

- 1.0 PARISH** Long Sutton  
**2.0 HUNDRED** Crondall  
**3.0 NGR** SU 47620 14655  
**4.0 GEOLOGY** On an 'island' of Reading Beds surrounded by Upper Chalk.

## 5.0 SITE CONTEXT

Well derives its name from a series of spring-fed ponds, most of which are at c. 155m AOD. The largest of these is known as Well Pond and this is at the crossing point of two road routes. One of these roads enters Well from Crondall (4km north-east), continuing southwards to Lower Froyle (3.6km). The other road approaches from Long Sutton (2.5km north-west) but upon leaving Well, follows the District Boundary westwards. The highest ground within the settlement is 100m south-east of Well Pond (161m AOD). From here the ground falls gently at all points except south-west where it levels and continues at c. 150m AOD for some distance, reaching an earthwork (6.2) and the Frog Lane track 500m from Well Pond.

## 6.0 PLAN TYPE & DESCRIPTION

### Irregular row / linked farm cluster

**6.1** A few metres south-south-west of Well Pond is a well house which bears the legend, *This well is a gift to the inhabitants of the hamlet from William Fullerton who died at Well Manor 25th August, 1888.* Well was a manor but there is no extant manor house. In the south-east corner of the cross-roads is Manor Farm. The farmhouse is C17; many of the outbuildings are early C20 and in poor repair. Just 80m north is Well Pond and the Tithe Map (1841) shows that this was the focus for a number of cottages and outbuildings, most of them within regular enclosures. The principal cluster was on the north side of the road to Long Sutton and these are now represented by Chequers Cottage and public house which probably contain original fabric but are unlisted. The Old Cottage (C17), just north of Well Pond on the northbound Crondall road, is the best surviving example of this group. From here, northwards, the rest of the settlement forms an irregular (attenuated) row. Diagonally opposite The Old Cottage is Pond House, a replacement for a complex of agricultural buildings (Tithe Map). There is a vacant plot between Pond House and the next in the row, Boseley House (C16) and granary (early C19), these being the survivors of a group of buildings which once comprised Both Livings Farm, *ie* those of Well and Long Sutton (HTS 3, No. 111 suggests Wellhouse Farm for Boseley House but this is not in accord with the Tithe Map). On the east side of the road is Wellhouse Farm, known as Strond's Farm in 1841 (or Stroud's as in nearby Stroud Wood?). The two farms are so close together that it is possible that they formed a linked arrangement, perhaps including Manor Farm as a third member.

**6.2** The site of the original Well manor house is an unresolved issue. However, the earthwork (SAM 347) c. 360m south-west of Manor Farm is a possible site. Known as The Battery, this feature is situated in a field known, significantly, as Court Gardens (HTS 3: 110). Excavation has revealed that this feature consists of a bank and ditch associated with (at least) one small building. Portchester ware pottery finds suggest an occupation during C11-C13. (HFC 12: 310 & 28: 44-5; 10.0).

**6.2** *Site visit conditions:* strong, low sun; dry.

## 7.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Since 1841 there has been virtually no settlement expansion at Well. In fact, many buildings have been lost, especially in the area of the former Both Livings Farm. Contraction might have been underway before 1841, and there are several areas of the settlement that are worthy of further attention.

**7.1** *AsAP* (Map 4, page 258)

**7.1.1** The 'early' medieval earthwork and periphery south-west of Manor Farm (6.2).

**7.1.2** A single AAP to include Manor Farm, Well Pond (east and west), The Chequers and other building plots in the vicinity. The Old Cottage, the land appertaining to Pond House and the yards / closes of Bothlivings Farm (Boseley House C16) and Wellhouse Farm are within the AAP.

**7.2** *AsHAP* (Map 4, page 258)

**7.2.1** Identical to 7.1.1

**7.2.2** Manor Farm (C17) and yard, currently the site of decrepit outbuildings (6.2).

**7.2.3** The grounds of, and adjacent to, The Chequers public house. These buildings are not listed but there were dwellings here in 1841 (Map 2, page 256).

**7.2.3** The grounds of The Old Cottage (C17) and Pond House diagonally opposite. Pond House is a replacement for earlier buildings (Map 2, page 256).

**7.2.3** The yards, closes and buildings of Both Livings Farm and Wellhouse (formerly Stroud's) Farm. Together, these comprise a substantial part of Well settlement and it is possible that this has long been the case (7.1.2).

## 8.0 CHURCH & CHURCHYARD

No church.

## 9.0 BUILDINGS

PRN	Details	Dates	Grade
4108	Boseley House		C16, 17, 19
	II		
4109	Boseley House: granary	early C19	II
4110	Well Manor Farmhouse	C17, 18	II
4111	The Old Cottage	1686	II

**10.0 SMR DATA** SW 47550 14600, NE 47670 14730

SU74NE	No.	
4A	47587 14621	Medieval. Unclassified earthwork. Probably an isolated ringwork. Excavation revealed a small building and 'early medieval' pottery ( <i>qv</i> 4B).
4B	47587 14621	Medieval building excavated on inner side of earthwork ( <i>qv</i> 4A).
4C	47587 14621	'Early medieval' pottery find associated with 4A and 4B. Ploughing of the field has produced pottery finds of C 11-14.
4D	47587 14621	Medieval building material (corbel and keystone) found during excavation ( <i>qv</i> 4B). Many surface finds of dressed chalk blocks.
14	47550 14620	Roman bronze steelyard weight found in north-west corner of Court Gardens. Now in Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.
47	47560 14620	Trackways (linear features) of unknown date. AP ref: 7546/1/129.

**11.0 ADDITIONAL SITES / FEATURES**

1	476200 146450	Site of buildings (2) at Manor Farm, 1841
2	476150 146560	House plot pre-1841?
3	476070 146610	Site of house, 1841. Probably destroyed by kerbside car park
4	475990 146625	Site of house, 1841
5	476130 146710	Site of agricultural buildings, 1841
6	476270 146870	Site of buildings associated with former Both Livings Farm, 1841
7	476370 146900	Site of buildings associated with former Stroud's (now Well House) Farm, 1841

**12.0 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES**

- Tithe Map 21M65/F7/149/2 (1841/42)
- GSGB 284 Basingstoke
- OS 1: 2500 SW 47586 114612, NE 47646 14701
- OS 1:25000 Pathfinder 1224 (SU 64/74), Lasham and Alton (North)

**13.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Anon. 1984 *Long Sutton* Long Sutton Women's Institute.

**14.0 PRIMARY HISTORIC SOURCES**

**14.1 Domesday Book** Not mentioned. Probably included within either Long Sutton or Crondall.

**14.2 Subsidy Rolls**

Not listed for benchmark dates of 1334 and 1524.

**14.3 Manorial Documents**

A manor of Long Sutton (*qv*). Well was represented by 2 hides of land in Long Sutton which Richer, the Archdeacon of Winchester, held in C12 (VCH 4: 19).

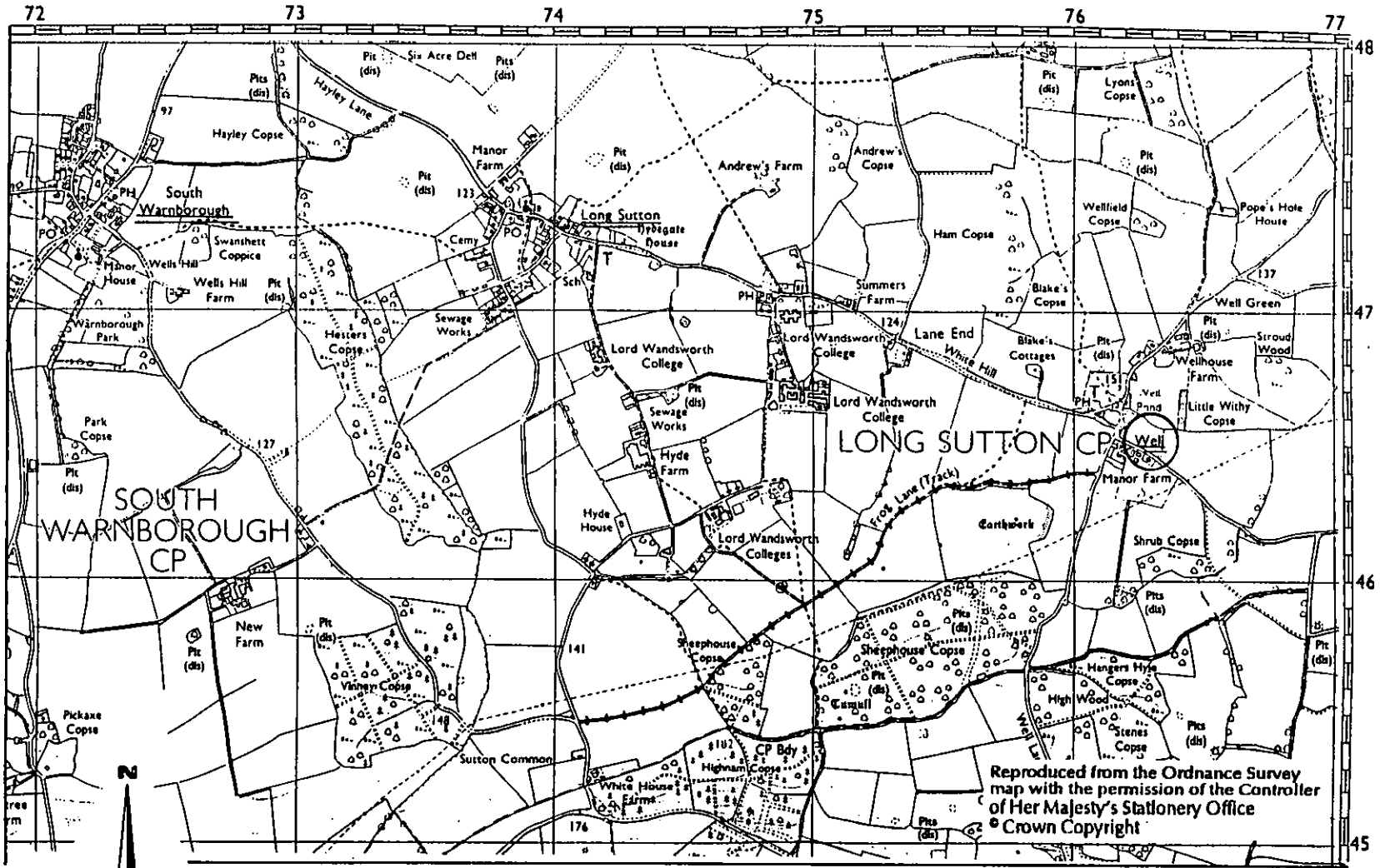
**14.4 Hearth Tax**

Not listed for benchmark date of 1665

**15.0 PLACE NAME** 1237 (*la*) *Welle*. OE / ME *wiell(e)* ‘spring’.

**16.0 PHOTOGRAPHS****17.0 OTHER PROJECT ELEMENTS****18.0 ILLUSTRATIONS**

- 1 Location map at 1: 25000
- 2 Tithe Map transcription at 1: 2500
- 3 Map: Development and Archaeological Features at 1: 2500
- 4 Map: Areas of Archaeological Potential at 1: 2500.

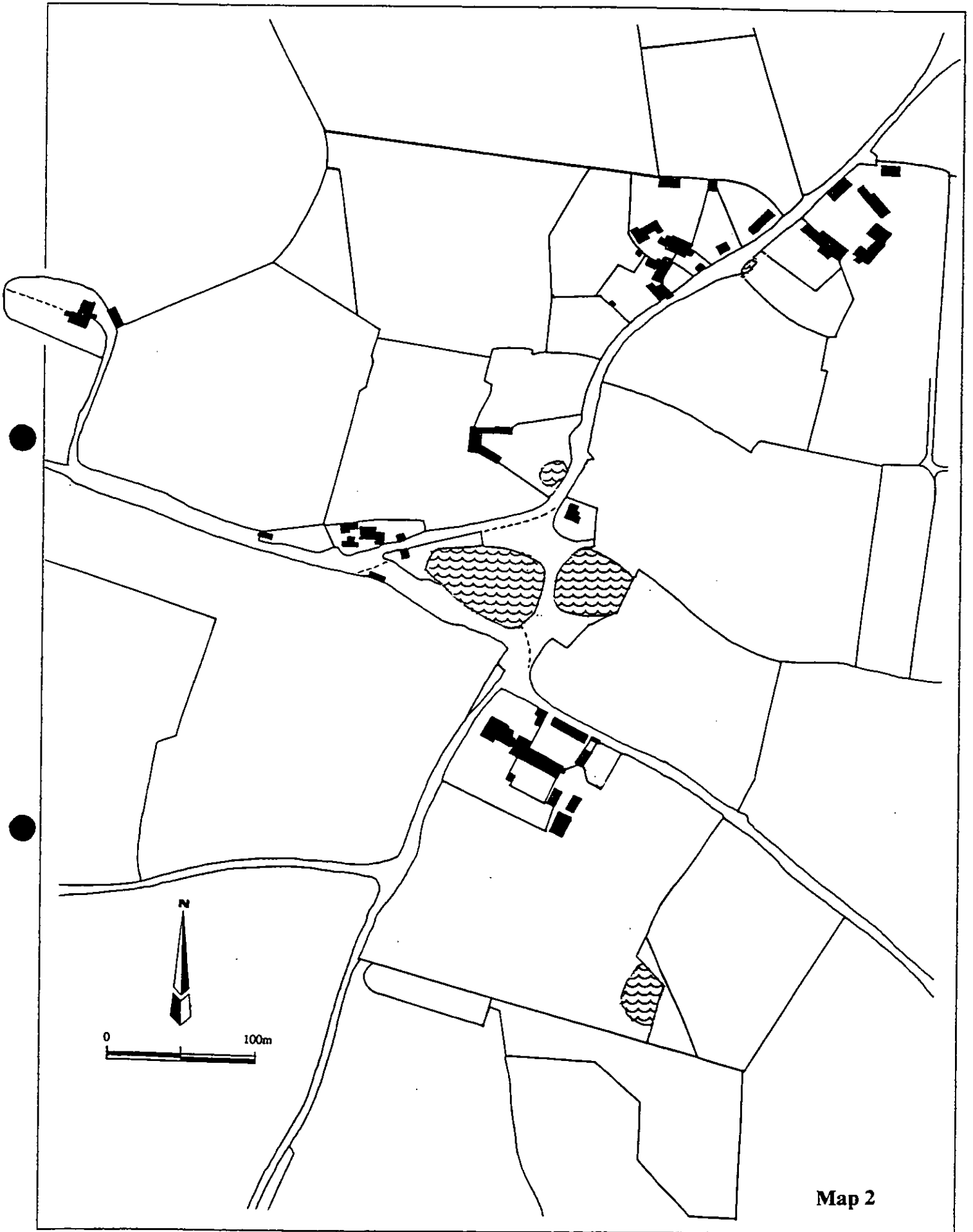


Map 1

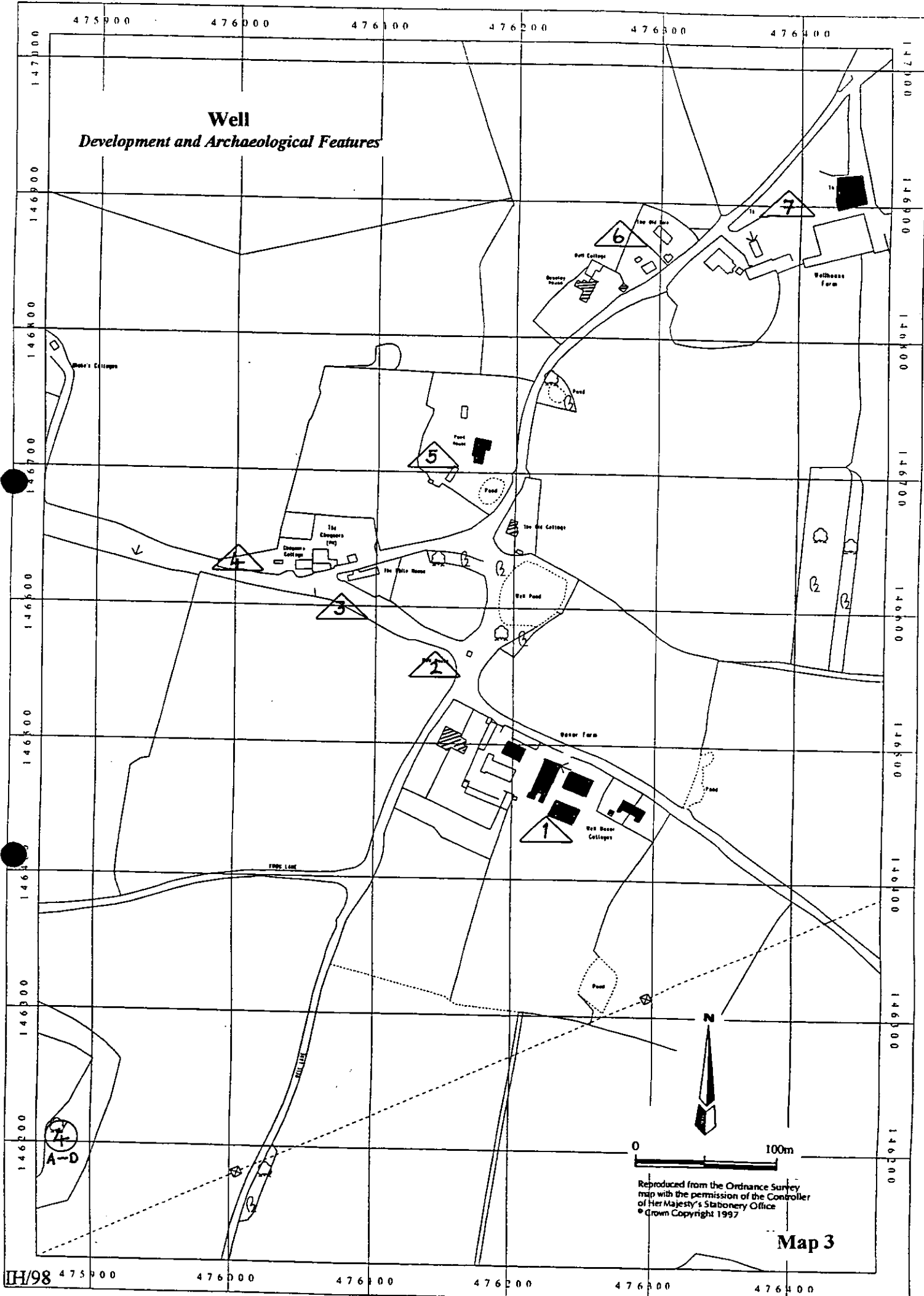
Well  
Location

# Well

transcribed from the Tithe Map of 1841



# Well *Development and Archaeological Features*



**Map 3**

