing
15	54364764	Roman pot
19	54404760	Saxon scramasax
22	55004730	Saxon cross shaft C9 found in Old Steventon Manor Hse. Now in church.
23	54994730	Site of med manor house

SU54NE

14	55104722	Med church
26	55354698	Roman building and pot

ADDITIONAL SITES/FEATURES

1	55104710	Site of rectory shown on Tithe map.
2	55134727	Earthwork. A hollow-way runs to the NE from the edge of the churchyard. To the E of the church there is a small quarry with some other possible earthworks but to the N there is little of interest on the surface

CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES OS 1:2500 SU 5447-5547, 5448-5548, Tithe map 21M65/F7/223/2 (1840).

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

PRIMARY HISTORIC SOURCES

Domesday Alfsi the Valet from the King. Alfhelm held it from King Edward. 5 hides used to be recorded there; but then and now it answered for 3 hides. Land for 5 pl. In lordship 2 pl; 5 villagers and 3 smallholders with 2 pl; 8 slaves. Value before 1066, 100s later 70s; now £4.

Subsidy Rolls

1334	0. 18. 0
1524	4. 7. 6 (18 taxpayers)

Manorial Documents

Hearth Tax

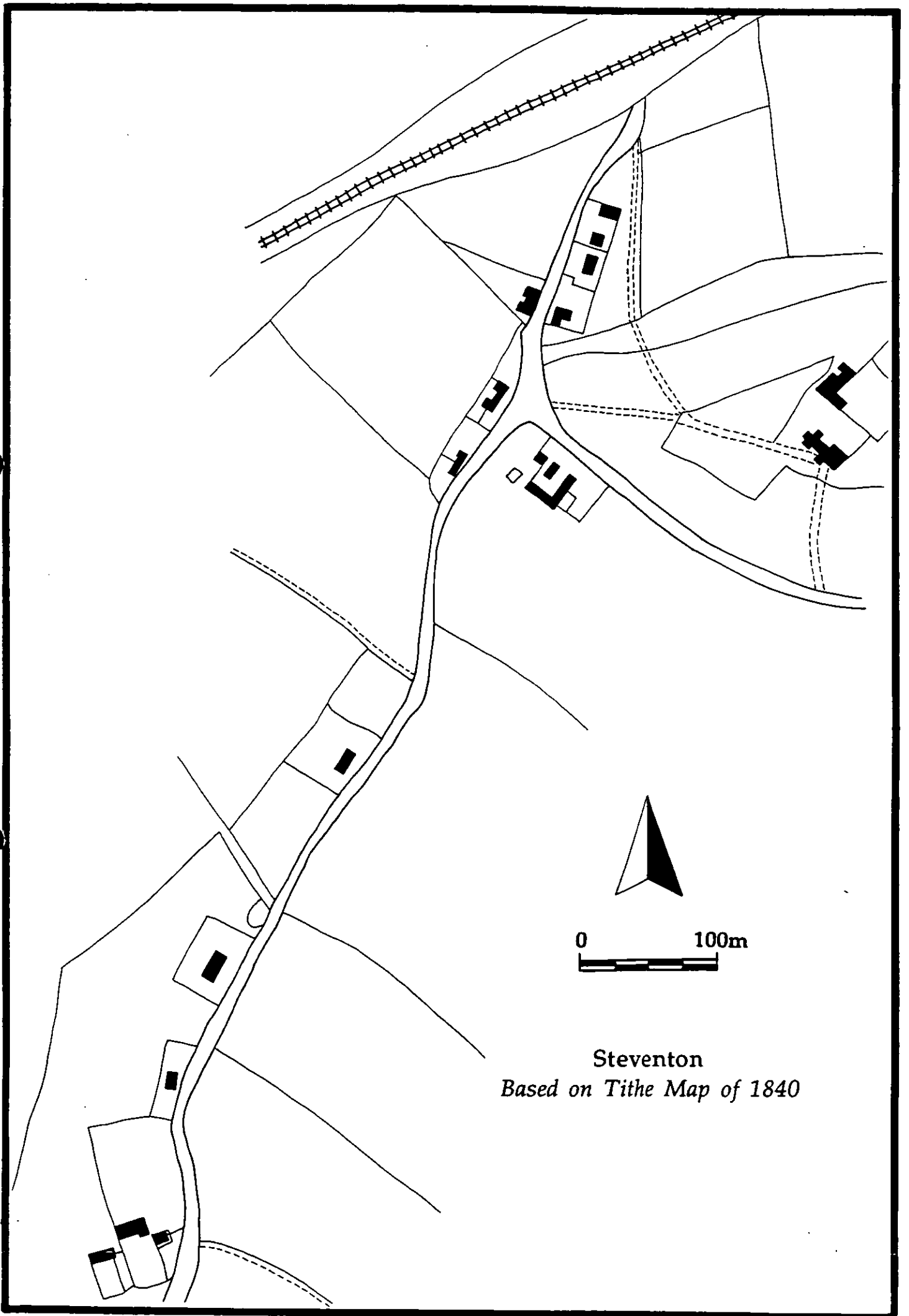
1665	42 hearths chargeable (13 houses) 3 hearths not chargeable (3 houses) Total 16 houses
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PLACE NAME 1086 *Stivtune*. A possible *ingtun* derivative of an unrecorded OE man's name *Stifa* 'stiff'. More likely to be from OE *Styf(ic)ing-tun* 'farm at the place of grubbed-up trees'.

PHOTOGRAPHS

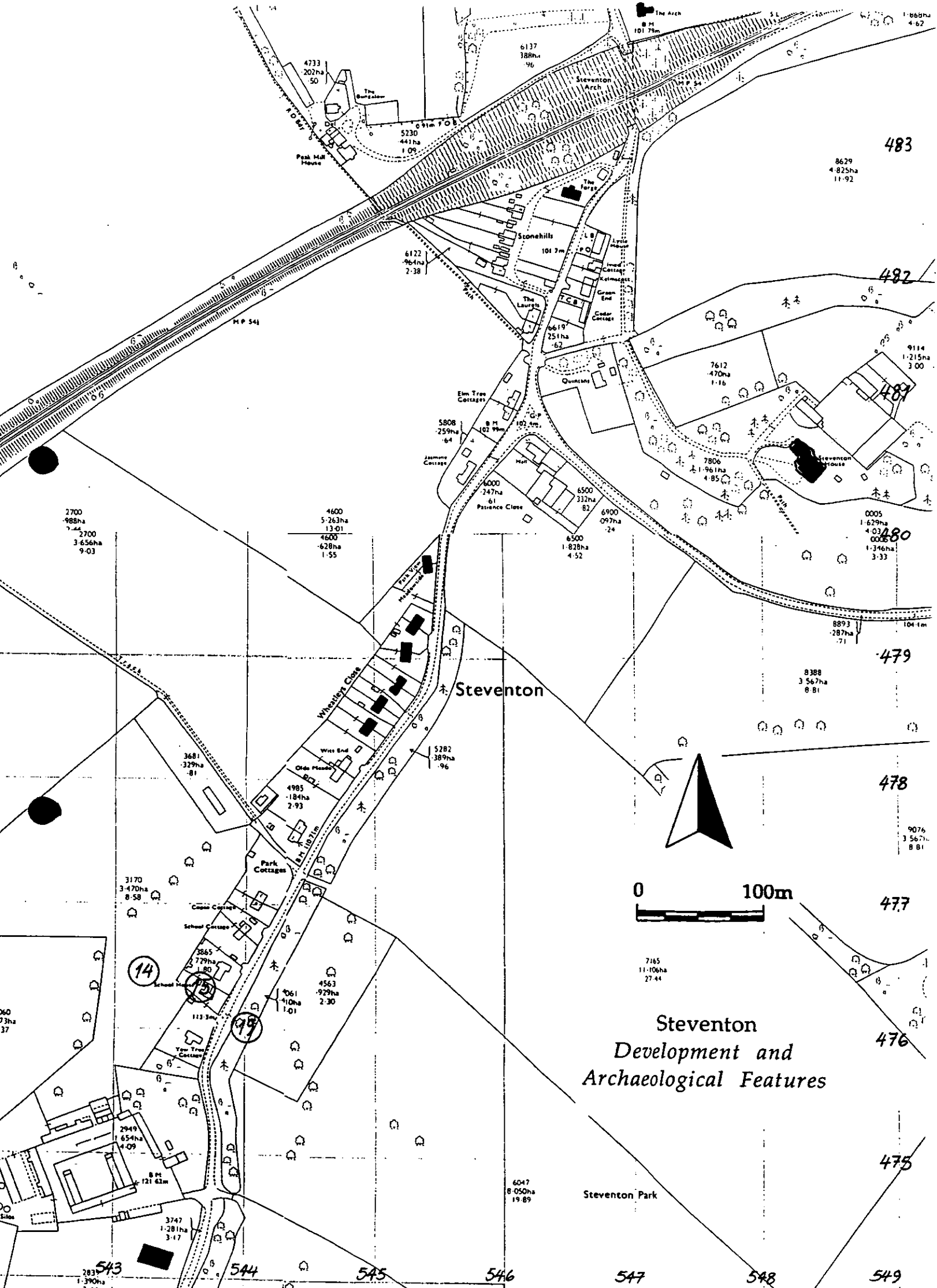
OTHER PROJECT ARCHIVE ELEMENTS

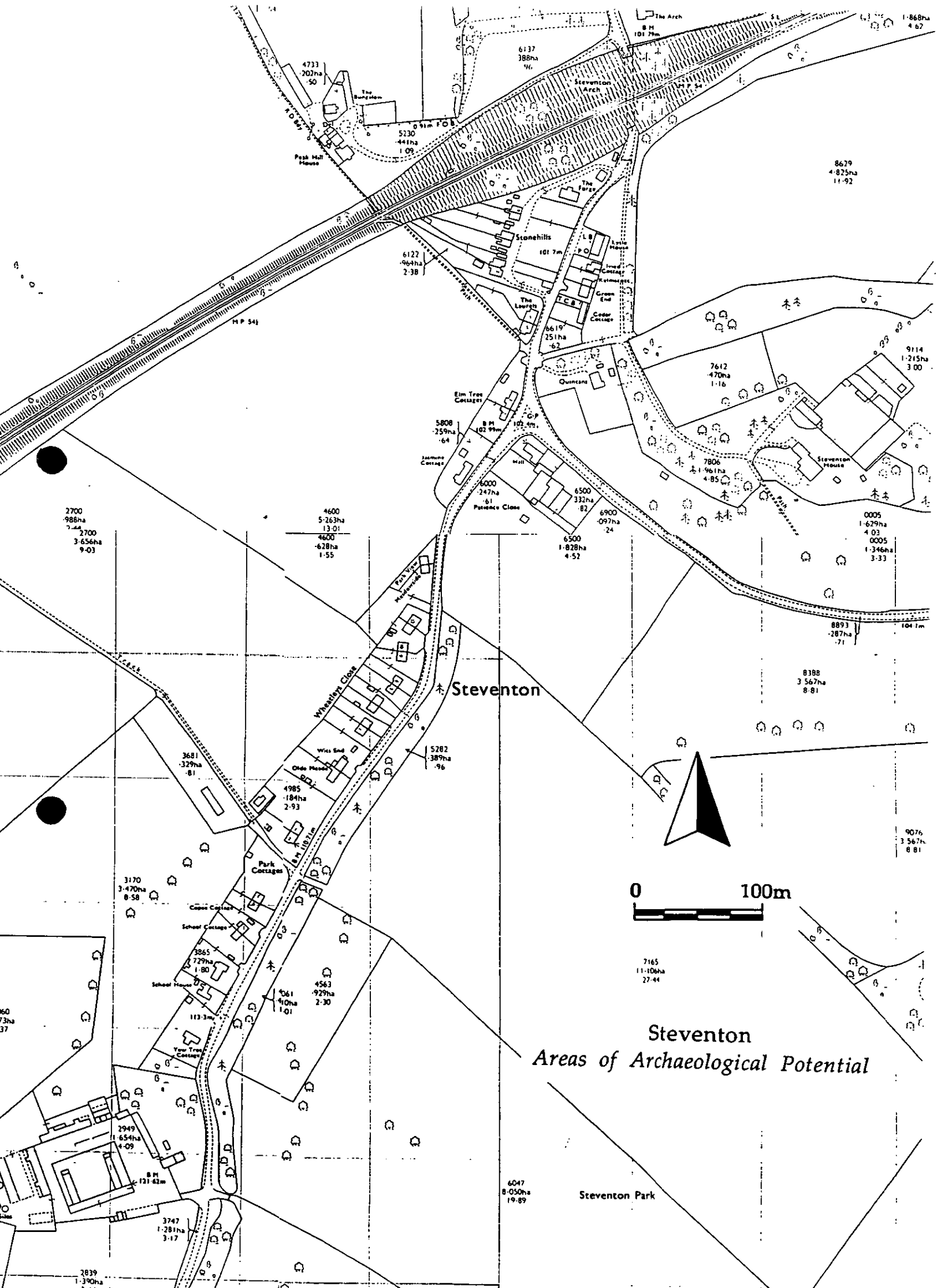
The old manor house was used as a stable in the yard of the new manor house (VCH Vol IV p 171).



0 100m

Steventon
Based on Tithe Map of 1840





Steventon



Steventon
Areas of Archaeological Potential

Steventon Park

2700
988ha
2700
3.656ha
9-03

4600
5.263ha
13-01
4600
6.28ha
1-55

3170
3.470ha
0-58

3681
3.329ha
81

4985
1.84ha
2-93

3865
1.729ha
1-80

4563
1.929ha
2-30

2949
1.654ha
4-09

3747
1.281ha
3-17

2839
1.390ha

6047
8.050ha
19-89

7165
11.106ha
27-44

8388
3.567ha
8-81

8893
2.87ha
71

9076
3.567ha
8-81

9114
1.215ha
3-00

7612
4.70ha
1-16

7806
1.961ha
4-85

6500
1.828ha
4-52

6900
0.97ha
24

6000
2.47ha
61

5808
2.59ha
64

6619
2.51ha
62

6127
9.64ha
2-38

6137
3.88ha
96

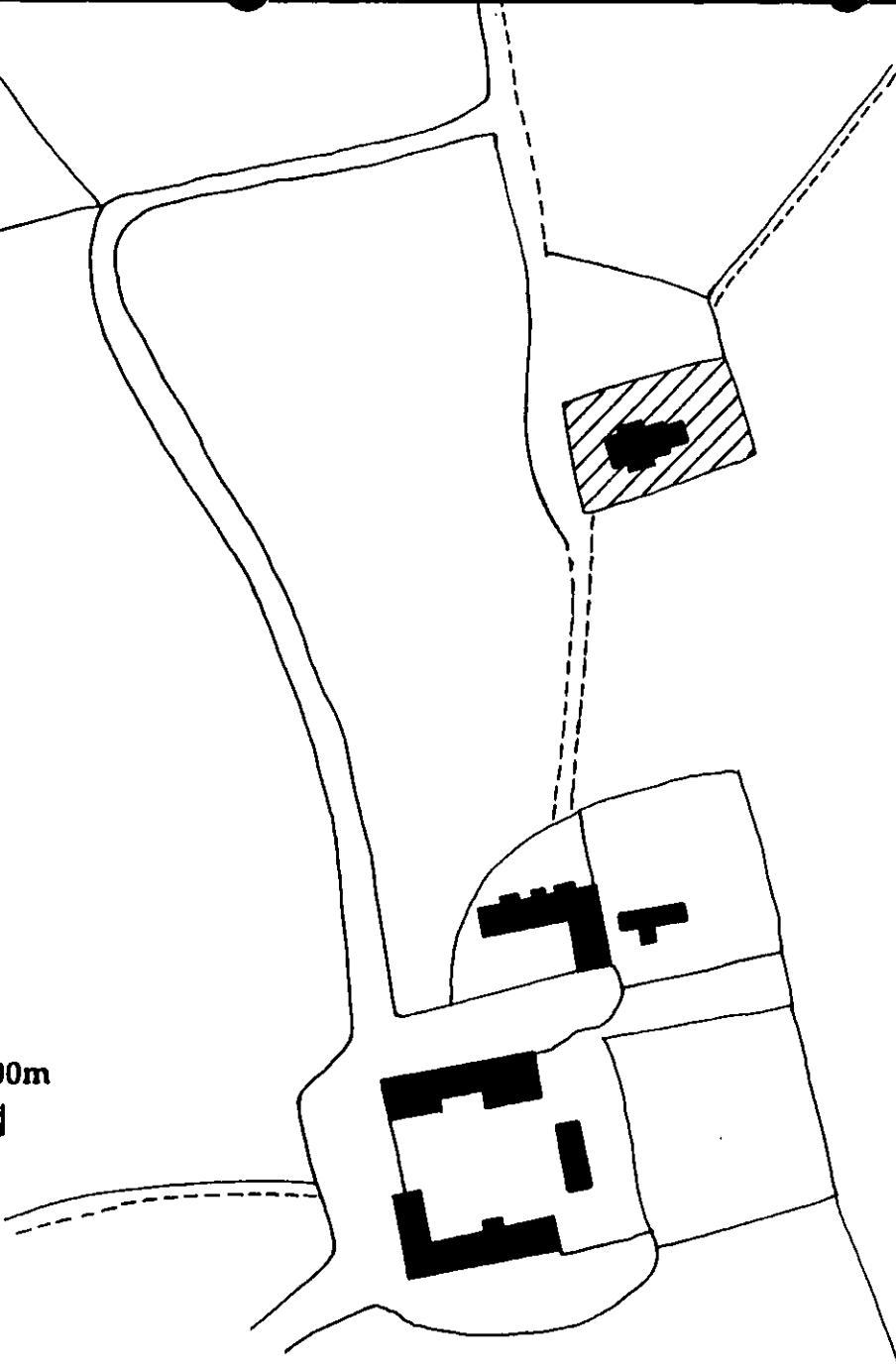
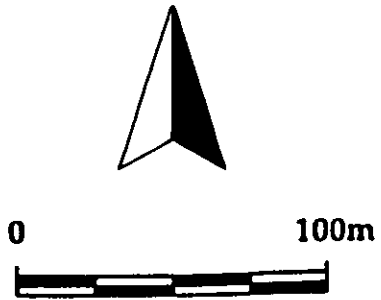
5130
4.41ha
1-09

4733
3.02ha
50

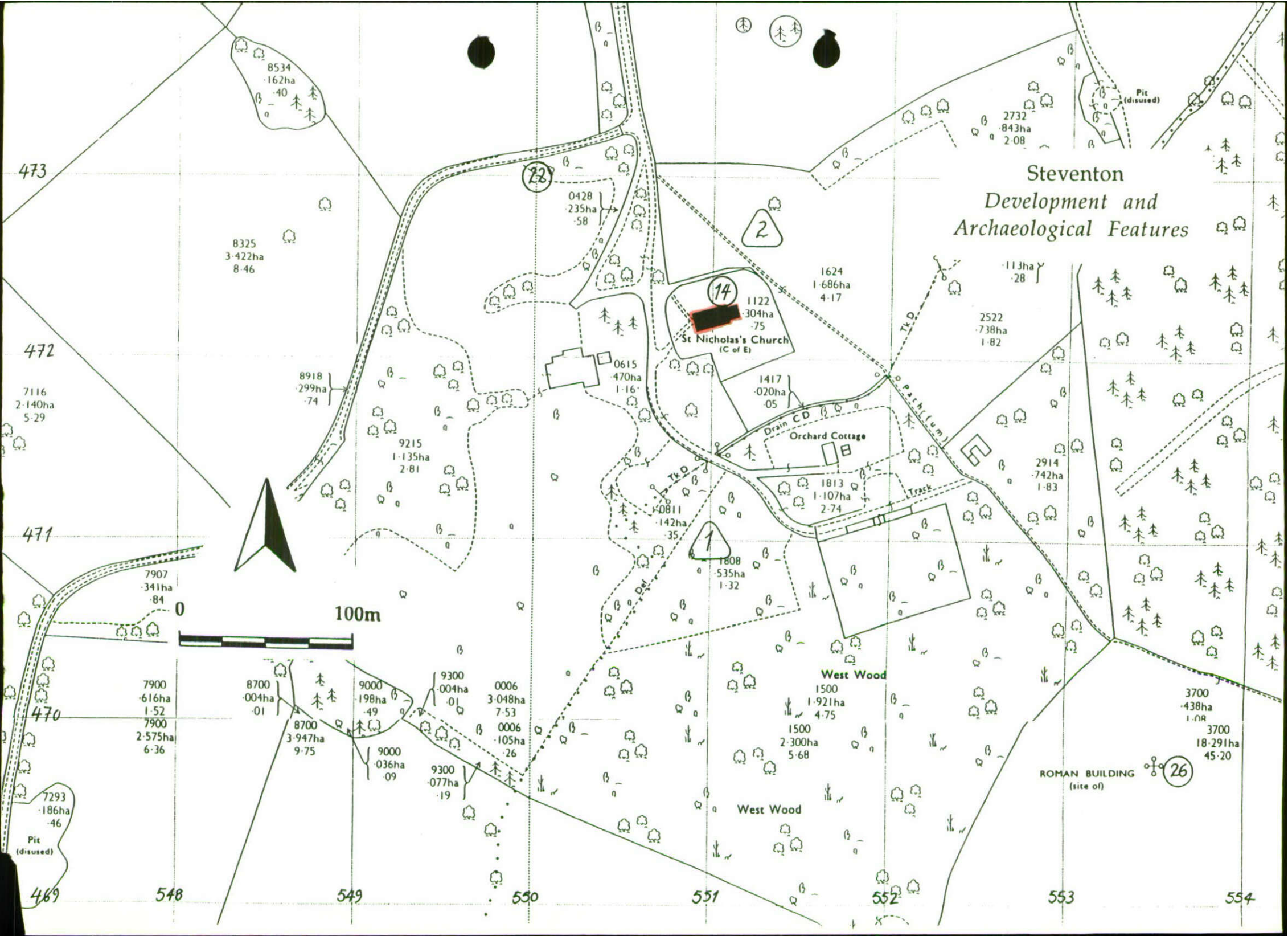
8629
4.825ha
11-92

1.868ha
4.62

Steventon
Based on Tithe Map of 1840



Steventon Development and Archaeological Features



Steventon Areas of Archaeological Potential

