



making sense of heritage

Tile Barn Outdoor Centre, Church Lane Brockenhurst, Hampshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report



Ref: 108750.03
June 2015



**Tile Barn Outdoor Centre, Church Lane
Brockenhurst, Hampshire**

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

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Cover Photo: Metal detecting over proposed excavation area.



Tile Barn Outdoor Centre, Church Lane Brockenhurst, Hampshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by R.V. Dart & Sons (Builders) Ltd, on behalf of Hampshire County Council, to undertake an archaeological watching brief on land at Tile Barn Outdoor Centre, Church Lane, Brockenhurst, Hampshire, SO51 7JF (NGR 430395, 101491).

The Site is proposed for the construction of 20 accommodation pods with a hub building, two toilet blocks, and the creation of an access track. A planning application (New Forest National Park Authority) had been submitted and an archaeological condition (Condition 5) was placed on the approved notice.

The archaeological watching brief revealed no definitive archaeological features or deposits, and the Site showed signs of landscaping in some areas. A feature identified at the eastern end of the Site could relate to the field hospital that was situated there during World War One. A metal detecting survey on the proposed excavation areas identified a total of 220 objects, with 17 being of note.

The watching brief was carried out between the 27th of April to the 15th of May 2015.



Tile Barn Outdoor Centre, Church Lane Brockenhurst, Hampshire

Archaeological Watching Brief

Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by R.V. Dart & Sons (Builders) Ltd, on behalf of Hampshire County Council, and Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Mike Westhead in this regard. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Frank Green and Gareth Owen of New Forest National Park Authority, who monitored this project on behalf of the local authority.

The archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Mike Dinwiddy and Matt Kendall. The finds were assessed by Sue Nelson. The report was compiled by Matt Kendall and the graphics were prepared by Karen Nichols. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Si Cleggett, who also edited this report.



Tile Barn Outdoor Centre, Church Lane Brockenhurst, Hampshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by R.V. Dart & Sons (Builders) Ltd (hereafter 'the Client'), on behalf of Hampshire County Council (HCC), to undertake an archaeological watching brief during proposed works and the subsequent remediation of land at the Tile Barn Outdoor Centre, Church Lane, Brockenhurst, Hampshire, SO42 7UB (centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 430395, 101491), hereafter 'the Site' (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 Planning permission was granted by New Forest National Park Authority (NFNPA) to HCC for the development of 20 accommodation pods with a hub building, two toilet blocks, and the creation of an access track located to the west of the main buildings.

1.1.3 A number of Conditions were attached to this permission, including Condition 5 which addressed archaeological issues. This Condition stated that;

'A) No demolition/development shall take place/commence until a programme of archaeological work including a Written Scheme of Investigation has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing.

B) No demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A).

C) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A) and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.

Reason: The development is located in an area of archaeological significance where the recording of archaeological remains should be carried out prior to the development taking place in accordance with Policy DP1 of the New Forest National Park Core Strategy and Development Management Policies (DPD) (December 2010).'

1.1.4 Following the advice of the Archaeological Advisor to the NFNPA, it was determined that a watching brief would be the most appropriate mitigation strategy. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by WA (WA 2015) to comply with a Brief for Archaeological Monitoring as prepared by Neil Adam of HCC (HCC 2015).

1.1.5 This document lays out the results of the archaeological watching brief, which was undertaken between the 27th of April and 15th of May 2015.



1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site is located to the south of Brockenhurst in the New Forest. The Site lies to the west of Brockenhurst Park and to the east of Tile Barn Farm on Church Lane. The Site is bordered by Church Lane to the south, east and north, and by the A337 to the west.
- 1.2.2 The Site is located within a gently undulating landscape and lies at approximately 40m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.2.3 The superficial deposits on the Site comprise undifferentiated river terrace sand and gravels laid in a local environment dominated by rivers during the Quaternary period. The bedrock geology consists of Headon and Osborne Beds (clay, silts, and sand) as sedimentary bedrock formed in the Palaeogene period, when the local environment was dominated by swamps, estuaries and deltas (British Geological Survey (BGS) website).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The historical and archaeological background of the Site has been considered with reference to the archaeological watching brief report prepared for the works that were carried out at St Nicholas' Church, which lies 180m to the north-east of the Site, and which considered a 2km Study Area. The National Mapping Programme (New Forest Remembers 2013) and a number of internet sources were also consulted. The results of these studies are summarised below.

2.2 Archaeological and historical background

- 2.2.1 The Site is located immediately to the south and south-west of the former stable block associated with Brockenhurst Park. This was a large 18th century building that was initially constructed by Edward Morant and was extended in the mid-19th century. This house was demolished at the beginning of the 1960's and was replaced by a modern building.
- 2.2.2 A ditch that appears to have once enclosed Baker's Plantation to the north-east of the Site is an extant feature that has been recorded on the Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record (HAHBR no. 60872). St Nicholas' Church is a Grade II* Listed Building.

2.3 Designated and non-designated heritage assets

- 2.3.1 Prehistoric evidence is scant in Brockenhurst, with only a few stray flint implements recorded, including a Neolithic flint axe found in a garden on Sway Road in 1961, and an un-provenanced Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead, a probable Mesolithic flint implement and an end-scraper from Brockenhurst Park (approx. 1.5km to the north-east). Setley Plain (approx. 1km south-west of the Site) has revealed a number of Palaeolithic flint implements including a Lower Palaeolithic handaxe. Retouched Mesolithic flakes are also recorded from the Plain. A number of Bronze Age barrows occupy Setley Plain.
- 2.3.2 Parts of a Romano-British steelyard were found in 1972 on the eastern bank of the Lymington River.
- 2.3.3 A residential development on Mill Lane (approx. 1.5km to the north) revealed evidence of medieval occupation, with pottery dating to the 13th and 14th centuries. The Mill Lane site was interpreted as a small farmstead, and earthen banks, possibly relating to earlier enclosures, were also recorded. The site of a deserted medieval settlement (*Brochellie*), destroyed c.1079 for the formation of the New Forest, lies approximately 900m to the north-west of the Site.



2.3.4 Although a church and settlement are recorded in the Domesday Book at Brockenhurst, the church of St Nicholas (180m to the north-east) dates from the 12th century with later additions. As noted above St Nicholas' Church is a Grade II* Listed Building. Other designated assets lie within the 2km Study Area, including 25 Grade II Listed Buildings.

2.3.5 The graves of more than one hundred New Zealand, Indian, and other soldiers who died in field hospitals located in Brockenhurst during and immediately after the First World War (WW1), are located within the graveyard of St Nicholas' Church. The New Forest Remembers Project holds a number of sources that suggest the existence of a WW1 field hospital within the grounds of the Site. The exact location of this asset is yet to be confirmed.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

3.1.1 The aims of the watching brief were;

- *to determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains, and should features or deposits be present, to ensure their preservation by record to the highest possible standard;*
- *to confirm the approximate date or date range of the remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence;*
- *to determine or confirm the approximate extent of any remains;*
- *to determine the condition and state of preservation of the remains;*
- *to determine the degree of complexity of the horizontal and/or vertical stratigraphy present; and*
- *to prepare a report on the results of the watching brief.*

3.2 Fieldwork methodology

3.2.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the methodology set out within the WSI (WA 2015). In format and content it conforms with current best practise and to the guidance outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, English Heritage 2006). All fieldwork was conducted in accordance with the guidance and standards outlined in the ClfAs' *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014a).

3.2.2 The groundwork (the excavation of the access path, the oval road servicing the pods, and the footprint of each pod), was carried out under constant archaeological supervision and using a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket (1.30m). The mechanical excavation proceeded in spits to the top of the uppermost archaeological horizon, or the construction level, whichever was encountered first. The machined arisings were stored at a central location and were scanned for artefacts at regular intervals from all the deposits encountered.

3.2.3 A metal detecting survey was completed prior to any excavation, and any diagnostic material was recovered, retained, and plotted using a GPS and related to the Ordnance Survey Grid. In addition, the proposed central hub was surveyed using a metal detector.



3.3 Monitoring

- 3.3.1 During the works, the Archaeological Advisor to the NFNPA was notified on a regular basis by WA on the progress of the project and informed of any encountered archaeological features and deposits. Reasonable access was also arranged for NFNPA personnel if they wished to make site inspections to ensure that the archaeological investigation was progressing satisfactorily.

3.4 Recording

- 3.4.1 All exposed archaeological deposits were recorded using WA's *pro forma* recording system.
- 3.4.2 A complete drawn record of archaeological features and deposits was compiled. This included both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections), and with reference to a site grid tied to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principle features and levels was calculated and plans/sections annotated with OD heights.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following summary outlines the results of the archaeological watching brief of the Site, which was carried out between the 27th of April and the 15th of May 2015, and comprised the monitoring of the excavation of 20 accommodation pods with a hub building, two toilet blocks, and an access track (**Figure 1**).
- 4.1.2 Full descriptions of the contexts encountered during the works can be found in **Appendix 1**.

4.2 Natural deposits and soil sequences

- 4.2.1 Covering the entire Site was a layer of turf/topsoil (layer **101**) which measured approximately 0.16m in depth and which overlaid a number of different deposits. During the monitoring of the access road and car park, there was evidence of demolition work and an increase in the ground level (layers **103** and **104**). These seem to have been derived from the demolition of previous buildings and the subsequent landscaping and construction of the present buildings used for the Outdoor Centre, which are situated in an area which has deliberately been lowered and levelled to match the surrounding area.
- 4.2.2 During the excavation of the accommodation pod footprints, a large area of demolition rubble and made ground was identified on the western edge of the Site. Conversations with personnel from the Outdoor Centre identified it as the location of a building that the local children had used for a school, and which had been subsequently demolished in the 1970's or 80's (*pers. comm*). In areas not affected by modern disturbance, a 0.18m thick mid greyish brown subsoil (layer **102**) was encountered.
- 4.2.3 Due to the construction level of the ground works, approximately 0.30m below ground level (bgl), the natural terrace gravels (layers **103/117**) were only encountered during the excavation of the footprints for a number of the accommodation pods, which were situated on sloping ground and as such, had to be positioned on a level surface.

4.3 Summary of archaeological features

- 4.3.1 A total of four features were identified during the groundworks and all are of modern date.



- 4.3.2 During excavation of the access road, feature **105 (Plate 1)** was identified. Rectangular in shape and measuring 5.00m in length by 3.60m wide, oriented on a north-east to south-west alignment, it was only partially exposed within the excavation area. It was initially thought to be the footprint of one of the hospital barracks which were located on the Site during WW1, as it was on the same alignment and roughly in the right location to that seen in sources from the New Forest Remembers Project. However, exploratory excavation recovered artefacts which suggest that it is of a more modern date.
- 4.3.3 Feature **108**, metalled surface **110**, and drain **112** were encountered during the excavation of the accommodation pods and most likely date to the last 100 years. Feature **108 (Plate 2)** is most likely a spread of material that relates to the demolition of the building that is associated with rubble seen on the western edge of the Site. Metalled surface **110** was only partially visible in one of the accommodation pods and due to the limits of the works, the function and date remains unknown. Drain **112 (Plate 3)** was constructed out of ceramic building material (CBM) pipes (the same material as used for land drains) and covered by asbestos sheeting (which was safely removed and disposed of in line with the Control of Asbestos Regulations, 2012). The drain either assisted in the natural drainage of the Site, or was associated with a now demolished building.

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 A small quantity of finds were recovered from layers **103** and **109**, and range in date from the 18th century to modern day. All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and totals by material type are presented in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Finds total by context and material type

Context	Material	Number	Weight (g)
103	Iron	1	15
103	Glass	1	7
103	Pottery	3	46
103	Ceramic Building Material	3	188
109	Iron	1	24
109	Pottery	2	23
U/S	Lead	2	196
	Totals	13	499

5.2 Objects

- 5.2.1 A total of 220 objects were recovered during the metal detecting survey which was carried out over the areas of proposed development. All objects have been quantified by material type and are presented in **Table 2**. Seventeen objects were recovered which are of some significance with regards to the historic use of the Site, and which are discussed below (**Figure 1**). A full index of all the objects recovered can be seen in **Appendix 2**.



Table 2: Object total by number and weight

Material	Number	Weight (g)
Iron	59	2552
Copper Alloy	126	688
Other Metal	29	178
Lead	3	36
Glass	2	103
Unknown	1	1
Totals	220	3558

- 5.2.2 Five buttons were recovered during the metal detecting survey (Objects **5, 74, 102, 145,** and **146**) (**Plate 4**). Buttons **5, 74,** and **102** have no markings to identify them further to ascertain a date, although **102** does have threads attached which look to be khaki in colour and may be from a uniform. Button **145** was identified as being from a Merchant Navy officer's uniform, most likely a coat, and the design dates it to the 1930s.
- 5.2.3 Button **146** is of significance to the Site in its WW1 setting as it is from a New Zealand Armed Forces uniform and can be dated to the four year period from 1916 to 1919 when the Site was used as a field hospital. On the back of the button, the maker is identified as Firmin & Sons Ltd, London. Firmin & Sons are one of the 500 oldest companies in the world, being established in 1655, and are a world famous supplier of ceremonial buttons, badges, and uniforms. This evidence suggests that this button belonged to an officer in the New Zealand Armed Forces.
- 5.2.4 Four brooches and clasps were recovered (Objects **9, 46, 57,** and **135**) (**Plate 5**). Clasps **46** and **135** have no distinguishable features and cannot be properly identified, although **46** may be from a small book. Brooch **9** is highly stylised with some evidence of gemstone decoration, but it is unclear if this was a decorative item or part of a uniform. Brooch **57** is a cap/lapel badge from the Corps of Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers (REME) and can be dated to after 1947.
- 5.2.5 Ten ammunition items were also recovered (Objects **53, 136, 137, 159** and **193**), comprising a .38 bullet and casing, seven .22 casings, and a Trent shotgun cartridge fragment (**Plate 6**). The .22 and .38 items are both common calibres so dating is problematic. The shotgun cartridge can be dated to between 1929 and 1953.
- 5.2.6 In addition, three other objects were recovered (**Plate 7**). Object **68** is a lead stamp with 'Brocken' and 'Hurst' written on either side. The date for this is unknown but obviously comes from the local area. Object **109** is a fish-scale decorated Crotal bell which dates to the 16th to 17th century. Used on horse drawn carts to warn other users of vehicles approaching, this could relate to the stables which were associated with Brockenhurst Park. Object **150** is a fragment of a larger item which has a Victorian patent mark engraved into it. It is unknown what the larger object is (cutlery?) or if it relates to the WW1 use of the Site.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

- 6.1.1 No material suitable for environmental sampling was present within the monitored areas and accordingly no samples were taken.



7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Summary

- 7.1.1 No archaeological features or deposits were encountered during the works that dated before the 1900's. The lack of archaeological features may be due to a degree of landscaping that occurred from the construction of the modern buildings, or that the Site did not contain any archaeological features.
- 7.1.2 One of the four features encountered could relate to structures present during WW1 but this cannot be confirmed without further investigation. Given that the majority of the Site was on undulating ground, and that structures of this period were built without substantial foundations, it is not surprising that no convincing evidence of WW1 structures were present.

7.2 Conclusions

- 7.2.1 Given the fact that a number of objects were recovered which do relate to the occupation of the Site during WW1 as a field hospital, it is reasonable to surmise that there is potential for structural remains to survive within the limits of the Tile Barn Outdoor Centre, particularly to the south where the ground is flat (and where parch marks have been seen during the summer). The potential for archaeological features of an older date is unclear as the degree of landscaping prior to the construction of the field hospital is unknown.

8 STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

- 8.1.1 It is recommended that the finds and archive be deposited with Hampshire County Museum Service (HCMS) on completion of the project; however the museum is currently not accepting archaeological archives. The archive is currently held at WA's Salisbury office under the site code **108750**. The finds could provoke a good degree of interest in the historical use(s) of the Site itself and the landowner could consider their display and/or use as educational items on Site.

8.2 Archive

- 8.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic record, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts, and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by HCMS, and in general following nationally recommended guideline (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014b; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 8.2.2 An OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators Forms. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included in the archive). A copy of the OASIS entry has been included in this report (**Appendix 3**).
- 8.2.3 All archive elements will be marked with the site code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises the following;
- *3 Stewart boxes of artefacts, ordered by material type*
 - *1 file of paper records and A4 graphics*



8.3 Discard policy

- 8.3.1 WA follows the guidelines set out in Selection, Retention and Dispersal (SMA 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant further analysis. In line with the Approved WSI (WA, 2015) and in line with the Clients` instruction, no artefactual material was discarded prior to a visual assessment of the assemblage carried out by an Officer of the NFNPA. Discard of artefacts was fully documented in the project archive.
- 8.3.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995).

8.4 Security Copy

- 8.4.1 In line with current best practise (e.g. Brown 2011); on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

9 REFERENCES

9.1 Bibliography

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9.2 Online Resources

<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>

<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/>

<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>



10 APPENDICES

10.1 Appendix 1: Context Index

Context	Description	
101	<i>Layer</i>	Topsoil – Pale brownish grey silty sand with heavy rooting and containing sparse sub-angular to sub-rounded gravels (<0.03m). Present across the whole site.
102	<i>Layer</i>	Subsoil – Mid greyish brown sandy silt containing abundant rounded to sub-angular gravels (<0.07m). Present across the whole site.
103	<i>Layer</i>	Made ground – Dark black to mid brown silty sand containing occasional to moderate sub-angular to sub-rounded gravels (<0.07m) and modern artefacts and demolition rubble (Concrete, shoe, modern ceramics). Present to the western end of the access track and car park, and related to the demolition of older structures and the subsequent construction of the current buildings.
104	<i>Layer</i>	Made ground – Mid brown silty sand containing moderate to abundant rounded to sub-angular gravels (<0.05m). Present in the middle of the access track and related to the dumping of material that was excavated during the construction of the current buildings.
105	Cut	Cut of a rectangular shaped feature partially exposed at the eastern end of the access road. Aligned on a north-east to south-west axis and measuring 5.00m in length by 3.60m wide. Initially thought to be part of one of the World War One structures, object recovered from the fill suggests a more modern date.
106	<i>Fill</i>	Deliberate backfill – Pale grey finely sorted sand containing no coarse components. Seems to be derived from a builder's grade type of sand and could have been a deliberate sealing deposit over one of the demolished hospital structures.
107	<i>Layer</i>	Subsoil/Natural – Pale grey silty sand containing abundant rounded to sub-angular gravels (<0.05m). Could be a possible subsoil or natural. Observed along the access road. Possibly the same as 113.
108	Cut	Cut of a very diffuse deposit seen in one of the accommodation pods. Unknown date or function but probably relates to metalled surface 110.
109	<i>Fill</i>	Deliberate deposit – Dark brown silty sand containing occasional sub-rounded to angular gravels (<0.05m). Possibly a deliberate dump of material.
110	<i>Layer</i>	Metalled surface – Small section of a metalled surface partially seen in one of the pod areas and may represent part of the main road into the field hospital during World War One.
111	<i>Structure</i>	Drain – Number given to a ceramic drain seen in one of the pod areas. Initially thought to be associated with the field hospital but most likely of a later date.
112	Cut	Construction cut for drain 111.
113	<i>Layer</i>	Natural – Pale grey silty sand containing abundant rounded to sub-angular gravels (<0.08m). Observed during the deeper excavation of some of the accommodation pods. Possibly the same as 107.



10.2 Appendix 2: Object List

Category	Object No.	Co-ordinates (GNR)	Material	Description
Military/Domestic	5	430342.79, 101472.73	Copper Alloy	Button
	9	430343.08, 101475.59	Copper Alloy	Brooch
	46	430420.12, 101466.99	Copper Alloy	Clasp
	53	430340.22, 101484.68	Lead	Cable clamp
	57	430339.60,101496.32	Alloy	REME lapel badge
	68	430326.01, 101503.48	Lead	"Brocken" and "Hurst" stamp
	74	430326.34, 101498.46	Copper Alloy	Button
	102	430318.08, 101502.77	Alloy	Button – Thread still attached
	109	430296.67, 101484.52	Alloy	16 th to 17 th century fish-scale Crotal bell
	135	430330.56, 101468.44	Copper Alloy	Clasp
	136	430327.91, 101472.02	Alloy	.22 bullet casing
	137	430326.98, 101470.10	Alloy	Six .22 bullet casings – possibly from a starting pistol
	145	430336.65, 101487.66	Alloy	1930s Merchant Navy officer's coat button
	146	430336.96, 101490.87	Alloy	WW1 uniform button; New Zealand Armed Forces (Firmin & Sons, London)
	150	430333.29, 101495.75	Alloy	Handle? Marked Patent with VR crown
	159	430330.77, 101488.66	Alloy	.38 bullet casing
	193	430324.44, 101483.98	Alloy	Two fragments of a Trent shotgun cartridge – 1929-1953
Coins	50		Copper Alloy	Pre 1981 'new' penny
	54		Copper Alloy	1975 penny
	55		Copper Alloy	1971 penny
	61		Copper Alloy	1927 penny
	62		Copper Alloy	1971 penny
	63		Copper Alloy	Old penny – too corroded to date
	65		Copper Alloy	1954 threepenny bit
	70		Copper Alloy	1971 2 pence
	71		Copper Alloy	1971 penny
	76		Copper Alloy	1998 5 pence



	77		Copper Alloy	Pre 1981 'new' penny
	79		Copper Alloy	1993 20 pence
	80		Copper Alloy	2004 penny
	83		Copper Alloy	Undatable corroded 1 pence – discarded by client
	86		Copper Alloy	1989 £1
	87		Copper Alloy	1990 penny
	89		Copper Alloy	1990 2 pence – badly corroded
	93		Copper Alloy	1981 penny
	95		Copper Alloy	1975 penny
	97		Copper Alloy	1990 20 pence
	98		Copper Alloy	1980 penny
	100		Copper Alloy	Broken penny – discarded by client
	101		Copper Alloy	2000 penny
	103		Copper Alloy	1997 penny
	105		Copper Alloy	1995 penny
	106		Copper Alloy	2006 2 pence
	107		Copper Alloy	1991 penny
	110		Copper Alloy	1992 2 pence
	111		Copper Alloy	1990 5 pence
	114		Copper Alloy	1983 £1
	117		Copper Alloy	1971 'new' penny
	119		Copper Alloy	1992 10 pence
	120		Copper Alloy	Pre 1981 2 'new' pence
	122		Copper Alloy	1978 2 pence
	123		Copper Alloy	1985 £1
	124		Copper Alloy	1985 £1
	125		Copper Alloy	1992 2 pence
	126		Copper Alloy	1999 2 pence
	127		Copper Alloy	2000 5 pence
	128		Copper Alloy	1989 £1
	129		Copper Alloy	200 5 pence



	131		Copper Alloy	1990 5 pence
	138		Copper Alloy	Clipped pre 1981 'new' pence
	141		Copper Alloy	1978 halfpenny
	142		Copper Alloy	1941 US 1 cent
	151		Copper Alloy	1992 penny
	152		Copper Alloy	1999 penny
	153		Copper Alloy	Pre 1981 'new' halfpenny
	154		Copper Alloy	2000 20 pence
	155		Copper Alloy	1976 'new' penny
	156		Copper Alloy	1990 penny
	157		Copper Alloy	1921 penny
	158		Copper Alloy	1863 penny
	160		Copper Alloy	Pre 1981 'new' halfpenny
	161		Copper Alloy	Pre 1981 'new' halfpenny
	162		Copper Alloy	1927 farthing
	163		Copper Alloy	2 pence too corroded to date – discarded by client
	164		Copper Alloy	1958 shilling
	165		Copper Alloy	1988 penny
	168		Copper Alloy	1987 2 pence
	169		Copper Alloy	1990 £1
	170		Copper Alloy	1992 10 pence
	171		Copper Alloy	1997 5 pence
	172		Copper Alloy	Pre 1981 'new' halfpenny
	175		Copper Alloy	2 pence too corroded to date – discarded by client
	176		Copper Alloy	1992 10 pence
	178		Copper Alloy	1988 penny
	179		Copper Alloy	1985 penny
	182		Copper Alloy	1990 2 pence
	183		Copper Alloy	1916 penny
	184		Copper Alloy	1927 penny
	185		Copper Alloy	1977 penny



	186		Copper Alloy	1990 penny
	188		Copper Alloy	1979 penny
	189		Copper Alloy	1985 penny
	194		Copper Alloy	1995 2 pence
	195		Copper Alloy	Pre 1982 'new' penny
	198		Copper Alloy	1978 penny
	201		Copper Alloy	1971 halfpenny
	206		Copper Alloy	1981 2 pence
Modern	39		Other metal	Ring pull – discarded by client
	43		Glass	Modern brown glass with screw cap – discarded by client
	49		Other metal	Pre-stud
	51		Other metal	Ring pull – discarded by client
	56		Copper Alloy	Washer
	58		Copper Alloy	Wolfdog make padlock – modern
	66		Other metal	Ring pull – discarded by client
	67		Other metal	Ring pull – discarded by client
	82		Copper Alloy	Razor component
	84		Other metal	Broken zipper fastening – discarded by client
	90		Other metal	Modern guyrope adjuster – discarded by client
	92		Other	Button
	94		Other	Boot cleat stamped 584-8
	99		Copper Alloy	Lock plate
	104		Other metal	Small bottle top
	108		Cooper Alloy	Brass eyelet
	112		Iron	Fitting
	113		Other metal	Modern aluminium eyelet – discarded by client
	115		Other metal	Modern guyrope adjuster – discarded by client
	116		Copper Alloy	Copper pipe joint
	121		Other metal	Ring pull – discarded by client
	133		Copper Alloy	Fitting of unknown function
	134		Other metal	Two modern aluminium tent pegs – discarded by client



	139		Copper Alloy	Split washer
	140		Copper Alloy	Knob surround?
	144		Glass	Small glass bottle, probable medicine, partial stopper and probably had a rubber sucker and tube
	147		Copper Alloy	Fitting with wooden insert
	148		Copper Alloy	Related to plumbing?
	149		Copper Alloy	Modern screw – discarded by client
	166		Other metal	CLIX zip fastener – late 1940s to early 1960s
	167		Other metal	Razor head
	173		Copper Alloy	Brass eyelet for canvas
	180		Copper Alloy	Brass eyelet
	181		Other metal	American mini-Maglite AA torch – post 1984
	187		Other metal	Modern zip fastener – discarded by client
	190		Other metal	Teddy bear shaped brooch
	192		Copper Alloy	Modern screw – discarded by client
	202		Other metal	Modern zip – discarded by client
	203		Copper Alloy	Rivet
	204		Other metal	Ring pull – discarded by client
Unknown object	1		Iron	Nail – discarded by client
	2		Iron	Nail – discarded by client
	3		Iron	Nail – discarded by client
	4		Iron	Nail – discarded by client
	6		Iron	Nail – discarded by client
	7		Iron	Nail – discarded by client
	8		Iron	Nail – discarded by client
	10		Iron	Nail – discarded by client
	11		Iron	Nail – discarded by client
	12		Iron	Disc
	13		Iron	Two discs
	14		Iron	Five discs
	15		Iron	Nail – discarded by client



	16		Iron	Nail – discarded by client
	17		Iron	Nail – discarded by client
	18		Iron	Nail – discarded by client
	19		Iron	Nail – discarded by client
	20		Iron	Nail – discarded by client
	21		Iron	Nail – discarded by client
	22		Iron	Three discs
	23		Iron	Two broken objects – discarded by client
	24		Iron	Nail – discarded by client
	25		Iron	Two unidentified objects – discarded by client
	26		Iron	Nail – discarded by client
	27		Iron	Large hook or bracket
	28		Iron	Nail – discarded by client
	29		Iron	Nail – discarded by client
	30		Iron	Iron oval disc
	31		Iron	Nail – discarded by client
	32		Iron	Nail – discarded by client
	33		Iron	Nail – discarded by client
	34		Iron	Nail – discarded by client
	35		Iron	Nail – discarded by client
	36		Iron	Nail – discarded by client
	37		Iron	Nail – discarded by client
	38		Iron	Nail – discarded by client
	40		Iron	Nail – discarded by client
	41		Iron	Two nails – discarded by client
	42		Iron	Unidentified object – discarded by client
	44		Iron	Nail – discarded by client
	45		Iron	Nail – discarded by client
	47		Unknown	Plastic fencing – discarded by client
	48		Iron	Nail – discarded by client
	52		Lead	Cable clamp?



	60		Iron	Nail – discarded by client
	64		Iron	Screw – discarded by client
	69		Other metal	Point
	73		Copper Alloy	Lightning zip pull – used on WW2 flying jacket
	78		Copper Alloy	Screw – discarded by client
	81		Copper Alloy	Oil lamp burner
	85		Iron	Bar
	88		Slag	Slag fragment with one flat surface
	91		Copper Alloy	Object
	96		Iron	Pipe?
	130		Iron	Nail – discarded by client
	132		Lead	Slag?
	143		Copper Alloy	Object
	174		Iron	Nail – discarded by client
	177		Copper Alloy	Object
	191		Other metal	Modern bottle top
	196		Other metal	Aluminium eyelet – discarded by client
	197		Other metal	Lace/strap end
	199		Other metal	Lace/strap end
	200		Copper Alloy	Three unidentifiable sheet fragments – discarded by client
	205		Lead	Pipe fragment



10.3 APPENDIX 3: OASIS ID: wessexar1-386255

Project details

Project name	Tile Barn Outdoor Centre, Church Lane, Brockenhurst
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by R.V. Dart and Sons (Builders) Ltd, on behalf of Hampshire County Council, to undertake an archaeological watching brief on land at Tile Barn Outdoor Centre, Church Lane, Brockenhurst, Hampshire, SO51 7JF (NGR 430395, 101491). The Site is proposed for the construction of 20 accommodation pods with a hub building, two toilet blocks, and the creation of an access track. A planning application (New Forest National Park Authority) had been submitted and an archaeological condition (Condition 5) was placed on the approved notice. The archaeological watching brief revealed no definitive archaeological features or deposits, and the Site showed signs of landscaping in some areas. A feature identified at the eastern end of the Site could relate to the field hospital that was situated there during World War One. A metal detecting survey on the proposed excavation areas identified a total of 220 objects, with 17 being of note. The watching brief was carried out between the 27th of April to the 15th of May 2015.
Project dates	Start: 27-04-2015 End: 15-05-2015
Previous/future work	Not known / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	108750 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	116630 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Community Service 2 - Leisure and recreational buildings
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	BUTTON Modern
Significant Finds	BROOCH Modern
Significant Finds	BELL Post Medieval
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location



Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE NEW FOREST BROCKENHURST Tile Barn Outdoor Centre, Brockenhurst
Postcode	SO42 7UD
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	SU 30395 01491 50.811608027262 -1.568537746943 50 48 41 N 001 34 06 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Hampshire County Council
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Simon Cleggett
Project supervisor	Mike Dinwiddy
Project supervisor	Matt Kendall

Project archives

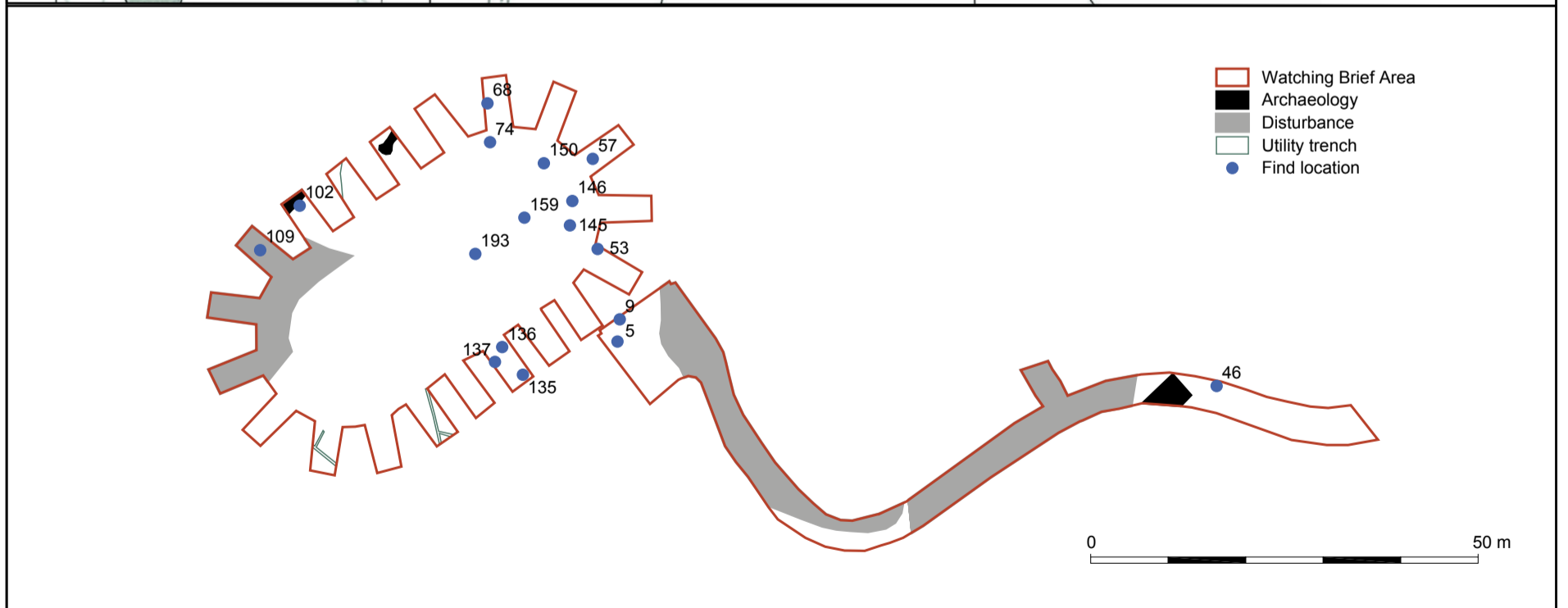
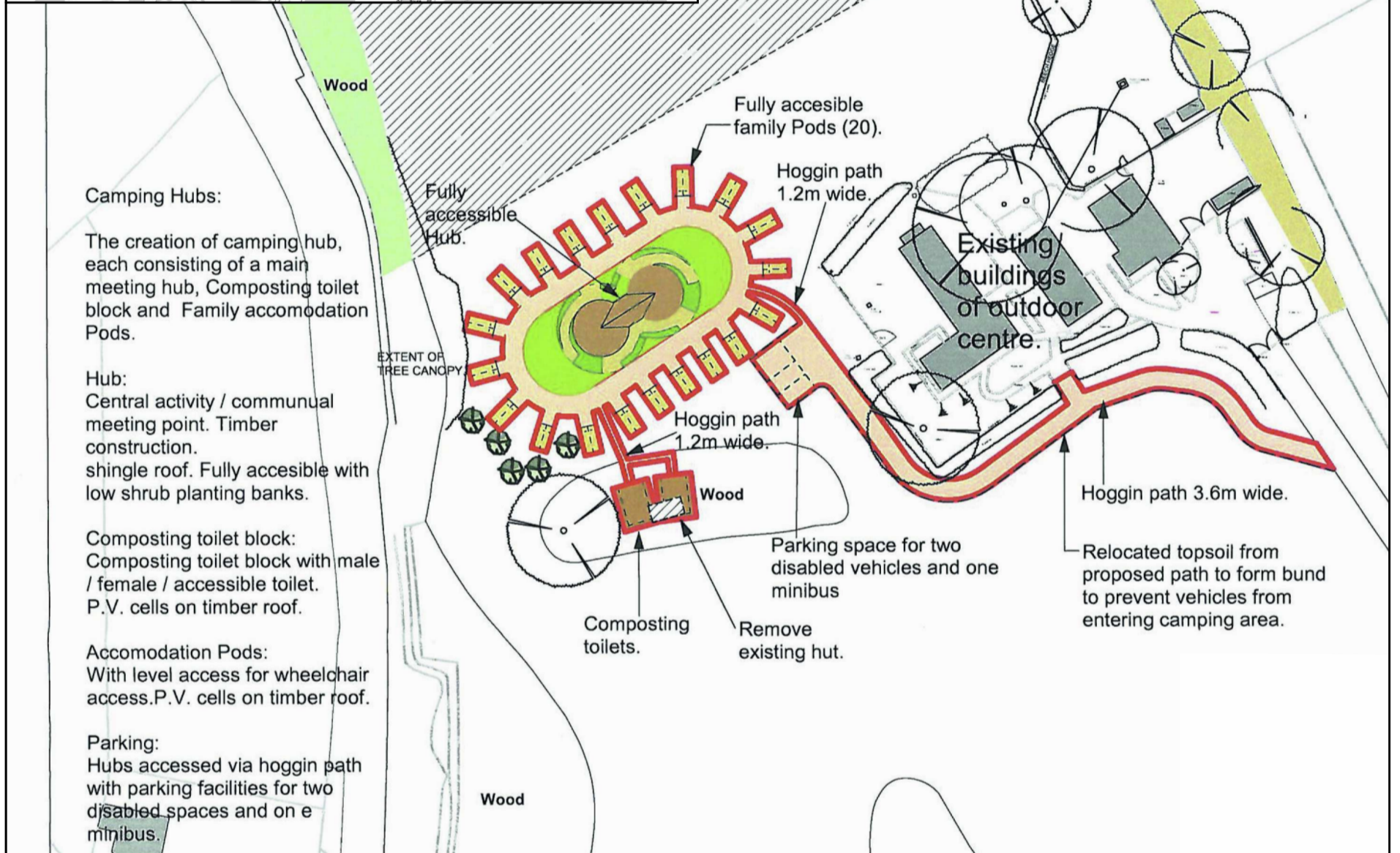
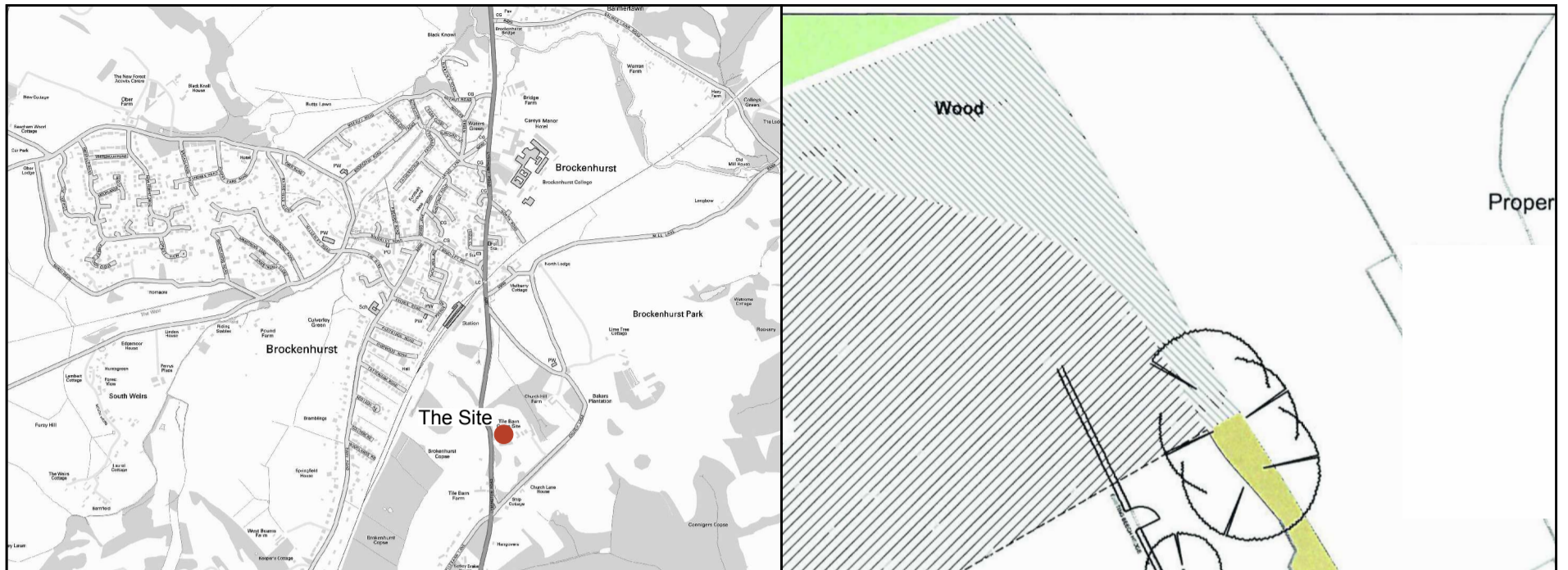
Physical Archive recipient	New Forest National Park Authority
Physical Archive ID	108750
Physical Contents	"Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	New Forest National Park Authority
Digital Archive ID	108750
Digital Contents	"Metal", "Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	New Forest National Park Authority
Paper Archive ID	108750




Paper Contents "Metal", "Stratigraphic", "Survey"
Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Report", "Survey "

**Project
bibliography 1**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Tile Barn Outdoor Centre, Church Lane, Brockenhurst, Hampshire
Author(s)/Editor(s) Kendall, M.
Other bibliographic details 108750.03
Date 2015
Issuer or publisher Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication Wessex Archaeology, Salisbury
Description A4 Unpublished client report contains one figure and selected plates



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	Date:	04/06/2015	Revision Number:	0
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	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\108750\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\WB\2015_06_05		

Site location and detailed location of objects described in the report

Figure 1



Plate 1: Feature 105 viewed from the north-east



Plate 2: Feature 108 viewed from the north

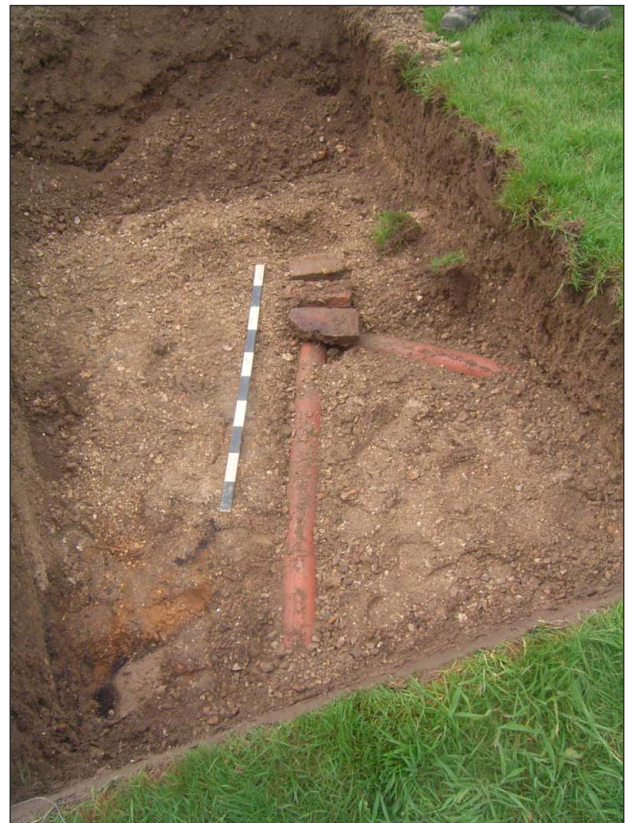


Plate 3: Drain 112 viewed from the east



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Plate 4: Buttons 5, 74, 102, 146, and 146



Plate 5: Brooches and clasps 9, 46, 57 and 135

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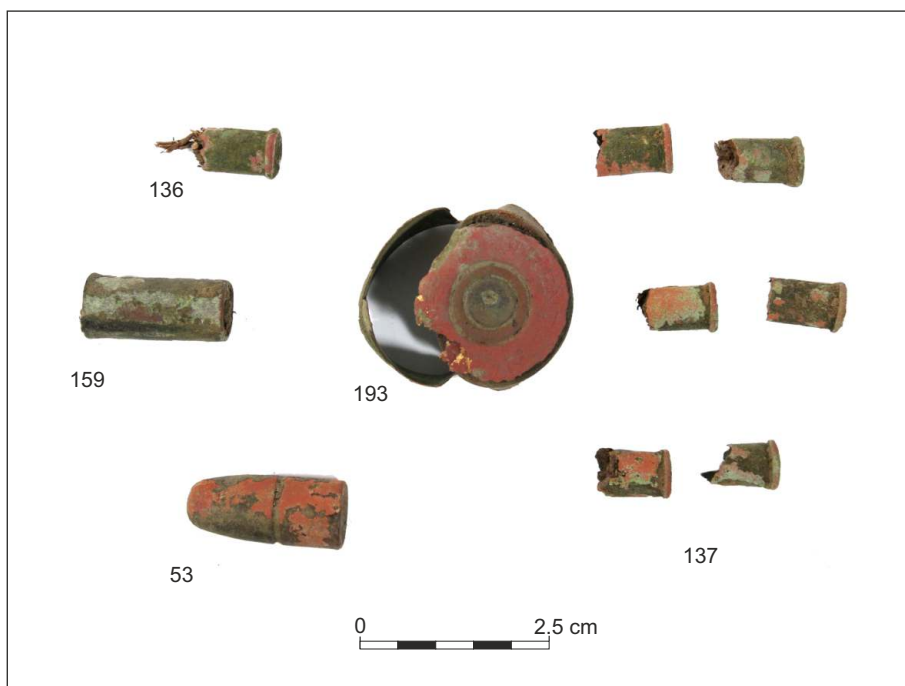



Plate 6: Ammunition objects 53, 136, 137, 159, and 193



Plate 7: Objects 68, 109, and 150

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