

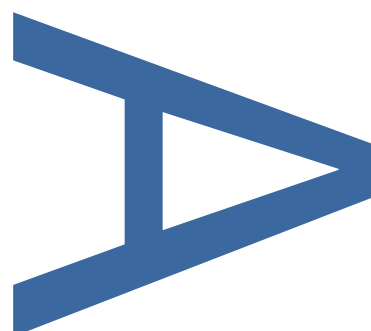
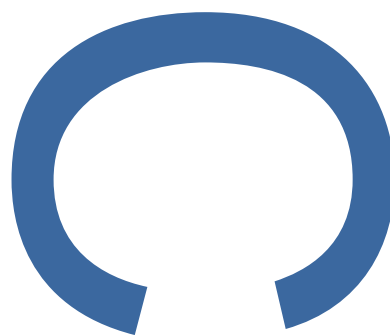
**UPPER KINGSTON FARM, CROW  
LANE, RINGWOOD, HAMPSHIRE**

**POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT  
REPORT**

**PCA REPORT NO: 13050**

**SITE CODE: UKF16**

**OCTOBER 2017**



**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**

**UPPER KINGSTON FARM, CROW LANE, RINGWOOD, HAMPSHIRE  
POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT REPORT**

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**Issue 1:** For approval

**Local Planning Authority:** New Forest District Council

**Planning Reference:** 13/11450

**Central NGR:** 415999 104627

**Site Code:** UKF16

**Commissioning Client:** CgMs Consulting

**Written/Researched by:** Dominic McAtominey BA, PCA Winchester

**Project Manager:** Paul McCulloch BA, MCIfA, PCA Winchester

**Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (West)**  
5 Red Deer Court  
Elm Road  
Winchester  
Hampshire SO22 5LX  
Tel: 01962 849 549  
E-mail: [pmcculloch@pre-construct.com](mailto:pmcculloch@pre-construct.com)  
Web: [www.pre-construct.com](http://www.pre-construct.com)

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**16<sup>th</sup> October 2017**

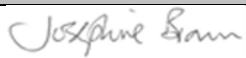

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## DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

**Site Name: Upper Kingston Farm, Crow Lane, Ringwood, Hampshire**

**Type of project: Post-excavation Assessment**

**Quality Control:**

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code			K4968
	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	D McAtominey		20.09.17
Graphics Prepared by:	R Murphy		09.10.17
Graphics Checked by:	J Brown		09.10.17
Project Manager Sign-off:	P McCulloch		16.10.17

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (West)  
5 Red Deer Court  
Elm Road  
Winchester  
Hampshire SO212 5LX

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**Figure 7: Plan and Section of Pit 5316**

## **1 ABSTRACT**

PCA was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to carry out an archaeological investigation on land at Upper Kingston Farm, Crow Lane, Ringwood, Hampshire. The investigation was carried out in mitigation of proposed housing development, secured by a condition of planning consent for the development, and followed an archaeological evaluation of the Site.

The investigation was carried out from the 10<sup>th</sup> April to the 5<sup>th</sup> May 2017 and targeted archaeological features identified by evaluation trenches, in keeping with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared in advance and approved by Frank Green, New Forest District Council Archaeological Officer. The investigation comprised two trench areas, Trench 52 and Trench 53, targeting evaluation Trenches 2 and 47, respectively.

Trench 52 exposed the ditch investigated in evaluation Trench 2 and considered to be of late pre-historic date. Two further sections were excavated the ditch confirming its profile and alignment but no datable finds were recovered.

Trench 53 revealed a group of irregular features cut into the underlying natural sandy gravel and clay, possibly pits. From one of these a Mesolithic transverse axe was recovered, the only complete and diagnostic artefact recovered from the investigation. Another feature, a shallow pit or hearth contained no datable finds but a significant layer of charcoal, which was sampled for the recovery of carbonised wood charcoal suitable for 14C dating.

It is concluded that the results of the investigation are incorporated into the Hampshire Historic Environment Record and that a short note, to include the result of the 14C dating as necessary, is prepared for a suitable period journal and Hampshire Studies.

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

### **2.1 Project Background**

- 2.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) was appointed by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological investigation on land at Upper Kingston Farm, Crow Lane, Ringwood, Hampshire (NGR 415999 104627), hereafter 'the Site'. The Site is the subject of a housing development proposal comprising the erection of 175 dwellings, facilities, infrastructure and associated works.
- 2.1.2 The archaeological investigation followed evaluation trenching of the Site carried out by Cotswold Archaeology in February 2017 (Good 2017). A summary of the results of the evaluation is provided in section 2.4 below.
- 2.1.3 The investigation was required, in keeping with NPPF Section 12 and Local Plan Policy, by the Local Planning Authority (LPA) New Forest District Council to offset the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resources identified by the evaluation. The requirement was secured by condition (12) of planning permission for the development granted by the LPA (Planning reference 13/11450) and follows the advice of the LPA's archaeological advisor Frank Green, New Forest District Council Archaeological Advisor (NFDCAA).
- 2.1.4 The Investigation comprised 'strip, map and sample' of two areas, one 10m x 10m targeting archaeological resources identified in evaluation Trench 2 and one 30m x 30m targeting archaeological resources identified in evaluation Trench 47.

### **2.2 Site Location, Topography and Geology**

- 2.2.1 The Site is approximately 14.6ha in extent and incorporates Endeavour Park and fields divided by Crow Arch Lane. The Site lies in an area of existing residential and industrial development and farmland. The Site lies at approximately 18m above Ordnance Datum (aOD)
- 2.2.2 The underlying geology of the area is mapped as Branksome Sand Formation, a Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 40 to 49 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period. The superficial geology is River Terrace Deposits formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period (BGS 2017).

### **2.3 Archaeological and Historical Background**

- 2.3.1 An account of the archaeological and historical background to the Site and its wider setting is detailed in a Desk Based Assessment prepared by CgMs Consulting and will not be repeated here (CgMs, 2013). The site was considered to have potential for pre-historic remains.

2.3.2 In August 2012 Stratascan (2012) undertook a detailed gradiometer survey conducted over approximately 13.8 hectares of the site. The data suggested evidence of ridge and furrow markings in the south-west of the site. A series of weak positive linear and curvilinear anomalies and clusters of pit like features were identified across the survey area. It was considered possible that some of the features could at least pre-date the land divisions marked in the 1797 OS surveyor's sketch. However, it was considered possible that given the local sand and gravel geology the observed anomalies could simply be reflect geological or pedological variants.

## 2.4 Archaeological Evaluation

2.4.1 As part of the staged approach to determining the archaeological implications of the proposed development the archaeological evaluation carried out in February 2017 revealed a number of undated features of low archaeological significance and in two trenches, Trench 2 and 47, features of possibly prehistoric date. The results of the evaluation were discussed in the evaluation report (Good 2017) as follows:

*'The evaluation revealed the presence of low-level undated agricultural activity across the site, which includes 12 linear features spread across the investigated area. There was only negligible correlation between the results of the evaluation and the geophysical survey. Only a handful of magnetic anomalies were definitely confirmed as archaeological features. The majority of the geophysical anomalies were probably caused by geological differentiation within the site and the possible archaeological features exposed by trial trenching would have been masked by the extensive buried soil horizon during the undertaking of the geophysical survey.*

*Of the ditches and gullies encountered none were identified in multiple trenches, this might be because of the shallow nature of most of the features being truncated elsewhere on the site or that some might be geological rather than archaeological in nature.*

*The possible ring ditch (4704 and 4706) in Trench 47 did not produce any artefactual or ecological evidence to suggest a date or function but the lack of ecological finds in the analysed sample rules out a domestic use. It is possible that this may have formed part of small barrow.*

*Ditch 203 has only been loosely dated to the Bronze Age by the ecological evidence because of the presence of emmer wheat without spelt, a combination commonly found in Bronze Age features. Unfortunately, this dating is not completely secure but it seems likely that this feature would have formed part of a boundary ditch in the proximity of a suspected settlement located to the north-east of the site.*

*The evaluation did not confirm the location of a medieval manuring scatter described in the DBA, and there is little evidence that the flint scatters recorded to the south- west of*

*the site continued into the site. However, six worked flints were found spread across the site (Trenches 14, 24, 44 and 49).*

*The evaluation revealed the presence of a buried soil across the site. Its exact nature is unknown but it seems likely that is part of a post-medieval and/or early modern imported deposit used to improve the soil and to flatten the site prior to the commencement of ploughing.*

*The complete lack of artefactual and near complete lack of ecofactual evidence recovered from the majority of the features, and the shallow ephemeral nature of many of them, may suggest that they derive from geological or bioturbation processes. However, the acidic nature of the soil may explain the lack of material recovered, in which case the number of features identified across the site may demonstrate that there was some very low-level agricultural activity occurring across the site, with areas of possible higher level activity in the north-eastern corner near trench 2 and the immediate area around trench 47 in the south-west.*



### **3 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Aims and Research Questions**

3.1.1 As set out in the WSI the general aims of the excavation were:

- *To excavate archaeological resources identified by prior evaluation within defined areas, taking account of their potential to contain biological and palaeo-environmental remains and the research questions that have been identified, and in mitigation of the proposed development and;*

3.1.2 The aim of this report is to provide the results of the investigation, assess their significance and provide recommendations, as appropriate, for further analysis and publication in, keeping with the methods, archiving and reporting requirements set out in the WSI and the requirements for the proposed development.

3.1.3 As set out in the WSI the specific research questions for the investigation were:

- *What evidence is there for late prehistoric activity within the Site and can that evidence be compared to similar evidence within the Site's landscape context?*
- *What is the date, nature and extent of the evidence?*
- *Is there evidence for contemporary use of the Site for other purposes, e.g. funerary or ceremonial activity?*
- *How does the evidence contribute to local and regional research frameworks e.g. Hey & Hinds et al 2014 & Hampshire Archaeological Strategy (HCC, undated).*

#### **3.2 Methodology – Strip, Map and Sample Investigation**

3.2.1 The archaeological investigation was undertaken following the methodology that was detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (PCA 2017), which was approved on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Frank Green, New Forest District Council Archaeological Advisor in advance of the commencement of works.

3.2.2 The investigation comprised of the excavation of one 10m x 10m area, Trench 52 (targeting the linear feature identified in evaluation Trench 2) and one 30m x 30m area, Trench 53 (targeting features identified in evaluation Trench 47). The areas were set out using a GPS device to ensure their pre-determined location was achieved accurately. The area was then mechanically stripped using a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a wide toothless blade bucket. All mechanical excavations were supervised by PCA. Mechanical excavation was halted at the top of the underlying natural sandy clay/ sand and gravel in which the features identified in evaluation trenches 2 and 47 had been observed. All subsequent investigation was carried out by hand.

## **4 RESULTS**

### **4.1 Introduction**

4.1.1 The following presents a summary of the results of the strip, map and sample investigation and is based on the Site archive, which comprises written, drawn and digital photographic records alongside a single artefact and environmental sample remains. A list of the contexts referred to is provided in **Appendix 1**. The archive is held at PCA's Winchester office under the Site Code **UKF16** and in due course will be deposited with the Hampshire Cultural Trust.

### **4.2 Natural Geology**

4.2.1 The natural geology exposed across the Site varied. In trench 52 in the north eastern part of the Site the natural [5203] was a mid-orange brown sandy clay. In trench 53, in the western party of the Site the natural [5302] was a light yellowish brown sand containing flint gravel.

### **4.3 Trench 52**

4.3.1 Trench 52 (Figures 2 & 3) targeted the linear feature [203] identified in evaluation Trench 2. The feature, [5204], described as a shallow gully in the evaluation report, was found to be more substantial and was recorded running north-west to south-east across the extent of Trench 52. Two sections of the feature were excavated, against the west and east trench edges (Figure 5). It was up to 1.2m wide and was 0.41m deep and had a gently sloping concave profile. A single fill (5206)/(5208) was recorded in both sections consisting of light to mid brown grey clayey sand. No finds were recovered from the excavated sections. The fills of the feature were sampled for environmental remains (**Appendix 3**).

### **4.4 Trench 53**

4.4.1 Two features in evaluation Trench 47, [4704] and [4706], were interpreted as possibly sections of a ring ditch. These were targeted by Trench 53 (Figures 2 & 4) , which revealed these features to be part of a group of anomalous cut features; [4704] was found to have been largely excavated in the evaluation investigation and was not further investigated.

4.4.2 Feature [4706], in the north-western extent of Trench 53, was investigated further and found to comprise possibly three pits, although their definition and shape was unclear; a small pit [5305] appeared to be truncated by a larger pit [5303] (Figure 4), seemingly a recut/truncation of a deeper pit [5312]. The fills of these pits ((5304) and (5306) to (5311)) were similar, consisting of orangey brown sandy clay with flint gravel. Fill (5304) of pit [5303] contained the only artefact recovered from the investigation, a Mesolithic transverse axe (Appendix 2).

4.4.3 In the north-east corner of the trench, a shallow pit, possibly a hearth, [5322] (Figure 6) was identified during the investigation. The feature was oval in plan measuring 1.75m long, 1m wide and 0.15m deep with concave sides and a concave base. The feature was found to contain fill (5324), a layer of charcoal, capped with mid yellowish brown sandy clay material (5323). Neither fill contained finds material but both were charcoal rich and were 100% sampled for this reason (Appendix 3).

4.4.4 In the north-west corner of Trench 53, a large pit [5316] (Figure 7) was investigated which, although deep, proved to have very ephemeral edges and an irregular sub-circular shape in plan. The feature measured 3.22m long, 2.04m wide and 1.08m deep, it was found to contain three fills of which the upper fill (5313) yielded burnt sandstone and a small amount of flint, environmental samples revealed that (5313) contained worked and burnt flint. Fill (5314) was a mid reddish brown sandy clay with significant amounts of charcoal, it is possible that this context is the result of a burning event. Lower fill (5315) yielded burnt sandstone. Due to the irregularity of this feature it is possible it was natural in origin, with the associated finds intrusive to the feature.

4.4.5 Four other features [5317], [5319], [5228] and [5325] were identified and investigated, all of which proved to be irregular in shape and contained mixed fills with no finds, indicating that these were either natural features or tree throws, rather than archaeological features.

#### **4.5 Finds**

4.5.1 The only significant find from the investigation was from context (5304). This is a transversely sharpened flint axe, of Mesolithic date, described and discussed in Appendix 2. Otherwise two pieces of undiagnostic worked flint and a quantity of burnt flint was recovered from sampled pit fill (5313).

#### **4.6 Environmental Samples**

4.6.1 Environmental samples were taken from sealed contexts during the investigation to recover and categorize possible artefacts and biological remains (Appendix 3). Context (5324) was sampled in particular for material suitable for 14C dating.

#### **4.7 Discussion**

4.7.1 The investigation was carried out in keeping with Written Scheme of Investigation. The targeted features that had been identified in Trenches 2 and 47 of the evaluation were uncovered and were investigated. In Trench 52 a further section of a linear feature ([203]/[5204]) was revealed and two sections of it were excavated. No dating evidence was recovered.

4.7.2 Trench 53, targeting evidence for a possible ring-ditch, revealed instead six 'cut' features of inconsistent plan form and varying sizes. From one of these, pit [5303], a Mesolithic transverse axe was recovered, from fill (5304); this was the only find recovered from the investigation, other than two undiagnostic pieces of worked flint from fill (5313) in pit [5316]. The latter has been interpreted as a large pit, with possibly burnt debris in one of its fills (5314), however its irregular shape [5316] and lack of substantive archaeological or environmental evidence in its fills may suggest it was a natural feature.

4.7.3 The remaining feature in Trench 53, [5322], has been tentatively identified as a hearth and contained lenses of scorched or burnt sand and a layer containing a significant quantity of charcoal. Given the general paucity of firm dating evidence from it or any of the other features revealed by Trench 53, the feature was sampled in order to recover material that might be scientifically datable, using 14C.

#### **4.8 Conclusion**

4.8.1 The potential of the archaeological remains recorded by the investigation appears to be limited. The ditch investigated in Trench 52 did not reveal anything of significance that would add to the information already recovered from it in the evaluation stage; the feature remains undated.

4.8.2 Trench 53 revealed a number of features, mostly of uncertain and possibly natural origin. However, one feature produced a Mesolithic transverse axe and this find is in keeping with field walking results in vicinity Site (Bourn, 2012), which identified a scatter of similarly dated material, and the wider distribution of these implements on valley floors, including on the River Avon.

4.8.3 Otherwise, the investigation recovered no significant information for late prehistoric settlement, funerary or ceremonial activity (or for any later period or site type), such as would contribute to local and regional frameworks.

4.8.4 The remaining potential is for dating the hearth-like feature recorded in Trench 53, which was sampled for charcoal suitable for 14C dating. A suitable quantity of material has been identified and it is recommended this is submitted for 14C dating. Depending on the outcome, there may be some additional benefit to the further analysis of charcoal from the hearth. The further analysis of assemblages recovered from environmental samples should be avoided where these are not otherwise clearly dated.

4.8.5 It is further recommended that the results of the investigation are provided to the Hampshire Historic Environment Record and are the subject of a short note, to include the outcome of the 14C dating, in a suitable period journal or Hampshire Studies.

## **5 ARCHIVE PREPARATION & DEPOSITION**

### **5.1 The Site Archive**

5.1.1 The Site archive, to include all project records and cultural material produced by the project, will be prepared in accordance with 'Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage' (UKIC 1990) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 'Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives' (ClfA 2015). On completion of the project PCA will arrange for the archive to be deposited in accordance with the provisional arrangements made at the onset of the evaluation with Hampshire Cultural Trust.

### **5.2 Copyright**

5.2.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the Site will be retained by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. Hampshire County Council, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003. Further distribution and uses of the report either in its entirety or part thereof in paper or electronic form is prohibited without the prior consent of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

5.2.2 The licence extends to the use of all documents arising from this project in all matters relating directly to the project, as well as for bona fide research purposes (which includes the Hampshire AHBR).

5.2.3 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd has made every effort to ensure the accuracy of the content of this report. However, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd cannot accept any liability in respect of, or resulting from, errors, inaccuracies or omissions this report contains.

## **6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

PCA is grateful to Matthew Smith of CgMs Consulting for commissioning the investigation and to Frank Green, New Forest District Council, for providing curatorial advice.

The investigation was supervised by Dominic McAtominey, assisted by Bartłomiej Grden, Ryan Wolfe and David Wallace (work placement trainee, University of Winchester).

This report was prepared by Dominic McAtominey and the report illustrations by Ray Murphy.

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(Accessed 12/07/2017).

## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Trench	Context No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Photos No.
UKF16	52	5200			Layer	Topsoil	10/04/2017	
UKF16	52	5201			Layer	Subsoil	10/04/2017	
UKF16	52	5203			Layer	Natural	10/04/2017	
UKF16	52	5204			Group	Linear feature	10/04/2017	
UKF16	52	5205	100C	100A&B	Cut	Slot in (5204)	11/04/2017	4153-4160
UKF16	52	5206	100C	100A&B	Fill	Fill of [5205]	11/04/2017	4153-4160
UKF16	52	5207	101C	101A&B	Cut	Slot in (5204)	12/04/2017	4164-4170
UKF16	52	5208	101C	101A&B	Fill	Fill of [5207]	12/04/2017	4164-4170
UKF16	53	5300			Layer	Topsoil	19/04/2017	
UKF16	53	5301			Layer	Buried soil	19/04/2017	
UKF16	53	5302			Layer	Natural - sand/gravel	19/04/2017	
UKF16	53	5303	103	102A&B	Cut	Pit (= 4706 in eval. Trench 47)	19/04/2017	4186-4198
UKF16	53	5304	103	102A&B	Fill	Fill of [5303]	19/04/2017	4186-4198
UKF16	53	5305	103	102A&B	Cut	Pit	21/04/2017	4186-4198
UKF16	53	5306	103	102A&B	Fill	Fill of [5305]	21/04/2017	4186-4198
UKF16	53	5307	103	102A&B	Fill	Fill of [5305]	21/04/2017	4186-4198
UKF16	53	5308	103	102B	Fill	Fill of [5303]	21/04/2017	4186-4198
UKF16	53	5309	103	102B	Fill	Fill of [5312]	21/04/2017	4186-4198
UKF16	53	5310	103	102B	Fill	Fill of [5312]	21/04/2017	4186-4198
UKF16	53	5311	103	102B	Fill	Fill of [5303]	21/04/2017	4186-4198
UKF16	53	5312	103	102B	Cut	Pit	21/04/2017	4186-4198
UKF16	53	5313	105	104 & 109	Fill	Top fill of pit [5316]	25/04/2017	4202-6, 4228-30
UKF16	53	5314		104	Layer	Buried clay layer in pit [5316]	25/04/2017	4202-4, 4206, 4225-6
UKF16	53	5315	105	104 & 109	Fill	Lower fill of pit [5316]	25/04/2017	4202-6, 4228-30



Site Code	Trench	Context No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Photos No.
UKF16	53	5316	105	104 & 109	Cut	Cut of pit	25/04/2017	4202-6, 4228-30
UKF16	53	5317	106B	106A	Cut	Cut of pit	26/04/2017	4208-4211
UKF16	53	5318	106B	106A	Fill	Fill of [5317]	26/04/2017	4208-4211
UKF16	53	5319	107B	107A	Cut	Cut of pit	26/04/2017	4199-4201
UKF16	53	5320	107B	107A	Fill	Fill of [5319]	26/04/2017	4199-4201
UKF16	53	5321	106B	106A	Fill	Fill of [5317]	26/04/2017	4208-4211
UKF16	53	5322	108B	108A	Cut	Cut of possible hearth	26/04/2017	4231-4234
UKF16	53	5323	108B	108A	Fill	Fill of possible hearth	26/04/2017	4231-4234
UKF16	53	5324	108B	108A	Fill	Charcoal fill of [5322]	26/04/2017	4231-4234
UKF16	53	5325	110B	110A	Cut	Cut of pit	27/04/2017	4235-4239
UKF16	53	5326	110B	110A	Fill	Fill of [5325]	27/04/2017	4235-4239
UKF16	53	5327	110B	110A	Fill	Fill of [5325]	27/04/2017	4235-4239
UKF16	53	5328	111B	111A	Cut	Cut of pit	27/04/2017	4240-4243
UKF16	53	5329	111B	111A	Fill	Fill of [5328]	27/04/2017	4240-4243

## APPENDIX 2 : LITHICS ASSESSMENT

Barry Bishop July 2017

The excavations at the above site resulted in the recovery of a transversely sharpened axe that was recovered from context [5304] (small find 1). This is made from an elongated nodule of 'glassy' and good knapping quality opaque mottle grey flint that retains a thick rough cortex. The cortex has experienced some weathering but is unrolled and it is likely that the nodule was obtained from derived deposits close to the parent chalk, meaning it had been imported to the site. The nodule has been carefully bifacially worked along both margins using sequential flaking and forming a parallel sided implement of oval cross section. The flaking is invasive but there remains a band of cortex running longitudinally along both central ridges. The margins have been lightly blunted indicating it is finished and enabling it to be hand held. Its working end has been formed by fine radial flaking on one face and it has been sharpened using a classic transverse blow followed with further fine radial flaking on the other, forming a convex cutting edge, Its butt end remains cortical and there is no evidence of damage such as might accrue from it having been hafted. It measures 115mm in length and is a maximum of 62mm wide 38mm thick. It weighs 423g and falls within the 'medium' sized examples (e.g. Rankine 1938; Field 1989).

Transverse axes are diagnostic implements of the Mesolithic period; they were certainly being used during the 9<sup>th</sup> millennia cal BC at Star Carr, and appear to continue to be made through to the end of the Mesolithic period, during the 5<sup>th</sup> millennia BC. They are particularly concentrated within the main river valley floors across southern Britain as well as along the higher parts of the chalk uplands in Kent and Sussex (Care 1979; Field 1989). Another example was found close-by in 1922 at Picket Hill on the other side of the River Avon (Wessex Archaeology and Jacobi 2014). Those from lower lying locations have been traditionally associated with wood working and the felling of trees (e.g. Mellars and Reinhardt 1978), but could alternatively have been used as chisels or wedges, rather than as felling axes, or possibly even for digging, in the manner of a mattock or pick. Mellars and Reinhardt (1978) further note that as they are concentrated in river valleys and around springlines, they may have been used for making dugout canoes.

## APPENDIX 3: ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING REPORT

### 1 Introduction

1.1 This document reports on an assessment of seven contexts excavated at the Upper Kingston Farm site (UKF16) at Ringwood (of probable Bronze Age date) by Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) in 2016.

1.2 All the samples were delivered to the ARCA laboratories at the University of Winchester by PCA staff. The samples were contained in sealed white plastic tubs each with a volume of approximately 10 litres. Environmental Sample Sheets were provided too.

1.3 The objective of the assessment was to recover, categorize, quantify and, if possible, date any artefact or ecofact that could aid in the archaeological and palaeoenvironmental interpretation of the context. Furthermore and based upon the assessment, recommendations are given regarding the potential of specific biological remains to provide more detailed and interesting evidence should any future analyses be decided upon.

### 2 Methodology

2.1 The samples were processed in their entirety by flotation using meshes of 1mm and 250 µm for the residue and flot respectively. The flots were air dried at 40°C for 72 hours and then they were systematically examined under a low-power binocular microscope and quantitative observations made on the preserved biological remains. The residue fraction that was greater than 11.2mm was also systematically sorted to recover artefacts and preserved biological remains. The smaller 4mm and 2mm fractions were retained and stored.

2.2 The flots have been assessed using the following schema: 0-10 items is represented by + , 11-50 items ++, 51-100 items +++ and greater than 100 items ++++.

2.3 On occasion it is useful to describe relative sizes and this is done according to the Wentworth scale of sediment grain size:

Very fine sand size	0.065-0.125 mm
Fine sand	0.125-0.25mm
Medium sand	0.25-0.5mm
Coarse sand	0.5-1mm
Very coarse sand	1-2mm
Granule	2-4mm
Fine pebble	4-8mm
Medium pebble	8-16mm
Coarse pebble	16-32mm
Very coarse pebble	32-64mm
Cobble	>64mm

2.4 The results are tabulated in section 3 below. Where it is possible to draw inferences about the nature of the samples (with help from the information on the Environmental Sample Sheets) then these are made below each table as are any recommendations for further study. Exceptional results are in **Bold**.

### 3 Tabulated Results for UKF16

Context No.	Sample No.	Flot/residue	Material	Weight (g)	Comments
5206	100	residue	charcoal	2.24	
		flot	charcoal	+	Unidentifiable grains

Context No.	Sample No.	Flot/residue	Material	Weight (g)	Comments
5208	101	residue	burnt flint	7.00	
			charcoal	4.01	
		flot	charcoal	++++	Grains and occasional granule and fine pebble.
			seeds	+	Non-cereal

Context No.	Sample No.	Flot/residue	Material	Weight (g)	Comments
5304	102	residue			No recovery
		flot	charcoal	+	Unidentifiable grains

Context No.	Sample No.	Flot/residue	Material	Weight (g)	Comments
5313	103	residue	burnt flint	354.76	
			worked flint	13.68	
		flot	charcoal	40.0	Grains to identifiable pebble-sized wood charcoal

Further analysis of charcoal and worked flint are recommended.

Context No.	Sample No.	Flot/residue	Material	Weight (g)	Comments
5323	104	residue	burnt flint	20.22	
		flot	charcoal	150	Grains to identifiable pebble-sized wood charcoal

Further analysis of charcoal recommended.

Context No.	Sample No.	Flot/residue	Material	Weight (g)	Comments
5324	105	residue	charcoal	3.36	
		flot	charcoal	1,200	50g subsample sorted: grains of identifiable coarse pebble-sized wood charcoal.

Further analysis of charcoal is recommended. A 50g sub-sample was sorted but no identifiable carbonised plant remains other than wood were recorded. This does not preclude their presence considering the great size of the flot sample.

**Note:** Amongst the carbonised wood, a twig of *Corylus* was identified and is suitable for 14C dating.

## APPENDIX 4: OASIS REPORT

### OASIS ID: preconst1-298496

#### Project details

Project name	Upper Kingston Fm, Crow Lane, Ringwood, Hampshire
Short description of the project	A strip, map and sample investigation of two small areas following a stage geophysical survey and evaluation (51 trenches). The two areas, Trenches 52 and 53, targeted features identified in evaluation Trenches 2 and 47, respectively. In Trench 52 a ditch of probable late pre-historic date was revealed but no firm dating evidence recovered from its fill. In trench 53, a group of irregular pits was found. One of these produced a Mesolithic transverse axe and lay close to a possible hearth from which was recovered wood charcoal suitable for 14C dating (result awaited)..
Project dates	Start: 10-04-2017 End: 04-05-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	UKF16 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Monument type	PIT Mesolithic
Monument type	HEARTH Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	AXEHEAD Mesolithic
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE NEW FOREST RINGWOOD Upper Kingston Farm
Postcode	BH243DZ
Study area	1000 Square metres

Site coordinates	SU 415729 104516 50.891496226452 -1.408855603289 50 53 29 N 001 24 31 W Point
Site coordinates	SU 416196 104716 50.891672720852 -1.408189312781 50 53 30 N 001 24 29 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 18.6m Max: 19.2m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	PCA Winchester
Project brief originator	CgMs RPS Ltd
Project design originator	Paul McCulloch
Project director/manager	Paul McCulloch
Project supervisor	Dominic McAtominey
Type of sponsor/funding body	Commercial Developer
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Physical Archive ID	UKF16
Physical Contents	"Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Digital Archive ID	UKF16
Digital Contents	"Environmental","Survey","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Paper Archive ID	UKF16

Paper Contents "Environmental","Survey"

Paper Media "Context sheet","Diary","Drawing","Notebook - Excavation','  
available Research',' General Notes","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography  
1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Upper Kingston Farm Crow Lane Ringwood Hampshire Post-  
excavation Assessment report

Author(s)/Editor(s) McAtominey, D

Other bibliographic  
details PCA Report Ref 13050

Date 2017

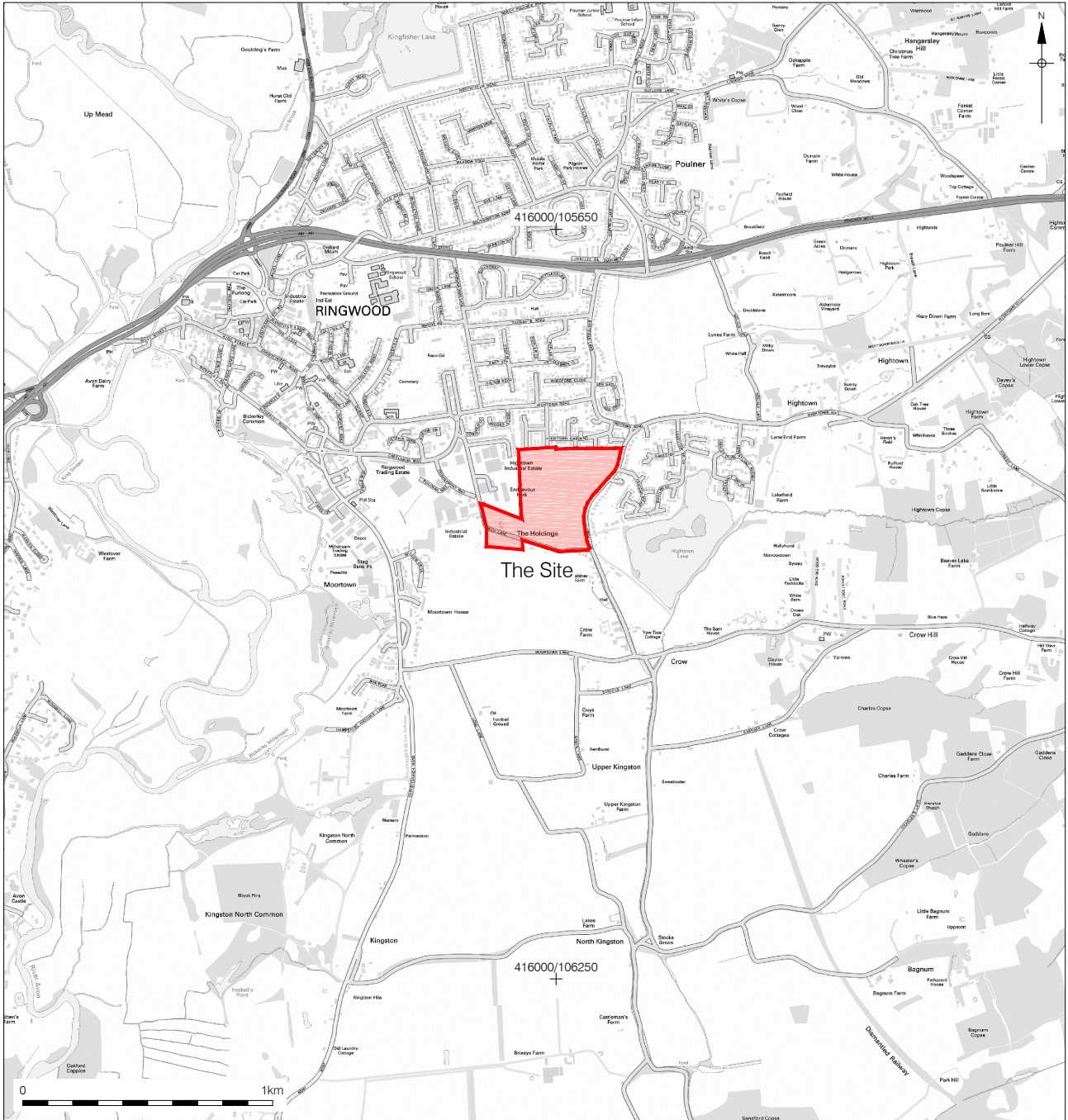
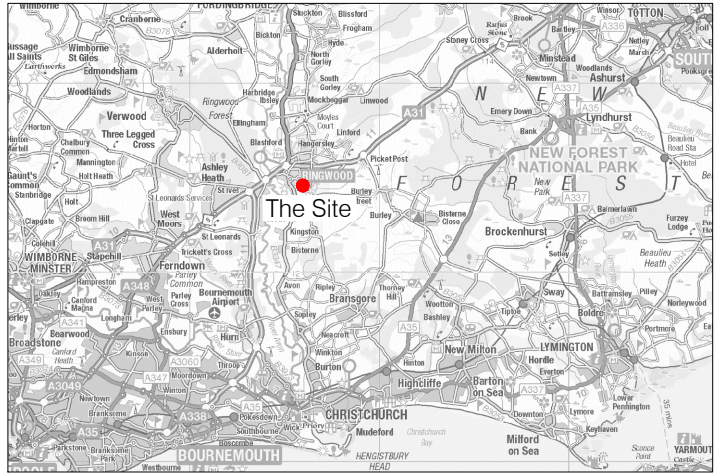
Issuer or publisher PCA

Place of issue or  
publication Winchester

Description PCA report, 33 pages incl. 7 figures. Hard copy and .pdf version.

Entered by Paul McCulloch (pmcculloch@pre-construct.com)

Entered on 17 October 2017



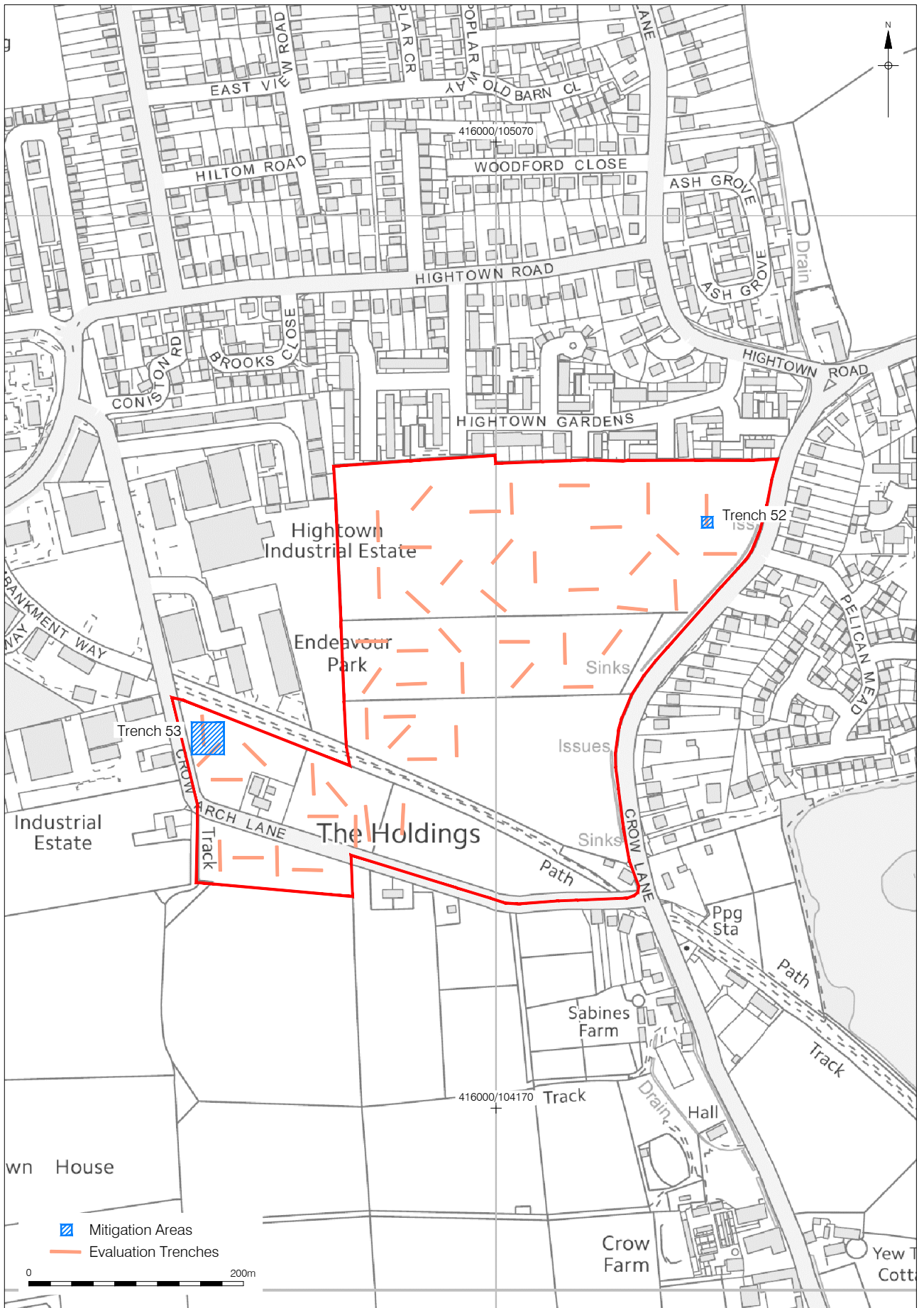
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Figure 1  
Site Location  
1:2,000,000, 1:400,000 & 1:25,000 at A4





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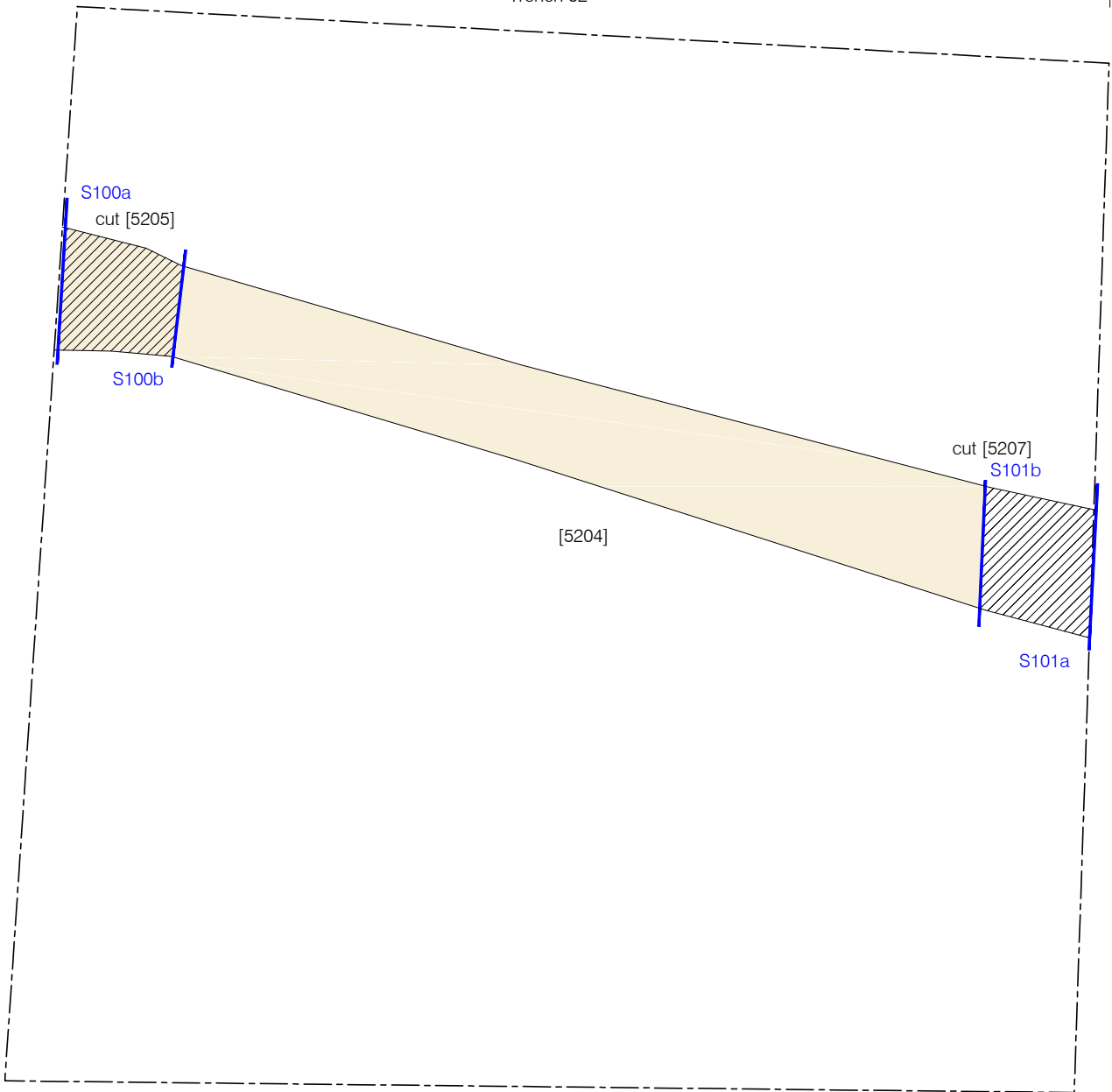
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Figure 2  
Detailed Site and Trench Location  
1:5,000 at A4



Trench 52





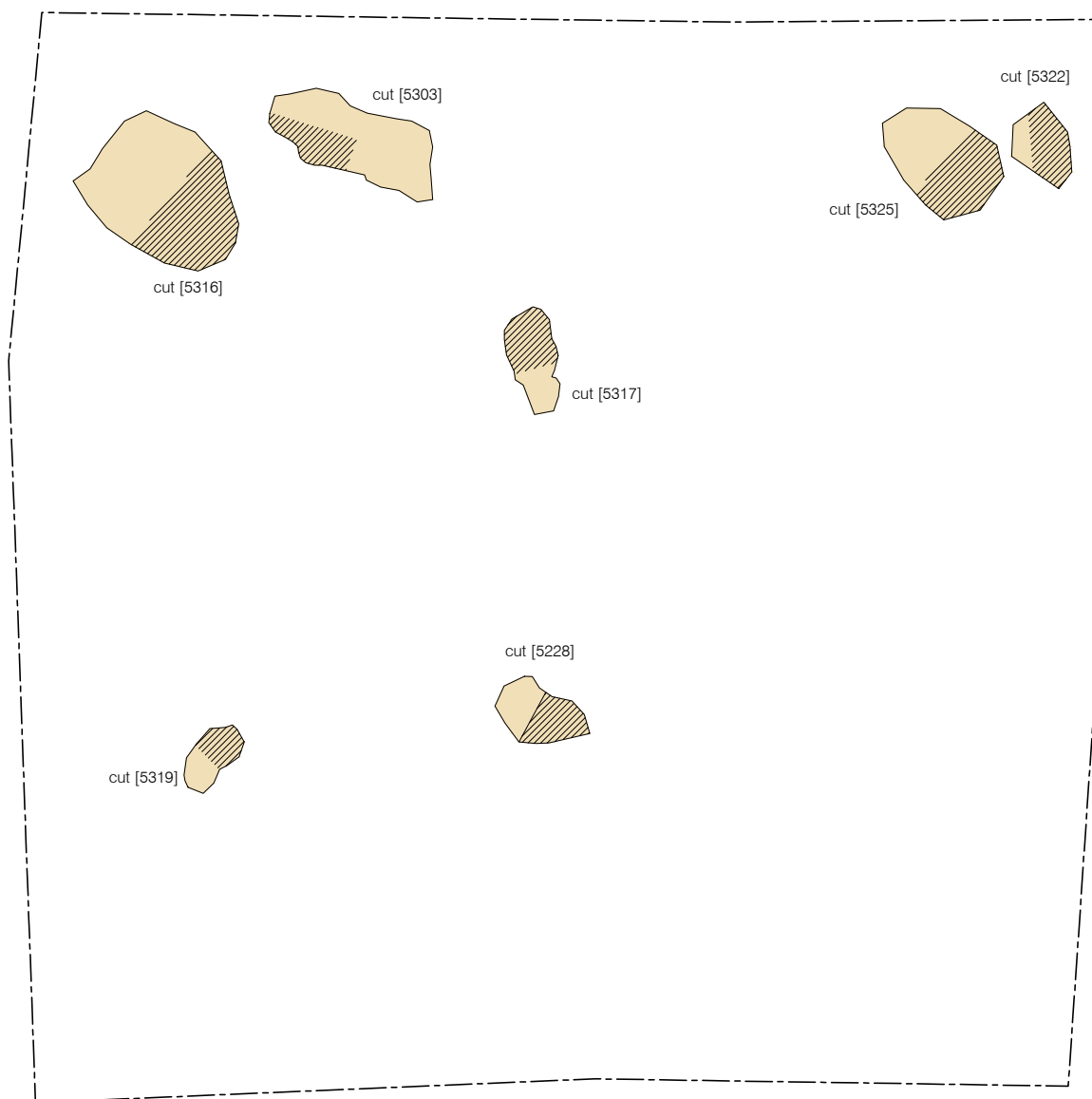
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-  Excavated Slot





Figure 3  
Plan of Trench 52  
1:60 at A4

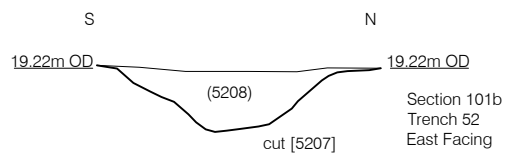
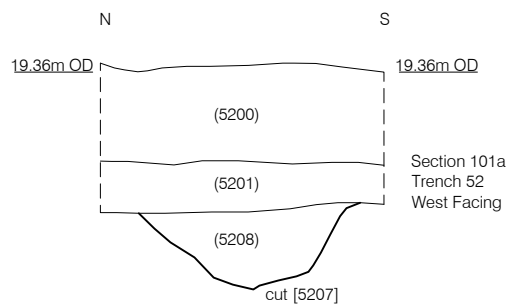
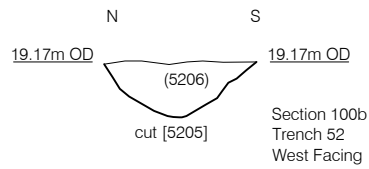
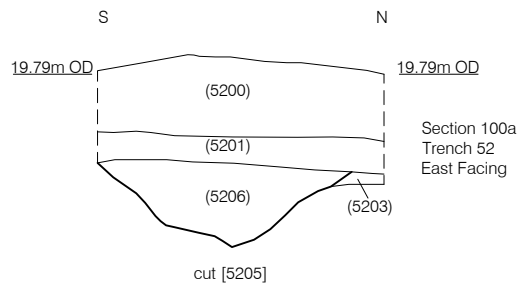


Trench 53



-  Archaeological Feature
-  Excavated Slot







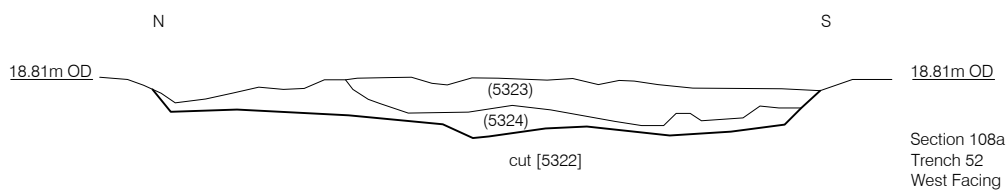
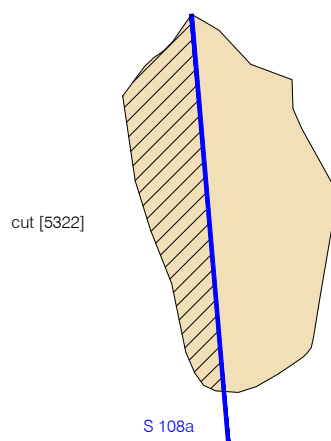
-  Archaeological Feature
-  Excavated Slot



Figure 5  
Sections  
1:40 at A4





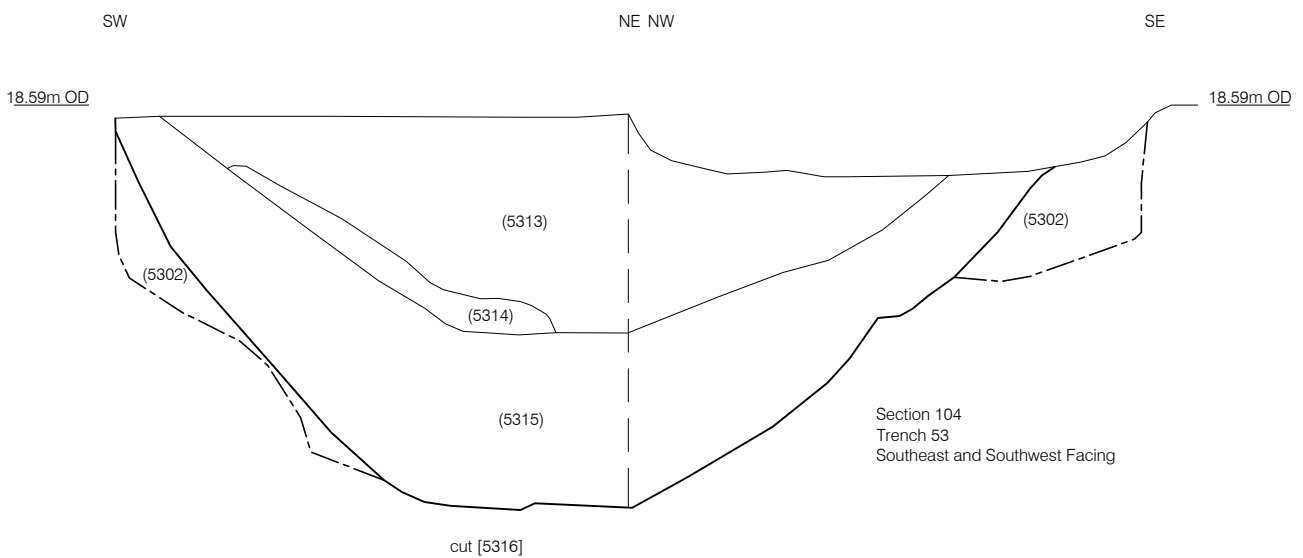
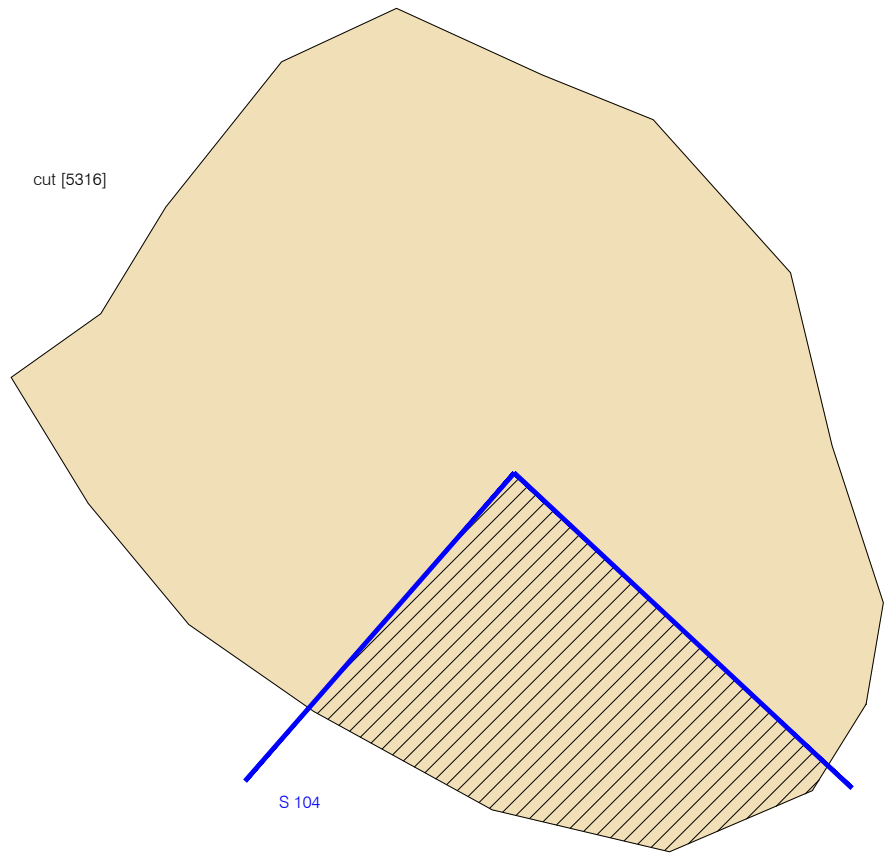
-  Archaeological Feature
-  Excavated Slot



Figure 6  
Plan and Section of Pit 5322  
1:40 at A4





-  Archaeological Feature
-  Excavated Slot



Figure 7  
Plan and Section of Pit 5316  
1:40 at A4