

# SOUTHAMPTON TO LONDON PIPELINE PROJECT

### **GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY**

commissioned by Jacobs UK Ltd on behalf of Esso Petroleum Company Limited

May 2019





# SOUTHAMPTON TO LONDON PIPELINE PROJECT

### **GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY**

commissioned by Jacobs UK Ltd on behalf of Esso Petroleum Company Limited

May 2019

© 2019 by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd Contains OS open data © Crown copyright and database right (2019).

This report adheres to the quality standard of ISO 9001:2015

PROJECT INFO:

HA Project Code **STLP18** / NGR **SU 5128 1438, TQ 0550 7078** / Local Authority **HampshireSurrey** / OASIS Ref. **headland5-350652** 

PROJECT TEAM:

Project Manager Sam Harrison / Author David Harrison / Fieldwork Beth Shenton, Krasimir Dyulgerski, Mark Evans, Olivier Vansassenbrouck, Phoebe Utting, Richard McGregor Edwards, Ross Bishop / Graphics Beata Wieczorek-Oleksy, Nick Hannon

Approved by Sam Harrison

121A -

Headland Archaeology North Unit 16 | Hillside | Beeston Rd | Leeds LS11 8ND t 0113 387 6430 e north@headlandarchaeology.com w www.headlandarchaeology.com





#### **PROJECT SUMMARY**

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd has undertaken a geophysical (magnetometer) survey, covering approximately 126 hectares, along the proposed route of the Southampton to London Pipeline. This study informs the cultural heritage inputs for the Environmental Statement, prior to the installation of the replacement pipeline (the project).

The survey has evaluated 102 Geophysical Survey Areas, identifying two distinct areas of clear archaeological activity comprising a ring-ditch and a sub-rectangular enclosure. These areas are assessed as having high archaeological potential. Anomalies at several other locations have been interpreted as having possible archaeological potential, including possible infilled pits and ditches. However, the narrow survey corridor, fragmentary nature of the anomalies, magnetic interference from the existing pipeline and/or an absence of supporting archaeological information (cropmarks or HER data) precludes a confident interpretation. These anomalies are ascribed a moderate archaeological potential.

Anomalies due to geological and pedological variation are common throughout all survey areas and linear trend anomalies due to post-medieval agricultural activity (boundary removal, field drains or ploughing) are also recorded in virtually all parts of the corridor.

# CONTENTS

| 1 | INTRO                  | IODUCTION  | 1   |
|---|------------------------|--|-----|
|   | 1.1                    | SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND LAND-USE           | 1   |
|   | 1.2                    | GEOLOGY  | 1   |
| 2 | ARCH                   | HAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND                           | 1   |
| 3 | AIMS,                  | S, METHODOLOGY AND PRESENTATION                  | 1   |
|   | 3.1                    | MAGNETOMETER SURVEY                              | 2   |
|   | 3.2                    | REPORTING  | 2   |
| 4 | RESULTS AND DISCUSSION |  | 2   |
|   | 4.1                    | FERROUS ANOMALIES                                | 2   |
|   | 4.2                    | AGRICULTURAL ANOMALIES                           | 3   |
|   | 4.3                    | GEOLOGICAL ANOMALIES                             | 3   |
|   | 4.4                    | POSSIBLE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ANOMALIES                | 3   |
|   | 4.5                    | AREAS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL ACTIVITY                 | 3   |
| 5 | CONC                   | CLUSION  | 4   |
| 6 | REFER                  | RENCES   | 4   |
| 7 | APPEI                  | ENDICES  | 319 |
|   | APPEN                  | NDIX 1 PRIORITY GSAS AND SUMMARY INTERPRETATIONS | 319 |
|   | APPEN                  | NDIX 2 MAGNETOMETER SURVEY                       | 327 |
|   | APPEN                  | NDIX 3 SURVEY LOCATION INFORMATION               | 328 |
|   | APPEN                  | NDIX 4 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY ARCHIVE                | 328 |
|   | APPEN                  | NDIX 5 DATA PROCESSING                           | 328 |
|   | APPEN                  | NDIX 6 OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: ENGLAND       | 329 |

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

| ILLUS 1 SITE LOCATION (1:250,000)   | XIV |
|---|-----|
| ILLUS 2 SURVEY LOCATION; GSA6 — GSA80 (1:50,000)  | 5   |
| ILLUS 3 SURVEY LOCATION; GSA80-GSA166 (1:50,000)  | 7   |
| ILLUS 4 SURVEY LOCATION; GSA173-GSA253 (1:50,000)   | 9   |
| ILLUS 5 SURVEY LOCATION; GSA321-GSA445 (1:50,000)   | 11  |
| ILLUS 6 PROCESSED GREYSCALE MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA6, GSA7 & GSA8 (1:2,500)                      | 13  |
| ILLUS 7 XY TRACE PLOT OF MINIMALLY PROCESSED MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA6, GSA7 & GSA8 (1:2,500)     | 15  |
| ILLUS 8 INTERPRETATION OF MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA6, GSA7 & GSA8 (1:2,500)                        | 17  |
| ILLUS 9 PROCESSED GREYSCALE MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA30 (1:2,500)                                  | 19  |
| ILLUS 10 XY TRACE PLOT OF MINIMALLY PROCESSED MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA30 (1:2,500)                | 21  |
| ILLUS 11 INTERPRETATION OF MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA30 (1:2,500)                                   | 23  |
| ILLUS 12 PROCESSED GREYSCALE MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA30, GSA31 & GSA32 (1:2,500)                  | 25  |
| ILLUS 13 XY TRACE PLOT OF MINIMALLY PROCESSED MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA30, GSA31 & GSA32 (1:2,500) | 27  |
| ILLUS 14 INTERPRETATION OF MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA30, GSA31 & GSA32 (1:2,500)                    | 29  |
| ILLUS 15 PROCESSED GREYSCALE MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA45 & GSA46 (1:2,500)                         | 31  |
| ILLUS 16 XY TRACE PLOT OF MINIMALLY PROCESSED MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA45 & GSA46 (1:2,500)        | 33  |
| ILLUS 17 INTERPRETATION OF MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA45 & GSA46 (1:2,500)                           | 35  |
| ILLUS 18 PROCESSED GREYSCALE MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA55 (1:2,500)                                 | 37  |
| ILLUS 19 XY TRACE PLOT OF MINIMALLY PROCESSED MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA55 (1:2,500)                | 39  |
| ILLUS 20 INTERPRETATION OF MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA57, GSA58 (1:2,500)                            | 41  |
| ILLUS 21 PROCESSED GREYSCALE MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA57, GSA58 & GSA61 (1:2,500)                  | 43  |
| ILLUS 22 XY TRACE PLOT OF MINIMALLY PROCESSED MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA57, GSA58 & GSA61 (1:2,500) | 45  |
| ILLUS 23 INTERPRETATION OF MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA57, GSA58 & GSA61 (1:2,500)                    | 47  |
| ILLUS 24 PROCESSED GREYSCALE MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA67 & GSA68 (1:2,500)                         | 49  |
| ILLUS 25 XY TRACE PLOT OF MINIMALLY PROCESSED MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA67 & GSA68 (1:2,500)        | 51  |
| ILLUS 26 INTERPRETATION OF MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA67 & GSA68 (1:2,500)                           | 53  |
| ILLUS 27 PROCESSED GREYSCALE MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA68 & GSA69 (1:2,500)                         | 55  |
| ILLUS 28 XY TRACE PLOT OF MINIMALLY PROCESSED MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA68 & GSA69 (1:2,500)        | 57  |
| ILLUS 29 INTERPRETATION OF MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA68 & GSA69 (1:2,500)                           | 59  |
| ILLUS 30 PROCESSED GREYSCALE MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA70, GSA71, GSA72 & GSA73 (1:2,500)           | 61  |

| ILLUS 31 XY TRACE PLOT OF MINIMALLY PROCESSED MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA70, GSA71, GSA72 & GSA73 (1:2,500)        | 63  |
|---|-----|
| ILLUS 32 INTERPRETATION OF MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA70, GSA71, GSA72 & GSA73 (1:2,500)                           | 65  |
| ILLUS 33 PROCESSED GREYSCALE MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA73 & GSA74 (1:2,500)                                       | 67  |
| ILLUS 34 XY TRACE PLOT OF MINIMALLY PROCESSED MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA73 & GSA74 (1:2,500)                      | 69  |
| ILLUS 35 INTERPRETATION OF MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA73 & GSA74 (1:2,500)   | 71  |
| ILLUS 36 PROCESSED GREYSCALE MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA74 (1:2,500)   | 73  |
| ILLUS 37 XY TRACE PLOT OF MINIMALLY PROCESSED MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA74 (1:2,500)                              | 75  |
| ILLUS 38 INTERPRETATION OF MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA74 (1:2,500)   | 77  |
| ILLUS 39 PROCESSED GREYSCALE MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA75 & GSA76 (1:2,500)                                       | 79  |
| ILLUS 40 XY TRACE PLOT OF MINIMALLY PROCESSED MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA75 & GSA76 (1:2,500)                      | 81  |
| ILLUS 41 INTERPRETATION OF MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA75 & GSA76 (1:2,500)   | 83  |
| ILLUS 42 PROCESSED GREYSCALE MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA78, GSA79 & GSA80 (1:2,500)                                | 85  |
| ILLUS 43 XY TRACE PLOT OF MINIMALLY PROCESSED MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA78, GSA79 & GSA80 (1:2,500)               | 87  |
| ILLUS 44 INTERPRETATION OF MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA78, GSA79 & GSA80 (1:2,500)                                  | 89  |
| ILLUS 45 PROCESSED GREYSCALE MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA81, GSA82, GSA83, GSA84 & GSA87 (1:2,500)                  | 91  |
| ILLUS 46 XY TRACE PLOT OF MINIMALLY PROCESSED MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA81, GSA82, GSA83, GSA84 & GSA87 (1:2,500) | 93  |
| ILLUS 47 INTERPRETATION OF MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA81, GSA82, GSA83, GSA84 & GSA87 (1:2,500)                    | 95  |
| ILLUS 48 PROCESSED GREYSCALE MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA83, GSA87 & GSA88 (1:2,500)                                | 97  |
| ILLUS 49 XY TRACE PLOT OF MINIMALLY PROCESSED MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA83, GSA87 & GSA88 (1:2,500)               | 99  |
| ILLUS 50 INTERPRETATION OF MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA83, GSA87 & GSA88 (1:2,500)                                  | 101 |
| ILLUS 51 PROCESSED GREYSCALE MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA94 & GSA95 (1:2,500)                                       | 103 |
| ILLUS 52 XY TRACE PLOT OF MINIMALLY PROCESSED MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA94 & GSA95 (1:2,500)                      | 105 |
| ILLUS 53 INTERPRETATION OF MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA94 & GSA95 (1:2,500)   | 107 |
| ILLUS 54 PROCESSED GREYSCALE MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA96, GSA97, GSA98 & GSA99 (1:2,500)                         | 109 |
| ILLUS 55 XY TRACE PLOT OF MINIMALLY PROCESSED MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA96, GSA97, GSA98 & GSA99 (1:2,500)        | 111 |
| ILLUS 56 INTERPRETATION OF MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA96, GSA97, GSA98 & GSA99 (1:2,500)                           | 113 |
| ILLUS 57 PROCESSED GREYSCALE MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA100 & GSA101 (1:2,500)                                     | 115 |
| ILLUS 58 XY TRACE PLOT OF MINIMALLY PROCESSED MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA100 & GSA101 (1:2,500)                    | 117 |
| ILLUS 59 INTERPRETATION OF MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA100 & GSA101 (1:2,500)                                       | 119 |
| ILLUS 60 PROCESSED GREYSCALE MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA104 & GSA105 (1:2,500)                                     | 121 |
| ILLUS 61 XY TRACE PLOT OF MINIMALLY PROCESSED MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA104 & GSA105 (1:2,500)                    | 123 |

| ILLUS 62 INTERPRETATION OF MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA104 & GSA105 (1:2,500)                            | 125 |
|--|-----|
| ILLUS 63 PROCESSED GREYSCALE MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA105, GSA106 & GSA107 (1:2,500)                  | 127 |
| ILLUS 64 XY TRACE PLOT OF MINIMALLY PROCESSED MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA105, GSA106 & GSA107 (1:2,500) | 129 |
| ILLUS 65 INTERPRETATION OF MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA105, GSA106 & GSA107 (1:2,500)                    | 131 |
| ILLUS 66 PROCESSED GREYSCALE MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA114 (1:2,500)                                   | 133 |
| ILLUS 67 XY TRACE PLOT OF MINIMALLY PROCESSED MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA114 (1:2,500)                  | 135 |
| ILLUS 68 INTERPRETATION OF MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA114 (1:2,500)                                     | 137 |
| ILLUS 69 PROCESSED GREYSCALE MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA114 (1:2,500)                                   | 139 |
| ILLUS 70 XY TRACE PLOT OF MINIMALLY PROCESSED MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA114 (1:2,500)                  | 141 |
| ILLUS 71 INTERPRETATION OF MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA114 (1:2,500)                                     | 143 |
| ILLUS 72 PROCESSED GREYSCALE MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA119 (1:2,500)                                   | 145 |
| ILLUS 73 XY TRACE PLOT OF MINIMALLY PROCESSED MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA119 (1:2,500)                  | 147 |
| ILLUS 74 INTERPRETATION OF MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA119 (1:2,500)                                     | 149 |
| ILLUS 75 PROCESSED GREYSCALE MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA151, GSA152 & GSA153 (1:2,500)                  | 151 |
| ILLUS 76 XY TRACE PLOT OF MINIMALLY PROCESSED MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA151, GSA152 & GSA153 (1:2,500) | 153 |
| ILLUS 77 INTERPRETATION OF MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA151, GSA152 & GSA153 (1:2,500)                    | 155 |
| ILLUS 78 PROCESSED GREYSCALE MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA153, GSA154 & GSA155 (1:2,500)                  | 157 |
| ILLUS 79 XY TRACE PLOT OF MINIMALLY PROCESSED MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA153, GSA154 & GSA155 (1:2,500) | 159 |
| ILLUS 80 INTERPRETATION OF MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA153, GSA154 & GSA155 (1:2,500)                    | 161 |
| ILLUS 81 PROCESSED GREYSCALE MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA155, GSA156 & GSA157 (1:2,500)                  | 163 |
| ILLUS 82 XY TRACE PLOT OF MINIMALLY PROCESSED MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA155, GSA156 & GSA157 (1:2,500) | 165 |
| ILLUS 83 INTERPRETATION OF MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA155, GSA156 & GSA157 (1:2,500)                    | 167 |
| ILLUS 84 PROCESSED GREYSCALE MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA157 & GSA159 (1:2,500)                          | 169 |
| ILLUS 85 XY TRACE PLOT OF MINIMALLY PROCESSED MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA157 & GSA159 (1:2,500)         | 171 |
| ILLUS 86 INTERPRETATION OF MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA157 & GSA159 (1:2,500)                            | 173 |
| ILLUS 87 PROCESSED GREYSCALE MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA159 & GSA160 (1:2,500)                          | 175 |
| ILLUS 88 XY TRACE PLOT OF MINIMALLY PROCESSED MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA159 & GSA160 (1:2,500)         | 177 |
| ILLUS 89 INTERPRETATION OF MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA159 & GSA160 (1:2,500)                            | 179 |
| ILLUS 90 PROCESSED GREYSCALE MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA163, GSA165 & GSA166 (1:2,500)                  | 181 |
| ILLUS 91 XY TRACE PLOT OF MINIMALLY PROCESSED MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA163, GSA165 & GSA166 (1:2,500) | 183 |
| ILLUS 92 INTERPRETATION OF MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA163, GSA165 & GSA166 (1:2,500)                    | 185 |

| ILLUS 93 PROCESSED GREYSCALE MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA173 & GSA174 (1:2,500)                                   | 187 |
|---|-----|
| ILLUS 94 XY TRACE PLOT OF MINIMALLY PROCESSED MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA173 & GSA174 (1:2,500)                  | 189 |
| ILLUS 95 INTERPRETATION OF MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA173 & GSA174 (1:2,500)                                     | 191 |
| ILLUS 96 PROCESSED GREYSCALE MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA174 & GSA176 (1:2,500)                                   | 193 |
| ILLUS 97 XY TRACE PLOT OF MINIMALLY PROCESSED MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA174 & GSA176 (1:2,500)                  | 195 |
| ILLUS 98 INTERPRETATION OF MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA174 & GSA176 (1:2,500)                                     | 197 |
| ILLUS 99 PROCESSED GREYSCALE MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA176, GSA177, GSA178 & GSA179 (1:2,500)                   | 199 |
| ILLUS 100 XY TRACE PLOT OF MINIMALLY PROCESSED MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA176, GSA177, GSA178 & GSA179 (1:2,500) | 201 |
| ILLUS 101 INTERPRETATION OF MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA176, GSA177, GSA178 & GSA179 (1:2,500)                    | 203 |
| ILLUS 102 PROCESSED GREYSCALE MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA179, GSA180 & GSA181 (1:2,500)                          | 205 |
| ILLUS 103 XY TRACE PLOT OF MINIMALLY PROCESSED MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA179, GSA180 & GSA181 (1:2,500)         | 207 |
| ILLUS 104 INTERPRETATION OF MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA179, GSA180 & GSA181 (1:2,500)                            | 209 |
| ILLUS 105 PROCESSED GREYSCALE MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA188, GSA189 & GSA190 (1:2,500)                          | 211 |
| ILLUS 106 XY TRACE PLOT OF MINIMALLY PROCESSED MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA188, GSA189 & GSA190 (1:2,500)         | 213 |
| ILLUS 107 INTERPRETATION OF MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA188, GSA189 & GSA190 (1:2,500)                            | 215 |
| ILLUS 108 PROCESSED GREYSCALE MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA193, GSA194 & GSA195 (1:2,500)                          | 217 |
| ILLUS 109 XY TRACE PLOT OF MINIMALLY PROCESSED MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA193, GSA194 & GSA195 (1:2,500)         | 219 |
| ILLUS 110 INTERPRETATION OF MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA193, GSA194 & GSA195 (1:2,500)                            | 221 |
| ILLUS 111 PROCESSED GREYSCALE MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA195, GSA196, GSA197 & GSA198 (1:2,500)                  | 223 |
| ILLUS 112 XY TRACE PLOT OF MINIMALLY PROCESSED MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA195, GSA196, GSA197 & GSA198 (1:2,500) | 225 |
| ILLUS 113 INTERPRETATION OF MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA195, GSA196, GSA197 & GSA198 (1:2,500)                    | 227 |
| ILLUS 114 PROCESSED GREYSCALE MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA198 (1:2,500)   | 229 |
| ILLUS 115 XY TRACE PLOT OF MINIMALLY PROCESSED MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA198 (1:2,500)                          | 231 |
| ILLUS 116 INTERPRETATION OF MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA198 (1:2,500)   | 233 |
| ILLUS 117 PROCESSED GREYSCALE MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA201 (1:2,500)   | 235 |
| ILLUS 118 XY TRACE PLOT OF MINIMALLY PROCESSED MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA201 (1:2,500)                          | 237 |
| ILLUS 119 INTERPRETATION OF MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA201 (1:2,500)   | 239 |
| ILLUS 120 PROCESSED GREYSCALE MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA203, GSA204, GSA205 & GSA206 (1:2,500)                  | 241 |
| ILLUS 121 XY TRACE PLOT OF MINIMALLY PROCESSED MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA203, GSA204, GSA205 & GSA206 (1:2,500) | 243 |
| ILLUS 122 INTERPRETATION OF MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA203, GSA204, GSA205 & GSA206 (1:2,500)                    | 245 |
| ILLUS 123 PROCESSED GREYSCALE MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA206, GSA207 & GSA208 (1:2,500)                          | 247 |

| ILLUS 124 XY TRACE PLOT OF MINIMALLY PROCESSED MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA206, GSA207 & GSA208 (1:2,500)         | 249 |
|---|-----|
| ILLUS 125 INTERPRETATION OF MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA206, GSA207 & GSA208 (1:2,500)                            | 251 |
| ILLUS 126 PROCESSED GREYSCALE MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA208, GSA209, GSA210 & GSA211 (1:2,500)                  | 253 |
| ILLUS 127 XY TRACE PLOT OF MINIMALLY PROCESSED MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA208, GSA209, GSA210 & GSA211 (1:2,500) | 255 |
| ILLUS 128 INTERPRETATION OF MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA208, GSA209, GSA210 & GSA211 (1:2,500)                    | 257 |
| ILLUS 129 PROCESSED GREYSCALE MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA217 & GSA218 (1:2,500)                                  | 259 |
| ILLUS 130 XY TRACE PLOT OF MINIMALLY PROCESSED MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA217 & GSA218 (1:2,500)                 | 261 |
| ILLUS 131 INTERPRETATION OF MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA217 & GSA218 (1:2,500)                                    | 263 |
| ILLUS 132 PROCESSED GREYSCALE MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA245, GSA246 & GSA247 (1:2,500)                          | 265 |
| ILLUS 133 XY TRACE PLOT OF MINIMALLY PROCESSED MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA245, GSA246 & GSA247 (1:2,500)         | 267 |
| ILLUS 134 INTERPRETATION OF MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA245, GSA246 & GSA247 (1:2,500)                            | 269 |
| ILLUS 135 PROCESSED GREYSCALE MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA248, GSA250, GSA251 & GSA253 (1:2,500)                  | 271 |
| ILLUS 136 XY TRACE PLOT OF MINIMALLY PROCESSED MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA248, GSA250, GSA251 & GSA253 (1:2,500) | 273 |
| ILLUS 137 INTERPRETATION OF MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA248, GSA250, GSA251 & GSA253 (1:2,500)                    | 275 |
| ILLUS 138 PROCESSED GREYSCALE MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA321 & GSA322 (1:2,500)                                  | 277 |
| ILLUS 139 XY TRACE PLOT OF MINIMALLY PROCESSED MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA321 & GSA322 (1:2,500)                 | 279 |
| ILLUS 140 INTERPRETATION OF MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA321 & GSA322 (1:2,500)                                    | 281 |
| ILLUS 141 PROCESSED GREYSCALE MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA386 (1:2,500)   | 283 |
| ILLUS 142 XY TRACE PLOT OF MINIMALLY PROCESSED MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA386 (1:2,500)                          | 285 |
| ILLUS 143 INTERPRETATION OF MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA386 (1:2,500)   | 287 |
| ILLUS 144 PROCESSED GREYSCALE MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA435 (1:2,500)   | 289 |
| ILLUS 145 XY TRACE PLOT OF MINIMALLY PROCESSED MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA435 (1:2,500)                          | 291 |
| ILLUS 146 INTERPRETATION OF MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA435 (1:2,500)   | 293 |
| ILLUS 147 PROCESSED GREYSCALE MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA434, GSA442, GSA443 & GSA444 (1:2,500)                  | 295 |
| ILLUS 148 XY TRACE PLOT OF MINIMALLY PROCESSED MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA434, GSA442, GSA443 & GSA444 (1:2,500) | 297 |
| ILLUS 149 INTERPRETATION OF MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA434, GSA442, GSA443 & GSA444 (1:2,500)                    | 299 |
| ILLUS 150 PROCESSED GREYSCALE MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA444 & GSA445 (1:2,500)                                  | 301 |
| ILLUS 151 XY TRACE PLOT OF MINIMALLY PROCESSED MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA444 & GSA445 (1:2,500)                 | 303 |
| ILLUS 152 INTERPRETATION OF MAGNETOMETER DATA; GSA444 & GSA445 (1:2,500)                                    | 305 |
| ILLUS 153 PROCESSED GREYSCALE MAGNETOMETER DATA; AAA1 (1:1,000)   | 307 |
| ILLUS 154 XY TRACE PLOT OF MINIMALLY PROCESSED MAGNETOMETER DATA; AAA1 (1:1,000)                            | 309 |

| ILLUS 155 INTERPRETATION OF MAGNETOMETER DATA; AAA1 (1:1,000)                    | 311 |
|--|-----|
| ILLUS 156 PROCESSED GREYSCALE MAGNETOMETER DATA; AAA2 (1:1,000)                  | 313 |
| ILLUS 157 XY TRACE PLOT OF MINIMALLY PROCESSED MAGNETOMETER DATA; AAA2 (1:1,000) | 315 |
| ILLUS 158 INTERPRETATION OF MAGNETOMETER DATA; AAA2 (1:1,000)                    | 317 |



# SOUTHAMPTON TO LONDON PIPELINE PROJECT

### **GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY**

#### **1** INTRODUCTION

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd was commissioned by Jacobs UK Ltd (the Consultant), on behalf of Esso Petroleum Company Limited, to undertake a geophysical (magnetometer) survey along the proposed route of a 90km replacement aviation fuel pipeline between Southampton and London. The survey was carried out to inform the assessment of the heritage potential of the route for the Environmental Statement (ES).

The work was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Jacobs 2018), and in line with current best practice (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2016, Europae Archaeologia Consilium 2016).

The survey was carried out between the 16th October and the 8th November 2018.

# 1.1 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND LAND-USE

The project extends from Boorley Green, Hampshire, to the West London Terminal storage facility in Hounslow, Surrey (see Illus 1) and comprises 102 Geophysical Survey Areas (GSAs). These have been determined based on suitability for survey and on the results of the Desk-Based Survey. The scope of the survey has also been informed by engagement with Historic England and the local authority heritage advisors.

The route through Hampshire runs predominantly over flat arable land to the north of chalk and greensand hills which dominate the landscape. In Surrey, the route is characterised by flat areas surrounding the Thames Basin and large expanses of heathland, enclosed wooded gills, river valleys, water bodies, intimate smallscale farmland and open meadows.

#### 1.2 GEOLOGY

The bedrock geology along the route as it passes through Hampshire is sedimentary, comprising predominantly of Bracklesham and Barton Group in the south, White Chalk Formations in the centre and Gault and Upper Greensand Formations in the northeast. Where present, the bedrock is overlain by superficial deposits of brick earth in the south, clay with flints and alluvial deposits in the centre and river terrace deposits along the Surrey County boundary. In Surrey, the bedrock is dominated by Bracklesham and Barton Group (sand, silt and clay) and is overlain by alluvium along the course of rivers (NERC 2018). Geological conditions within individual GSAs are shown in Appendix 1.

#### 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The WSI (Jacobs 2018) records a total of 463 archaeological remains within the proposed pipeline corridor and within a 300m area extending from it. These include nine Scheduled Monuments, comprising Roman and Medieval settlements, an eighteenth-century bridge and a number of prehistoric earthwork monuments. Those within close proximity of, the GSAs are recorded in Appendix 1.

### 3 AIMS, METHODOLOGY AND PRESENTATION

The aim of the geophysical survey was to inform the cultural heritage inputs into the forthcoming ES and to disseminate the results.

The specific archaeological objectives of the geophysical survey were:

- to identify, record and interpret archaeological remains within the GSAs;
- prepare an interpretative report on the results of the archaeological geophysical survey;
- use the results of the magnetometer survey to inform the baseline, assessment of value, magnitude, significance of effect, mitigation and residual significance of effect to be presented in the cultural heritage chapter of the ES. This report forms a technical appendix supporting the ES Chapter 9 Historic Environment; and
- issue the report on the results of the archaeological geophysical survey to the Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record (the Hampshire HER), the Winchester Historic Environment Record and the Surrey Historic Environment Record and prepare and deposit an ordered archive to the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) and a suitable final repository.

#### 3.1 MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

Magnetic survey methods rely on the ability of a variety of instruments to measure very small magnetic fields associated with buried archaeological remains. A feature such as a ditch, pit or kiln can act like a small magnet, or series of magnets, that produce distortions (anomalies) in the earth's magnetic field. In mapping these slight variations, detailed plans of sites can be obtained as buried features often produce reasonably characteristic anomaly shapes and strengths (Gaffney & Gater 2003). Further information on soil magnetism and the interpretation of magnetic anomalies is provided in Appendix 2.

The survey was undertaken using four Bartington Grad601 sensors mounted at 1m intervals (1m traverse interval) onto a rigid carrying frame. The system was programmed to take readings at a frequency of 10Hz (allowing for a 10–15cm sample interval) on roaming traverses (swaths) 4m apart. These readings were stored on an external weatherproof laptop and later downloaded for processing and interpretation. The system was linked to a Trimble R8s Real Time Kinetic (RTK) differential Global Positioning System (dGPS) outputting in NMEA mode to ensure a high positional accuracy for each data point.

MLGrad601 and MultiGrad601 (Geomar Software Inc.) software was used to collect and export the data. Terrasurveyor V3.0.32.4 (DWConsulting) software was used to process and present the data.

#### 3.2 REPORTING

A general site location plan is shown in Illus 1 at a scale of 1:250,000. Illus 2–5 are 1:50,000 survey location plans. Large-scale, fully processed (greyscale) data, minimally processed data (XY traceplot) and interpretative plots are presented at a scale of 1:2,500 in Illus 6 to Illus 152 inclusive with more detailed plots (1:1,000) of the two areas of archaeological activity (AAA) shown in Illus 153 to Illus 158 inclusive.

Technical information on magnetic survey methodology and interpretation is given in Appendix 2. Appendix 3 details the survey

location information and Appendix 4 describes the composition and location of the site archive. Data processing details are presented in Appendix 5. A copy of the OASIS entry (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) is reproduced in Appendix 6.

The illustrations in this report have been produced following analysis of the data in 'raw' and processed formats and over a range of different display levels. All illustrations are presented to most suitably display and interpret the data from this site based on the experience and knowledge of management and reporting staff.

#### 4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The corridor is only 30m wide and it is often difficult to accurately interpret linear single responses which cross the corridor or zones of variable magnetic response. It is particularly difficult to gauge whether the latter are simply a result of localised variations in the soils and geology. Throughout several of the GSAs, confident interpretation of the data is further hindered by the close proximity of the existing aviation fuel pipeline, the magnetic response from which saturates the datasets, potentially masking any low magnitude anomalies of archaeological potential, if present.

Nevertheless, generally a variable magnetic background has been recorded throughout the GSAs manifesting in the data as a plethora of discrete areas of magnetic enhancement. These are due to localised variations in the depth and composition of the soils and the bedrock and/or superficial deposits from which they derive. Areas of variation are also caused by differing agricultural activities and ploughing regimes.

Ground conditions were generally good across the GSAs and the data quality is correspondingly good throughout. It is therefore assessed that the results provide a reliable indication of the extent of the sub-surface archaeological remains. The reliability of the results over alluvial and colluvial (Head) deposits, and over glacial sand and gravels is less clear, and detection of some soil-filled features may be hampered by low magnetic contrast in the soils and/or the depth of the superficial deposits. In these instances, some isolated and/or low magnitude features, and localised areas of unenclosed settlement, may not manifest in the data at all.

The anomalies identified by the survey fall into a number of categories according to their origin. These are discussed below with those anomalies with modern, agricultural or geological origins discussed first followed by those anomalies with a possible or probable archaeological cause. The results are summarised in Appendix 1.

#### 4.1 FERROUS ANOMALIES

Ferrous anomalies, characterised as individual 'spikes', are typically caused by ferrous (magnetic) material, either on the ground surface or in the plough-soil. Little importance is normally given to such anomalies, unless there is any supporting evidence for an archaeological interpretation, as modern ferrous debris is common on most sites, often being present as a consequence of manuring or tipping/infilling. Throughout the GSAs, there is no obvious clustering to these ferrous anomalies which might indicate an archaeological

origin. Far more probable is that the 'spike' responses are likely caused by the random distribution of ferrous debris in the upper soil horizons.

The existing aviation fuel pipe has been detected as a high magnitude dipolar linear anomaly across many of the GSAs such as GSA68 (see Illus 24–26), and GSA176–181 (see Illus 96–104). In many cases the magnetic response from this pipe dominates more than half of the 30m corridor. Magnetic disturbance of this type may mask any lower magnitude anomalies of archaeological potential, if present, within the affected area. Several other high magnitude dipolar linear anomalies have also been identified across the GSAs, such as those in GSA198 (see Illus 111–116) and Area 435 (see Illus 144–146). These are caused by buried service pipes.

Localised areas of magnetic disturbance within GSA101 (see Illus 57– 59), GSA180 (see Illus 102–104) and GSA198 (see Illus 111–113) locate former ponds which are depicted on historic Ordnance Survey maps (Old-Maps 2018). The disturbance in the north of GSA87 (see Illus 48–50) corresponds to a chalk pit which is also shown on historic OS maps whereas the larger area of disturbance in the northeast of GSA155 (see Illus 81–83) corresponds to a larger former quarry. The disturbance is caused by magnetic material used to infill the features.

Magnetic disturbance around the field edges is due to ferrous material within or close to the adjacent field boundaries and is of no archaeological interest.

#### 4.2 AGRICULTURAL ANOMALIES

Analysis of historic OS maps (Old-Maps 2018) indicates that the pattern of land division throughout the GSAs has changed little since the publication of the first edition OS maps in the late 19th century with only a small number of boundaries having been removed to create larger fields. These former boundaries manifest in the data as linear anomalies - soil-filled ditches, such as those within GSA84 (see Illus 45–47) or as linear alignments of ferrous anomalies, such as those within GSA159 (see Illus 84–86) which are caused by modern debris within the fill of the ditch or which accumulated at the former field margins.

Closely-spaced linear anomalies, aligned parallel with the extant field boundaries, are due to modern ploughing. No anomalies have been identified in any of the magnetic datasets which are clearly indicative of medieval and/or post medieval ridge and furrow cultivation.

The magnetic background in GSA87 (see Illus 45–50) is notably elevated appearing 'speckled' throughout. This may be due to modern manuring/spreading of magnetically enhanced material. A similarly elevated background is visible throughout GSA196 (see Illus 111–113) and is also thought to be due to agricultural spreading.

#### 4.3 GEOLOGICAL ANOMALIES

Geological anomalies are identified throughout the GSAs. These are mostly due to changes in the depth and composition of the topsoil, or the accumulation of topsoil along the breaks in, or bottom of, slopes. Broader areas of enhanced magnetic response such as those in GSA8 (see Illus 6–8), GSA321–322 (see Illus 138– 140) and GSA445 (see Illus 150–152) correspond to alluvial and river terrace deposits recorded by the British Geological Survey (NERC 2018). The anomalies are caused by variations in the sand, gravel, silt and clay. In these areas, detection of some soil-filled features may be hampered by low (or conversely extremely high) magnetic contrast in the soils and/or the depth of the superficial deposits. In these instances, some isolated and/or low magnitude features, and localised areas of unenclosed settlement, if present, may not manifest in the data at all.

The variable and elevated magnetic background across GSA104– 114 (see Illus 60–68) is more pock-marked in appearance and corresponds to superficial deposits of clay with flints formation, whereas the sinuous bands of enhanced response across GSA154– 157) are caused by variations in the Head superficial deposits.

It can be difficult or impossible to identify any archaeological responses where geological anomalies are dense and/or of a high magnitude.

#### 4.4 POSSIBLE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ANOMALIES

Anomalies interpreted as being of possible archaeological origin are caused by soil-filled features such as pits or ditches or by spreads of magnetically enhanced material within the upper soil horizons. Whilst these anomalies do not manifest in any coherent archaeological pattern, they are either located near to areas of known archaeology, or cannot be satisfactorily interpreted as either modern, agricultural or geological in origin. On this basis, these anomalies are ascribed moderate archaeological potential.

#### 4.5 AREAS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Two distinct areas of archaeological activity (AAA) have been identified and are discussed below.

#### AAA1

AAA1 is located in the south of GSA 159, centred at SU 7145 3662 (see Illus 153–155). It comprises the eastern extent of a sub-rectangular enclosure, aligned north/south and measuring 43m from north to south. No anomalies of clear archaeological potential are visible within the interior of the enclosure although a number of low magnitude discrete anomalies are assessed as being potentially archaeological in origin, perhaps being due to pits.

#### AAA2

AAA2 is located in an elevated position in the southwest of GSA206, centred at SU 7736 4455 (see Illus 156–158). It comprises the northwestern extent of a ring-ditch, probably a barrow, measuring 20m in diameter. High magnitude discrete anomalies within the interior of the ring-ditch may be due to pits.

#### 5 CONCLUSION

The survey has successfully evaluated the geophysical survey area and has identified two distinct, localised areas of archaeological activity comprising a sub-rectangular enclosure and a ring-ditch. These areas are assessed as of high archaeological potential. The survey has further advanced knowledge of the archaeological potential along the proposed pipeline, although there remain sections where survey was not possible, either due to current land use or access issues. Several other areas are identified throughout the Geophysical Survey Areas where anomalies of possible archaeological potential have also been identified. In these areas it has not been possible to give a definite interpretation due to the fragmented nature of the anomalies combined with the narrow corridor width and magnetic interference from the existing aviation fuel pipe.

#### 6 **REFERENCES**

- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2016 Standard and guidance for archaeological geophysical survey (Reading) http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/ CIfAS%26GGeophysics\_2.pdf accessed 6 November 2018
- Europae Archaeologia Consilium (EAC) 2015 *AC Guidelines for the Use of Geophysics in Archaeology: Questions to Ask and Points to Consider* (Namur, Belgium) <u>https://historicengland.org.</u> <u>uk/images-books/publications/eac-guidelines-for-use-of-</u> <u>geophysics-in-archaeology/</u> accessed 6 November 2018

- Gaffney C & Gater J (2003) *Revealing the Buried Past: Geophysics for Archaeologists Stroud*
- Jacobs 2018 Southampton to London Pipeline Project; Invitation to Tender – Archaeological Geophysical Survey Contact, Part 2 – Written Scheme of Investigation [unpublished client document] Jacobs UK Ltd Ref B2324300-JAC-000-ENV-REP-000064
- Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) 2018 National Planning Policy Framework <u>https://assets.</u> publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/ <u>uploads/attachment\_data/file/740441/National\_Planning\_</u> Policy\_Framework\_web\_accessible\_version.pdf accessed 13 November 2018
- Natural Environment Research Council (NERC) 2018 *British Geological Survey* <u>http://www.bgs.ac.uk/</u> accessed 6 November 2018
- Old-Maps 2018 <u>http://www.old-maps.co.uk</u> accessed 20 November 2018











ILLUS 6 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; GSA6, GSA7 & GSA8



ILLUS 7 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; GSA6, GSA7 & GSA8



ILLUS 8 Interpretation of magnetometer data; GSA6, GSA7 & GSA8





ILLUS 10 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; GSA30







ILLUS 12 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; GSA30, GSA31 & GSA32





ILLUS 13 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; GSA30, GSA31 & GSA32





ILLUS 14 Interpretation of magnetometer data; GSA30, GSA31 & GSA32



ILLUS 15 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; GSA45 & GSA46


ILLUS 16 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; GSA45 & GSA46



ILLUS 17 Interpretation of magnetometer data; GSA45 & GSA46











ILLUS 21 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; GSA57, GSA58 & GSA61



ILLUS 22 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; GSA57, GSA58 & GSA61



ILLUS 23 Interpretation of magnetometer data; GSA57, GSA58 & GSA61



ILLUS 24 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; GSA67 & GSA68



ILLUS 25 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; GSA67 & GSA68



ILLUS 26 Interpretation of magnetometer data; GSA67 & GSA68





ILLUS 28 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; GSA68 & GSA69



ILLUS 29 Interpretation of magnetometer data; GSA68 & GSA69







ILLUS 32 Interpretation of magnetometer data; GSA70, GSA71, GSA72 & GSA73















ILLUS 36 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; GSA74



ILLUS 37 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; GSA74



ILLUS 38 Interpretation of magnetometer data; GSA74



ILLUS 39 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; GSA75 & GSA76



ILLUS 40 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; GSA75 & GSA76











ILLUS 45 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; GSA81, GSA82, GSA83, GSA84 & GSA87



ILLUS 46 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; GSA81, GSA82, GSA83, GSA84 & GSA87





ILLUS 48 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; GSA83, GSA87 & GSA88



ILLUS 49 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; GSA83, GSA87 & GSA88



ILLUS 50 Interpretation of magnetometer data; GSA83, GSA87 & GSA88








ILLUS 54 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; GSA96, GSA97, GSA98 & GSA99

geophysical survey area







ILLUS 56 Interpretation of magnetometer data; GSA96, GSA97, GSA98 & GSA99







ILLUS 59 Interpretation of magnetometer data; GSA100 & GSA101



ILLUS 60 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; GSA104 & GSA105



ILLUS 61 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; GSA104 & GSA105



ILLUS 62 Interpretation of magnetometer data; GSA104 & GSA105















ILLUS 67 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; GSA114



















ILLUS 72 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; GSA119



ILLUS 73 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; GSA119



ILLUS 74 Interpretation of magnetometer data; GSA119





ILLUS 75 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; GSA151, GSA152 & GSA153





ILLUS 76 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; GSA151, GSA152 & GSA153





ILLUS 77 Interpretation of magnetometer data; GSA151, GSA152 & GSA153



ILLUS 78 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; GSA153, GSA154 & GSA155





ILLUS 80 Interpretation of magnetometer data; GSA153, GSA154 & GSA155



ILLUS 81 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; GSA155, GSA156 & GSA157





ILLUS 83 Interpretation of magnetometer data; GSA155, GSA156 & GSA157



ILLUS 84 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; GSA157 & GSA159



ILLUS 85 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; GSA157 & GSA159



ILLUS 86 Interpretation of magnetometer data; GSA157 & GSA159














ILLUS 93 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; GSA173 & GSA174



ILLUS 94 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; GSA173 & GSA174



ILLUS 95 Interpretation of magnetometer data; GSA173 & GSA174



ILLUS 96 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; GSA174 & GSA176



ILLUS 97 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; GSA174 & GSA176



ILLUS 98 Interpretation of magnetometer data; GSA174 & GSA176



ILLUS 99 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; GSA176, GSA177, GSA178 & GSA179







ILLUS 102 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; GSA179, GSA180 & GSA181



ILLUS 103 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; GSA179, GSA180 & GSA181



ILLUS 104 Interpretation of magnetometer data; GSA179, GSA180 & GSA181



ILLUS 105 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; GSA188, GSA189 & GSA190







ILLUS 107 Interpretation of magnetometer data; GSA188, GSA189 & GSA190









ILLUS 109 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; GSA193, GSA194 & GSA195





ILLUS 110 Interpretation of magnetometer data; GSA193, GSA194 & GSA195





ILLUS 112 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; GSA195, GSA196, GSA197 & GSA198



ILLUS 113 Interpretation of magnetometer data; GSA195, GSA196, GSA197 & GSA198



ILLUS 114 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; GSA198



ILLUS 115 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; GSA198



ILLUS 116 Interpretation of magnetometer data; GSA198



ILLUS 117 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; GSA201



ILLUS 118 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; GSA201



ILLUS 119 Interpretation of magnetometer data; GSA201




















ILLUS 125 Interpretation of magnetometer data; GSA206, GSA207 & GSA208



ILLUS 126 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; GSA208, GSA209, GSA210 & GSA211



ILLUS 127 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; GSA208, GSA209, GSA210 & GSA211



ILLUS 128 Interpretation of magnetometer data; GSA208, GSA209, GSA210 & GSA211









ILLUS 132 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; GSA245, GSA246 & GSA247



ILLUS 133 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; GSA245, GSA246 & GSA247





ILLUS 135 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; GSA248, GSA250, GSA251 & GSA253



ILLUS 136 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; GSA248, GSA250, GSA251 & GSA253



ILLUS 137 Interpretation of magnetometer data; GSA248, GSA250, GSA251 & GSA253



ILLUS 138 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; GSA321 & GSA322



ILLUS 139 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; GSA321 & GSA322



ILLUS 140 Interpretation of magnetometer data; GSA321 & GSA322



ILLUS 141 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; GSA386







ILLUS 143 Interpretation of magnetometer data; GSA386



ILLUS 144 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; GSA435



ILLUS 145 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; GSA435



ILLUS 146 Interpretation of magnetometer data; GSA435



ILLUS 147 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; GSA434, GSA442, GSA443 & GSA444



ILLUS 148 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; GSA434, GSA442, GSA443 & GSA444



ILLUS 149 Interpretation of magnetometer data; GSA434, GSA442, GSA443 & GSA444





ILLUS 150 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; GSA444 & GSA445









ILLUS 152 Interpretation of magnetometer data; GSA444 & GSA445



ILLUS 153 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; AAA1



ILLUS 154 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; AAA1



ILLUS 155 Interpretation of magnetometer data; AAA1





ILLUS 157 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; AAA2



ILLUS 158 Interpretation of magnetometer data; AAA2

## 7 APPENDICES

## APPENDIX 1 PRIORITY GSAS AND SUMMARY INTERPRETATIONS

| SURVEY<br>AREA | M2    | GEOLOGY   | REASON FOR SURVEY   | SUMMARY INTERPRETATION OF GEOPHYSICAL ANOMALIES  |
|----------------|-------|---|---|--|
| 6              | 5022  | Superficial: n/a  | Prehistoric flint tools and pot<br>recovered during pipe line<br>construction WB                        | No anomalies of definite archaeological potential. Broad anomaly interpreted as possibly archaeological in origin. North/south pipe in west of GSA. North/south ploughing trends.        |
|                |       | Bedrock: Wittering Formation -<br>Clay, Silt and Sand           |   |  |
| 7              | 698   | Superficial: River Terrace<br>Deposits, 3 - Sand and Gravel     | Med agricultural (farmstead, mill,<br>barn) remains adjacent to proposed<br>works                       | No anomalies of any archaeological potential. East/west pipe in south of GSA. Southwest corner dominated by modern magnetic disturbance.   |
|                |       | Bedrock: Wittering Formation -<br>Clay, Silt and Sand           |   |  |
| 8              | 11608 | Superficial: River Terrace<br>Deposits, 3 - Sand and Gravel     | Med agricultural (farmstead, mill,<br>barn) remains adjacent to proposed<br>works                       | No anomalies of any archaeological potential. Data dominated by magnetic disturbance from alluvial deposits. Ploughing trends in southwest   |
|                |       | Bedrock: Wittering Formation -<br>Clay, Silt and Sand           |   |  |
| 30             | 13722 | Superficial: n/a  | Med/post-med field systems<br>recorded by NMP from aerials<br>adjacent to red line of proposed<br>works | No anomalies of any archaeological potential. Northwestern half of<br>survey corridor dominated by magnetic interference from adjacent<br>pipe.  |
|                |       | Bedrock: London Clay<br>Formation - clay, silt and sand         |   |  |
| 31             | 5599  | Superficial: n/a  | Med/post-med field systems<br>recorded by NMP from aerials<br>adjacent to red line of proposed<br>works | No anomalies of any archaeological potential. Northwestern half of<br>survey corridor dominated by magnetic interference from adjacent<br>pipe.  |
|                |       | Bedrock: London Clay<br>Formation - clay, silt and sand         |   |  |
| 32             | 6017  | Superficial: n/a  | Med/post-med field systems<br>recorded by NMP from aerials<br>adjacent to red line of proposed<br>works | No anomalies of any archaeological potential. Northwestern half of<br>survey corridor dominated by magnetic interference from adjacent<br>pipe.  |
|                |       | Bedrock: London Clay<br>Formation - clay, silt and sand         |   |  |
| 45             | 6149  | Superficial: n/a  | Celtic field systems recorded by<br>NMP from aerials adjacent to red<br>line of proposed works          | No anomalies of any archaeological potential. GSA dominated by magnetic interference from existing pipe and surrounding field boundaries.  |
|                |       | Bedrock: Tarrant Chalk Member<br>- Chalk                        |   |  |
| 46             | 3957  | Superficial: n/a  | Celtic field systems recorded by<br>NMP from aerials adjacent to red<br>line of proposed works          | No anomalies of any archaeological potential. GSA dominated by magnetic interference from existing pipe and surrounding field boundaries.  |
|                |       | Bedrock: Tarrant Chalk Member<br>- Chalk                        |   |  |
| 55             | 8077  | Superficial: n/a  | Celtic field systems recorded by<br>NMP from aerials within red line of<br>proposed works               | No anomalies of any archaeological potential. Former field boundary and two buried pipes in south of GSA.  |
|                |       | Bedrock: Newhaven Chalk<br>Formation - Chalk                    |   |  |
| 57             | 3394  | Superficial: n/a  | Celtic field systems recorded by<br>NMP from aerials within red line of<br>proposed works               | No anomalies of any archaeological potential. Modern ploughing trends throughout.  |
|                |       | Bedrock: Seaford Chalk<br>Formation - Chalk                     |   |  |
| 58             | 12306 | Superficial: n/a  | Celtic field systems recorded by<br>NMP from aerials within red line of<br>proposed works               | No anomalies of definite archaeological potential. Several linear<br>and curvilinear anomalies identified as of possible archaeological<br>potential. Modern ploughing trends throughout |
|                |       | Bedrock: Seaford Chalk<br>Formation - Chalk                     |   |  |
| 61             | 7182  | Superficial: n/a<br>Bedrock: Seaford Chalk<br>Formation - Chalk | Celtic field systems recorded by<br>NMP from aerials within red line of<br>proposed works               | No anomalies of any archaeological potential. Modern ploughing trends throughout.  |
| 67             | 20168 | Superficial: n/a  | Celtic field systems recorded by<br>NMP from aerials within red line of<br>proposed works               | No anomalies of any archaeological potential. Broad sinuous anomalies thought to be due to superficial deposits.   |
|                |       | Bedrock: Seaford Chalk<br>Formation - Chalk                     |   |  |
| 68             | 24548 | Superficial: Head – Diamicton                                   | Lynchets recorded by NMP from<br>aerials are adjacent to proposed<br>works                              | No anomalies of any archaeological potential. Data dominated<br>by magnetic interference from existing pipe. Curvilinear anomaly<br>northwest of pipe caused by extant field boundary.   |
|                |       | Bedrock: Lewes Nodular Chalk<br>Formation - Chalk               |   |  |
| SURVEY<br>AREA | M2    | GEOLOGY  | REASON FOR SURVEY  | SUMMARY INTERPRETATION OF GEOPHYSICAL ANOMALIES  |
|----------------|-------|--|--|--|
| 69             | 15390 | Superficial: Head – Diamicton<br>Bedrock: Lewes Nodular Chalk<br>Formation - Chalk                     | Med/post-med field boundaries<br>recorded by NMP from aerials, and<br>adjacent to scheduled monument:<br>Lomer, deserted medieval<br>settlement 1001797  | No anomalies of any archaeological potential. Data dominated by magnetic interference from existing pipe.  |
| 70             | 7127  | Superficial: Head – Diamicton<br>Bedrock: Lewes Nodular Chalk<br>Formation - Chalk                     | Not currently prioritised but located<br>in an area of med/post-med field<br>boundaries recorded by NMP from<br>aerials, and adjacent to scheduled<br>monument: Lomer, deserted<br>medieval settlement 1001798 | No anomalies of any archaeological potential. Data dominated<br>by magnetic interference from existing pipe and extant field<br>boundaries.  |
| 71             | 8653  | Superficial: n/a<br>Bedrock: Seaford Chalk<br>Formation - Chalk  | Not currently prioritised but located<br>in an area of med/post-med field<br>systems recorded by NMP from<br>aerials, and adjacent to scheduled<br>monument: Lomer, deserted<br>medieval settlement 1001798    | No anomalies of definite archaeological potential. Linear and<br>rectilinear anomalies, oblique to extant and historical field<br>boundaries, are identified as of possible archaeological potential,<br>possibly being due to infilled ditches. Other anomalies include<br>magnetic disturbance from the existing pipe and modern ploughing<br>trends throughout. |
| 72             | 7541  | Superficial: n/a<br>Bedrock: Seaford Chalk<br>Formation - Chalk  | Not currently prioritised but located<br>in an area of med/post-med field<br>systems recorded by NMP from<br>aerials, and adjacent to scheduled<br>monument: Lomer, deserted<br>medieval settlement 1001799    | No anomalies of definite archaeological potential. Curvilinear<br>anomaly interpreted as of possible archaeological potential. Other<br>anomalies include magnetic disturbance from the existing pipe and<br>surrounding field boundaries.   |
| 73             | 25450 | Superficial: n/a<br>Bedrock: Seaford Chalk<br>Formation - Chalk  | Post-med field boundaries<br>recorded by NMP from aerials<br>within red line of proposed works   | No anomalies of definite archaeological potential. Isolated discrete<br>pit-type anomaly in southwest. Data dominated by magnetic<br>interference from existing pipe. Modern ploughing trends<br>throughout.   |
| 74             | 20844 | Superficial: Head – Diamicton<br>Bedrock: Seaford Chalk<br>Formation - Chalk                           | Unknown age field boundaries<br>recorded by NMP from aerials<br>within red line of proposed works  | No anomalies of definite archaeological potential. Isolated<br>fragmented curvilinear trend interpreted as of possible<br>archaeological potential. Data dominated by magnetic interference<br>from existing pipe. Modern ploughing trends throughout.   |
| 75             | 8061  | Superficial: Clay-With-Flints<br>Formation – Diamicton<br>Bedrock: Newhaven Chalk<br>Formation - Chalk | Unknown age field boundaries<br>recorded by NMP from aerials<br>within red line of proposed works  | No anomalies of any archaeological potential.  |
| 76             | 12384 | Superficial: Clay-With-Flints<br>Formation – Diamicton<br>Bedrock: Newhaven Chalk<br>Formation - Chalk | Unknown age field boundaries<br>recorded by NMP from aerials<br>within red line of proposed works  | No anomalies of any archaeological potential.  |
| 78             | 12576 | Superficial: Clay-With-Flints<br>Formation – Diamicton<br>Bedrock: Newhaven Chalk<br>Formation - Chalk | Post-med circular pits recorded by<br>NMP from aerials adjacent to red<br>line of proposed works   | No anomalies of definite archaeological potential. Three large circular<br>pit-type anomalies identified as of possible archaeological potential.<br>Modern ploughing trends throughout.   |
| 79             | 10141 | Superficial: Clay-With-Flints<br>Formation – Diamicton<br>Bedrock: Newhaven Chalk<br>Formation - Chalk | Post-med circular pits recorded by<br>NMP from aerials adjacent to red<br>line of proposed works   | No anomalies of definite archaeological potential. Four large<br>circular pit-type anomalies and a possible infilled ditch identified<br>as of possible archaeological potential. Modern ploughing trends<br>throughout.   |
| 80             | 13600 | Superficial: Clay-With-Flints<br>Formation – Diamicton<br>Bedrock: Newhaven Chalk<br>Formation - Chalk | Post-med circular pits recorded by<br>NMP from aerials adjacent to red<br>line of proposed works   | No anomalies of definite archaeological potential. Three large circular<br>pit-type anomalies identified as of possible archaeological potential.<br>Modern ploughing trends throughout.   |
| 81             | 12134 | Superficial: n/a<br>Bedrock: Newhaven Chalk<br>Formation - Chalk                                       | Bronze age field system of<br>Brockwood Park recorded by WCC   | No anomalies of any archaeological potential against a variable<br>magnetic background. Numerous anomalies thought to be<br>geological in origin.  |

| SURVEY<br>AREA | M2   | GEOLOGY  | REASON FOR SURVEY  | SUMMARY INTERPRETATION OF GEOPHYSICAL ANOMALIES  |
|----------------|--|--|--|--|
| 82             | 2097   | Superficial: Head – Diamicton                          | Bronze age field system of   | No anomalies of any archaeological potential.  |
|                | Bedrock: Newhaven Chalk<br>Formation - Chalk | Brockwood Park recorded by WCC                         |  |  |
| 83             | 36662  | Superficial: Head, 1 –<br>Diamicton                    | Med/post-med field systems<br>recorded by NMP from aerials                                       | No anomalies of definite archaeological potential. Two large circular pit-type anomalies in southwest identified as of possible        |
|                |  | Bedrock: Newhaven Chalk<br>Formation - Chalk           | within redline of proposed works   | archaeological potential. Other anomalies include geological striations and modern ploughing trends.                                   |
| 84             | 10178  | Superficial: n/a                                       | Med/post-med field systems   | No anomalies of any archaeological potential. Linear anomalies   |
|                |  | Bedrock: Newhaven Chalk<br>Formation - Chalk           | within redline of proposed works   | caused by former field boundaries and ploughing trends.  |
| 87             | 23574  | Superficial: Clay-With-Flints<br>Formation – Diamicton | Med/post-med field systems<br>recorded by NMP from aerials                                       | No anomalies of definite archaeological potential. Two parallel<br>linear anomalies in south interpreted as of possible archaeological |
|                |  | Bedrock: Newhaven Chalk<br>Formation - Chalk           | within redine of proposed works  | result of modern manuring. East/west service pipe towards north.   |
| 88             | 8458   | Superficial: n/a                                       | Med/post-med field systems   | No anomalies of any archaeological potential. Existing north/east/   |
|                |  | Bedrock: Newhaven Chalk<br>Formation - Chalk           | adjacent to redline of proposed<br>works   | soutn/west pipe in north.  |
| 94             | 18868  | Superficial: head – diamicton                          | Neolithic gravel pit, Bronze age   | No anomalies of any archaeological potential. Existing pipe in north.  |
|                | Bedrock: Sea<br>Formation -                  | Bedrock: Seaford Chalk<br>Formation - Chalk            | barrows, post-med field systems,<br>proximity to Bramdean Roman villa<br>1001880                 |  |
| 95             | 20365  | Superficial: n/a                                       | Neolithic gravel pit, Bronze age   | No anomalies of any archaeological potential. Existing pipe in north.  |
|                | Bedrock: Seaford Chalk<br>Formation - Chalk  | Bedrock: Seaford Chalk<br>Formation - Chalk            | barrows, post-med field systems,<br>proximity to Bramdean Roman villa<br>1001881                 |  |
| 96             | 2917   | Superficial: head – diamicton                          | Med/post-med field systems   | No anomalies of any archaeological potential. Data dominated by  |
|                |  | Bedrock: Seaford Chalk<br>Formation - Chalk            | recorded by NMP from aerials<br>adjacent to redline of proposed<br>works                         | magnetic disturbance from existing pipe and surrounding field boundaries.  |
| 97             | 6554   | Superficial: head – diamicton                          | Med/post-med field systems   | No anomalies of any archaeological potential. Data dominated by  |
|                |  | Bedrock: Seaford Chalk<br>Formation - Chalk            | recorded by NMP from aerials<br>adjacent to redline of proposed<br>works                         | magnetic disturbance from existing pipe.   |
| 98             | 19359  | Superficial: head – diamicton                          | Unknown age field systems  | No anomalies of definite archaeological potential. North/south linear  |
|                |  | Bedrock: Seaford Chalk<br>Formation - Chalk            | recorded by NMP from aerials within red line of proposed works                                   | anomaly in southwest interpreted as of possible archaeological potential. Three service pipes within south-west.                       |
| 99             | 1098   | Superficial: head – diamicton                          | Unknown age field systems  | No anomalies of any archaeological potential.  |
|                |  | Bedrock: Seaford Chalk<br>Formation - Chalk            | recorded by NMP from aerials within red line of proposed works                                   |  |
| 100            | 13104  | Superficial: head, 1 – diamicton                       | Unknown age field systems<br>recorded by NMP from aerials<br>within red line of proposed works   | No anomalies of any archaeological potential. Four service pipes and geological variation throughout.                                  |
|                |  | Bedrock: Seaford Chalk<br>Formation - Chalk            |  |  |
| 101            | 9539   | Superficial: head – diamicton                          | Post-med circular pits recorded by<br>NMP from aerials adjacent to red<br>line of proposed works | No anomalies of any archaeological potential. Infilled pond  |
|                |  | Bedrock: Seaford Chalk<br>Formation - Chalk            |  | in southwest. Curvilinear anomalies due to geological and topographical variation.   |
| 104            | 11828  | Superficial: clay-with-flints<br>Formation – diamicton | Unknown age field systems<br>recorded by HCC adjacent to   | No anomalies of any archaeological potential. Anomalies due to geological variation throughout.  |
|                |  | Bedrock: Newhaven Chalk<br>Formation - Chalk           | realine of proposed works  |  |

| SURVEY<br>AREA | M2                                    | GEOLOGY   | REASON FOR SURVEY   | SUMMARY INTERPRETATION OF GEOPHYSICAL ANOMALIES  |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| 105            | 25513                                 | Superficial: clay-with-flints<br>Formation – diamicton                      | Unknown age field systems recorded by HCC adjacent to   | No anomalies of definite archaeological potential. Anomalies probably due to geological variation throughout.  |
|                |                                       | Bedrock: Newhaven Chalk<br>Formation - Chalk                                | redline of proposed works   |  |
| 106            | 8135                                  | Superficial: clay-with-flints<br>Formation – diamicton                      | Med farm - Merryfield Farm<br>recorded by HCC ID41437 adjacent  | No anomalies of definite archaeological potential. Anomalies due to geological variation throughout. North/south service in north.   |
|                |                                       | Bedrock: Newhaven Chalk<br>Formation - Chalk                                | to proposed redime works  |  |
| 107            | 7723                                  | Superficial: clay-with-flints<br>Formation – diamicton                      | Med farm - Merryfield Farm<br>recorded by HCC ID41437 adjacent  | No anomalies of archaeological potential. Anomalies probably due to geological variation throughout.   |
|                |                                       | Bedrock: Newhaven Chalk<br>Formation - Chalk                                | to proposed redime works  |  |
| 114            | 31331                                 | Superficial: clay-with-flints<br>Formation – diamicton                      | Rectangular enclosure recorded<br>by HCC adjacent to redline of   | No anomalies of archaeological potential. Extremely variable magnetic background throughout. Existing pipe in north.   |
|                |                                       | Bedrock: Newhaven Chalk<br>Formation - Chalk                                | proposea works  |  |
| 119            | 5940                                  | Superficial: clay-with-flints<br>Formation – diamicton                      | Med farm - Kiteway Farm ID 39220<br>recorded by HCC adjacent to   | No anomalies of archaeological potential. Dataset dominated by<br>magnetic disturbance from existing pipe.   |
|                |                                       | Bedrock: Newhaven Chalk<br>Formation - Chalk                                | redline of proposed works   |  |
| 151            | 12434                                 | Superficial: clay-with-flints<br>Formation – diamicton                      | Worked and burnt flint findspot<br>recovered as part of 1977 East<br>Hampshire Survey recorded by HCC<br>adjacent to redline of proposed<br>works | No anomalies of archaeological potential. Dataset dominated by magnetic disturbance from existing pipe.  |
|                | Bedrock: new pit<br>Formation - Chalk | Bedrock: new pit Chalk<br>Formation - Chalk                                 |   |  |
| 152            | 11518                                 | Superficial: clay-with-flints<br>Formation – diamicton                      | Worked and burnt flint findspot<br>recovered as part of 1977 East<br>Hampshire Survey recorded by HCC   | No anomalies of archaeological potential. Pipe in west and broad band of geological variation in the east.   |
|                |                                       | Bedrock: new pit Chalk<br>Formation - Chalk                                 | adjacent to redline of proposed works   |  |
| 153            | 17040                                 | Superficial: n/a  | Worked and burnt flint findspot   | No anomalies of archaeological potential. Identified anomalies due<br>to geological variation and force is contamination of the upper soil   |
|                |                                       | Bedrock: Holywell Nodular<br>Chalk Formation - Chalk                        | Hampshire Survey recorded by HCC<br>adjacent to redline of proposed<br>works  | horizons.  |
| 154            | 9948                                  | Superficial: Head, 1 - Clay, Silt,<br>Sand and Gravel                       | Worked and burnt flint findspot<br>recovered as part of 1977 East   | No anomalies of archaeological potential. Identified anomalies due<br>to geological variation and ferrous contamination of the upper soil  |
|                |                                       | Bedrock: Zig Zag Chalk<br>Formation - Chalk                                 | Hampshire Survey recorded by HCC<br>adjacent to redline of proposed<br>works. Prehistoric, Roman, med and<br>post-med pot also recovered          | norizons.  |
| 155            | 14754                                 | Superficial: Head, 1 - Clay, Silt,<br>Sand and Gravel                       | Bronze age pot and pit ID 39076<br>recorded by HCC adjacent to<br>redline of proposed works   | No anomalies of archaeological potential. Broad area magnetic disturbance in the northeast caused by infilled quarry. Other anomalies due to geological variation and ferrous contamination of the upper soil horizons.                          |
|                |                                       | Bedrock: Zig Zag Chalk<br>Formation - Chalk                                 |   |  |
| 156            | 13560                                 | Superficial: Clay-with-flints<br>Formation - Clay, Silt, Sand and<br>Gravel | Trackway ID 62912 recorded by<br>HCC from aerial photographs<br>adjacent to redline of proposed<br>works  | No anomalies of definite archaeological potential. Isolated curvilinear<br>anomaly identified as of possible archaeological potential but a<br>geological origin equally plausible. Anomalies due to localised<br>geological variation elsewhere |
|                |                                       | Bedrock: Zig Zag Chalk<br>Formation - Chalk                                 | VV IVVS   |  |
| 157            | 20141                                 | Superficial: n/a  | Unknown age cropmarks recorded<br>by HCC adjacent to redline of<br>proposed works   | No anomalies of any archaeological potential. Sinuous anomalies in the west due to superficial deposits.   |
|                |                                       | Bedrock: West Melbury Marly<br>Chalk Formation - Chalk                      |   |  |

| SURVEY<br>AREA | M2    | GEOLOGY   | REASON FOR SURVEY   | SUMMARY INTERPRETATION OF GEOPHYSICAL ANOMALIES   |
|----------------|-------|---|---|---|
| 159            | 23383 | Superficial: n/a  | Unknown age cropmarks recorded  | AAA1 within south comprising the eastern extent of a sub-   |
|                |       | Bedrock: West Melbury Marly<br>Chalk Formation - Chalk                        | by HCC within redline of proposed works   | rectangular enclosure.  |
| 160            | 5894  | Superficial: n/a  | Not currently prioritised but   | No anomalies of any archaeological potential. North of dataset  |
|                |       | Bedrock: West Melbury Marly<br>Chalk Formation - Chalk                        | by HCC adjacent to redline of proposed works  | dominated by magnetic interference from existing pipe.  |
| 163            | 11062 | Superficial: n/a  | Roman pot and rubbish   | No anomalies of any archaeological potential. North of dataset  |
|                |       | Bedrock: West Melbury Marly<br>Chalk Formation - Chalk                        | pits discovered during pipe<br>construction and as part of the East<br>Hampshire Survey recorded by HCC<br>adjacent and within the redline of<br>proposed works | dominated by magnetic interference from existing pipe.  |
| 165            | 5161  | Superficial: n/a  | Roman pot and rubbish   | No anomalies of any archaeological potential.   |
|                |       | Bedrock: West Melbury Marly<br>Chalk Formation - Chalk                        | pits discovered during pipe<br>construction and as part of the East<br>Hampshire Survey recorded by HCC<br>adjacent and within the redline of<br>proposed works |   |
| 166            | 12074 | Superficial: n/a  | Roman pot and rubbish   | No anomalies of any archaeological potential.   |
|                |       | Bedrock: West Melbury Marly<br>Chalk Formation - Chalk                        | construction and as part of the East<br>Hampshire Survey recorded by HCC<br>adjacent and within the redline of<br>proposed works                                |   |
| 173            | 20830 | Superficial: n/a  | Unknown age cropmarks recorded  | No anomalies of any archaeological potential. Dipolar linear  |
|                |       | Bedrock: Upper Greensand<br>Formation - Calcareous<br>Sandstone and Siltstone | works   | anormalies locating buried service pipes.   |
| 174            | 17541 | Superficial: n/a  | Unknown age cropmarks recorded  | No anomalies of definite archaeological potential. Parallel linear  |
|                |       | Bedrock: West Melbury Marly<br>Chalk Formation - Chalk                        | by HCC within realine of proposea<br>works  | boundary identified in the south.   |
| 176            | 13445 | Superficial: n/a  | Med Monk Wood manorial  | No anomalies of any archaeological potential. Southeast of dataset  |
|                |       | Bedrock: Zig Zag Chalk<br>Formation - Chalk                                   | adjacent to redline of proposed<br>works. Worked and burnt flint also<br>found in the vicinity  | dominated by magnetic interference norm existing pipe.  |
| 177            | 8783  | Superficial: n/a  | Med Monk Wood manorial  | No anomalies of any archaeological potential. Southeast of dataset  |
|                |       | Bedrock: Zig Zag Chalk<br>Formation - Chalk                                   | adjacent to redine of proposed<br>works. Worked and burnt flint also<br>found in the vicinity   | dominated by magnetic interference from existing pipe.  |
| 178            | 1851  | Superficial: n/a  | Med Monk Wood manorial  | No anomalies of any archaeological potential. Southeast of dataset  |
|                |       | Bedrock: Zig Zag Chalk<br>Formation - Chalk                                   | adjacent to redline of proposed<br>works. Worked and burnt flint also<br>found in the vicinity  | dominated by magnetic interference from existing pipe.  |
| 179            | 8621  | Superficial: n/a  | Scheduled monument Cuckoo's   | No anomalies of definite archaeological potential. Northwest/   |
|                |       | Bedrock: Zig Zag Chalk<br>Formation - Chalk                                   | lies to the north of this area  | dataset dominated by magnetic interference from existing pipe.  |
| 180            | 21295 | Superficial: n/a  | Roman road Silchester to<br>Chichester recorded by HCC runs   | No anomalies of any archaeological potential. Southeast of dataset<br>dominated by magnetic interference from existing pine |
|                |       | Bedrock: West Melbury Marly<br>Chalk Formation - Chalk                        | through redline of proposed works.<br>Scheduled monument Cuckoo's<br>Corner Roman settlement 1001787<br>lies to the north of this area                          |   |

| SURVEY<br>AREA | M2   | GEOLOGY   | REASON FOR SURVEY  | SUMMARY INTERPRETATION OF GEOPHYSICAL ANOMALIES   |
|----------------|--|---|--|---|
| 181            | 5109   | Superficial: n/a  | Scheduled monument Cuckoo's  | No anomalies of any archaeological potential. Southeast of dataset  |
|                | Bedrock: West Melbury Marly<br>Chalk Formation - Chalk |   | Corner Roman settlement 1001787<br>lies to the north of this area  | dominated by magnetic interference from existing pipe.  |
| 188            | 7334   | Superficial: river terrace<br>deposits, 2 - sand and gravel   | Roman pot recovered during construction of the pipeline  | No anomalies of any archaeological potential. Existing pipe within south of dataset.                                  |
|                |  | Bedrock: west Melbury Marly<br>Chalk Formation - Chalk  | the redline of proposed works.<br>Unknown age crop marks also<br>within this area  |   |
| 189            | 6241   | Superficial: n/a  | Roman pot recovered during   | No anomalies of any archaeological potential.   |
|                |  | Bedrock: Upper Greensand<br>Formation - Calcareous<br>Sandstone and Siltstone                               | recorded by HCC adjacent within<br>the redline of proposed works.<br>Unknown age crop marks also<br>within this area       |   |
| 190            | 778  | Superficial: n/a  | Scheduled monument Cuckoo's  | No anomalies of any archaeological potential.   |
|                |  | Bedrock: Upper Greensand<br>Formation - Calcareous<br>Sandstone and Siltstone                               | lies to the west of this area  |   |
| 193            | 16684  | Superficial: River Terrace<br>Deposits, 2 - Sand and Gravel   | Scheduled monument Cuckoo's<br>Corner Roman settlement 1001787   | No anomalies of any archaeological potential.   |
|                |  | Bedrock: West Melbury Marly<br>Chalk Formation - Chalk  | lies to the west of this area  |   |
| 194            | 7682   | Superficial: River Terrace<br>Deposits, 2 - Sand and Gravel   | Scheduled monument Cuckoo's<br>Corner Roman settlement 1001787   | No anomalies of any archaeological potential. North of dataset dominated by magnetic interference from existing pipe. |
|                |  | Bedrock: West Melbury Marly<br>Chalk Formation - Chalk  | lies to the west of this area  |   |
| 195            | 7020   | Superficial: n/a  | Scheduled monument Cuckoo's  | No anomalies of any archaeological potential. North of dataset  |
|                |  | Bedrock: West Melbury Marly<br>Chalk Formation - Chalk  | lies to the west of this area  | dominated by magnetic interference from existing pipe.  |
| 196            | 5168   | Superficial: n/a  | Scheduled monument Cuckoo's  | No anomalies of any archaeological potential. Magnetic disturbance  |
|                |  | Bedrock: West Melbury Marly<br>Chalk Formation - Chalk  | lies to the west of this area  |   |
| 197            | 5572   | Superficial: n/a  | Unknown age cropmarks recorded   | No anomalies of any archaeological potential. Series of ploughing   |
|                |  | Bedrock: West Melbury Marly<br>Chalk Formation - Chalk  | works  | existing pipe.  |
| 198            | 37522  | Superficial: n/a  | Unknown age cropmarks recorded   | No anomalies of any archaeological potential. Dataset dominated by  |
|                |  | Bedrock: Upper Greensand<br>Formation - Calcareous<br>Sandstone and Siltstone                               | works. Adjacent to Froyle (Upper)<br>HCC conservation area - possible<br>Roman archaeology discovered<br>during evaluation | magnetic interierence from existing pipe.   |
| 201            | 14915  | Superficial: n/a  | Unknown age cropmarks recorded   | No anomalies of any archaeological potential. North of dataset  |
|                |  | Bedrock: Upper Greensand<br>Formation - Calcareous<br>Sandstone and Siltstone                               | by HCC within realine of proposed<br>works   | dominated by magnetic interference from existing pipe.  |
| 203            | 7163   | Superficial: n/a  | Roman cremation urns 17022 and   | No anomalies of any archaeological potential. Dataset dominated by  |
|                |  | Bedrock: Upper Greensand<br>Formation - Calcareous<br>Sandstone and Siltstone                               | site of Roman villa 17044 recorded<br>adjacent to redline of proposed<br>works   | magnetic interference from existing pipe.   |
| 204            | 8862   | Superficial: n/a  | Roman cremation urns 17022 and   | No anomalies of any archaeological potential. Dataset dominated   |
|                |  | Bedrock: West Melbury<br>Marly Chalk Formation and<br>Zig Zag Chalk Formation<br>(undifferentiated) - Chalk | site of Koman Villa 17044 recorded<br>adjacent to redline of proposed<br>works   | by magnetic interference from existing pipe. Former field boundary in north.  |

| SURVEY<br>AREA | M2    | GEOLOGY   | REASON FOR SURVEY  | SUMMARY INTERPRETATION OF GEOPHYSICAL ANOMALIES  |
|----------------|-------|---|--|--|
| 205            | 7747  | Superficial: n/a<br>Bedrock: West Melbury<br>Marly Chalk Formation and<br>Zig Zag Chalk Formation<br>(undifferentiated) - Chalk | Roman cremation urns 17022 and<br>site of Roman villa 17044 recorded<br>adjacent to redline of proposed<br>works   | No anomalies of any archaeological potential. Dataset dominated by magnetic interference from existing pipe.   |
| 206            | 6238  | Superficial: n/a<br>Bedrock: West Melbury<br>Marly Chalk Formation and<br>Zig Zag Chalk Formation<br>(undifferentiated) - Chalk | Roman cremation urns 17022 and<br>site of Roman villa 17044 recorded<br>adjacent to redline of proposed<br>works   | AAA2 within south comprising the northwestern extent of a ring-<br>ditch. Northwest of dataset dominated by magnetic interference<br>from existing pipe.   |
| 207            | 10525 | Superficial: n/a<br>Bedrock: West Melbury<br>Marly Chalk Formation and<br>Zig Zag Chalk Formation<br>(undifferentiated) - Chalk | Roman cremation urns 17022 and<br>site of Roman villa 17044 recorded<br>adjacent to redline of proposed<br>works   | No anomalies of definite archaeological potential. Isolated high<br>magnitude pit-type anomaly of possible archaeological potential.<br>Northwest of dataset dominated by magnetic interference from<br>existing pipe. |
| 208            | 8558  | Superficial: n/a<br>Bedrock: Upper Greensand<br>Formation - Calcareous<br>Sandstone and Siltstone                               | Roman cremation urns 17022 and<br>site of Roman villa 17044 recorded<br>adjacent to redline of proposed<br>works   | No anomalies of any archaeological potential. Dataset dominated by magnetic interference from existing pipe.   |
| 209            | 800   | Superficial: n/a<br>Bedrock: Upper Greensand<br>Formation - Calcareous<br>Sandstone and Siltstone                               | Scheduled monument Earthwork<br>at Penley 1001922, Roman villa<br>17507 and Roman cremation burial<br>39996 recorded by HCC adjacent to<br>redline of proposed works | No anomalies of any archaeological potential.  |
| 210            | 10209 | Superficial: n/a<br>Bedrock: Upper Greensand<br>Formation - Calcareous<br>Sandstone and Siltstone                               | Scheduled monument Earthwork<br>at Penley 1001922, Roman villa<br>17507 and Roman cremation burial<br>39996 recorded by HCC adjacent to<br>redline of proposed works | No anomalies of any archaeological potential. Northwest of dataset<br>dominated by magnetic interference from existing pipe. East/west<br>service pipe within centre of dataset.                                       |
| 211            | 8938  | Superficial: n/a<br>Bedrock: Upper Greensand<br>Formation - Calcareous<br>Sandstone and Siltstone                               | Unknown age cropmarks recorded<br>by HCC adjacent to redline of<br>proposed works  | No anomalies of any archaeological potential. Northwest of dataset dominated by magnetic interference from existing pipe.  |
| 217            | 10827 | Superficial: n/a<br>Bedrock: Seaford Chalk<br>Formation - Chalk   | Scheduled monument Barley<br>Pound earthworks 1001919, Roman<br>villa discovered in 1817 and crop<br>marks recorded by HCC adjacent to<br>redline of proposed works. | No anomalies of any archaeological potential. West of dataset<br>dominated by magnetic interference from existing pipe. Geological<br>variation across centre of dataset.  |
| 218            | 5224  | Superficial: n/a<br>Bedrock: Upper Greensand<br>Formation - Calcareous<br>Sandstone and Siltstone                               | Scheduled monument Barley<br>Pound earthworks 1001919, Roman<br>villa discovered in 1817 and crop<br>marks recorded by HCC adjacent to<br>redline of proposed works. | No anomalies of any archaeological potential. West of dataset dominated by magnetic interference from existing pipe.   |
| 245            | 3651  | Superficial: n/a<br>Bedrock: London Clay<br>Formation - Clay, Silt and Sand   | WWII installations recorded by HCC<br>adjacent to redline of proposed<br>works   | No anomalies of any archaeological potential. Data dominated by modern ferrous disturbance throughout.   |
| 246            | 1002  | Superficial: n/a<br>Bedrock: London Clay<br>Formation - Clay, Silt and Sand   | WWII installations recorded by HCC<br>adjacent to redline of proposed<br>works   | No anomalies of any archaeological potential. Data dominated by modern ferrous disturbance throughout.   |
| 247            | 9538  | Superficial: n/a<br>Bedrock: London Clay<br>Formation - Clay, Silt and Sand   | WWII installations recorded by HCC<br>adjacent to redline of proposed<br>works   | No anomalies of any archaeological potential.  |
| 248            | 3266  | Superficial: n/a<br>Bedrock: London Clay<br>Formation - Clay, Silt and Sand   | WWII installations recorded by HCC<br>adjacent to redline of proposed<br>works   | No anomalies of any archaeological potential.  |

| SURVEY<br>AREA | M2    | GEOLOGY  | REASON FOR SURVEY   | SUMMARY INTERPRETATION OF GEOPHYSICAL ANOMALIES  |
|----------------|-------|--|---|--|
| 250            | 5032  | Superficial: n/a   | WWII installations recorded by HCC<br>adjacent to redline of proposed<br>works  | No anomalies of any archaeological potential.  |
|                |       | Bedrock: London Clay<br>Formation - Clay, Silt and Sand            |   |  |
| 251            | 470   | Superficial: n/a   | WWII installations recorded by HCC  | No anomalies of any archaeological potential. Data dominated by  |
|                |       | Bedrock: London Clay<br>Formation - Clay, Silt and Sand            | adjacent to redline of proposed<br>works  | modern ferrous disturbance throughout.   |
| 253            | 2792  | Superficial: n/a   | WWII installations recorded by HCC<br>adjacent to redline of proposed<br>works  | No anomalies of any archaeological potential. Data dominated by  |
|                |       | Bedrock: London Clay<br>Formation - Clay, Silt and Sand            |   | modern ferrous disturbance throughout.   |
| 321            | 11732 | Superficial: Alluvium - Sand, Silt<br>and Clay                     | Offline proposed works in an area of apparently unmodified ground   | No anomalies of any archaeological potential. Data in the west dominated by magnetic interference from existing pipe and in the  |
|                |       | Bedrock: Bagshot Formation<br>- Sand                               | with low vegetation   | east by magnetic disturbance from alluvial and river terrace deposits.<br>Two north/south former field boundaries in the centre of the dataset.  |
| 322            | 7577  | Superficial: Alluvium - Sand, Silt<br>and Clay                     | Offline proposed works in an area of apparently unmodified ground   | No anomalies of any archaeological potential. Data dominated by magnetic disturbance from alluvial and river terrace deposits.   |
|                |       | Bedrock: Bagshot Formation<br>- Sand                               | with low vegetation   |  |
| 386            | 8036  | Superficial: n/a   | Scheduled monuments Bowl  | No anomalies of any archaeological potential. West of dataset  |
|                |       | Bedrock: Windlesham<br>Formation - Sand                            | barrow 1008887 and Bowl barrow<br>1011600 site adjacent south and<br>north of the redline of proposed<br>works. Other possible bowl barrows<br>and earthworks are also adjacent | dominated by magnetic interference from existing pipe.   |
| 434            | 5611  | Superficial: Kempton Park<br>Gravel Formation - Sand and<br>Gravel | Mesolithic tranchet axe findspot<br>and Roman bronze artefact<br>findspot recorded by SCC adjacent  | No anomalies of any archaeological potential. North of dataset dominated by magnetic interference from existing pipe.  |
|                |       | Bedrock: Bagshot Formation<br>- Sand                               | to rediffie of proposed works   |  |
| 435            | 16207 | Superficial: Lynch Hill Gravel<br>Member - Sand and Gravel         | Post -med Hardwick Court Farm<br>10585 and associated buildings,<br>including most 602 recorded   | No anomalies of any archaeological potential. Five dipolar linear<br>anomalies locate buried service pipes. North-west/south-east linear<br>anomaly in centre of dataset                                   |
|                |       | Bedrock: Bagshot Formation<br>- Sand                               | by SCC adjacent to redline of<br>proposed works. Possible Roman<br>road London to Winchester 4619<br>recorded by SCC adjacent redline of<br>proposed works                      |  |
| 442            | 15257 | Superficial: Kempton Park<br>Gravel Formation - Sand and<br>Gravel | Ring ditch recorded by SCC<br>adjacent to redline of proposed<br>works  | No anomalies of any archaeological potential. North of dataset dominated by magnetic interference from existing pipe.  |
|                |       | Bedrock: Bagshot Formation<br>- Sand                               |   |  |
| 443            | 17976 | Superficial: Alluvium – Silt                                       | Ring ditch recorded by SCC<br>adjacent to redline of proposed<br>works  | No anomalies of any archaeological potential. Geological variation   |
|                |       | Bedrock: Bagshot Formation<br>- Sand                               |   | througnout the western half of the dataset with magnetic interference from the existing pipe.  |
| 444            | 16354 | Superficial: Alluvium – Silt                                       | Bronze age tools 1959 and<br>medieval coins 2855 findspot<br>recorded by SCC adjacent to the<br>redline of proposed works   | No anomalies of any archaeological potential. Broad and amorphous<br>anomalies caused by variations in the alluvial deposits. The large<br>ferrous spike in the south-west caused by an infilled clay pit. |
|                |       | Bedrock: Bagshot Formation<br>- Sand                               |   |  |
| 445            | 19450 | Superficial: Alluvium – Silt                                       | Bronze age tools 1959 and   | No anomalies of any archaeological potential. Broad and amorphous  |
|                |       | Bedrock: Bagshot Formation<br>- Sand                               | mealeval coins 2855 findspot<br>recorded by SCC adjacent to the<br>redline of proposed works  | anomalies caused by variations in the alluvial deposits.   |

# APPENDIX 2 MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

### Magnetic susceptibility and soil magnetism

Iron makes up about 6% of the earth's crust and is mostly present in soils and rocks as minerals such as maghaemite and haematite. These minerals have a weak, measurable magnetic property termed magnetic susceptibility. Human activities can redistribute these minerals and change (enhance) others into more magnetic forms so that by measuring the magnetic susceptibility of the topsoil, areas where human occupation or settlement has occurred can be identified by virtue of the attendant increase (enhancement) in magnetic susceptibility. If the enhanced material subsequently comes to fill features, such as ditches or pits, localised isolated and linear magnetic anomalies can result whose presence can be detected by a magnetometer (fluxgate gradiometer).

In general, it is the contrast between the magnetic susceptibility of deposits filling cut features, such as ditches or pits, and the magnetic susceptibility of topsoils, subsoils and rocks into which these features have been cut, which causes the most recognisable responses. This is primarily because there is a tendency for magnetic ferrous compounds to become concentrated in the topsoil, thereby making it more magnetic than the subsoil or the bedrock. Linear features cut into the subsoil or geology, such as ditches, that have been silted up or have been backfilled with topsoil will therefore usually produce a positive magnetic response relative to the background soil levels. Discrete feature, such as pits, can also be detected.

The magnetic susceptibility of a soil can also be enhanced by the application of heat. This effect can lead to the detection of features such as hearths, kilns or areas of burning.

### Types of magnetic anomaly

In the majority of instances anomalies are termed 'positive'. This means that they have a positive magnetic value relative to the magnetic background on any given site. However some features can manifest themselves as 'negative' anomalies that, conversely, means that the response is negative relative to the mean magnetic background.

Where it is not possible to give a probable cause of an observed anomaly a '?' is appended.

It should be noted that anomalies interpreted as modern in origin might be caused by features that are present in the topsoil or upper

layers of the subsoil. Removal of soil to an archaeological or natural layer can therefore remove the feature causing the anomaly.

The types of response mentioned above can be divided into five main categories that are used in the graphical interpretation of the magnetic data:

**Isolated dipolar anomalies (iron spikes)** These responses are typically caused by ferrous material either on the surface or in the topsoil. They cause a rapid variation in the magnetic response giving a characteristic 'spiky' trace. Although ferrous archaeological artefacts could produce this type of response, unless there is supporting evidence for an archaeological interpretation, little emphasis is normally given to such anomalies, as modern ferrous objects are common on rural sites, often being present as a consequence of manuring.

Areas of magnetic disturbance These responses can have several causes often being associated with burnt material, such as slag waste or brick rubble or other strongly magnetised/fired material. Ferrous structures such as pylons, mesh or barbed wire fencing and buried pipes can also cause the same disturbed response. A modern origin is usually assumed unless there is other supporting information.

**Linear trend** This is usually a weak or broad linear anomaly of unknown cause or date. These anomalies are often caused by agricultural activity, either ploughing or land drains being a common cause.

Areas of magnetic enhancement/positive isolated anomalies Areas of enhanced response are characterised by a general increase in the magnetic background over a localised area whilst discrete anomalies are manifest by an increased response (sometimes only visible on an XY trace plot) on two or three successive traverses. In neither instance is there the intense dipolar response characteristic exhibited by an area of magnetic disturbance or of an 'iron spike' anomaly (see above). These anomalies can be caused by infilled discrete archaeological features such as pits or post-holes or by kilns. They can also be caused by pedological variations or by natural infilled features on certain geologies. Ferrous material in the subsoil can also give a similar response. It can often therefore be very difficult to establish an anthropogenic origin without intrusive investigation or other supporting information.

Linear and curvilinear anomalies Such anomalies have a variety of origins. They may be caused by agricultural practice (recent ploughing trends, earlier ridge and furrow regimes or land drains), natural geomorphological features such as palaeochannels or by infilled archaeological ditches.

## APPENDIX 3 SURVEY LOCATION INFORMATION

An initial survey base station was established using a Trimble VRS differential Global Positioning System (dGPS). The magnetometer data was georeferenced using a Trimble RTK differential Global Positioning System (Trimble R8s model).

Temporary sight markers were laid out using a Trimble VRS differential Global Positioning System (Trimble R8s model) to guide the operator and ensure full coverage. The accuracy of this dGPS equipment is better than 0.01m.

The survey data were then super-imposed onto a base map provided by the client to produce the displayed block locations. However, it should be noted that Ordnance Survey positional accuracy for digital map data has an error of 0.5m for urban and floodplain areas, 1.0m for rural areas and 2.5m for mountain and moorland areas. This potential error must be considered if coordinates are measured off hard copies of the mapping rather than using the digital coordinates.

Headland Archaeology cannot accept responsibility for errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by a third party.

## APPENDIX 4 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY ARCHIVE

The geophysical archive comprises an archive disk containing the raw data in XYZ format, a raster image of each greyscale plot with associate world file, and a PDF of the report.

The project will be archived in-house in accordance with recent good practice guidelines (<u>http://guides.archaeologydataservice</u>. <u>ac.uk/g2gp/Geophysics\_3</u>). The data will be stored in an indexed archive and migrated to new formats when necessary.

## APPENDIX 5 DATA PROCESSING

The gradiometer data has been presented in this report in processed greyscale and minimally processed XY trace plot format.

Data collected using RTK GNSS-based methods cannot be produced without minimal processing of the data. The minimally processed data has been interpolated to project the data onto a regular grid and de-striped to correct for slight variations in instrument calibration drift and any other artificial data.

A high pass filter has been applied to the greyscale plots to remove low frequency anomalies (relating to survey tracks and modern agricultural features) in order to maximise the clarity and interpretability of the archaeological anomalies.

The data has also been clipped to remove extreme values and to improve data contrast.

# APPENDIX 6 OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: ENGLAND

## OASIS ID: headland5-350652

| PROJECT DETAILS                        |   |
|--|---|
| Project name                           | Southampton to London Pipeline Project  |
| Short description of the project       | Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd has undertaken a geophysical (magnetometer) survey, covering approximately 126 hectares, along the proposed route of the Southampton to London Pipeline. This study informs the cultural heritage inputs for the Environmental Statement, prior to the installation of the replacement pipeline (the project). The survey has evaluated 102 Geophysical Survey Areas, identifying two distinct areas of clear archaeological activity comprising a ring-ditch and a sub-rectangular enclosure. These areas are assessed as having high archaeological potential. Anomalies at several other locations have been interpreted as having possible archaeological potential, including possible infilled pits and ditches. However, the narrow survey corridor, fragmentary nature of the anomalies, magnetic interference from the existing pipeline and/or an absence of supporting archaeological information (cropmarks or HER data) precludes a confident interpretation. These anomalies are ascribed a moderate archaeological potential. Anomalies due to geological and pedological variation are common throughout all survey areas and linear trend anomalies due to post-medieval agricultural activity (boundary removal, field drains or ploughing) are also recorded in virtually all parts of the corridor. |
| Project dates                          | Start: 16-10-2018 End: 08-11-2018   |
| Previous/future work                   | Not known / Not known   |
| Any associated project reference codes | STLP18 - Contracting Unit No.   |
| Type of project                        | Field evaluation  |
| Site status                            | None  |
| Current Land use                       | Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined  |
| Current Land use                       | Grassland Heathland 5 - Character undetermined  |
| Monument type                          | None  |
| Monument type                          | None  |
| Significant Finds                      | None  |
| Significant Finds                      | None  |
| Methods & techniques                   | "Geophysical Survey"  |
| Development type                       | Pipelines/cables (e.g. gas, electric, telephone, TV cable, water, sewage, drainage etc.)  |
| Prompt                                 | National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF   |
| Position in the planning process       | Not known / Not recorded  |
| Solid geology (other)                  | Bracklesham and Barton Group; White Chalk Formation; Gault and Upper Greensand Formation  |
| Drift geology                          | BRICKEARTH, MAINLY LOESS  |
| Drift geology                          | CLAY WITH FLINTS  |
| Drift geology                          | ALLUVIUM  |
| Techniques                             | Magnetometry  |
|  |   |

PROJECT LOCATION

| Country          | England  |
|------------------|--|
| Site location    | HAMPSHIRE SOUTHAMPTON SOUTHAMPTON Southampton to London Pipeline         |
| Study area       | 126 Hectares   |
| Site coordinates | SU 5128 1438 50.926042434296 -1.270284499981 50 55 33 N 001 16 13 W Line |
| Site coordinates | TQ 0550 7078 51.425697448096 -0.482386837034 51 25 32 N 000 28 56 W Line |
|                  |  |

| PROJECT CREATORS              |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Name of Organisation          | Headland Archaeology                                       |
| Project brief originator      | Jacobs   |
| Project design originator     | Headland Archaeology                                       |
| Project director/manager      | Harrison, S  |
| Project supervisor            | Bishop, R  |
| Type of sponsor/funding body  | Developer  |
|                               |  |
| PROJECT ARCHIVES              |  |
| Physical Archive Exists?      | None   |
| Digital Archive recipient     | In house   |
| Digital Contents              | "Survey"   |
| Digital Media available       | "Geophysics","Text"  |
| Paper Archive Exists?         | None   |
|                               |  |
| PROJECT BIBLIOGRAPHY 1        |  |
| Publication type              | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)          |
| Title                         | Southampton to LondoN Pipeline Project; Geophysical Survey |
| Author(s)/Editor(s)           | Harrison, D.   |
| Date                          | 2019   |
| Issuer or publisher           | Headland Archaeology                                       |
| Place of issue or publication | Leeds  |
| Description                   | PDF[A]   |
|                               |  |
| Entered by                    | David Harrison (david.harrison@headlandarchaeology.com)    |
| Entered on                    | 7 May 2019   |





Headland Archaeology South & East Building 68C | Wrest Park | Silsoe | Bedfordshire MK45 4HS t 01525 861 578 e southandeast@headlandarchaeology.com Headland Archaeology Midlands & West Unit 1 | Clearview Court | Twyford Rd | Hereford HR2 6JR t 01432 364 901 e midlandsandwest@headlandarchaeology.com Headland Archaeology North Unit 16 | Hillside | Beeston Rd | Leeds LS11 8ND t 0113 387 6430 e north@headlandarchaeology.com Headland Archaeology Scotland 13 Jane Street | Edinburgh EH6 5HE t 0131 467 7705 e scotland@headlandarchaeology.com

www.headlandarchaeology.com