Land at Derritt Lane Bransgore, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation

Accession Number: HMCMS:A2020.39
Ref: 226302.03
December 2020

wessexarchaeology

Portway House
Old Sarum Park
Salisbury
Wiltshire
SP4 6EB

www.wessexarch.co.uk

Wessex Archaeology Ltd is a Registered Charity no. 287786 (England & Wales) and SC042630 (Scotland)

Document Information

Document title	Land at Derritt Lane, Bransgore, Hampshire
Document subtitle	Archaeological Evaluation
Document reference	226302.03
Client name	Lewis Wyatt Construction Ltd
Address	1 Parkstone Road Poole Dorset BH15 2NN
Site location	Derritt Lane, Bransgore
County	Hampshire
National grid reference (NGR)	417826 097902 (SZ 17826 97902)
Planning authority	New Forest District Council
Museum name	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Museum accession code	HMCMS:A2020.39
OASIS Id	wessexar1-410121
WA project code	226302
Dates of fieldwork	5th – 7th October and 9th – 20th November 2020
Fieldwork directed by	Jamie McCarthy
Assisted by	Dudley Stanforth, Marion Plumer and Tom Slater
Project management by	Damian De Rosa
Document compiled by	Alistair Zochowski and Eleanor Legg
Contributions from	Inés López-Dóriga (Environmental) Grace Jones and Lorraine Mepham (Finds)
Graphics by	Kitty Foster
Document edited by	Damian De Rosa

Quality Assurance

Issue number & date		Status	Author	Approved by
1	11/12/2020	Internal draft	AZ/EL	DDR
2	14/12/2020	Draft submitted to client	DDR	Client
3	16/12/2020	Final	DDR	PA NFNPA

Contents

Summary ..... *iii*
Acknowledgements ..... *iii*
1.1 Project and planning background 1
1.2 Scope of the report 2
1.3 Location, topography and geology 2
2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND 2
2.1 Introduction 2
2.2 Previous investigations related to the proposed development 2
2.3 Archaeological and historical context 3
3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES 5
3.1 General aims 5
3.2 General objectives 5
4 METHODS 5
4.1 Introduction 5
4.2 Fieldwork methods 6
4.3 Finds and environmental strategies 6
4.4 Monitoring 7
5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE 7
5.1 Introduction 7
5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits 7
5.3 Trench 1 7
5.4 Trench 2 7
5.5 Trench 3 8
5.6 Trench 4 8
5.7 Trench 6 8
5.8 Trench 9 8
5.9 Trench 15 8
5.10 Trenches 19 and 20 9
5.11 Trench 28 9
5.12 Trench 31 (Fig. 3) 9
5.13 Trench 32 and 33 10
5.14 Trench 34 10
5.15 Trench 35 10
5.16 Trench 37 10
6 FINDS EVIDENCE 11
7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE 14
7.1 Introduction 14
7.2 Aims and Methods 14
7.3 Results 14
7.4 Conclusions 14
7.5 Recommendations 15
8 CONCLUSIONS 15
8.1 Summary 15
8.2 Discussion 15
9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION 16
9.1 Museum 16
9.2 Preparation of the archive 16
9.3 Selection policy 16

9.4 Security copy 18
9.5 OASIS 18

10 COPYRIGHT 18
10.1 Archive and report copyright 18
10.2 Third party data copyright 18

REFERENCES 19

APPENDICES 21
Appendix 1 Trench summaries 21
Appendix 2: Environmental Data 42
Appendix 3 OASIS record 43

List of Figures

Figure 1 Site location and trench plan showing proposed development
Figure 2 Trench plan with geophysical survey results
Figure 3 Detail of trench 15 and 31
Figure 4 Sections:
a) South-west facing section of pit 1504
b) North facing section of postholes 3129 and 3131
c) North-west facing section of ditch 3113
d) North facing section of ditch 3708

List of Plates

Cover Excavation of trench 2
Plate 1 North-east facing representative section of trench 10 (1 x 1 m scale)
Plate 2 View of trench 25 from the south-south-east (1 x 2 m, 1 x 1 m scale)
Plate 3 North facing representative section of trench 3 (1 x 1 m scale)
Plate 4 Plan view of ditches 103 and 105 (1 x 1 m scale)
Plate 5 View of trench 2 from the north-east (1 x 2 m, 1 x 1 m scale)
Plate 6 North-west facing section of pit 208 (1 x 1 m scale)
Plate 7 North facing section/plan view of ditch 404 (1 x 1 m scale)
Plate 8 South-south-west facing section of pit 1504 (1 x 0.5 m scale)
Plate 9 South facing section of ditch 2003 (1 x 2 m scale)
Plate 10 South-south-east facing section of ditch 2804 (1 x 1 m scale)
Plate 11 North-west facing section of ditch 3105 (1 x 0.5 m scale)
Plate 12 View of postholes View looking north-west of postholes 3107, 3109, 3111, 3117 and 3119 and ditch 3113 within trench 31 (1 x 2 m, 1 x 1 m scale)
Plate 13 View looking south-east of postholes 3115, 3123 to 3137 and linear feature 3141 within trench 31 extension
Plate 14 North-west facing section of spread 3121 within trench 31 (1 x 2 m scale)
Plate 15 View of trench 34 from the south-west (1 x 2 m, 1 x 1 m scale)
Plate 16 West facing section of ditch 3403 (1 x 0.5 m scale)
Plate 17 East facing section of ditch 3504 (1 x 0.5 m scale)

List of Tables

Table 1 All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)
Table 2 All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)
Table 3 Assessment of the environmental evidence

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Lewis Wyatt Construction Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation on a 10.7ha parcel of land located south of Derritt lane, Bransgore, centred on NGR 417826 097902. The archaeological evaluation was comprised of initially 40 trenches, but due to a request from the New Forest National Park Archaeologist a further two trenches were added. The works were carried out in two phases during October and November 2020.

The proposed development comprises a residential development comprising a mixture of detached and semi-detached properties situated within individual garden plots along a street plan with off-street parking, together with areas of public open spaces to the south and east of the development.. The archaeological evaluation forms part of a series of archaeological works which will support a planning application for the proposed development.

The archaeological evaluation identified a Bronze Age pit in trench 15 that produced sherds of a Food Vessel that is of significance as an unusual ceramic type in the region. Several post medieval field boundary ditches and numerous undated shallow gullies that relate to an earlier late medieval / pots medieval field or drainage system. Of particular interest were a number of postholes and ditches along with a large scatter of bricks within trench 31. These features may be related to the post medieval brick manufacturing industry that was prevalent in the local vicinity of Bransgore. However, although the ditches and brick scatter likely date to the 17th/18th century based on recovered artefacts the postholes remained undated and may not be associated. They could potentially date to the prehistoric period especially given such evidence dating to the Bronze Age period within the immediate vicinity of the site, and within the site itself in Trench 15.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Lewis Wyatt Construction Ltd, for commissioning the archaeological evaluation, in particular Nick Guilford. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Gareth Owen, who monitored the project for New Forest National Park Authority, and to Guys Plant Hire for their cooperation and help on site.

Land at Derritt Lane, Bransgore, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Lewis Wyatt Construction Ltd ('the client'), to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a 10.7ha parcel of land located south of Derritt lane, Bransgore, centred on NGR 417826 097902 (Figure 1).

1.1.2 The archaeological evaluation forms part of an ongoing programme of works being undertaken in support of a planning application to be submitted to New Forest District Council the local planning authority (LPA) for future development of the site. The sketch layout plan provided by the client (as submitted to New Forest District Council in relation to pre-planning application consultation), indicates that the proposals include a residential development, comprising a mixture of detached and semi-detached properties situated within individual garden plots along a street plan with off-street parking, together with areas of public open spaces to the south and east of the development.

1.1.3 The development would encompass much of the site, with the need for the installation of required services and drainage and would include both hard and soft landscaping. Various existing features, such a public right of way and drainage ditch would be incorporated into the plans and additional pedestrian links throughout the development would be included.

1.1.4 Following consultation with the Planning Archaeologist for New Forest National Park Authority (PA NFNPA) the archaeological advisor to the LPA, two options for the evaluation of the site were proposed. Option 1 to evaluate the whole developable area including proposed green space areas or Option 2 the main development impacts comprising the residential areas, services and utilities only. In both circumstances the PA NFNPA advised that a 4% sample comprising trenches 30m in length with a 1% contingency should be undertaken.

1.1.5 Following consultation with the client it was decided to proceed with Option 2 comprising the excavation, investigation and recording of 40 trenches (each measuring 30 m by 2 m), equating to a 4% sample of the c. 6 ha proposed development area that is to be impacted by the residential areas and proposed services and utilities as shown on Figure 1. A contingency of up to a further 1% was to be deployed if required following consultation with the PA NFNPA.

1.1.6 The areas of the site that have been designated and proposed as part of the development to remain as green space will not form part of the current evaluation investigation. The client has provided information, which has been shared with PA NFNPA that indicates limited below ground impact in the designated green space, which will not extend as deep as or impact upon the potential archaeological horizon. However, should this situation change then additional evaluation will be required in the green space areas should groundworks be proposed that could impact on the archaeological horizon.

1.1.7 All works were undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed in order to undertake the evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2020a). The PA NFNPA approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing.

1.1.8 The evaluation comprising 42 trial trenches (4 % sample) was undertaken during October and November 2020.

1.2 Scope of the report

1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed description of the results of the evaluation, to interpret the results within a local, regional or wider archaeological context and assess whether the aims of the evaluation have been met.

1.2.2 The presented results will provide further information on the archaeological resource that may be impacted by the proposed development and facilitate an informed decision with regard to the requirement for, and methods of, any further archaeological mitigation.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

1.3.1 The evaluation area is located on the western edge of the village of Bransgore approximately 5.4km north north-east of Christchurch. Most of the site is currently agricultural land used for crop cultivation, with the far eastern field laid to pasture.

1.3.2 Existing ground levels range from 22 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at the far eastern boundary and 14 m aOD at its western boundary.

1.3.1 The underlying geology is mapped as Boscombe Sand Formation, with Barton Clay Formation at the eastern extent of the site. Pleistocene river terrace deposits (Terrace 5 of lower River Avon, with Terrace 8 deposit mapped further to the east) of sand and gravel cover the majority of the site. With an area of Alluvium, comprising clay, silt, sand, and gravel, recorded along the eastern boundary (British Geological Survey online viewer).

(British Geological Survey online viewer).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background was assessed in a prior desk-based assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2020b), which considered the recorded historic environment resource within a 1 km study area of the proposed development. A summary of the results is presented below, with relevant entry numbers from the Dorset and Hampshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) included. Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate

2.2 Previous investigations related to the proposed development

Detailed Gradiometer Survey (Wessex Archaeology 2019)

2.2.1 The detailed gradiometer survey (Figure 2) identified a small number of anomalies that possibly relate to archaeological features. This includes linear features in the east of the site that are most likely associated with a trackway. In addition, a small number of pit-like features were identified, but these are not distributed in an obviously anthropogenic fashion and may simply relate to natural features.

2.2.2 Several linear anomalies were also identified in the east of the site which possibly relate to either drainage or historic land division.

2.2.3 Three former field boundaries were identified in the east and centre of the site which correspond with land divisions marked on the 1839 Parish of Sopley Tithe map. The remains of a footpath were also detected in the north-east of the site and corresponds with the location of a footpath shown on 1872 OS map.

2.2.4 The western and central portions of the survey area was dominated by a notably increased magnetic response. This is thought to be associated with the spreading of fertiliser or possible demolition material associated with the former RAF Sopley R3 GCI Rotor Station or brick waste from the nearby 19th-century brick works at Bransgore. Due to the concentration of this magnetic material it was agreed with the local planning authority that the central portion of the site would not be surveyed.

2.3 Archaeological and historical context

Prehistoric (970,000 BC-AD 43)

2.3.1 Archaeological evidence would suggest that the landscape surrounding the Site was of importance during the Neolithic period and Bronze Age as a focus for funerary practices. This can be seen in the number of burial mounds which pepper the wider environment. Aerial photography identified a Neolithic Long Barrow (MON 69665) to the south of the Site, beyond the southern tip of Bransgore and two ring ditches close to Clockhouse Farm (69662) (69663).

2.3.2 A cluster of Bronze Age barrows have been recorded immediately north of the Site beneath the new housing estate of Merryfield Park. This comprises more than 10 individual round barrows and a long barrow which have either been identified though analysis of aerial photography or historic mapping (MON28967) (MON28968) (MON59525) (MON59533).

2.3.3 Excavations carried out in 2015 (Event no 69705), ahead of the housing development at Merryfield Park recorded two further round barrows (69706) (69705) and multiple human cremation urn burials. These burials were dated to both the late Neolithic period and the Bronze Age. Several features were also recorded including, ditches and irregular pits containing, flint tools, prehistoric pottery, burnt human and animal bone and an array of organic plant materials. In addition to this, several contemporary field boundaries were also recorded in this area.

2.3.4 The modern Solent is a sea channel separating the Isle of Wight from southern England but for most of its history it was a major river system that drained the Hampshire basin and the surrounding Chalklands. Its catchment area included large parts of Hampshire, Dorset, south Wiltshire and the Isle of Wight. Following extensive coastal erosion and eustatic Holocene sea level rise, all that is visible terrestrially today of Solent River system is the upper reaches of the Solent itself, now the River Frome, and its tributary rivers, including the Stour, Avon, Test, Itchen and Medina.

2.3.5 The remnant fluvial deposits of the Solent River Formation have produced many Lower and Middle Palaeolithic artefacts (Roe 1968, Wessex Archaeology 1993, Ashton and Hosfield 2010, Davis 2013) and represent a key context for evidence of human occupation within the region during the Middle Pleistocene and Upper Pleistocene (800 kya to 11.7 kya). The terraces of the lower River Avon are relatively poorly age constrained. Based on terrace stratigraphy and limited OSL dates (Allen and Gibbard 1993, Briant et al 2012).

2.3.6 Deposits, such as those may survive within the Site and have broad potential to contain later Middle Palaeolithic archaeological and geoarchaeological material, as well as earlier reworked material. These terraces in this region have previous produced Palaeolithic artefacts, including handaxes (Davis 2013).

Iron Age (700 BC–AD 43) and Romano-British (AD 43–410)

2.3.7 There are no entries within either the Hampshire HER nor the Dorset HER which relate to either Iron Age or Romano-British occupation within the Site or area surrounding the Site. However, in the wider landscape there is a broad understanding of these periods across both the New Forest District and within the Avon Valley and floodplains.

Saxon (AD 410–1066)- Medieval (AD 1066–1500)

2.3.8 A single entry is recorded in the Hampshire HER relates to the Anglo-Saxon period. This is a cartographic reference to a supposed battlefield location between the Danes and the Saxons which is illustrated upon the 1871 First Edition OS map. Evidence such as this may be reliant on local histories and are generally tenuous, however, there is little doubt that the Site and its environs were utilised during the Saxon Period. This assertion is based upon the morphology of the surrounding field systems past and present which are characteristic of early land divisions, in addition to the local field and place names '*Brach*' and '*Little Breach'* which both have clear origins in Anglo-Saxon dialects.

2.3.9 Both the Hampshire HER and Dorset HER records a number of medieval features within the vicinity of the Site including; a hollow way (MON36422) and areas of ridge and furrow to the north (MON59676) (MON5967), there are no direct indications of medieval activity within the Site. The village of Bransgore is not recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 AD. During the medieval period it likely formed part of the agricultural hinterland or rough common at the edge of Sopley Manor.

Post-medieval (AD 1500–1800)

2.3.10 The Hampshire HER records the historic core of Bransgore being immediately adjacent to the eastern extent of the Site and even overlapping the south-eastern corner of the eastern field. Generally speaking, designated historic settlement cores have their origins in the medieval period. However, Bransgore developed in the early post-medieval period in response to the expanding local quarrying industry.

2.3.11 A number of former post-medieval quarry pits are recorded within the Hampshire HER, with one located upon Derritt Lane to the north-west of the Site (MON 59685) although no longer visible. Historic mapping has shown that former extraction pits were located all around Bransgore, particularly to the north east. Most have been lost and built upon as the village expanded in the 20th century. However, a single vestige of this historic industry and the reason for the existence of the village remains in the former extraction pit in the far eastern field of the proposed development site.

Modern (AD 1800–present day)

2.3.12 Historic mapping of the area indicates the village of Bransgore had productive brick making and quarrying industries throughout 19th century.

2.3.13 RAF Sopley once occupied the area to the north of Derritt Lane, opposite the Site. It opened in January 1941 and was the site of a Ground Controlled Interception (GCI) radar station (MUID41604) during the Second World War (WWII). GCI stations were developed by the Air Ministry from 1940 to detect, locate and track enemy aircraft and provide inland radar coverage for Britain. Originally just mobile caravans & aerials; Sopley was developed into

a permanent station and domestic camp (MUID57550) between the late 1940s and early 1950s, based upon the Wimpey No-Fines camp buildings typical of this time. Following the end of WWII, Sopley, now designated RAF Sopley R3 GCI Rotor Station, was upgraded in the light of the needs of the Cold War.

2.3.14 For a few months between 1943 and 1945, the RAF constructed a temporary airfield, the Winkton Advanced Landing Ground, which was located to the south-west of the Site.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General aims

3.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020) and in compliance with the CIfA *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014a), were to:

- provide information about the archaeological potential of the site; and
- inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required; or the formation of a mitigation strategy (to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource); or a management strategy.

3.2 General objectives

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the evaluation were to:

- Target the results of the geophysical survey to determine the nature and date of the anomalies indicated to determine if this is a true reflection of the archaeological potential in those areas which were available for the survey;
- Within the proposed 6 ha evaluation area locate trenches in areas which could not be subjected to geophysical survey in order to determine the archaeological potential;
- determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified area;
- establish, within the constraints of the evaluation, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains;
- place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- make available information about the archaeological resource within the site by reporting on the results of the evaluation.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in CIfA guidance (CIfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

4.2.1 The trench locations were set out using a Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS), in the positions proposed in the WSI (**Figure 1**).

4.2.2 42 trial trenches, each measuring 30 m in length and 2 m wide, were excavated in level spits using a 360º excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed.

4.2.3 Following consultation with the PA NFNPA Trench 31 was extended and boxed out to further investigate a cluster of archaeological features to establish where possible their date and association with each other. Trench 33 was unable to be fully recorded due to waterlogged conditions

4.2.4 Where necessary, the base of the trench/surface of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the evaluation.

4.2.5 Spoil from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, although those from features of modern date (19th century or later) were recorded on site and not retained.

4.2.6 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the client and the PA NFNPA were backfilled using excavated materials in the order in which they were excavated, and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

Recording

4.2.7 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete record of excavated features and deposits was made, including plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid.

4.2.8 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSTN15 and OSGM15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.

4.2.9 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 16 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Finds and environmental strategies

4.3.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b) and *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).

4.4 Monitoring

4.4.1 The PA NFNPA monitored the evaluation on behalf of the LPA. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with the client and the PA NFNPA.

5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 15 of the 42 excavated trial trenches contained archaeological features and deposits, indicating archaeological remains are present across the site, with a particular concentration within Trench 31 and a pit in Trench 15 containing sherds from a Bronze Age food vessel (**Figure 3**).

5.1.2 The uncovered features comprising ditches, gullies, pits and postholes represent two main periods of activity: Middle Bronze Age and post medieval.

5.1.3 The following section presents the results of the evaluation with archaeological features and deposits discussed by trench.

5.1.4 Detailed descriptions of individual contexts are provided in the trench summary tables (**Appendix 1**). **Figure 2** shows all archaeological features recorded within the trenches, together with the preceding geophysical survey results (Wessex Archaeology 2019). **Figure 3** provides detail of the concentration of features within trench 15 and within Trench 31. **Figure 4** comprises a selection of relevant section/plan drawings.

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

5.2.1 The underlying natural geology comprised a mid-brownish yellow silt with frequent patches of well sorted flint gravel. For the most part, this was overlaid by a mid-grey silty loam which in turn was overlain by a mid-greyish brown loam topsoil (**Plate 1**), though in a number of trenches the topsoil was seen to directly over the natural geology.

5.2.2 In some areas the topsoil was notably dark, almost black in colour (**Plate 2**). This is believed to correspond with areas of recent crop. Trenches 12, 16 and 21, located on the periphery of the site, appeared to contain a tertiary deposit of dark brownish grey gravels sealing the natural geology and underlying modern topsoil. It is believed that this layer represents the plough impact horizon.

5.2.3 Elsewhere, in trench 3 and, possibly, trench 5 a buried soil was noted, appearing lighter than the overlying topsoil (**Plate 3**). Trenches ranged from 0.30 m to 74 m in depth with natural geology located at varying depths between 0.30 m and 0.60 m.

5.3 Trench 1

5.3.1 Trench 1 contained two shallow linear ditches 103 and 105. These two ditches had similar dimensions when excavated and appeared to merge within the confines of the trench. The ditches appear to form part of an undated field or drainage system. (**Plate 4**)

5.4 Trench 2

5.4.1 Trench 2 contained several irregular shaped pits (**Plate 5**). Pit 203 measured 2.70 m in length, 1.32 m in width and had a depth of 0.27 m. It was filled with a single fill comprising dark brown silty loam that would suggest rapid backfilling, no finds were recovered.

5.4.2 Pit 205 measured 4.20 m in length, 2 m in width and had a depth of 0.50 m. It was filled with a series of deposits 206 and 207 which were very similar to the topsoil in consistency. The feature is believed to represent a possible quarry pit which, after a period of natural silting, has been infilled in modern times in attempts to level the field, hence the similarity between upper fill 206 and the topsoil.

5.4.3 A third pit 208 was located in the northern most end of Trench 2. Measuring 5 m in length and 2 m in width it remains unclear whether the feature represents one large pit or two as no relationship was visible. The pit was filled by a number of redeposited topsoil/natural deposits (209 – 212) chiefly resulting from backfilling events, with the uppermost (209) likely the result of modern attempts to level the field and improve drainage. The basal fill (212) comprised a siltier deposit and may have derived from alluvial silting as opposed to backfilling (**Plate 6**).

5.5 Trench 3

5.5.1 Trench 3 contained two gullies both situated within the eastern end of the trench. Gully 304 ran on a north-south alignment and had an excavated depth of 0.17 m, a width of 0.80 m and an observed length of 1.80m. It was filled with a single deposit (305) that consisted of a dark brown sandy clay deriving from natural silting of the ditch. No datable material was recovered.

5.5.2 Gully 306 ran on a north east-south west alignment and had a width of 0.74m and an excavated depth of 0.11m. It was filled with a single secondary fill (307) from which a single piece of worked flint was recovered. The deposit, containing laminations, represents the natural silting of the ditch during wet and dry periods.

5.6 Trench 4

5.6.1 Trench 4 contained the remnants of an old hedgerow situated toward the western end of the trench, present at the eastern end was a shallow ditch 404 (**Plate 7**). This ditch ran on a north-south alignment, had a width of 0.60m and a depth of 0.21m. It was filled with a single deposit (405) of natural derivation, the character of which indicates gradual accumulation over a long period of time. No datable evidence was encountered.

5.7 Trench 6

5.7.1 Trench 6 contained a single gully that ran on an east-west alignment across the width of the trench. It had a width of 0.60m and a depth of 0.11m. The gully was filled with a single deposit of mid greyish brown silty clay originating from natural weathering processes. No dating evidence was recovered.

5.8 Trench 9

5.8.1 Trench 9 contained a single isolated posthole 904 that measured 0.61m in length, 0.55m in width and had a depth of 0.15m. It was filled with a single deposit of light grey sand that was naturally deposited. The feature produced no datable finds.

5.9 Trench 15

5.9.1 Trench 15 contained a sub circular pit 1504 and two gullies (**Figures 2** and **3**). Pit 1504 measured 0.63m in length, 0.64m in width and had a depth of 0.28m (**Figures 3A, 4A** and **Plate 8**). Two deposits (1505 and 1506) were contained within 1504, with worked flint and Bronze Age pottery recovered from both. A number of the sherds recovered from deposits 1505 and 1506 appear to belong to the same, grog tempered, vessel and date to the Early Bronze Age. Despite a large amount of deterioration, it is clear that the vessel, likely a food

bowl or similar, was decorated. Identification of the pot suggests a type not commonly found in the south of England and as such comprise a significant find. The pit appears to have silted up through natural weathering, with basal deposit 1506 possibly representing the collapse of one of the cut edges. Due to the early date of the pit environmental samples were taken from both deposits.

5.9.2 Gully 1507 ran on a north-south alignment and had a width of 0.53m and an excavated depth 0.07m. It was filled with a single deposit of mid brownish grey silty loam, likely derived through natural weathering processes. The feature produced no datable material and is likely to form the remnants of a field boundary.

5.9.3 Gully 1509 was aligned east - west and had a width of 0.42m and a depth of 0.18m. It was filled with dark brown sandy clay loam. Like gully 1507 the feature remains undated but may form part of the same field system.

5.10 Trenches 19 and 20

5.10.1 A north-south aligned field boundary ditch (1904) was partially revealed within trench 19. The ditch was found to extend south into trench 20 where it was fully observed (**Fig. 1**). Ditch 2003 had a width of 3.80m and a depth of 0.45m. It was filled by a light brownish yellow clay overlain by a deposit of black silty clay loam which produced CBM and glazed pottery dating to the post medieval period (**Plate 9**).

5.11 Trench 28

5.11.1 Another post medieval ditch was observed within the north-eastern end of trench 28. The ditch (2804) had a width of 1.78m, a depth of 0.51m, and contained a single deposit (2805). The deposit comprised dark brownish black silty clay, indicative of natural silting following the abandonment of the feature (**Plate 10**).

5.12 Trench 31 (Fig. 3)

5.12.1 Towards the northern end of trench 31 two gullies (3103 and 3105) (**Figure 3b**) were uncovered. Both were observed to be aligned north - south and comprised similar dimensions (**Plate 11** (**3105**)). A deposit of dark blackish brown silty loam was found within both features, with CBM and burnt flint recovered from 3104. It is believed that these gullies represent a post-medieval field/drainage system.

5.12.2 Trench 31 also contained a dense scatter of postholes (3107 – 3112, 3115 – 3121, and 3123 - 3140; **Plates 12 and 13, Figures 3B and 4B**). The postholes, located in the southern extent of the trench, appeared regular in size and, on average, measured 0.15m deep. No clear structural patterns can be discerned within the confines of the trench, despite its extension. The postholes remain undated with no clear association with the brick filled pit located to the south, though one posthole was recorded as containing a brick fragment it remains unclear whether this was intrusive.

5.12.3 Situated within the cluster of postholes was a short linear feature (3141; **Figure 3B and Plate 13**). Whilst there remains the possibility the shortness of the linear (2.45 m) is indicative of a segmented feature, no further components were observed within the trench. The single fill within the excavated slot (3142) comprised a dark brownish grey silty loam, from which post medieval pottery was recovered.

5.12.4 Located at the southern end of trench 31 was an irregular shaped feature 3121, interpreted as a pit that measured 6.60m in length, 6.40m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.30m. It was, again, filled with a single deposit of dark brown silty loam within which was a

deliberate dump of red bricks and CBM from which post medieval pottery of likely 17th/18th century date was recovered (**Plate 14 and Figure 3B**).

5.12.5 Running on an east west alignment and roughly in the middle of the trench just to the north and east of posthole 3107, was ditch 3113 (**Figure 3B, 4C and Plate 12**). The ditch measured 1.42 m in width and 0.48 m in depth. It was filled with a single deposit (3114) comprising a dark black brown sandy clay from which post medieval pottery of 17th/18th century date, CBM and burnt flint was recovered. It is likely that feature represents a post-medieval field boundary/drainage ditch.

5.13 Trench 32 and 33

5.13.1 Trench 32 contained two undated linear gullies, both likely to be part of a field boundary or drainage system (**Figure 2**). Gully 3204 was aligned north-west to south-east and was notably shallow measuring 0.09m in depth. Gully 3206 was aligned north - south and had a depth of 0.21m. Both gullies were seen to contain blackish deposits (3205 and 3206) believed to have accumulated naturally through weathering of the gully edges and immediate environment. No dating evidence was present during the excavation of the features which remain undated.

5.13.2 The gullies were seen to continue south into trench 33. However due to particularly wet site conditions the trench became waterlogged and inaccessible.

5.14 Trench 34

5.14.1 Two ditches were revealed within trench 34 (3403 and 3405). Both were similar in size and contained a single deposit comprising a mid-brownish grey silty loam derived through natural weathering processes (**Plate 15**). Ditch 3403 (**Plate 16**) was orientated east – west whilst ditch 3405 was positioned on a north-west – south-east alignment. Due to a lack of dating evidence both features remain of unknown origin, though likely pertain to post-medieval field/drainage systems.

5.15 Trench 35

5.15.1 A single ditch (3504) (**Figure 2**) orientated east – west was observed within Trench 35 (**Plate 17**). The ditch measured 0.85m in width and had an excavated depth of 0.19m. A sherd of post-medieval pottery was recovered from the sole fill of the feature which comprised a mid-grey silt believed to have accumulated through natural weathering of the feature and its immediate environs.

5.16 Trench 37

5.16.1 Trench 37 (**Figure 2**) contained two shallow gullies (3704 and 3706). Both were aligned north-east to south-west and contained a mid-greyish brown sandy clay loam of natural derivation. Worked and burnt flint were recovered from 3707 (fill of 3706) along with pottery dating to the Middle to Late Bronze Age. The two linear features are likely to form part of a field/drainage system.

5.16.2 In the western extent of trench 37, approximately 6 m east of gully 3706, a probable post-medieval boundary ditch was located. The ditch (3708; **Fig 4d**), measuring 1.2m in width and 0.38m in depth, contained a single deposit (3709) which comprised a dark brown sand clay loam containing lenses of greenish clay. CBM of post-medieval date was recovered, along with worked and burnt flint. The naturally accumulated deposit had a diffuse horizon with the overlying topsoil, possibly indicating a more modern date for the feature.

6 FINDS EVIDENCE

6.1.1 A very small quantity of finds was recovered during the evaluation, consisting largely of ceramics (pottery and building material). The assemblage ranges in date from prehistoric to post-medieval/modern. All finds have been washed and quantified by material type in each context; this information is summarised in Table 1.

Table 1 All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

Context	CBM	Flint (no.)	Pottery	Other Finds
405	2/149			
1502		2		
1505		4	1/4	
1506			6/296	
1701		1		
2005	1/4			
3104	5/69			
3106				5 burnt flint
3114	2/440		6/356	8 burnt flint
3122	1/98		3/218	2 animal bone; 1 glass
3140	1/567			
3142			10/550	
3404	1/310			
3505			1/1	
3707		2	1/1	
3709	1/132	1		4 burnt flint
Total	**14/1769**	**10**	**28/1434**	

6.2 Pottery

6.2.1 The small pottery assemblage amounts to 28 sherds, weighing 1434 g, and representing a maximum of 18 vessels. It includes material of prehistoric and post-medieval/modern date. Condition ranges from poor to good: soft-fired prehistoric sherds have suffered high levels of surface and edge abrasion, while the harder-fired post-medieval/modern wares are much better preserved. Sherd size throughout, however, is relatively high; mean sherd weight is 51.2 g.

6.2.2 The assemblage has been quantified (sherd count and weight) by ware type within each context. Post-medieval/modern wares follow established regional nomenclature (eg Verwood-type earthenware, refined whiteware). Note has been made of identifiable vessel forms where present. Estimated Vessel Equivalents (EVEs) have not been used for such a small assemblage; as an alternative means of quantification, the maximum Number of Vessels (MNV) has been used, counting each non-joining sherd as a separate vessel except where there is a high probability of a context containing same-vessel sherds. The level of recording accords with the 'basic record' advocated for the purpose of characterising an assemblage rapidly (Barclay *et al* 2016, section 2.4.5). A full breakdown of pottery by context is given in Table 2).

Table 2 All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

Context	Period	Ware	Sherd Count	Wt. (g)	MNV	Comment
1505	EBA	Grog-tempered ware	1	4	1	small heavily abraded body sherd; poss same vessel as 1506
1506	EBA	Grog-tempered ware	6	296	1	rim and body sherds, 2 pairs of conjoining sherds but almost certainly all 1 vessel; heavily abraded, fabric partly vesicular (from leaching/burning of grog inclusions?); everted rim with square profile and sharply bevelled internal angle; traces of horizontal cordoning on shoulder/girth; open profile
3114	Post-med	Verwood earthernware	5	349	5	2 convex jar rims; 1 flanged dish rim; 1 tripod pipkin base with foot; 1 body sherd; all internally glazed
3114	Post-med	Tinglazed earthenware	1	7	1	small body sherd from flatware (plate/dish); blue dec; C18 style
3122	Post-med	Verwood earthernware	3	218	3	2 rims: convex jar & handled jar (?chamberpot); vertically looped handle from porringer
3142	Post-med	Verwood earthernware	10	550	6	not all conjoining but probably all 1 vessel: convex jar with squared rim, internally glazed
3505	Modern	Pearlware	1	3	1	plain body sherd, probably flatware
3707	M/LBA	Flint-tempered ware	1	7	1	body sherd, wall thickness 15mm

Prehistoric

6.2.3 The earliest sherds came from pit 1504. Six sherds were found in fill 1506 and one sherd in fill 1505. All probably belong to a single vessel, although only two sherds (from fill 1506) conjoin. The fabric is grog-tempered, with rare (and probably incidental) flint inclusions. All sherds are very heavily abraded, and external surfaces in particular have a pitted, vesicular appearance, probably due to the leaching out of the grog inclusions. Both rim and body sherds are present; the form features an everted rim with a sharply bevelled internal angle and a convex body profile; the angle of the rim indicates that this is an open, bowl-like form with a rim diameter of approximately 340 mm. Slight flattening of the external surface gives it a 'tripartite' profile. The poor condition of the external surfaces may have masked any decoration, but this seems to be confined to horizontal cordoning accentuating the tripartite zoning. The vessel can be identified as belonging to the ceramic tradition of Food Vessels, which encompass both 'vase' and 'bowl' forms (Gibson 2002, fig. 45), although these vessels are generally elaborately decorated, and the type is not commonly found across southern England. This is therefore a significant find.

6.2.4 One other prehistoric sherd was found; this is a small body sherd from a thick-walled vessel in a coarse flint-tempered fabric. On fabric grounds this is dated to the Middle/Late Bronze Age, belonging either to the Deverel-Rimbury or to the succeeding plain ware ceramic tradition.

Post-medieval/modern

6.2.5 The remaining 20 sherds are post-medieval/modern. The majority of these (18) are earthenwares, all of which are the distinctively pale-firing Verwood-type wares of east Dorset. Verwood-type wares have a lengthy currency from at least the mid-17th to the mid-

20th century, and are not often susceptible to close dating. In this instance, the group of five sherds from ditch 3113 (fill 3114) includes a tripod pipkin base and the rim from a flanged dish, suggesting a date range of 17th-/18th century, and a porringer handle from pit 3121 (fill 3122) is probably similarly dated. Convex jars, seen in both these contexts and in gully 3141 (fill 3142), could date anywhere in the sequence from 17th century onwards.

6.2.6 A single sherd of tin-glazed earthenware from ditch 3113, from a plate or dish with blue painted decoration, supports a 17th-/18th-century date for this context, while a refined whiteware body sherd from ditch 3504 (fill 3505) provides a 19th-/20th-century date for this feature

6.3 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

6.3.1 All of the CBM is of post-medieval/modern date. Apart from two small fragments from flat roof tiles from gully 3104 (fill 3103), it consists entirely of brick fragments. There are no complete examples, but larger fragments can be seen to belong to unfrogged, handmade bricks, and there is one measurable thickness (65 mm). One fragment has a vitrified surface. Most fragments are in a very similar coarse sandy fabric containing clay pellets, giving the impression that they may have belonged to a single building episode. One fragment was collected as a sample from brick-filled pit 3121 (fill 3122), and there were three other fragments from trench 31 (ditch 3113, posthole 3139), while others were found in trenches 34 (ditch 3403) and 37 (ditch 3708). Dating these brick fragments is difficult in the absence of any clearly diagnostic features, but the manufacture and coarse fabric suggest that they pre-date the modern period; a date of 17th or 18th century can be suggested.

6.4 Worked and Burnt Flint

6.4.1 Ten pieces of worked flint were recovered. These include two tools (both scrapers); the remainder are flakes, one of which is broken and one slightly burnt. One of the scrapers came from pit 1504, associated with Early Bronze Age pottery. This is a small, well made ‘thumbnail’ scraper. The other is an end scraper made on a broken flake, which was a topsoil find in trench 17. Neither example is particularly closely chronologically distinctive, although the thumbnail scraper would certainly be consistent with an Early Bronze Age date. Otherwise a broad Neolithic/Bronze Age date is all that can be suggested for this small collection. Three of the flakes were found in pit 1504, and another flake was a subsoil find from the same trench. Other flakes came from gully 3706 (fill 3707) and ditch 3708 (fill 3709).

6.4.2 A small quantity of burnt, unworked flint was also recovered. This material type is intrinsically undatable but is often taken as an indicator of prehistoric activity. In this instance the correlation cannot be entirely sustained as only four pieces came from a possible prehistoric feature (ditch 3708); the remaining pieces were from post-medieval or undated contexts.

6.5 Other Finds

6.5.1 Other finds comprise very small quantities of animal bone (cattle radius and ulna) and glass (base from free-blown green wine bottle of squat cylindrical form, dating *c* 1740–1830).

6.6 Potential and further recommendations

6.6.1 The Food Vessel pottery recovered from trench 15 is of significance as an unusual ceramic type in the region. The vessel warrants illustrated publication with some enhancement of

the fabric description to accord with nationally recommended standards for a 'detailed record' (Barclay *et al* 2016, section 2.4.6).

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Two bulk sediment samples were taken from a pit of suspected Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age chronology and were processed for the recovery and assessment of the environmental evidence.

7.2 Aims and Methods

7.2.1 The purpose of this assessment is to determine the potential of the site for the preservation of environmental evidence and the potential of the environmental remains preserved at the site to address project aims and to provide data valuable for wider research frameworks. The nature of this assessment follows recommendations set up by Historic England (Campbell et al. 2011).

7.2.2 The samples were 9 and 17 litres in volume and were processed by standard flotation methods on a Siraf-type flotation tank; the flot retained on a 0.25 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 4 mm and 1 mm fractions. The coarse fractions (>4 mm) were sorted by eye and discarded. The environmental material extracted from the residues was added to the flots. The fine residue fractions and the flots were scanned using a stereo incident light microscopy (Leica MS5 microscope) at magnifications of up to x40 for the identification of environmental remains. Different bioturbation indicators were considered, including the percentage of roots, the abundance of modern seeds and the presence of mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia (e.g. *Cenococcum geophilum*) and animal remains, such as burrowing snails, or earthworm eggs and insects, which would not be preserved unless anoxic conditions prevailed on site. The preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains, as well as the presence of other environmental remains such as terrestrial and aquatic molluscs and animal bone and, was recorded. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary and Hopf (2000), for cereals. Abundance of remains is qualitatively quantified (A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5) as an estimation of the minimum number of individuals and not the number of remains per taxa.

7.3 Results

7.3.1 The flots from the bulk sediment samples were both small (**Table 3 in Appendix 2**). There were moderate to high numbers of roots and modern seeds that may be indicative of some stratigraphic movement and the possibility of contamination by later intrusive elements. Environmental evidence comprised plant remains poorly preserved by carbonisation and mature and roundwood charcoal.

7.3.2 Charred plant remains were sparse, comprising of fragments of *Corylus avellana* (hazel) nutshell fragments in deposit 1505, and cf. *Hordeum vulgare* (cereal tentatively identified as barley) in deposit 1506.

7.4 Conclusions

7.4.1 In spite of the sparsity of material, possibly due to the small sample sizes, the environmental evidence retrieved so far is of significance.

7.4.2 The samples taken so far have demonstrated the potential for the preservation of environmental evidence, primarily charred plant remains and wood charcoal.

7.4.3 The samples taken so far may have potential for further analysis and radiocarbon dating.

7.4.4 The evidence of charred cereal remains retrieved so far suggests that there were domestic crop processing activities occurring in the area, and also exploitation of wild plants, as indicated by the presence of hazelnut shells.

7.5 Recommendations

7.5.1 Sampling should follow the recommendations set in a site-specific sampling strategy. As a general rule, samples should be taken for the recovery of charred plant remains where permitting from well-sealed and dateable features, especially any arising and related to settlement activities. Features that are specifically related to burning activities, such as cremations, should also be sampled. Generally, samples should be taken covering as wide a range of feature types and phases as possible. Where available deposits permit, sample size should be of 40 litres from individual, secure contexts.

7.5.2 The potential for these samples for analysis and retention should be revised once further sampling has been completed. In the absence of any further sampling, the samples are recommended for retention regardless of whether any analysis has been completed.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Summary

8.1.1 The archaeological evaluation carried out at Land at Derritt Lane, Bransgore comprised the excavation of 42 trenches spread across the proposed development site. Of these trenches 16 contained archaeological features. The evaluation successfully met the aims and objectives set out in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020a) in showing that archaeology was present within the evaluation area.

8.1.2 The archaeological features uncovered during the archaeological evaluation mainly consisted of undated ditches or gullies that represent remnants of a field or drainage system. Further field boundary ditches dating to the post medieval period were observed within trenches 19, 20, 28, 35 and 37. Post-medieval activity was also evidenced within trench 2, where several large pits may indicate the presence of quarrying activity.

8.1.3 A Bronze Age pit was located within trench 15, within the south-western area of the site. The pit contained pottery and worked flint and may indicate an association between the site and that immediately to the north, where numerous Bronze Age features were located during previous investigations. The Food Vessel pottery recovered from trench 15 is of significance as an unusual ceramic type in the region.

8.1.4 Elsewhere a large concentration of postholes and spread of red bricks along with ditches were recorded within trench 31. The postholes remain undated despite an extension to the trench in an attempt to ascertain any relationship with the spread of the bricks and ditches which were dated to the post medieval period.

8.2 Discussion

8.2.1 The archaeological evaluation conducted on land at Derritt Lane, Bransgore shows activity across the site that ranges from the Bronze Age to the 19th century.

8.2.2 Of particular interest are the collection of post holes, two possibly associated ditches or gullies and a large spread of bricks revealed within Trench 31. Despite the postholes remaining undated and forming no clear structure in plan, the density of the features is indicative of relatively large-scale activity. Though the confines of the trench did not allow for any conclusions regarding associations between the postholes and the spread of bricks, the proximity of the features suggests that the site may have previously been utilised in relation to the brick manufacturing that took place within the local area during the 19th century.

8.2.3 There also remains the possibility that the postholes and the small ditch segment relate to Neolithic and Bronze Age activity within the immediate environs. Whilst this remains particularly tentative, the presence of the Bronze Age pit in trench 15 furthers the possibility that activity represented by significant Bronze Age features (barrows, pits and ditches) to the immediate north of the site at Merryfield Park extends into the bounds of the evaluation area.

9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

9.1.1 The archive resulting from the evaluation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. Hampshire Cultural Trust has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the accession code **HMCMS:A2020.39**. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

9.2 Preparation of the archive

Physical archive

9.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Hampshire Cultural Trust, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; CIfA 2014c; Brown 2011).

9.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the accession number, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 1 cardboard box of artefacts and ecofacts;
- 1 file of paper records and A3/A4 graphics;

Digital archive

9.2.3 The digital archive generated by the project, which comprises born-digital data (eg site records, survey data, databases and spreadsheets, photographs and reports), will be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository, in this instance the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), to ensure its long-term curation. Digital data will be prepared following ADS guidelines (ADS 2013 and online guidance) and accompanied by full metadata.

9.3 Selection policy

9.3.1 It is widely accepted that not all the records and materials (artefacts and ecofacts) collected or created during the course of an archaeological project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials will be subject to selection in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation, with the aim of ensuring that all elements selected to be

retained are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities, ie the retained archive should fulfil the requirements of both future researchers and the receiving Museum.

9.3.2 The selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, is underpinned by national guidelines on selection and retention (Brown 2011, section 4) and generic selection policies (SMA 1993; WA's internal selection policy) and follows CIfA's 'Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives'. It should be agreed by all stakeholders (Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists, external specialists, local authority, museum) and fully documented in the project archive.

9.3.3 In this instance, given the relatively low level of finds recovery, the selection process has been deferred until after the fieldwork stage was completed. Project-specific proposals for selection are presented below but should be reviewed in the light of any further fieldwork on the site. These proposals are based on recommendations by Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists and will be updated in line with any further comment by other stakeholders (museum, local authority). The selection strategy will be fully documented in the project archive.

9.3.4 Any material not selected for retention may be used for teaching or reference collections by Wessex Archaeology.

Finds

- *Pottery (28 sherds):* very small assemblage, but small prehistoric component of significance as unusual type. Post-medieval/modern component comprises common, well documented types and is of little or no archaeological significance and no further research potential. Retain prehistoric sherds only.

- *Ceramic Building Material (14 fragments):* negligible quantity, of relatively recent date. No archaeological significance or further research potential. Retain none.

- *Worked Flint (10 pieces):* very small quantity, but includes two tools, and some pieces were stratified with Early Bronze Age pottery. Limited archaeological significance and further research potential. Retain all.

- *Burnt Flint (17 pieces):* negligible quantity, intrinsically undatable. No archaeological significance or further research potential. Retain none.

- *Glass (1 fragment):* negligible quantity, of relatively recent date. No archaeological significance or further research potential. Retain none.

- *Animal Bone (2 fragments):* negligible quantity, from post-medieval feature. No archaeological significance or further research potential. Retain none.

Documentary records

9.3.5 Paper records comprise site registers (other pro-forma site records are digital), drawings and reports (Written Scheme of Investigation, client report). All will be retained and deposited with the project archive.

Digital data

9.3.6 The digital data comprise site records (tablet-recorded on site) in spreadsheet format; finds records in spreadsheet format; survey data; photographs; reports. All will be deposited,

although site photographs will be subject to selection to eliminate poor quality and duplicated images, and any others not considered directly relevant to the archaeology of the site.

9.4 Security copy

9.4.1 In line with current best practice (eg, 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.

9.5 OASIS

9.5.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main) has been initiated, with key fields completed (Appendix 3). A .pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by the PA NFNPA on behalf of the LPA. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.

10 COPYRIGHT

10.1 Archive and report copyright

10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum and New Forest National Park Authority (NFNPA), however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.

10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

10.2 Third party data copyright

10.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.

REFERENCES

ADS 2013 *Caring for Digital Data in Archaeology: a guide to good practice*. Archaeology Data Service and Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice

Allen L and Gibbard P 1993 The Pleistocene evolution of the Solent River of southern England. Quaternary Science Reviews 12 503 – 528

Ashton N and Hosfield R 2010 *Mapping the human record in the British early Palaeolithic: evidence from the Solent River system*. Journal of Quaternary Science 25 737 -753

Barclay, A, Knight, D, Booth, P and Evans, J 2016 *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology*, Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, Study Group for Roman Pottery and Medieval Pottery Research Group

Briant R M, Bates M R, Schwenninger J -L and Wenban-Smith, F F, 2012. *Terrace reconstruction and long profile projection: a case study from the Solent river system near Southampton, England.* Proceedings of the Geologists Association 123, 438-449.

British Geological Survey online viewer http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html (accessed 11/2020)

Brown, D H 2011 *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (revised edition). Archaeological Archives Forum

Campbell, G, Moffett, L and Straker, V 2011 *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (second edition). Portsmouth: English Heritage

CIfA 2014a *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised edition June 2020). Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

CIfA 2014b *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

CIfA 2014c *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (revised edition June 2020). Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

Davis R J 2013 *Palaeolithic archaeology of the Solent River: human settlement history and technology.* PhD thesis. University of Reading, Department of Archaeology (School of Archaeology, Geography and Environmental Sciences).

English Heritage 2011 *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*. Swindon, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines

Gibson A 2002 *Prehistoric Pottery in Britain and Ireland*. Archaeological Journal Volume 159, 2002 - Issue 1

Roe, D A 1968 *A Gazetteer of the British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Sites.* London. Research Report of the Council for British Archaeology 8.

SMA 1993 *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections*. Society of Museum Archaeologists

SMA 1995 *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive*. Society of Museum Archaeologists

Stace, C 1997 *New flora of the British Isles* (2nd edition). Cambridge, Cambridge University Press

Wessex Archaeology 1993 *The Southern Rivers Palaeolithic Project Report No. 2 – The South West and South of the Thames.* Wessex Archaeology, Salisbury

Wessex Archaeology, 2019 *Land at Derritt Lane, Bransgore, Hampshire Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report* Unpublished client report. Ref: 226301.03

Wessex Archaeology 2020a *Land at Derritt Lane, Bransgore, Hampshire. Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation.* Unpublished client report ref 226302.01

Wessex Archaeology 2020b *Land at Derritt Lane, Bransgore, Hampshire Historic Environment and Desk-Based Assessment*. Unpublished client report. Ref: 226300.2

Zohary, D and Hopf, M 2000 *Domestication of plants in the Old World: the origin and spread of cultivated plants in West Asia, Europe, and the Nile Valley* (3rd edition). Oxford, Clarendon Press

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Trench summaries

Trench No 1	**Length 30 m**	**Width 1.85 m**	**Depth 0.30 m**
Easting	**Northing**	**m OD**	

Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
101		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty loam. Soft compaction distinct boundary with natural. Active plough soil. Common angular flint grit. Homogeneous.	
102		Natural	Mid brownish yellow sandy clay. Soft compaction. Common dense patches of sub-angular flint 1- 0.1 cm.	
103	104	Ditch	Linear ditch with shallow, concave sides and an irregular / undulating base. Width: 1.10 m. Depth: 0.22 m.	
104	103	Secondary fill	Mid brown grey silty clay with inclusions	
105	106	Ditch	Linear ditch with shallow, convex sides and an irregular / undulating base. Width: 0.66 m. Depth: 0.12 m.	
106	106	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with inclusions	

Trench No 2	**Length 30 m**	**Width 2 m**	**Depth 0.37 m**
Easting	**Northing**	**m OD**	

Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
201		Topsoil	Dark brown silt loam with occasional 10% rounded flint gravel inclusions approximately 10 to 50mm diameter, loose compaction, wet, plenty of roots. Deeper at 0.0 - 0.38m at north end of trench.	0.0 -0.3
202		Natural	Yellow sandy clay with patches of sand and rounded flint gravel approximately 10mm diameter, firm compaction. Depth is 0.64+ at north end of trench.	0.3+
203	204	Pit	Irregular pit with irregular, irregular sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: 2.70 m. Width: >1.32 m. Depth: 0.27 m.	

204	203	Deliberate backfill	Dark brown silty loam with rare 5% rounded and sub-angular flint gravel and nodules 10 - 50mm diameter inclusions	
205	206, 207	Pit	Incomplete uncategorised feature with shallow, concave sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: >4.20 m. Width: >2.00 m. Depth: 0.50 m.	
206	205	Deliberate backfill	Dark blackish brown silty loam with rare 1% charcoal flecks and rare 5% gravel approximately 10mm diameter inclusions	
207	205	Secondary fill	Light grey silty sand with rare 5% sub-angular and rounded flint gravel 10 to 80mm diameter inclusions	
208	209, 210, 211, 212	Pit	Irregular pit with moderate, concave sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: >5.00 m. Width: >2.00 m. Depth: 0.48 m.	
209	208	Deliberate backfill	Mid grey silty loam with occasional 20% rounded and sub-angular flint gravel approximately 10mm diameter inclusions	
210	208	Deliberate backfill	Light grey sandy silt with rare 5% rounded flint gravel approximately 10mm diameter inclusions	
211	208	Deliberate backfill	Dark blackish brown silty loam with rare 1% sub-angular flint gravel approximately 10mm diameter inclusions	
212	208	Deliberate backfill	Mid grey silty clay with occasional 30% large nodules and sub-angular pieces of flint approximately 50 - 150mm diameter inclusions	

Trench No 3	**Length 30.20 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.59 m**
Easting	**Northing**	**m OD**	

Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
301		Topsoil	Ploughsoil. Dark brown silty clay loam soil, very loose and soft compaction. Sparse sub-rounded flint gravel inclusions (3-7%, 10-40mm). Clear horizon with old topsoil as (302) is compact. Abundant bioturbations: roots and worms activity.	0-0.28

302		Buried soil	Buried topsoil. Lighter dark brown clay silt. Diffuse horizon with the natural. Could be the old topsoil, before they started to plough soil. Rare charcoal (1%, 2-6mm), rare sub-rounded inclusions (3%, 5-20mm), low rooting activity.	0.28-0.42
303		Natural	Light yellowish brown sandy clay with patches of gravel (SR and sub-angular flint gravel, <10-40mm). Low rooting activity.	0.42+
304	305	Gully	Linear gully with shallow, concave sides and a flat base. Length: 1.80 m. Width: 0.80 m. Depth: 0.17 m.	
305	304	Secondary fill	Dark brown with grey mottle sandy clay with sparse sub-rounded flint gravel (3-7%, <10-30mm), inclusions	
306	307	Gully	Linear gully with shallow, concave sides and a flat base. Width: 0.74 m. Depth: 0.11 m.	
307	306	Secondary fill	Dark brown with grey mottle sandy clay with rare flint gravel (3%, <5-20mm) inclusions	

Trench No 4	**Length 30 m**	**Width 1.85 m**	**Depth 0.60 m**
Easting	**Northing**	**m OD**	

Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
401		Topsoil	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown silty loam. Soft compaction. Active plough soil. Homogeneous. Rare sub-angular flint 1-2cm.	0-0.20
402		Subsoil	Sub soil. Mid greyish red silty loam. Dense compaction. Rare sub-angular flint 1-2 cm. Rare charcoal flecks	0.20-0.50
403		Natural	Mid Brownish Yellow Sandy Clay. Mid compaction with common dense patches of sub-angular flint gravel 0.5- 0.1 cm.	0.50-
404	405	Ditch	Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Width: 0.90 m. Depth: 0.21 m.	
405	404	Secondary fill	Mid reddish-brown silty clay loam with inclusions	
406		Hedgerow	Hedgerow	
407		Fill	Fill	

Trench No 5	**Length 30.70 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.67 m**
Easting	**Northing**	**m OD**	

Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
501		Topsoil	Ploughsoil. Dark brown silty clay loam, with sparse sub-rounded flint inclusions (7%,<10-60mm). Loose compaction. Moderate bioturbation: maize roots. Clear horizon with layer below as it becomes really compact.	0-0.31m
502		Subsoil (/old topsoil?	). Compact dark brown silty clay with some sand. Rare gravel (3%, <2-10mm), low bioturbation. Diffuse horizon with the natural.	0.31-0.54m
503		Natural	Light greyish brown sand with patches of abundant gravel (<10-30mm) and patches of light brown silt. Very soft compaction. Low rooting activity.	0.54m +

Trench No 6	**Length 30 m**	**Width 1.85 m**	**Depth 0.54 m**
Easting	**Northing**	**m OD**	

Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
601		Topsoil	Topsoil. Dark Brownish Grey silty loam. Soft compaction. Diffuse horizon with Sub soil (601). Active plough soil, with common soil.	0- 0.24
602		Subsoil	Sub soil. Mid reddish-brown silty loam. Mid compaction. Sterile throughout. Sparse sub-angular flint 1cm.	0.24- 0.44
603		Natural	Mid Brownish Yellow Silty Clay with common dense patches of sub-angular flint gravel 0.5- 0.1 cm. Soft compaction. Distinct boundary.	0.44-
604	605	Gully	Linear gully with moderate, concave sides and an irregular / undulating base. Width: 0.50 m. Depth: 0.11 m.	
605	604	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay loam with inclusions	

Trench No 7	Length 30.75 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.47 m
Easting	Northing	m OD	

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
701		Topsoil	Ploughsoil. Dark brown silty clay loam, with sparse sub-rounded flint inclusions (7%,<10-60mm). Loose compaction. Moderate bioturbation: maize roots. Clear horizon with layer below as it becomes really compact.	0-0.26
702		Subsoil	Compact dark brown silty clay with some sand. Rare gravel (3%, <2-10mm), low bioturbation. Diffuse horizon with the natural.	0.26-0.40
703		Natural	Light greyish brown sand with patches of abundant gravel (<10-30mm) and patches of light brown silt. Very soft compaction. Low rooting activity.	0.40+

Trench No 8	Length 29.30 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.58 m
Easting	Northing	m OD	

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
801		Topsoil	Ploughsoil. Dark brown silty clay loam, with sparse sub-rounded flint inclusions (7%,<10-60mm). Loose compaction. Moderate bioturbation: maize roots. Clear horizon with layer below as it becomes really compact.	0-0. 32
802		Subsoil	Compact dark brown silty clay with some sand. Rare gravel (3%, <2-10mm), low bioturbation. Diffuse horizon with the natural.	0.32-0.50
803		Natural	Orangey brown sandy clay with patches of abundant gravel (<10-30mm) and patches of light brown silt. Very soft and loose compaction. Low rooting activity.	0.50+

Trench No 9	Length 29.60 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.66 m
Easting	Northing	m OD	

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
901		Topsoil	Ploughsoil. Dark brown silty clay loam, with sparse sub-rounded flint inclusions (7%,<10-60mm). Loose compaction. Moderate bioturbation: maize roots. Clear horizon with layer below as it becomes more compact.	0-0.36

902		Subsoil	Compact dark brown silty clay with some sand. Rare gravel (3%, <2-10mm), low bioturbation. Clear horizon with the natural.	0.36-0.51
903		Natural	Light orangey brown sandy clay with abundant gravel (<10-30mm) and patches of light greyish brown silt. Very soft and loose compaction. Low rooting activity.	0.51+
904	905	Posthole?	Possible sub-circular posthole with shallow, concave sides and a flat base. Length: 0.61 m. Width: 0.55 m. Depth: 0.15 m.	
905	904	Secondary fill	Light grey with brown patches sand with common sub-rounded gravel (20%, <6-30mm) inclusions	

Trench No 10	**Length 31 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.68 m**
Easting	**Northing**	**m OD**	

Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
1001		Topsoil	Ploughsoil. Dark brown silty clay loam, with sparse sub-rounded flint inclusions (7%,<10-60mm). Loose and soft compaction. Moderate bioturbation: maize roots. Clear horizon with layer below as it becomes more compact.	0-0.39
1002		Subsoil	Compact dark brown silty clay with some sand. Rare gravel (3%, <2-10mm), low bioturbation (roots and worms). Diffuse horizon with the natural.	0.39-0.57
1003		Natural	Orangey brown sandy clay with patches of abundant gravel (<10-30mm) and patches of light brown silt. Very soft and loose compaction. Low rooting activity.	0.57+

Trench No 11	**Length 26.70 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.70 m**
Easting	**Northing**	**m OD**	

Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
1101		Topsoil	Ploughsoil. Mid brownish grey loam. Sparse gravel incl. S / R 2-20 mm. Light root disturbance. Loose compaction. Clear horizon.	0.00 - 0.28
1102		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silty loam. Sparse gravel incl. S / R 2-6 mm. Moderate compaction. Clear horizons.	0.28 - 0.60

1103		Natural	Flint gravel, S / R, 2-20 mm. Well sorted. Patches of pale yellowish brown silt throughout.	0.60+

Trench No 12	**Length 27.60 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.50 m**
Easting	**Northing**	**m OD**	

Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
1201		Topsoil	Ploughsoil. Mid brownish grey loam. Sparse gravel incl. S / R 2-20 mm. Light root disturbance. Loose compaction. Clear horizon.	0.00 - 0.28
1202		Tertiary fill	Tertiary layer. Dark brownish grey gravel layer. Plough impacted horizon between the ploughsoil and the natural travels.	0.28 - 0.43
1203		Natural	Flint gravel, S / R, 2-20 mm. Well sorted. Patches of pale yellowish brown silt throughout.	0.43+

Trench No 13	**Length 29 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.59 m**
Easting	**Northing**	**m OD**	

Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
1301		Topsoil	Ploughsoil. Dark brown silty clay loam, with sparse sub-rounded flint inclusions (7%,<10-60mm). Loose compaction. Moderate bioturbation: maize roots. Clear horizon with layer below as it becomes really compact.	0-0.36
1302		Natural	Orangey brown sandy clay with patches of abundant gravel (<10-30mm) and patches of light brown silt. Very soft and loose compaction. Low rooting activity.	0.36+

Trench No 14	**Length 29.60 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.74 m**
Easting	**Northing**	**m OD**	

Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
1401		Topsoil	Ploughsoil. Dark brown silty clay loam, with sparse sub-rounded flint inclusions (7%,<10-60mm). Loose compaction. Moderate bioturbation: maize roots. Clear horizon with layer below as it becomes really compact.	0-0.30
1402		Subsoil	Compact dark brown silty clay with some sand. Rare gravel (3%, <2-10mm), low bioturbation. Diffuse horizon with the natural.	0.30-0.51

1403		Natural	Orangey brown sandy clay with patches of abundant gravel (<10-30mm) and patches of light brown silt. Very soft and loose compaction. Low rooting activity.	0.51+

Trench No 15	**Length 29.70 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.60 m**
Easting	**Northing**	**m OD**	

Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
1501		Topsoil	Ploughsoil. Dark brown silty clay loam, with sparse sub-rounded flint inclusions (7%,<10-60mm). Loose compaction. Moderate bioturbation: maize roots. Clear horizon with layer below as it becomes more compact.	0-0.32
1502		Subsoil	Compact dark brown silty clay with some sand. Rare gravel (3%, <2-10mm), low bioturbation. Diffuse horizon with the natural.	0.32-0.49
1503		Natural	Light orangey brown sandy clay with patches of abundant gravel (<10-30mm) and patches of light brown silt. Very soft and loose compaction. Low rooting activity.	0.49+
1504		Pit	Bronze Age pit	
1505	1504	Secondary fill?	Dark brown sandy clay loam with moderate gravel (10%, <5-40mm), inclusions	
1506	1504	Secondary fill	Light greyish brown sandy loam with common gravel (20%, <5-40mm), inclusions	
1507	1508	Gully	Linear gully with shallow, concave sides and a flat base. Width: 0.53 m. Depth: 0.07 m.	
1508	1507	Secondary fill	Mid brownish grey silty loam with common gravel incl. s / r 2-20 mm inclusions	
1509	1510	Gully	Linear gully with moderate, concave sides and a v-shaped base. Width: 0.42 m. Depth: 0.18 m.	
1510	1509	Secondary fill	Dark brown sandy clay loam with moderate gravel (10-15%, <5-40mm) inclusions	

Trench No 16	**Length 28 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.55 m**
Easting	**Northing**	**m OD**	

Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**

1601		Topsoil	Ploughsoil. Mid brownish grey loam. Sparse gravel incl. S / R 2-20 mm. Light root disturbance. Loose compaction. Clear horizon.	0.00 - 0.34
1602		Tertiary fill	Tertiary layer. Mid brownish grey gravel layer. Plough impacted horizon between the ploughsoil and the natural travels.	0.34 - 0.42
1603		Natural	Flint gravel, S / R, 2-20 mm. Well sorted. Patches of pale grey silt throughout.	0.42+

Trench No 17	**Length Unknown**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.48 m**
Easting	**Northing**	**m OD**	

Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
1701		Topsoil	Ploughsoil. Mid brownish grey loam. Sparse gravel incl. S / R 2-20 mm. Light root disturbance. Loose compaction. Clear horizon.	0.00 - 0.34
1702		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silty loam. Sparse gravel incl. S / R 2-6 mm. Moderate compaction. Clear horizons.	0.34 - 0.42
1703		Natural	Flint gravel, S / R, 2-20 mm. Well sorted. Patches of pale yellowish brown silt throughout.	0.42 +

Trench No 18	**Length 28.80 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.48 m**
Easting	**Northing**	**m OD**	

Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
1801		Topsoil	Ploughsoil. Mid brownish grey loam. Sparse gravel incl. S / R 2-20 mm. Light root disturbance. Loose compaction. Clear horizon.	0.00 - 0.36
1802		Natural	Flint gravel, S / R, 2-20 mm. Well sorted. Patches of pale yellowish brown silt throughout.	0.36+

Trench No 19	**Length 28.80 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.44 m**
Easting	**Northing**	**m OD**	

Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
1901		Topsoil	Ploughsoil. Mid brownish grey loam. Sparse gravel incl. S / R 2-20 mm. Light root disturbance. Loose compaction. Clear horizon.	0.00 - 0.40
1902		Natural	Flint gravel, S / R, 2-20 mm. Well sorted. Patches of pale yellowish brown silt throughout.	0.40 +

1904	1905	Ditch	Field boundary ditch. N-S alignment. Only the edge of the ditch exposed, full profile in trench 20.	
1905	1904	Secondary fill	Dark brownish grey loam. Common gravel incl. S / R 2-20 mm. Poorly sorted.	

Trench No 20	**Length 28 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.52 m**
Easting	**Northing**	**m OD**	

Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
2001		Topsoil	Black silty clay loam with sparse angular pebbles and gravel	0 -0.44
2002		Natural	Yellow with black patches (bioturbated from the topsoil) clay sand with abundant angular gravel and pebbles inclusions	0.44+
2003	2004, 2005	Ditch	Linear ditch with shallow, stepped sides and a flat base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 3.60 m. Depth: 0.45 m.	
2004	2003	Primary fill of boundary ditch	Light brownish yellow clay sand with common angular gravel and pebbles inclusions	
2005	2003	Secondary fill	Black (only slightly less dark than the topsoil) silty clay loam with rare angular pebbles inclusions	

Trench No 21	**Length 28.70 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.38 m**
Easting	**Northing**	**m OD**	

Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
2101		Topsoil	Ploughsoil. Mid brownish grey loam. Sparse gravel incl. S / R 2-20 mm. Light root disturbance. Loose compaction. Clear horizon.	0.00 - 0.28
2102		Tertiary fill	Tertiary layer. Dark brownish grey gravel layer. Plough impacted horizon between the ploughsoil and the natural travels.	0.28 - 0.32
2103		Natural	Flint gravel, S / R, 2-20 mm. Well sorted. Patches of pale yellowish brown silt throughout.	0.32 +

Trench No 22	**Length 28 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.42 m**
Easting	**Northing**	**m OD**	

Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
2201		Topsoil	Black silty clay loam with rare angular pebbles and gravel, rare CBM finds	0-0.34

2202		Natural	Yellow clay sand with abundant angular gravel inclusions	0.34+

Trench No 23	**Length 30 m**	**Width 2 m**	**Depth 0.68 m**
Easting	**Northing**	**m OD**	

Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
2301		Topsoil	Black silty clay loam rare angular pebbles and gravel	0-0.57
2302		Natural	Yellow clay sand with abundant gravel inclusions	0.57+

Trench No 24	**Length 28 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.52 m**
Easting	**Northing**	**m OD**	

Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
2401		Topsoil	Black silty clay loam with rare angular pebbles and gravel	0-0.45
2402		Natural	Yellow clay sand with abundant sub-rounded gravel and pebbles	0.45+

Trench No 25	**Length Unknown**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.44 m**
Easting	**Northing**	**m OD**	

Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
2501		Topsoil	Black silty clay loam with sparse angular gravel and pebbles	0-0.35
2502		Natural	Mid orangey yellow clay sand with abundant angular gravel and pebbles	0.35+

Trench No 26	**Length 28 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.54 m**
Easting	**Northing**	**m OD**	

Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
2601		Topsoil	Ploughsoil. Mid brownish grey loam. Sparse gravel incl. S / R 2-20 mm. Light root disturbance. Loose compaction. Clear horizon.	0.00 - 0.39
2602		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silty loam. Sparse gravel incl. S / R 2-6 mm. Moderate compaction. Clear horizons.	0.39 - 0.50
2603		Natural	Flint gravel, S / R, 2-20 mm. Well sorted. Patches of pale yellowish brown silt throughout.	0.50 +

Trench No 27	Length 28.50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.47 m
Easting	Northing	m OD	

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2701		Topsoil	Ploughsoil. Mid brownish grey loam. Sparse gravel incl. S / R 2-20 mm. Light root disturbance. Loose compaction. Clear horizon.	0.00 - 0.34
2702		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silty loam. Sparse gravel incl. S / R 2-6 mm. Moderate compaction. Clear horizons.	0.34 - 0.42
2703		Natural	Flint gravel, S / R, 2-20 mm. Well sorted. Patches of pale yellowish brown silt throughout.	0.42 +

Trench No 28	Length 28 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.50 m
Easting	Northing	m OD	

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2801		Topsoil	Ploughsoil. Mid brownish grey loam. Sparse gravel incl. S / R 2-20 mm. Light root disturbance. Loose compaction. Clear horizon.	0.00 - 0.38
2802		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silty loam. Common gravel incl. S / R 2-6 mm. Moderate compaction. Clear horizons.	0.38 - 0.44
2803		Natural	Flint gravel, S / R, 2-20 mm. Well sorted. Patches of pale yellowish brown silt throughout.	0.44 +
2804	2805	Ditch	Linear ditch with moderate, stepped sides and a flat base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 1.78 m. Depth: 0.51 m.	
2805	2804	Secondary fill	Dark brownish black silty clay loam with rare angular pebbles and gravel inclusions	

Trench No 29	Length 28 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.56 m
Easting	Northing	m OD	

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2901		Topsoil	Black silty clay loam with rare angular pebbles and gravel	0-0.33
2902		Subsoil	Dark orangey brown silty clay loam with rare angular gravel	0.33-0.50
2903		Natural	Yellow clay sand with abundant angular gravel and pebbles	0.50+

Trench No 30	Length 28 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.44 m
Easting	Northing	m OD	

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
3001		Topsoil	Black silty clay loam with rare angular pebbles and gravel	0-0.32
3002		Natural	Mid orangey yellow clay sand with abundant angular gravel and pebbles	0.32+

Trench No 31	Length Unknown	Width 1.85 m	Depth 0.44 m
Easting	Northing	m OD	

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
3101		Topsoil	Dark brownish Grey Silty loam. Soft compaction. Active plough soil. Common fine rooting. Sparse sub-angular flint 2-4cm. Distinct boundary.	0- 0.30
3102		Natural	Mid brownish Yellow Silty sand. Abundant sub-angular flint 6-1cm.	0.30-
3103	3104	Gully	Linear gully with moderate, concave sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: 1.80 m. Width: 0.87 m. Depth: 0.20 m.	
3104	3103	Secondary fill	Dark blackish brown sandy clay loam with very common sub-angular and sub-rounded gravel (30%,<5-40mm) inclusions	
3105	3106	Gully	Linear gully with moderate, concave sides and a flat base. Length: 1.80 m. Width: 1.02 m. Depth: 0.27 m.	
3106	3105	Secondary fill	Dark blackish brown sandy clay loam with very common sub-rounded and sub-angular gravels (30%, <5-40mm) inclusions	
3107	3108	Posthole	Sub-circular posthole and a flat base. Diameter: 0.42 m. Depth: 0.11 m.	
3108	3107	Secondary fill	Dark brown sandy loam with moderate sub-rounded gravel (10%, <2-30mm) inclusions	
3109	3110	Posthole	Sub-circular posthole with moderate, concave sides and a sloping base. Length: 0.42 m. Width: 0.40 m. Depth: 0.13 m.	
3110	3109	Secondary fill	Dark brown sandy clay loam with moderate sub-rounded gravel (10%, <2-30mm) inclusions	

3111	3112	Posthole	Sub-circular posthole with moderate, concave sides and an u-shaped base. Depth: 0.14 m.	
3112	3111	Secondary fill	A dark brown sandy loam with moderate sub-rounded gravel (10%, <2-30mm) inclusions	
3113	3114	Ditch	Linear ditch with steep, concave sides and a sloping base. Width: 1.42 m. Depth: 0.48 m.	
3114	3113	Secondary fill	Dark blackish brown sandy clay loam with common sand sub-angular gravel (25%, <2-50mm) inclusions	
3115	3116	Posthole	Sub-circular posthole with moderate, concave sides and a u-shaped base. Length: 0.41 m. Width: 0.40 m. Depth: 0.23 m.	
3116	3115	Secondary fill	Dark brown sandy loam with moderate sub-rounded gravel (10%, <2-30mm) inclusions	
3117	3118	Posthole	Possible oval posthole with shallow, concave sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: 0.38 m. Width: 0.21 m. Depth: 0.07 m.	
3118	3117	Secondary fill	Dark brown sandy loam with sparse sub-rounded gravel (3-7%, <5-20mm), inclusions	
3119	3120	Posthole	Oval posthole with steep, concave sides and an u-shaped base. Length: 0.30 m. Depth: 0.13 m.	
3120	3119	Secondary fill	Dark brown sandy loam with moderate sub-rounded gravel (10%, <6-30mm) inclusions	
3121	3122	Pit	Incomplete pit with shallow, straight sides and a sloping base. Width: 6.40 m. Depth: 0.30 m.	
3122	3121	Deliberate dump	Dark browny grey silty load with flint inclusions	
3123	3124	Posthole	Circular posthole with moderate, concave sides and a sloping base. Length: 0.40 m. Width: 0.36 m. Depth: 0.18 m.	
3124	3123	Secondary fill	Dark brown sandy loam with moderate sub-rounded gravel (12%, <5-30mm) inclusions	
3125	3126	Posthole	Circular posthole with steep, concave sides and a u-shaped base. Length: 0.31 m. Width: 0.28 m. Depth: 0.18 m.	
3126	3125	Secondary fill	Dark brown sandy loam with moderate sub-rounded gravel (10%, <5-30mm) inclusions	

3127	3128	Posthole	Oval posthole with steep, concave sides and a v-shaped base. Length: 0.42 m. Depth: 0.16 m.	
3128	3127	Secondary fill	Dark brown sandy loam with moderate sub-rounded gravel (10%, <5-30mm) inclusions	
3129	3130	Posthole	Sub-circular posthole with moderate, concave sides and an u-shaped base. Length: 0.44 m. Width: 0.42 m. Depth: 0.21 m.	
3130	3129	Secondary fill	Dark brown sandy loam with moderate sub-rounded gravel (10%, <5-30mm) inclusions	
3131	3132	Posthole	Irregular posthole with moderate, concave sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: 0.46 m. Width: 0.56 m. Depth: 0.13 m.	
3132	3131	Secondary fill	Dark brown sandy silt loam with moderate sub-rounded gravel (10%, <5-30mm) inclusions	
3133	3134	Posthole	Sub-circular posthole with moderate, concave sides and a flat base. Length: 0.32 m. Width: 0.30 m. Depth: 0.09 m.	
3134	3133	Secondary fill	Dark brown sandy silt loam with moderate sub-rounded gravel (10%, <5-30mm) inclusions	
3135	3136	Posthole	Sub-circular posthole with steep, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 0.37 m. Width: 0.28 m. Depth: 0.11 m.	
3136	3135	Secondary fill	Dark brown silty sand loam with moderate sub-rounded gravel (10%, <5-30mm) inclusions	
3137	3138	Posthole	Circular posthole with steep, concave sides and a u-shaped base. Diameter: 0.40 m. Depth: 0.18 m.	
3138	3137	Secondary fill	Dark brown sandy silt loam with moderate sub-rounded gravel (10%, <2-30mm) inclusions	
3139	3140	Posthole	Sub-circular posthole with steep, concave sides and a flat base. Length: 0.48 m. Width: 0.39 m. Depth: 0.12 m.	
3140	3139	Secondary fill	Dark brown sandy loam with moderate sub-rounded gravel (10%, <5-30mm) inclusions	
3141	3142	Gully	Linear gully with shallow, concave sides and a flat base. Length: 2.45 m. Width: 0.60 m. Depth: 0.08 m.	

3142	3141	Secondary fill	Dark brownish grey silty loam with common flint gravel incl. s / r 2-20 mm inclusions	

Trench No 32	**Length 28 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.56 m**
Easting	**Northing**	**m OD**	

Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
3201		Topsoil	Black silty clay loam with rare angular pebbles and gravel	0-0.38
3202		Subsoil	Dark brownish orange clay sand with rare angular gravel	0.38-0.48
3203		Natural	Yellow clay sand with abundant sub-angular gravel and pebbles	0.48+
3204	3205	Gully	Linear gully with shallow, concave sides and a flat base. Width: 0.90 m. Depth: 0.09 m.	
3205	3204	Secondary fill	Greyish black silty clay loam with sparse sub-rounded gravel (3-7%, <5-40mm) inclusions	
3206	3207	Ditch	Linear ditch with steep, concave sides and a flat base. Width: 0.66 m. Depth: 0.21 m.	
3207	3206	Secondary fill	Blackish brown silty clay loam with moderate sub-rounded and sub-angular gravel (10%, <2-30mm) inclusions	

Trench No 33	**Length 28 m**	**Width 1.80 m**	**Depth 0.47 m**
Easting	**Northing**	**m OD**	

Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
3301		Topsoil	Ploughsoil. Mid brownish grey loam. Sparse gravel incl. S / R 2-20 mm. Light root disturbance. Loose compaction. Clear horizon.	0.00 - 0.45
3302		Natural	Flint gravel, S / R, 2-20 mm. Well sorted. Patches of pale yellowish brown silt throughout.	0.45 +
3303	3304	Ditch - see trench 32	Ditch - see trench 32	
3304	3303	Secondary fill	Secondary Fill	
3305	3306	Ditch - see trench 32	Ditch - see trench 32	
3306	3305	Secondary fill	Secondary Fill	

Trench No 34	Length 0.30 m	Width 1.85 m	Depth Unknown
Easting	Northing	m OD	

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
3401		Topsoil	Dark Browny Grey silty loam. Soft compaction. Active ploughsoil. Distinct Boundary with natural. Sparse sub-angular flint 2-4cm	
3402		Natural	Mid Browny Yellow silty clay with dense abundant sub-angular flint 2-0.1cm.	
3403	3404	Ditch	Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Width: 0.75 m. Depth: 0.20 m.	
3404	3403	Secondary fill	Dark browny grey silty loam with flint inclusions	
3405	3405	Ditch	Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Width: 0.90 m. Depth: 0.12 m.	
3406	3405	Secondary fill	Mid brownish grey silty loam with flint inclusions	

Trench No 35	Length 29.70 m	Width 1.50 m	Depth 0.48 m
Easting	Northing	m OD	

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
3501		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty loam. Sparse flint gravel incl. S / R, 2-20 mm. Moderate root disturbance from surface vegetation. Soft compaction. Clear horizon.	0.00 - 0.16
3502		Subsoil	Mid brownish grey silty loam. Moderate flint incl. S / R 2-60 mm. Moderate compaction. Clear horizons.	0.16 - 0.33
3503		Natural	Dark grey flint gravel with silt with variations of mid greyish yellow silty sand.	0.33+
3504	3505	Ditch	Linear ditch with moderate, straight sides and a flat base. Width: 0.85 m. Depth: 0.19 m.	
3505	3504	Secondary fill	Mid grey silt with sparse flint incl. s / r 6-20 mm inclusions	

Trench No 36	Length 28.10 m	Width 1.50 m	Depth 0.48 m
Easting	Northing	m OD	

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
3601		Topsoil	Dark brownish grey silty loam. Moderate flint gravel incl. S / R 6-20 mm. Loose compaction, moderate root disturbance from vegetation. A few Masons frogged red bricks within the topsoil. Not retained.	0.00 - 0.26
3602		Subsoil	Dark brownish grey silty loam. Sparse flint gravel incl. S / R 6-60 mm. Moderate compaction. Clear horizons. Contained occasional patches of pale grey silty sand.	0.26 - 0.44
3603		Natural	Two different natural geologists. Northern half of the trench is mid brownish yellow silty sand with moderate flint incl. Southern half is mid brownish grey flint gravel with pale brownish grey silt patches.	0.44 +

Trench No 37	Length 29.90 m	Width 1.60 m	Depth 0.56 m
Easting	Northing	m OD	

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
3701		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay loam with sparse sub-angular and sub-rounded flint gravel / pebbles (3-7%, <10-60mm), with abundant rooting activity near the surface. Clear horizon with subsoil.	0-0.43
3702		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown silty clay loam. Clear horizon with topsoil and with the natural. Contained sparse sub-rounded and sub-angular gravel (7%, <10-40mm), very rare charcoal <1%, <2-6mm). Moderately bioturbated by roots. There are some greyish white patches of sand within the subsoil in some parts of the trench, mostly in the W part.	0.43-0.56
3703		Natural	Mid dark yellowish brown sandy clay loam. Patches of gravel are located within trench. Common sub-angular and sub-rounded gravel (15-20%, <10-50mm). Low bioturbation: roots. Clear horizon with subsoil.	0.56+

3704	3705	Gully	Linear gully with moderate, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >1.56 m. Width: 0.65 m. Depth: 0.12 m.	
3705	3704	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown sandy clay loam with moderate sub-rounded and sub-angular gravel and flint (10-12%, <10-50mm) inclusions	
3706	3707	Gully	Linear gully with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >1.60 m. Width: 0.60 m. Depth: 0.20 m.	
3707	3706	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown sandy clay loam with sparse sub-rounded and sub-angular gravels and flint gravel (3-7%, <10-40mm) inclusions	
3708	3709	Ditch	Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >1.56 m. Width: 1.20 m. Depth: 0.38 m.	
3709	3708	Secondary fill	Dark brown sandy clay loam with rare charcoal (<1%, <2-6mm), sparse sub-rounded and sub-angular gravels and flint gravel (3-7%, <10-40mm) inclusions	

Trench No 38	**Length 29.38 m**	**Width 1.60 m**	**Depth 0.52 m**
Easting	**Northing**	**m OD**	

Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
3801		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay with sparse sub-angular and sub-rounded flint gravel / pebbles (3-7%, <10-60mm), with abundant rooting activity near the surface. Diffuse horizon with subsoil	0 - 0.39
3802		Subsoil	Mid dark reddish brown mixed with mid dark brown silty clay soil. Diffuse horizon with topsoil and quite clear with the natural. Contained sparse sub-rounded and sub-angular gravel (7%, <10-40mm), very rare charcoal <1%, <2-6mm). Moderately bioturbated by roots.	0.39- 0.52
3803		Natural	Mid yellowish brown silty clay. Patches of gravel are located within trench. Common sub-angular and sub-rounded gravel (15-20%, <10-50mm) . Low bioturbation: roots. Clear horizon with subsoil.	0.52+

Trench No 39	Length 30.50 m	Width 1.60 m	Depth 0.54 m
Easting	Northing	m OD	

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
3901		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay with sparse sub-angular and sub-rounded flint gravel / pebbles (3-7%, <10-60mm), with abundant rooting activity near the surface. Clear horizon with subsoil.	0-0.33
3902		Subsoil	Mid dark reddish brown mixed with mid dark brown silty clay soil. Clear horizon with topsoil and the natural. Contained sparse sub-rounded and sub-angular gravel and flint gravel (7%, <10-40mm). Moderately bioturbated by roots.	0.33-0.54
3903		Natural	Mid yellowish brown silty clay. Big Patches of gravel are located within trench. Common sub-angular and sub-rounded gravel and flint gravel (15-20%, <10-50mm). Low bioturbation: roots. Clear horizon with subsoil.	0.54+

Trench No 40	Length 0.30 m	Width 1.60 m	Depth 0.59 m
Easting	Northing	m OD	

Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
4001		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay with sparse sub-angular and sub-rounded flint gravel / pebbles (3-7%, <10-60mm), with abundant rooting activity near the surface. Diffuse horizon with subsoil	0-0.36m
4002		Subsoil	Mid dark reddish brown mixed with mid dark brown silty clay soil. Diffuse horizon with topsoil and quite clear with the natural. Contained sparse sub-rounded and sub-angular gravel (7%, <10-40mm), very rare charcoal <1%, <2-6mm). Moderately bioturbated by roots.	0.36- 0.59m
4003		Natural	Mid yellowish brown silty clay. Patches of gravel are located within trench. Common sub-angular and sub-rounded gravel and flint gravel (15-20%, <10-50mm) . Low bioturbation : roots. Clear horizon with subsoil.	0.59m+

Trench No 41	**Length 30 m**	**Width 1.60 m**	**Depth 0.54 m**
Easting	**Northing**	**m OD**	

Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
4101		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown loam. Rare gravel incl. S / R 2-6 mm. Light rooting. Clear horizon.	0.00 - 0.44
4102		Natural	Mid brownish yellow silt with frequent patches of well sorted flint gravel.	0.44+

Trench No 42	**Length 30 m**	**Width 1.60 m**	**Depth 0.45 m**
Easting	**Northing**	**m OD**	

Context Number	**Fill Of/Filled With**	**Interpretative Category**	**Description**	**Depth BGL**
4201		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown loam. Rare gravel incl. S / R 2-6 mm. Light rooting. Clear horizon.	0.00 - 0.20
4202		Subsoil	Mid grey silty loam. Sparse gravel incl. S / R 2-20 mm. Rare flecks of CBM.	0.20 - 0.40
4203		Natural	Mid brownish yellow silt with frequent patches of well sorted flint gravel.	0.40 +

Appendix 2: Environmental Data

Table 3 Assessment of the environmental evidence

Feature Type	Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (l)	Flot (ml)	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal > 2mm (ml)	Charcoal	Other	Preservation
Pit	1504	1505	1	9	30	25%, A, E	-	-	-	C	*Corylus avellana*	8.25	Mature and roundwood	-	Poor, small frags
Pit	1504	1506	2	17	30	60%, A*, E	C	-	Cf. *Hordeum vulgare*	-	-	4.25	Mature and roundwood	-	Poor

Key: Scale of abundance: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = 30-10, B = 9-5, C = <5; Bioturbation proxies: Roots (%), Uncharred seeds (scale of abundance), E = earthworm eggs.

Appendix 3 OASIS record

OASIS ID: wessexar1-410121

Project details

Project name	Land at Derritt Lane, Bransgore
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation on a 10.7ha parcel of land located south of Derritt lane, Bransgore, centred on NGR 417826 097902. The evaluation comprised 42 no 30m x 2m trenches. The archaeological evaluation identified a Bronze Age pit in trench 15 that produced sherds of a Food Vessel that is of significance as an unusual ceramic type in the region. Several post medieval field boundary ditches and numerous undated shallow gullies that likely relate to a field or drainage system. Of particular interest were a number of postholes and ditches along with a large scatter of bricks within trench 31. These features may be related to the post medieval brick manufacturing industry that was prevalent in the local vicinity of Bransgore. However, although the ditches and brick scatter likely date to the 17th/18th century based on recovered artefacts the postholes remained undated and may not be associated. They could potentially date to the prehistoric period especially given such evidence dating to the Bronze Age period within the immediate vicinity of the site, and within the site itself in Trench 15.
Project dates	Start: 05-10-2020 End: 20-11-2020
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	226302 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	HMCMS:A2020.39 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	PIT Bronze Age
Monument type	POSTHOLE Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POT Bronze Age
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FLINT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"'Sample Trenches"'
Development type	Housing estate

Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE NEW FOREST BRANSGORE Derritt Lane, Bransgore
Postcode	BH23 8AP
Study area	10.7 Hectares
Site coordinates	SZ 17826 97902 50.779853737193 -1.747128589845 50 46 47 N 001 44 49 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	New Forest National Park Authority
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Damian De Rosa
Project supervisor	Jamie McCarthy
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Lewis Wyatt Construction Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Physical Archive ID	HMCMS:A2020.39
Physical Contents	''Ceramics'',''Worked stone/lithics''
Digital Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Digital Archive ID	HMCMS:A2020.39
Digital Media available	''Images raster / digital photography'',''Survey'',''Text''
Paper Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Paper Archive ID	HMCMS:A2020.39
Paper Media available	''Miscellaneous Material'',''Plan'',''Section''

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at Derritt Lane, Bransgore, Hampshire
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Zochowski, A and Legg, E
Other bibliographic details	Unpublished client report ref. 226302.03
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Salisbury
Description	A4 bound booklet

417500

418000

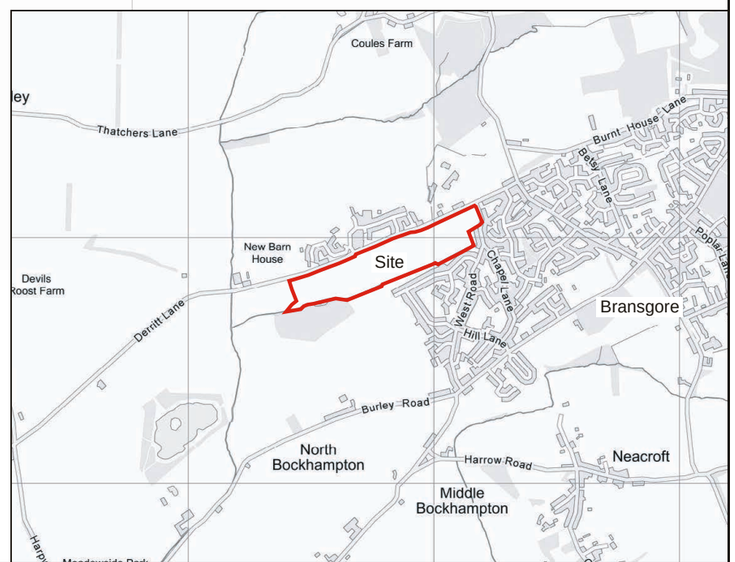
98000

Tr.1
Tr.2
Tr.3
Tr.4
Tr.5
Tr.6
Tr.7
Tr.8
Tr.9
Tr.10
Tr.11
Tr.12
Tr.13
Tr.14
Tr.15
Tr.16
Tr.17
Tr.18
Tr.19
Tr.20
Tr.21
Tr.22
Tr.23
Tr.24
Tr.25
Tr.26
Tr.27
Tr.28
Tr.29
Tr.30
Tr.31
Tr.32
Tr.33
Tr.34
Tr.35
Tr.36
Tr.37
Tr.38
Tr.39
Tr.40
Tr.41
Tr.42
Option 1
Option 2

Site boundary
Proposed residential parcel
Proposed drainage area
Proposed service route area

Evaluation trench
Archaeology
Tree throw
Disturbance
Geology

0 100 m



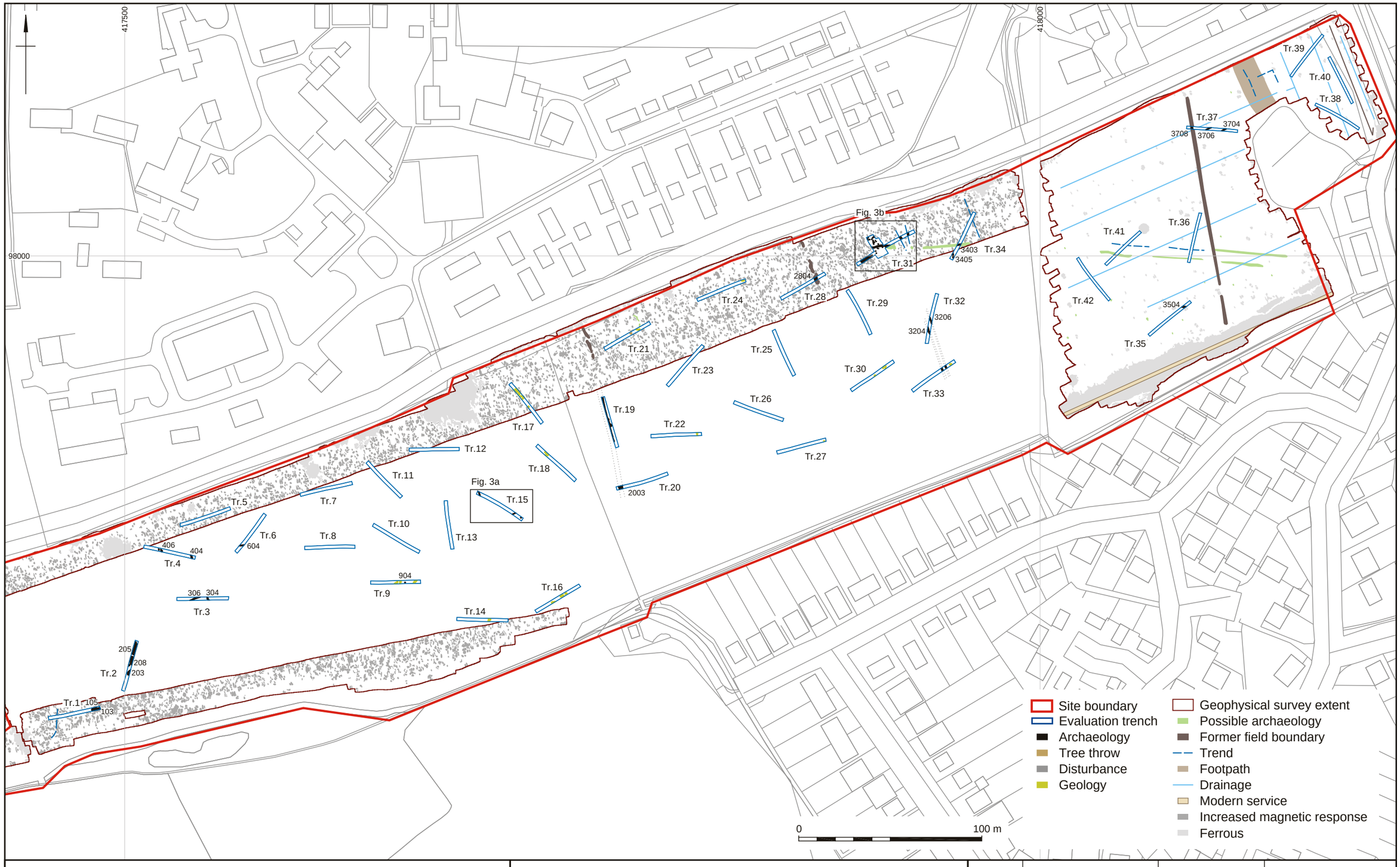
Coordinate system:
OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)

Proposed site plan provided by the client.

Date:	11/12/2020	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:25,000 & 1:2000 @ A3	Illustrator:	ND/KJF
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\226302\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2020_12_10		

Site location and trench plan showing proposed development

Figure 1

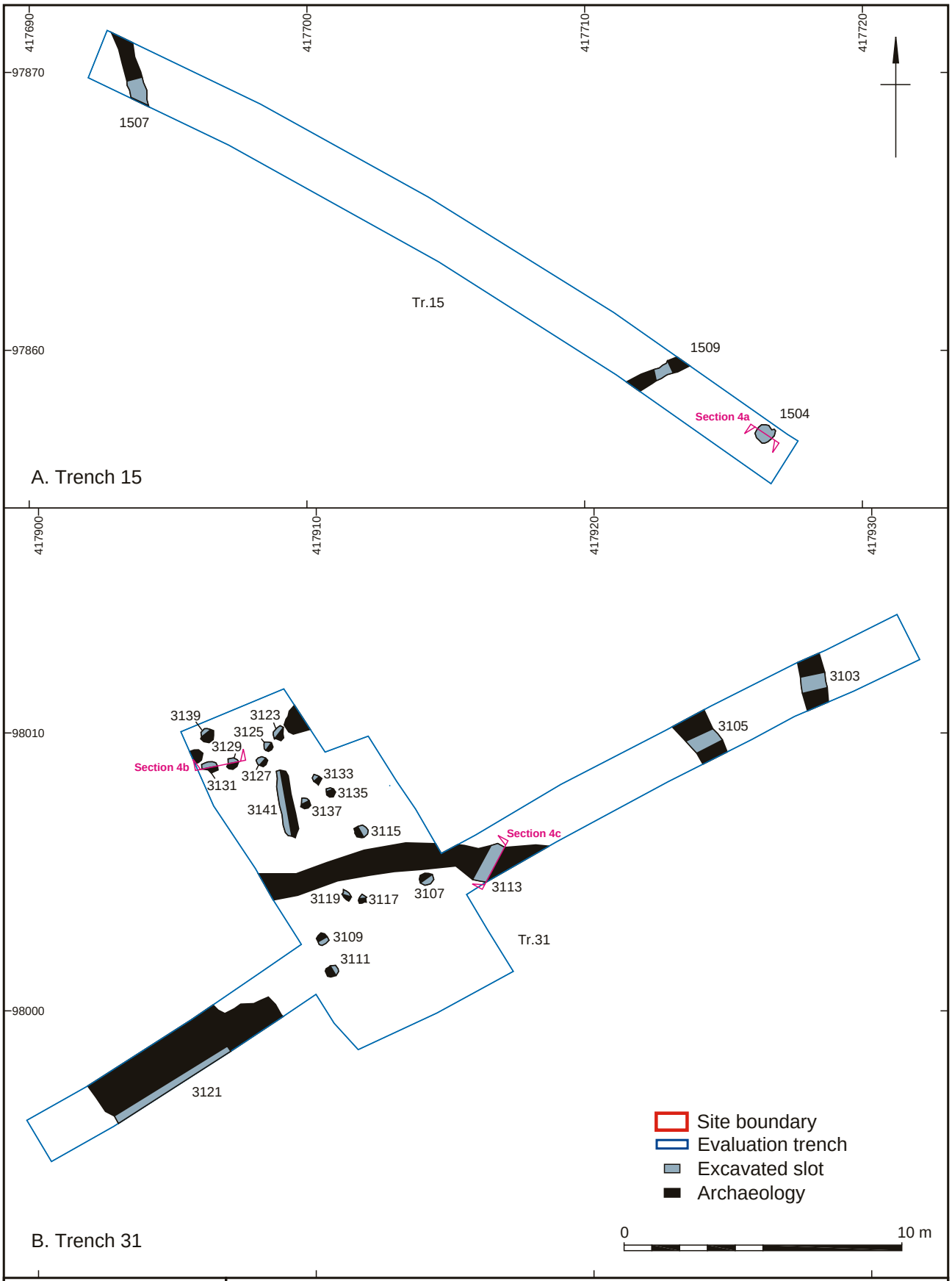


Coordinate system:
OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)

Date:	10/12/2020	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:2000 @ A3	Illustrator:	ND/KJF
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\226302\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2020_12_10		

Trench plan with geophysical survey results

Figure 2

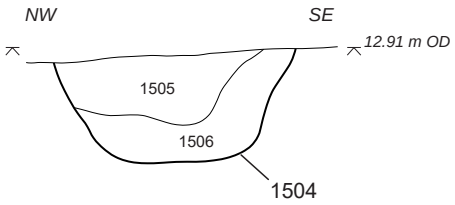


Date:	10/12/2020	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:200 @A4	Illustrator:	KJF
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\226302\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2020_12_10		

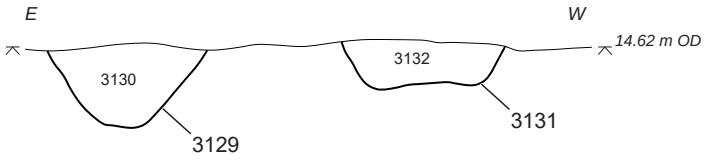
Detail of trench 15 and 31

Figure 3

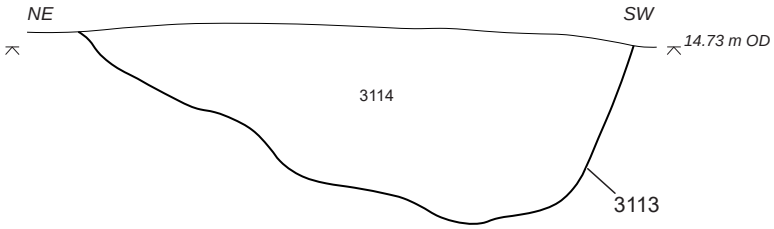
A. South-west facing section of pit 1504



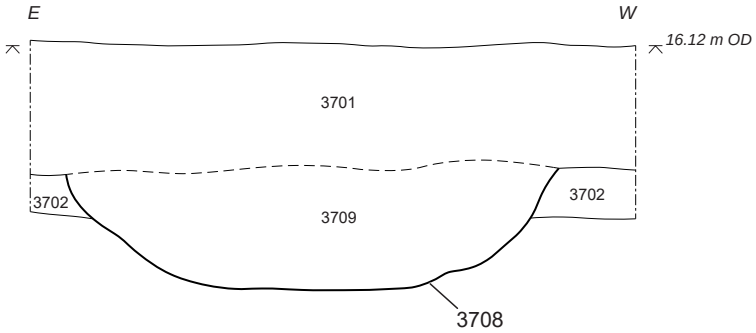
B. North facing section of postholes 3129 and 3131



C. North-west facing section of ditch 3113



D. North facing section of ditch 3708



Date:	11/12/2020	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:20 @ A4	Illustrator:	KJF
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\226302\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2020_12_10		

Sections

Figure 4

Plate 1: North-east facing representative section of trench 10 (1 x 1 m scale)

Plate 2: View of trench 25 from the south-south-east
(1 x 2 m, 1 x 1 m scale)

Date:	11/12/2020	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	KJF
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\226302\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2020_12_10		

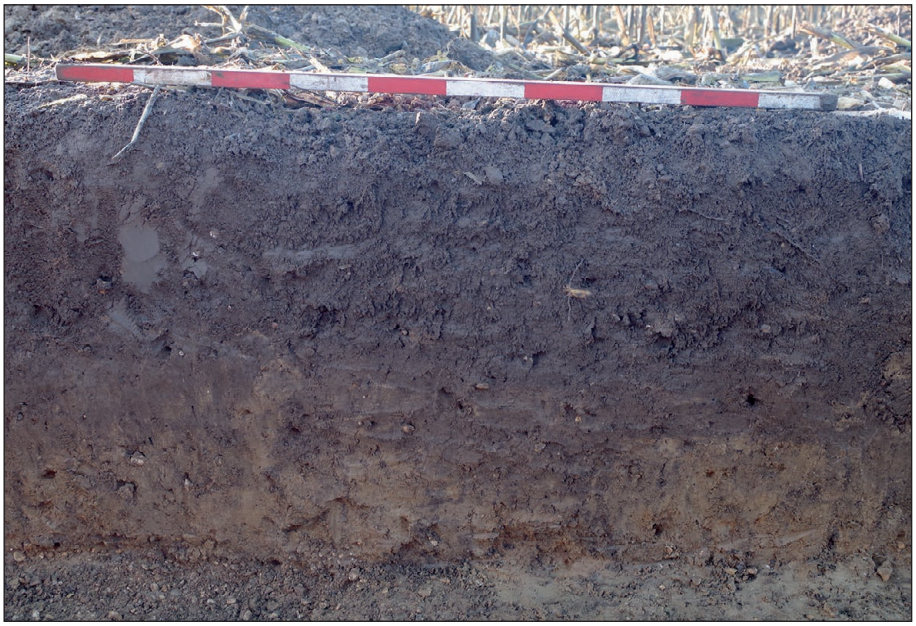


Plate 3: North facing representative section of trench 3 (1 x 1 m scale)

Plate 4: Plan view of ditches 103 and 105 (1 x 1 m scale)

Date:	11/12/2020	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	KJF
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\226302\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2020_12_10		

Plate 5: View of trench 2 from the north-east
(1 x 2 m, 1 x 1 m scale)

Plate 6: North-west facing section of pit 208 (1 x 1 m scale)

Date:	11/12/2020	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	KJF
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\226302\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2020_12_10		

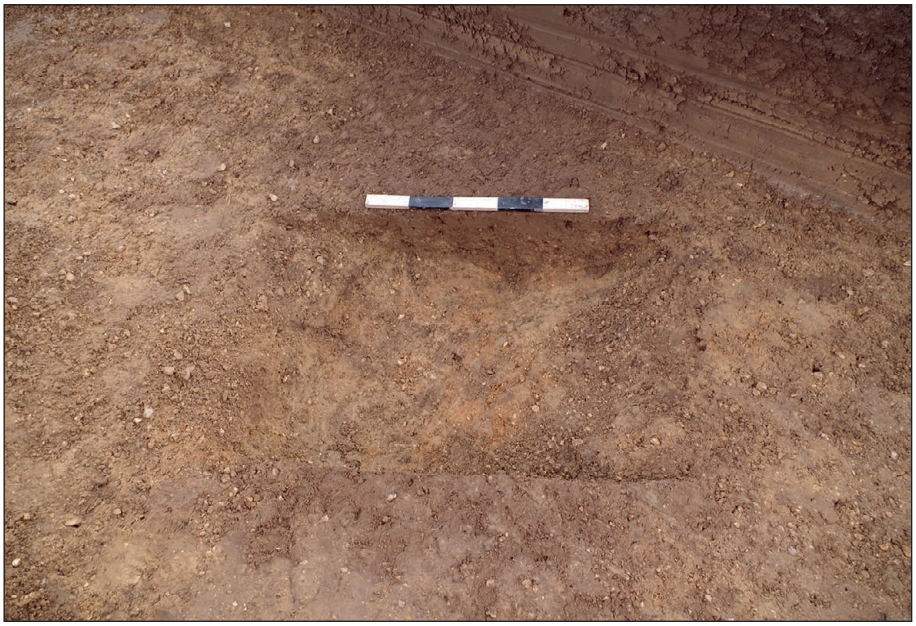


Plate 7: North facing section/plan view of ditch 404 (1 x 1 m scale)

Plate 8: South-south-west facing section of pit 1504 (1 x 0.5 m scale)

Date:	11/12/2020	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	KJF
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\226302\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2020_12_10		

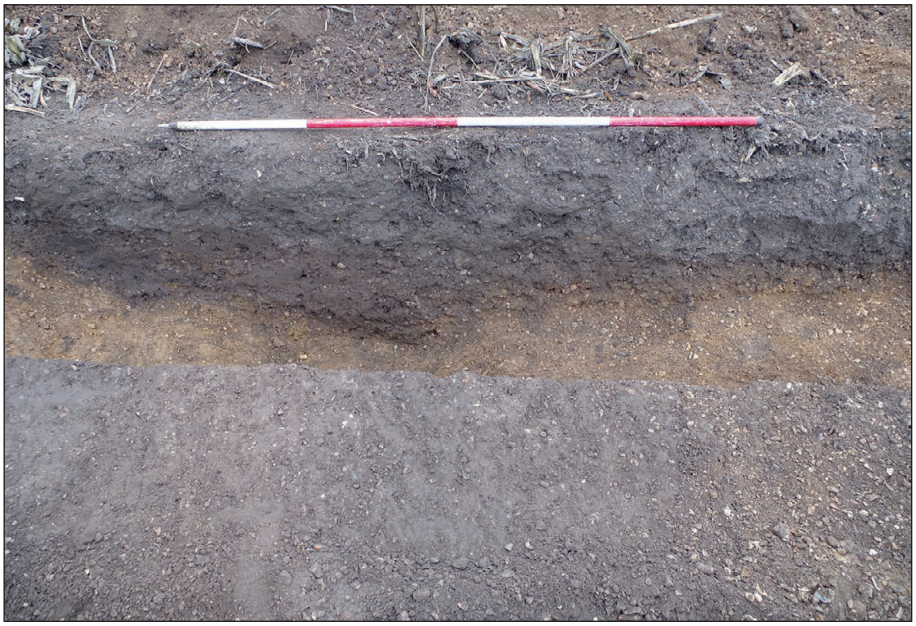


Plate 9: South facing section of ditch 2003 (1 x 2 m scale)

Plate 10: South-south-east facing section of ditch 2804 (1 x 1 m scale)

Date:	11/12/2020	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	KJF
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\226302\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2020_12_10		

Plate 11: North-west facing section of ditch 3105 (1 x 0.5 m scale)

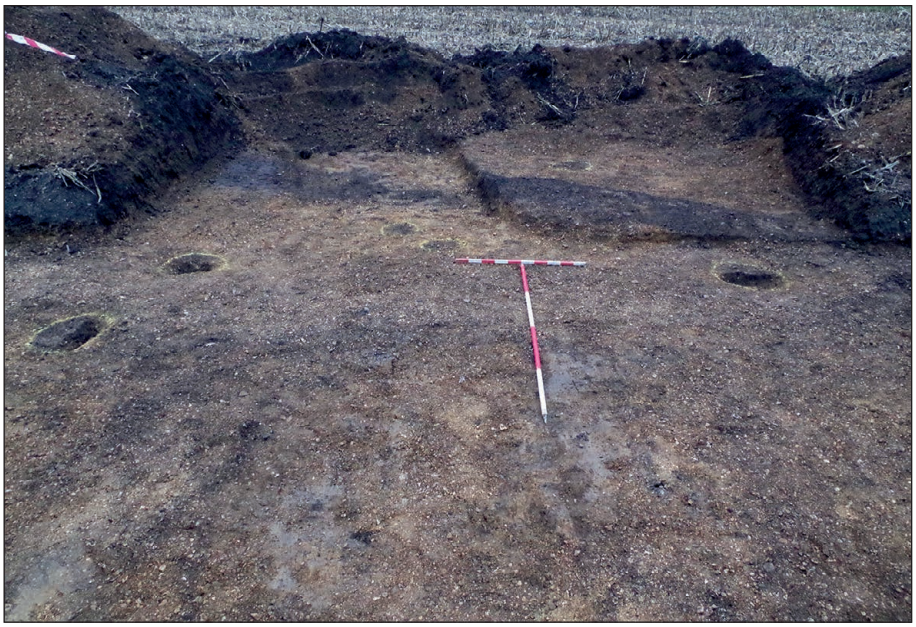


Plate 12: View looking north-west of postholes 3107, 3109, 3111, 3117 and 3119 and ditch 3113 within trench 31 (1 x 2 m, 1 x 1 m scale)

Date:	11/12/2020	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	KJF
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\226302\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2020_12_10		

Plate 13: View looking south-east of postholes 3115, 3123 to 3137 and linear feature 3141 within trench 31 extension (1 x 2 m scale)

Plate 14: North-west facing section of spread 3121 within trench 31 (1 x 2 m scale)

Date:	11/12/2020	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	KJF
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\226302\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2020_12_10		

Plate 15: View of trench 34 from the south-west (1 x 2 m, 1 x 1 m scale)

Plate 16: West facing section of ditch 3403 (1 x 0.5 m scale)

Date:	11/12/2020	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	KJF
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\226302\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2020_12_10		

Plate 17: East facing section of ditch 3504 (1 x 0.5 m scale)

Date:	11/12/2020	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	KJF
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\226302\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2020_12_10		

Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www. wessexarch.co.uk

FS 606559