



Land at Derritt Lane Bransgore Hampshire

Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design



Planning Ref: 21/11097
Accession Number: HMCMS:A2020.39
Ref: 226304.04
March 2024



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Document Information

Document title	Land at Derritt Lane, Bransgore, Hampshire
Document subtitle	Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design
Document reference	226304.04
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)	Area 1: 417908 097998 Area 2: 417718 097858
Planning authority	New Forest District Council
Planning reference	21/11097
Museum name	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Museum accession code	HMCMS:A2020.39
OASIS Id	wessexar1-410121
WA project code(s)	226302, 226303, 226304
Date of fieldwork	27 November–8 December 2023
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Quality Assurance

Issue	Date	Author	Approved by
1	15/03/2024	KF	KD



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Lewis Wyatt Construction Ltd to undertake archaeological mitigation works comprising a strip, map and sample excavation of two areas totalling 952 m² centred on NGRs 417908 097998 (Area 1) and 417718 097858 (Area 2). These areas were located on land south of Derritt Lane, Bransgore, Hampshire.

The works were in advance of the construction of 100 dwellings, the creation of a formal open space, natural recreation greenspace and play areas, footpaths and cycleways, and associated landscaping, utilities and drainage infrastructure.

The excavation was executed as designed and most of the aims of the project have been met.

Area 1 contained the remains of a complex enclosure defined by ditches. This was accompanied by linear alignments of postholes and other discrete features including a well. Interpretation of these features is not secure; although they may have been agricultural in function it is possible that they formed part of the extensive local brickmaking industry. Activity in Area 1 may have been all of a single phase. The best chronological information to date this activity is glass bottles of 18th-century date, consistent with pottery, clay tobacco pipe and CBM.

Area 2 contained only an undated ditch that had previously been recorded during the evaluation. The evaluation had also revealed a pit from which sherds from an unusual Early Bronze Age Food Vessel were recovered, alongside a wood charcoal assemblage. No further prehistoric remains were identified during the excavation phase beyond a few residual flints recovered from Area 1.

There is potential for a modest scheme of further analysis, focused on the prehistoric artefactual and environmental assemblages obtained during the evaluation. Both the prehistoric and post-medieval results should be summarised for a short publication in a local journal.

The archive resulting from the excavation 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. An OASIS form, wessexar1-410121 has been completed for this project.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Lewis Wyatt Construction Ltd for commissioning the archaeological mitigation works. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of the Planning Archaeologist for New Forest National Park Authority, who monitored the project for New Forest District Council.





Land at Derritt Lane, Bransgore, Hampshire

Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Lewis Wyatt Construction Ltd, to undertake archaeological mitigation works comprising a strip, map and sample excavation of two areas totalling 952 m², centred on NGRs 417908 097998 (Area 1) and 417718 097858 (Area 2), on land located to the south of Derritt Lane, Bransgore, Hampshire (Fig. 1).

1.1.2 The work was carried out as a condition of planning permission, granted by New Forest District Council (Planning reference 21/11097) for the construction of 100 dwellings, vehicular access from Derritt Lane and West Road, the creation of a formal open space, natural recreation greenspace and play areas, footpaths and cycleways, associated landscaping, utilities and drainage infrastructure, and enabling works.

1.1.3 The planning application was granted on 29 September 2023, with the following conditions relevant to archaeology:

- *Condition 10 – Archaeology: A Programme of Archaeological Work. Prior to the commencement of development, a programme of further archaeological works, including a written scheme of investigation in relation to the area around Trench 15 and Trench 31 as identified within the submitted Archaeological Evaluation Report (Wessex Archaeology, December 2020), shall be submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:*
 - 1) *The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording.*
 - 2) *The programme for post investigation assessment*
 - 3) *Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording.*
 - 4) *Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation.*
 - 5) *Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation.*
 - 6) *Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the written scheme of investigation.*

Reason: To ensure the archaeological interest of the site is investigated and assessed.

- *Condition 11 – Archaeology: Implementation of Written Scheme of Investigation. No development (other than demolition) shall take place other than in accordance with the written scheme of investigation approved under condition 10.*

Reason: To ensure the archaeological interest of the site is adequately investigated.

- *Condition 12 – Archaeology: Completion and Archive Deposition. No dwelling within a phase of residential development shall be occupied until the site investigation and post-excavation assessment for that phase has been completed in accordance with the programme set out*



within the written scheme of investigation approved under condition 10 and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.

Reason: To ensure the archaeological interest of the site is adequately investigated and recorded.

- 1.1.4 The excavation was preceded by archaeological works, including a geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2019), a trial trench evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2020a), a desk-based assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2020b), and a heritage statement (Wessex Archaeology 2021a). The evaluation works confirmed the presence of archaeological remains within the site.
- 1.1.5 The strip, map and sample excavation of two areas was agreed in consultation with the Planning Archaeologist for New Forest National Park Authority (PA for NFNPA), archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA). The areas were positioned where significant remains had been identified during the preceding evaluation works.
- 1.1.6 The excavation was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI), which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed for the fieldwork and the post-excavation work (Wessex Archaeology 2023). The PA for NFNPA approved the WSI, on behalf of the LPA, prior to the fieldwork. The excavation was undertaken between 27 November and 8 December 2023.

1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 This report provides the provisional results of the excavation, and the preceding evaluation, and assesses the potential to address the research aims outlined in the WSI. Where appropriate, it includes recommendations for further analysis, outlining the resources needed to achieve the aims (including the revised research aims arising from this assessment), leading to dissemination of the archaeological results via publication and the curation of the archive.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The excavation areas are located on the western edge of the village of Bransgore, Hampshire approximately 5 km north-east of the town of Christchurch. The development area comprises arable farmland to the south of Derritt Lane, bounded to the east by West Lane, to the south by Wiltshire Gardens and by further agricultural land to the west.
- 1.3.2 The excavation areas are located on a gentle slope, where existing ground levels lie at 22 m above Ordnance Datum (OD) in the east and slope down to 14 m OD in the west.
- 1.3.3 The bedrock geology is mapped as sand of the Boscombe Sand Formation, with superficial river terrace deposits (River Terrace 5) of sand and gravel (British Geological Survey 2024).

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. A Heritage Statement was issued in response to alterations in the design of the development (Wessex Archaeology 2021a), although it mostly related to built heritage within the study area. The results of the desk-based assessment were included in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2023). A summary is presented below, with relevant entry numbers from the Hampshire Historic Environment



Record (HER) included. Additional sources of information are also referenced, as appropriate.

2.2 Previous works related to the development

Geophysical Survey (Wessex Archaeology 2019)

2.2.1 The detailed gradiometer survey identified a small number of anomalies possibly related to archaeological features, including a possible trackway and several ditches in the east of the area, and a small number of pit-like features. Three former field boundaries in the eastern and central parts of the survey area corresponded to land divisions marked on the 1839 parish of Sopley Tithe Map. The remains of a footpath detected in the north-east part of the site corresponded to a route depicted on an 1872 Ordnance Survey (OS) map.

2.2.2 The western and central portions of the survey area were dominated by a notably increased magnetic response. This was thought to be associated with the spreading of fertiliser or 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 PA for the NFNPA that the central portion of the site would not be surveyed (see Fig. 2).

Archaeological Evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2020a)

2.2.3 The evaluation encountered Bronze Age, post-medieval and undated archaeological remains.

2.2.4 A Bronze Age pit in the centre of the area, in trench 15 (Fig. 2) contained sherds of a food vessel, in an unusual fabric for the region. It seemed likely that the pit was related to known Bronze Age activity at Merryfield Park (immediately north of the area; see Section 2.3.3 below), although it was unclear if further Bronze Age activity was present within the site.

2.2.5 A spread of post-medieval red brick and a concentration of postholes were identified in the north-east of the area, in trench 31 (Fig. 2). Although no dating was recovered from the postholes, their proximity to the red brick deposit suggested they may be associated with one another. The red brick deposit was thought to possibly relate to brick manufacturing, known to have taken place in the vicinity of Bransgore throughout the 19th century.

2.2.6 Several post-medieval field boundaries and undated gullies were believed to represent late medieval/post-medieval field or drainage systems, and similarly dated pits were suggestive of quarrying practices.

2.3 Archaeological and historical context

Prehistoric (970,000 BC–AD 43)

2.3.1 The remnant fluvial deposits of the Solent River Formation have produced many Lower and Middle Palaeolithic artefacts 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). River terrace deposits from the River Avon may survive within the area and have broad potential to contain later Middle Palaeolithic archaeological and geoarchaeological material, as well as earlier reworked material. Terraces in this region have previously produced Palaeolithic artefacts, including handaxes (Wessex Archaeology 2023).

2.3.2 The presence of burial mounds nearby suggest the local landscape was of importance during the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods as a focus for funerary practices. A Neolithic Long Barrow (HER no. 69665) has been identified through aerial photography, located to



the south of the site, and two ring ditches are known to exist close to Clockhouse Farm (HER nos 69662 and 69663).

- 2.3.3 A cluster of Bronze Age barrows are recorded north of the site, beneath the new housing estate at Merryfield Park. It comprises more than 10 individual round barrows and a long barrow, all identified through aerial photography or historic mapping (HER nos 28967, 28968, 59525 and 59533). Excavations carried out in 2015 ahead of the housing development at Merryfield Park, recorded two further round barrows and multiple human cremation urn burials dated to the Neolithic and Bronze Age (Massey and Morris 2018; HER nos 69705, 69706 and 69707). Features including ditches and irregular pits containing flint tools, prehistoric pottery, burnt human and animal bone and an array of organic plant materials were also recorded.

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

- 2.3.4 No nearby evidence of Iron Age or Romano-British occupation is known.

Saxon (AD 410–1066)

- 2.3.5 The Hampshire HER records only one relevant entry for this period: the 1871 First Edition OS map depicts the site of a battle between the Danes and the Saxons at Merryfield Park (HER no. 57549). Occupation of the wider area during the period is suggested through the existence of local place names with Saxon origins, such as 'Brach' and 'Little Breach', along with the morphology of nearby field systems (both extant and replaced) characteristic of early land divisions.

Medieval (AD 1066–1500)

- 2.3.6 The Hampshire HER holds records relating to a hollow way (HER no. 36422) and areas of ridge and furrow cultivation to the north of the development site (HER no. 59676 and 59677). The village of Bransgore is not recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 AD and, at this time, the area likely formed part of the agricultural hinterland or rough common at the edge of Sopley Manor.

Post-medieval (AD 1500–1800)

- 2.3.7 Bransgore developed in the early post-medieval period in response to the expansion of the local quarrying industry. The historic core of Bransgore is east of the site. Post-medieval quarry pits are recorded all around Bransgore, particularly to the north-east of the village. The closest are located at Derritt Lane (HER no. 59685) and in the far east of the development area (HER no. 59686).

Modern (AD 1800–present day)

- 2.3.8 Historic mapping of the area indicates the village of Bransgore had productive brick making and quarrying industries throughout 19th century.
- 2.3.9 RAF Sopley once occupied the area to the north of Derritt Lane, opposite the investigation areas. It opened in January 1941 and was the site of a Ground Controlled Interception (GCI) radar station during World War II (HER no. 41604). Sopley was developed into a permanent station and domestic camp (HER no. 57550) between the late 1940s and early 1950s. Following the end of World War II, Sopley, now designated RAF Sopley R3 GCI Rotor Station, was upgraded in the light of the needs of the Cold War.
- 2.3.10 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 Aims

3.1.1 The general aims of the excavation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2023) and in compliance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (CifA 2014a), were to:

- examine the archaeological resource within a given area or site within a framework of defined research objectives;
- seek a better understanding of the resource;
- compile a lasting record of the resource; and
- analyse and interpret the results of the excavation and disseminate them.

3.2 Research objectives

3.2.1 Following consideration of the archaeological potential of the site and the regional research framework (Research Frameworks 2023), the research objectives of the excavation defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2023) were to:

- determine the date, extent and character of land use during the Neolithic and Bronze Age period;
- determine any relationship between the known Neolithic and Bronze Age activity within the immediate environs (Merryfield Park) and that identified in the south-west of the site during the preceding evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2020a);
- provide further analysis of the sherds belonging to a food vessel recovered during the evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2020a);
- determine the extent to which brick manufacturing took place within the site bounds as suggested by the presence of a concentration of features within Trench 31, and should such activity be proven, to assess the longevity of the industry;
- and determine the date, nature and extent of the large-scale activity denoted by the concentration of postholes within Trench 31; and understand the relationships between these features and activities undertaken across the site and immediate environs.

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 2023) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in CifA guidance (CifA 2014a). The post-excavation assessment and reporting followed advice issued by the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (ALGAO 2015). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.1.2 The excavations were split into two areas:

- Area 1 measured 806 square meters (sqm) and was positioned to target post-medieval and undated features identified in evaluation trench 31.



- Area 2 measured 146 sqm and was located to target Bronze Age and undated features recorded in evaluation trench 15.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

- 4.2.1 The excavation area was set out using a Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS), in the same position as that proposed in the WSI (Fig. 1). The topsoil/overburden was removed in level spits using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded in level spits until the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed.
- 4.2.2 Where necessary, the surfaces of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the excavation.
- 4.2.3 Spoil derived from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological features was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained.

Recording

- 4.2.4 All archaeological features and deposits 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.
- 4.2.5 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.
- 4.2.6 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

General

- 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 2023). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CifA 2014b), *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011) and CifA's *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting* (Type 2: Appraisal).

4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 The PA for NFNPA monitored the works 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 for NFNPA.



5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

Summary of archaeological features and deposits

- 5.1.1 Area 1 (Fig. 3) contained the remains of a complex enclosure defined by ditches. This was accompanied by linear alignments of postholes and other discrete features. Interpretation of these features is not secure; although they may have been agricultural in function it is possible that they formed part of the extensive local brickmaking industry. Activity in Area 1 may have been all of a single phase. The best chronological information to date this activity is glass bottles of 18th century date, consistent with pottery, clay tobacco pipe and CBM.
- 5.1.2 Area 2 (Fig. 4) contained only an undated ditch that had previously been recorded during the evaluation. The evaluation had also revealed a pit from which sherds from an unusual Early Bronze Age Food Vessel were recovered, alongside a wood charcoal assemblage. No further prehistoric remains were identified during the excavation phase beyond a few residual flints recovered from Area 1.

Methods of stratigraphic assessment and quantity of data

- 5.1.3 All hand written and drawn records from the excavation have been collated, checked for consistency and stratigraphic relationships. Key data has been transcribed into a database, which can be updated during any further analysis. Preliminary phasing of archaeological features and deposits was principally undertaken using stratigraphic relationships and the spot dating from artefacts, particularly pottery.

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.2.1 A similar deposit sequence was observed across both Areas 1 and 2. The geological substrate was a yellowish brown sandy silt that contained patches of gravel (Figs 6 and 7). A subsoil deposit of gravelly orange brown silty clay overlay the substrate in Area 2, possibly corresponding to the superficial river terrace deposits recorded by the British Geological Survey. Topsoil comprised a dark brown silty loam (0.3 m thick) from which brick fragments and post-medieval pottery and glass were recovered in Area 1.

5.3 Area 1 (Fig. 3)

Post-medieval

Enclosure ditches

- 5.3.1 Five contemporary ditches formed a rectilinear enclosure in the centre of Area 1. Three of these ditches (6120, 6121 and 6122) had continuous fills. All three had been excavated during the evaluation in trench 31, as ditches 3113, 3105 and 3103 respectively.
- 5.3.2 Ditches 6122 and 6123 (Fig. 5, section 3) were aligned north-west to south-east and formed the eastern and western extents of the enclosure respectively, whilst ditch 6121 (located between them) was 'L'-shaped and likely to have continued to the south as ditch 6039 (6.7 m long, 1.3 m wide and 0.15 m deep). Ditch 6120 was aligned east-west with a slight curve (Fig. 5, section 4). A gap of 0.1 m separated the west terminal of ditch 6120 and the south terminal of another ditch (6123). All five ditches (6039, 6120, 6121, 6122 and 6123) were filled with a similar dark greyish brown silty clay, occasionally underlain by a yellowish brown silty clay secondary deposit (averaging 0.1 m thick). An assemblage of post-medieval pottery, brick fragments, glass, slate, clay pipe and flint was recovered from the ditches.



Discrete features

- 5.3.3 Ditch 6122 had cut the eastern side of pits 6041 (1.1 m in diameter and 0.3 m deep) and 6097 (Fig. 8; 0.9 m in diameter and 0.3 m deep). Pit 6041 contained a dark brown silty clay from which brick fragments and an iron nail were recovered. No dateable material was recovered from pit 6097, although it is likely to have been disturbed during the evaluation works due to the placement of an intervention immediately to the east of it.
- 5.3.4 Posthole 6062 (0.3 m in diameter and 0.2 m deep) was identified at the base of ditch 6122, at its intersection with ditch 6120. No dateable material was recovered from the posthole. Another posthole (6051: 0.45 m in diameter and 0.1 m deep) was located 0.1 m to the west of ditch 6122. It contained one fill of greyish brown silty clay, from which a fragment of handmade brick was recovered.
- 5.3.5 Posthole 6029 (0.45 m in diameter and 0.3 m deep) had been truncated by refuse pit 6024 (1 m long, 0.6 m wide and 0.6 m deep), which had in turn been truncated by ditch 6123 (Fig. 9). The posthole (6029) contained a postpipe and a packing fill, but no dateable material was recovered. Pit 6024 was filled by a single refuse deposit that contained ceramic building material, glass, post-medieval pottery, and window and vessel glass.
- 5.3.6 Pit 6124 (4.3 m long, 3.1 m wide and 0.2 m deep) had cut ditch 6123 (Fig. 10). The pit contained a deposit of dark greyish brown sandy silt that contained an assemblage of burnt flint, brick fragments, post-medieval vessel glass and pottery, window glass, clay pipe and a copper alloy object. Four truncated postholes (6088, 6086, 6084 and 6090) were identified at the base of the pit (6124). The postholes (average diameter 0.25 m and 0.2 m deep) contained a similar dark greyish brown silty sand deposit; although pit 6084 contained brick fragments no other finds were recovered.
- 5.3.7 Pit 6110 had cut the northern side of ditch 6121 (Fig. 11: 0.7 m wide, 1.3 m long and 0.3 m deep). A high quantity of red brick pieces were encountered in the pit.
- 5.3.8 A circular well (6115: 0.9 m in diameter) was located in the west of Area 1. It was lined with at least four courses of unfrogged red bricks (average brick: 0.2 m long x 0.09 m wide and 0.06 m thick) in a header bond. The uppermost course of bricks were laid on edge, suggesting that this was the original top of the well lining. A degraded white lime mortar was identified in the lower courses, although it appeared to have weathered away in the upper courses. A sloping surface (6128) of red bricks in a stretcher formation abutted the eastern side of the well (Figs 12–14). A possible bedding layer surrounded the well and surface; it comprised a compact gravel layer (6117) above a deposit of grey brown silty clay (6118).
- 5.3.9 Fifteen postholes and a gully recorded in trench 31 during the evaluation are likely to be related to the post-medieval activity encountered in the excavation. The gully (3141) was short (2.5 m long, 0.6 m wide and 0.15 m deep) and contained post-medieval pottery. No continuation of it was identified during the excavation.
- 5.3.10 All the postholes were circular in shape (0.3–0.5 m in diameter and 0.1–0.2 m deep), and contained a gravelly dark brown sandy silt. Five of the postholes (3107, 3109, 3111, 3117 and 3119) were located to the south of ditch 6120, roughly arranged in a wide 'C'-shape. The northern group of postholes was located between ditches 6121 and 6120. Two possible linear alignments were visible, whilst the remaining (3129, 3131, 3137 and 3139) were dispersed with no discernible alignments. A north-east to south-west alignment comprised postholes 3123, 3125 and 3127. The southerly set included 3115, 3133 and 3135, and was aligned north-west to south-east. The only find recovered was a fragment of post-medieval unfrogged brick from posthole 3139.



Undated

- 5.3.11 Two postholes and a pit (6003, 6006 and 6009) were close to the eastern side of pit 6124. The postholes (6003 and 6009: 0.45 in diameter and 0.35 m deep) contained postpipes but no dateable material, whereas the pit (6006: 0.7 m long, 0.5 m wide and 0.4 m deep) contained two secondary deposits from which brick fragments were retrieved (Fig. 5, section 2).
- 5.3.12 Three groups of postholes and pits in the south-western corner possibly represented two sides of a rectangular structure, although this is uncertain. The northerly group (6125) was aligned north-east to south-west and comprised nine postholes and one pit, whilst the southerly groups (6126 and 6127) formed an 'L'-shape of nine postholes in total. The south-easterly group (6126) was a north-west to south-east alignment of four postholes, and the western group (2167) included five postholes in a north-east to south-west alignment.
- 5.3.13 The postholes and pit in group 6125 were either oval or circular in shape and mostly contained a dark brown silty clay deposit (Fig. 15). One postpipe was identified (6049). The postholes had an average diameter of 0.45 m and a depth of 0.25 m. The pit (1.2 m long, 1 m wide and 0.35 m deep) contained three deposits: a dark brown grey silty clay, followed by an ashy light grey silty sand and topped by a green slightly sandy clay from which post-medieval pottery was recovered.
- 5.3.14 The postholes in group 6126 contained similar fills: a dark brown silty clay backfill deposit from which no dateable material was recovered. One posthole (6074, group 6126) contained a basal fill of dark brown silty sand (Fig. 5, section 1). The postholes were circular in shape and 0.25–0.5 m in diameter and 0.15–0.35 deep.
- 5.3.15 The five postholes in group 6127 were also filled by a dark brown silty clay deposit that contained no dateable material. These features were mostly circular in shape and averaged 0.3 m in diameter and 0.15 m deep. The two oval postholes (6104 and 6106) were larger (0.7–0.9 m in diameter and 0.3 m deep) than the others.

5.4 Area 2 (Fig. 4)

Undated

- 5.4.1 The only archaeological feature encountered in Area 2 was a north-east to south-west aligned ditch (5009: 0.6 m wide, 13.5 m long and average 0.45 m deep). The ditch contained a dark brown silty clay secondary deposit, and in the east where the ditch was deepest (0.7 m deep), an orangey brown silty clay basal deposit was also seen (Fig. 16).
- 5.4.2 The ditch had previously been excavated in trench 15, as gully 1509, also with no dateable material recovered. Bronze Age pit 1504 (Fig. 17) was also located in trench 15 (3.5 m south-east of ditch 5009), but no further indication of Bronze Age activity was found within Area 2.

6 FINDS EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 A combined assemblage of approximately 17.9 kg of finds was recovered from the evaluation and excavation phases. The finds are of prehistoric and post-medieval date and have been cleaned and quantified by material type within each context and scanned to assess their nature, condition, and potential date range. Totals by material type are presented in Table 1, along with a summary of the finds recovered from the 2020 evaluation

(Wessex Archaeology 2020a). The discussion refers to the material recovered during the excavation works only, whilst the combined assemblage from both evaluation and excavation stages of fieldwork are considered in the statement of potential and updated project design below.

Table 1 Summary of finds by material type, number, and weight (g)

Material type	Evaluation		Excavation		Total	
	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.
Animal bone	2	138	-	-	2	138
Burnt flint	17	159	1	29	18	188
Ceramic building material	14	1,769	48	11,085	62	12,854
Clay pipe	-	-	1	1	1	1
Copper-alloy	-	-	1	1	1	1
Flint	10	63	3	4	13	67
Glass	1	239	11	1,314	12	1,553
Iron	-	-	1	10	1	10
Pottery	28	1,434	68	1,696	96	3,130
Slate	-	-	2	42	2	42
Total	72	3,802	136	14,177	208	17,984

6.2 Pottery

6.2.1 A total of 68 sherds (1,696 g) was recovered from eight contexts. This material dates to the post-medieval period. Sherds from each context have been sub-divided into broad ware groups and quantified by number and weight of pieces. Where possible, detail of vessel form and other diagnostic features have been noted and a spot date for each context has been assigned. A breakdown of the sherds by chronological period and ware type is presented in Table 2. The level of recording is consistent with the 'basic record' advocated for the rapid characterisation of pottery assemblages (Barclay *et al.* 2016, Section 2.4.5). The assemblage is in good condition, reflected by a mean sherd weight of 25 g; rims from 14 separate vessels provide an Estimated Vessel Equivalent (EVE) of 1.34.

Table 2 Post-medieval pottery totals by ware type

Ware	No.	Wt (g)
English salt-glazed ware	4	14
Glazed red earthenware	3	8
Tin glazed ware	4	15
Verwood ware	56	1642
Westerwald stone ware	1	17
Total	68	1,696

6.2.2 The assemblage is dominated by locally produced Verwood ware of early- to mid-18th century date (Algar *et al.* 1979; Draper 2002; Draper and Copland-Griffiths 2002). The diagnostic fragments include pieces from porringers and panchions (pits 6013 and 6124), bowls (ditches 6120 and 6123), and jugs and mugs (pits 6020 and 6124). In pits 6020 and 6124, these Verwood wares were accompanied by sherds from a tin-glazed plate, a red glazed earthenware vessel, two English salt-glazed table wares, and the base of a Westerwald mug from the Rhineland.



6.2.3 Interestingly, some of the Verwood sherds from ditch 6120 and pits 6024 and 6124 consist of weakly fired examples, where some of the glazing has lost its colouring. A small rim and a panchion fragment from pit 6124 were also overfired, while the heavy crazing and vitrification apparent on a body sherd from pit 6024 indicates more serious firing problems. These sherds, considered to be at least 'seconds', if not wasters, may provide evidence for pottery production in the immediate vicinity.

6.3 Ceramic building material

6.3.1 Ceramic building material was retained from pits 6020, 6024, 6041, 6124 and 6110; ditches 6123, 6122, 6121, and 6120; postholes 6009, 6051, 6053 and 6086; well 6115; and the topsoil (6001). The pieces occur in oxidised sandy fabrics, many containing occasional burnt flint or rounded gravel inclusions.

6.3.2 Three fragments of peg tile in a sandy matrix were present within pit 6124 and ditches 6121 and 6120. The piece from pit 6124 is heavily vitrified on one face and two of the breaks suggesting exposure to intense heat.

6.3.3 All the other pieces are from bricks. One complete brick was extracted as a sample of material used in the construction of well 6115. It is unfrogged, measures 220 x 100 x 66 mm and is handmade in a very hard fired sandy fabric with occasional burnt flint inclusions; vitrification is apparent on both faces. The other pieces are all more fragmentary but also derive from unfrogged handmade bricks which, where measurable, range from 98–114 mm wide and 56–70 mm thick. Most exhibit firing errors, being overfired, distorted and/or vitrified, with the most extreme examples, consisting of fused, highly vitrified brick fragments with the consistency of aeriated chocolate, being found in ditches 6122 and 6123.

6.3.4 Like the pieces recovered during the evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2020a, 13, para. 6.3), the ceramic building material is likely to pre-date the modern period, and might be of early- to mid-18th century date at the latest. The assemblage probably represents kiln waste or elements from a dismantled brick kiln. Cartographic sources indicate an extensive brickmaking industry in the Bransgore area during the 19th and 20th centuries, but the association of probable brick production waste with other early-mid 18th century artefacts on this site suggests the industry may have started earlier.

6.4 Glass

6.4.1 Dark green wine bottle fragments of 18th century date were recovered from pits 6124, 6024, 6041, 6124 and 6110. The fragments mainly consist of basal 'kicks' and bodies although a large part of a single vessel dating to around 1730 (Hume 1969, 65) came from pit 6020. Two small fragments of light green window glass were recovered from pits 6024 and 6124.

6.5 Flint and burnt flint

6.5.1 Three pieces of worked flint and a single burnt flint were recovered as residual finds in ditch 6123 and pit 6020. Two of the worked flints exhibit relatively fresh condition, implying they are unlikely to have moved far from their original point of deposition; the third is broken and burnt. All three are small undiagnostic flakes which have been detached with a hard hammer. It is not possible to attribute them to anything more precise than a broad prehistoric date, although they may be contemporary with the Early Bronze Age activity indicated by the pottery recovered from the evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2020a).

6.5.2 Burnt flint is an intrinsically undiagnostic material type, but often taken as evidence for prehistoric activity. The fragment from pit 6020 derives from a feature of post-medieval date,



as did most of the material collected during the evaluation and could therefore be either residual or the incidental result of later activity.

6.6 Other finds

- 6.6.1 The other finds comprise of the plain stem from a tobacco pipe from pit 6097, a fragment of West Country roofing slate from ditch 6045 and two metal items, a copper alloy vessel seal-collar (pit 6124) and a round-headed, square shanked iron nail from ditch 6122.

6.7 Conservation

- 6.7.1 The metal objects have been x-radiographed to aid their identification and to provide a permanent archival record. As inherently unstable material types, they are stored in an airtight plastic container with silica gel to ensure a dry environment below 35% humidity. Given the nature, date and limited research potential of these objects, no further conservation treatment is considered necessary.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 During the excavation, two bulk sediment samples were taken from post-medieval pit 6013 in Area 1. The samples were processed for the recovery and assessment of the environmental evidence. This report incorporates a discussion of the environmental samples obtained during the evaluation.

7.2 Aims and methods

- 7.2.1 The aim of this assessment is to determine the nature and significance of the environmental remains preserved at the site and their potential to address the project aims. This assessment has been undertaken in accordance with Historic England's guidelines outlined in *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-Excavation* (English Heritage 2011).
- 7.2.2 The size of the bulk sediment samples varied between 19 and 25 litres, with an average volume of approximately 22 litres. The samples were processed by standard flotation methods on a Siraf-type flotation tank. The flot was retained on a 0.25 mm mesh and the residue was sorted into >4 mm and <4 mm – >1 mm fractions. The coarse fractions of the residues (>4 mm) were sorted by eye for artefactual and environmental remains. The environmental material extracted from the residues was added to the flots.
- 7.2.3 The fine residue fractions (<4 mm – >1 mm) and the flots were sorted and scanned at up to 40x magnification for uncharred and charred botanical remains, as well as other environmental remains (e.g., insects/invertebrates, molluscs, fish bone, etc.). The presence of recent and/or intrusive material was noted in the samples including modern roots, modern seeds, mycorrhizal fungi, earthworm eggs, and shells of the burrowing blind snail (*Cecilioides acicula*).
- 7.2.4 Plant macroremains were identified through comparison with modern reference material held by Wessex Archaeology and relevant literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006). Nomenclature follows Stace (1997) for wild taxa and Zohary *et al.* (2012) for cereal remains and other cultivated crops (using traditional names).



- 7.2.5 Remains were recorded semi-quantitatively on an abundance scale: C = <5 ('Trace'), B = 5–10 ('Rare'), A = 10–30 ('Occasional'), A* = 30–100 ('Frequent'), A** = 100–500 ('Common'), A*** = >500 ('Abundant').

7.3 Results

- 7.3.1 The results are presented in Appendix 1. The flots from the samples taken from pit 6013 were generally small. Potential indicators of bioturbation are present, indicating the possibility of contamination from later intrusive material (e.g., abundant modern roots, modern/uncharred seeds, mycorrhizal fungi).
- 7.3.2 The two samples lacked charred botanical evidence, including both wood charcoal and charred plant remains.

7.4 Discussion

- 7.4.1 The overall lack of charred botanical evidence in the samples from post-medieval pit 6013 suggest this feature was not associated with domestic or industrial activities involving plant processing activities or the use of fire.
- 7.4.2 The presence of considerable modern roots and seed endosperms suggests that the seeds in 6013 are intrusive rather than contemporaneous with the feature itself.
- 7.4.3 The two Early Bronze Age samples from pit 1504, examined in the evaluation phase of this project, contained a small number of charred plant remains and a small volume of wood charcoal (including roundwood) which may be of significance due to its association with a rare type of Food Vessel. The charred plant remains are consistent with the Early Bronze Age date of the deposit but are not able to shed further light on the deposit due to their sparsity.

8 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

8.1 Stratigraphic potential

- 8.1.1 The stratigraphic data has been fully interrogated, and no further analysis is proposed.
- 8.1.2 There is potential to place the prehistoric and post-medieval results in their local context. The prehistoric context will be enhanced through finds and environmental analyses detailed below.

8.2 Finds potential

- 8.2.1 Preservation of the artefacts across the site varies from poor to good, while the more chronologically diagnostic materials (pottery, glass, ceramic building material, flint) confirm the results of the evaluation and indicate activity during the Bronze Age and post-medieval periods (Wessex Archaeology 2020a). However, the range of material culture is limited, with all categories occurring in only small quantities.
- 8.2.2 Further analysis of the prehistoric finds (worked and burnt flint, pottery) has some potential to enhance our understanding of the chronology and character of Neolithic and Bronze Age activity known within the wider landscape. The small collection of worked and burnt flint will provide little information beyond that already recorded but these materials do serve to further highlight the human presence at this time. The Early Bronze Age Food Vessel, occurring alongside a 'thumbnail' scraper and three flint flakes in pit 1504 in evaluation



trench 15, is of greater relevance in this respect. Food Vessels are an unusual ceramic type in the region, so this example merits further consideration in its local and regional context.

- 8.2.3 The post-medieval finds mainly derive from domestic waste, although the firing flaws exhibited by some of the Verwood vessels may suggest at least limited disposal of pottery production waste and/or the use of seconds by the local community. The CBM assemblage from both evaluation trench 31 and the excavation area provides greater evidence for brick and perhaps flat roof tile manufacture in the immediate vicinity, with some of the 'waste' being used in structures such as well 6115. Cartographic sources indicate 19th and 20th century brickworks in the environs of Bransgore, but the fragments recovered from this site are associated with other, early- to mid-18th century finds, possibly suggesting an earlier start date for the industry. The other materials (animal bone, clay tobacco pipe, metalwork, slate and glass) have little potential to provide information beyond that already recorded.

8.3 Environmental potential

- 8.3.1 There is some potential for analysis in some of the environmental material retrieved from the samples.
- 8.3.2 No further analysis is required for any of the charred or uncharred plant remains.
- 8.3.3 There is potential for further work on the wood charcoal from pit 1504 to provide information on the taxa present and suitable candidates for radiocarbon dating, which could aid in the obtention of a precise chronology for the Food Vessel.

9 UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

9.1 Updated project aims

- 9.1.1 Excluding the aim to disseminate the results of the excavation, the original aims of the project as defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2023) have been fulfilled.
- 9.1.2 The research objectives fall into two main categories: those concerned with the prehistoric potential of the site and those concerned with post-medieval brickmaking.

Prehistoric

- 9.1.3 The excavation added only three pieces of residual worked flint and a small amount of burnt flint to the corpus of evidence of prehistoric activity on the site. The existing body of evidence comprises only a small assemblage of finds chiefly recovered from a pit adjacent to an undated ditch.
- 9.1.4 This material cannot support definitive answers to some of the research questions posed about prehistoric occupation of the site, and these objectives should be discarded.
- 9.1.5 The small amount of evidence for prehistoric activity is best thought of as evidence of diffuse and unintensive activity in the hinterland of the nearby focus of Neolithic and Bronze Age activity at Merryfield Park (Massey and Morris 2018). The research objective to determine any relationship between the known Neolithic and Bronze Age activity within the immediate environs (Merryfield Park) and the present work should be carried forwards.
- 9.1.6 The research objective to provide further analysis of the food vessel sherds recovered during the evaluation should also be carried forwards. In furtherance of this objective, environmental analysis should be undertaken of the environmental assemblage obtained



from the same pit, and radiocarbon dating of material from the environmental assemblage undertaken if appropriate.

Post-medieval brickmaking

- 9.1.7 Although there was no direct evidence for brickmaking in Area 1, there was plenty of circumstantial evidence.
- 9.1.8 There is extensive 19th and 20th century cartographic evidence for brickmaking in Bransgore. This evidence does not extend within the site boundaries. The presence of an extensive local brickmaking industry demonstrates that there were abundant raw materials available for brickmaking, including clay and fuel. At least in the 19th and 20th centuries, there was a local demand for bricks and established systems for the trade and use of bricks.
- 9.1.9 Bricks were revealed as incidental finds in feature fills and as the lining of well 6115. Both categories of bricks were often overfired, distorted and/or vitrified and were perhaps all either seconds or wasters. This is consistent with an origin as the products of the local brickmaking industry. The presence of brick seconds or wasters parallels the appearance of some pottery seconds or wasters, intriguingly suggesting that there was local production of ceramic vessels somewhere in the vicinity, parallel to local production of ceramic building materials.
- 9.1.10 The thicknesses of the bricks revealed in Area 1 varied between 56 and 70 mm. Both the inconsistency in this range and the thinness of the bricks suggests a date of manufacture prior to the 19th century. It is probable that these bricks were produced in the early- or mid-18th century at the latest. This date is consistent with the chronology of other categories of finds recovered from Area 1, including pottery, clay tobacco pipe and especially glass, including bottle fragments from the 18th century and one from around 1730. This material might have been domestic waste deposited by brickmakers. This evidence, though not secure, potentially extends the origin of the beginning of the Bransgore brickmaking industry.
- 9.1.11 Well 6115 may have been constructed by brickmakers. It may be that the lining of the well was constructed from unsaleable poorer-quality bricks. Water would have been used during brickmaking in the processing of clay, for damping down the coverings of kilns, for the domestic support of workers and perhaps as a safety measure in case of uncontrolled fire. In the post-medieval period, brickmaking was often undertaken by itinerant families of brickmakers, with father, mother and children performing different roles within the brickmaking process. These brickmakers would often have lived at the site of brick manufacture.
- 9.1.12 The most telling evidence for brick manufacture is perhaps the alignments of postholes. These are highly suggestive of drying sheds called *hacks* that would have been used to store green bricks prior to firing. These hacks often comprised post-built structures that were little more than upright posts and a roof. For an efficient brickmaking operation, sufficient hacks were required to store twice the number of bricks as the capacity of the kilns (Hammond 1977, 174; Johnson 2021, 35–6; Wessex Archaeology 2022).
- 9.1.13 Clamp kilns were typically surrounded by drainage ditches (*cf.* Tuck 2017; Wessex Archaeology 2022), and it may be that the enclosure ditches seen here were for this purpose. Without any evidence of a kiln, it is impossible to sustain this interpretation with conviction, and it may be that the enclosure was instead used for some other purpose such as agriculture. Evidence for clamp kilns (as would have been used at this date) typically comprise a compacted, fired clay or brick floor overlying heat-transformed deposits such as
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the natural geology. Sometimes evidence for the base of the walls of the kiln survives, and it can be possible to identify the positions of fires and/or flues built into the kiln structure (cf. Tuck 2017; Wessex Archaeology 2021b; 2022). The absence of these features here does not entirely rule out the presence of a brickmaking operation. Clamp kilns were temporary structures with thin foundations and it is possible that any kiln may have been ploughed away. The absence of any heat transformed deposits is a strong argument that Area 1 was not the location of a kiln. Perhaps the kilns were located beyond the site boundaries, or beyond Area 1 in the gaps between evaluation trenches.

- 9.1.14 The enclosure ditches revealed in Area 1 were all of a single phase. Although there were a few intercutting discrete features, the remains from Area 1 could all be from a single phase of activity. This is consistent with brickmaking, where production sites were often occupied for short periods to meet the needs of specific construction projects. Brickmaking was often undertaken by itinerant labourers and this could be another factor in the short term occupation of brickmaking sites. It has been remarked that the only equipment needed to establish a clamp kiln was a spade and a wooden mould (Plumridge and Meulenkamp 1993, 167; Johnson 2021, 20). This is slightly reductive as hacks and fuel were required also.
- 9.1.15 Another piece of circumstantial evidence for brickmaking is the large area of geophysical magnetic response. This might be indicative of the presence of waste material from brick manufacture, including fragments of brick wasters, temporary materials from kilns, and the ploughed out remains of kiln floors. It is regrettable that the geophysical survey was not continued over the whole site. Whilst the magnetic response would mask evidence for prehistoric remains, any strong response created by *in-situ* kiln bases might have been visible through the noise.
- 9.1.16 In summary, it cannot definitively be said that brickmaking took place on the site. The evidence recovered from this excavation suggests that the origin of the Bransgore brick industry was earlier than that identified by cartographic means alone.

Updated project aims

- 9.1.17 The updated project aims are to:
- analyse and interpret the results of the excavation and disseminate them appropriately;
 - determine any relationship between the known Neolithic and Bronze Age activity within the immediate environs (Merryfield Park) and that identified during excavation and evaluation during the present work (Derritt Lane);
 - provide further analysis of the sherds belonging to a food vessel recovered during the evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2020a);
 - fully analyse the environmental assemblage recovered from the same context(s) as the food vessel sherds;
 - obtain radiocarbon dates from environmental material recovered from the same context(s) as the food vessels sherds if the material is appropriate for radiocarbon analysis; and,
 - briefly disseminate the possible relationship between the post-medieval remains from Area 1 and the local brickmaking industry.



9.2 Stratigraphic evidence – recommendations for analysis

- 9.2.1 The existing stratigraphic assessment of both the excavation and evaluation phases should be summarised for publication.
- 9.2.2 An enhanced discussion of prehistoric results should be produced, detailing the relationship between the results of this project with those from the nearby Merryfield Park (Massey and Morris 2018).
- 9.2.3 The discussion of post-medieval brickmaking given above should be summarised and synthesized with the stratigraphic description for publication.

9.3 Finds evidence – recommendations for analysis

- 9.3.1 The finds have all been recorded to a relatively high level, but some additional enhancement of the record is recommended for the more diagnostic elements of the assemblage. This work will include the illustration of the 'Thumbnail' scraper, found alongside the Early Bronze Age pottery vessel in pit 1504 to facilitate comparison. No other work is recommended for the worked flint, but a summary of this assessment should be included in any further dissemination of the results.
- 9.3.2 The prehistoric pottery fabric descriptions, particularly for the Food Vessel and the flint-tempered sherd belonging either to the Deverel-Rimbury or to the succeeding plain ware ceramic tradition, also require further enhancement to accord with the nationally recognised guidelines (Barclay *et al.* 2016, 17–18). A report should also be compiled, integrating the results of the assessment from both stages of fieldwork, considering the Food Vessel in more detail and making reference to comparable assemblages from the area. The Food Vessel also requires illustration.
- 9.3.3 The post-medieval pottery has been recorded to sufficient levels in accordance with Wessex Archaeology's guidelines (Morris 1992) and the nationally recognised guidelines (Barclay *et al.* 2016, 16–17). The nature of the pottery indicates that most is of a domestic nature, although there is limited evidence for either pottery production waste or seconds from a nearby kiln. The results of the assessment can be incorporated into the proposed publication. However, any further consideration of the potential production waste is deemed beyond the scope of the proposed publication.
- 9.3.4 All the other material types have already been recorded to an acceptable archive level and no further work is recommended, although the information gathered as part of this assessment can be adapted for use in the published stratigraphic narrative.

9.4 Environmental evidence – recommendations for analysis

- 9.4.1 No analysis is recommended on the charred plant remains but the results of this assessment should be summarised for publication.
- 9.4.2 Analysis of the wood charcoal in the samples from pit 1504 is recommended to provide information on the woodland resources exploited in possible association with the Early Bronze Age Food Vessel.
- 9.4.3 It is recommended that analysis is undertaken on 25 fragments per sample (50 in total). There is insufficient material to analysis 100 fragments which is normally recommended (*cf.* Asouti and Austin 2005). Identification will focus on fragments in the ≥ 4 mm fractions, with scanning of the 2–4 mm fractions to identify wood from small shrubs and twiggy material (Asouti and Austin 2005). The transverse, tangential longitudinal, and radial longitudinal



sections will be examined up to x400 magnification. Identifications will be assisted by the descriptions of Gale and Cutler (2000), Hather (2000), and Schweingruber (1990), together with modern reference material held by Wessex Archaeology. Nomenclature will follow Stace (1997).

- 9.4.4 The obtention of three radiocarbon dates of two short-lived charcoal fragments and a cereal caryopsis is recommended, to improve the understanding of the chronology of the rare type of Food Vessel recovered from the pit.

9.5 Summary of recommendations for analysis

- Existing assessment results should be summarised for publication.
- Analysis of and reporting on the prehistoric pottery should be undertaken.
- The flint scraper and the prehistoric ceramic Food Vessel are recommended for illustration
- Wood charcoal from pit 1504 should be analysed.
- 2 radiocarbon dates should be obtained on material from pit 1504
- The relationship between the prehistoric remains from this site and those from Merryfield Park should be discussed in more detail.

9.6 Proposals for publication

Provisional synopsis of journal publication

Working title: Excavations at Derritt Lane, Bransgore. including unusual Bronze Age Food Vessel sherds recovered close to Merryfield Park, and evidence of post-medieval brickmaking

by Kate Fitzpatrick, with specialist environmental and artefactual contributions

Introduction	500 words
Results	1000 words
Finds reports	1000 words
Environmental reports	2000 words
Discussion	1000 words

Total: approximately 5500 words, 4 figures, 3 tables (12 pages)

9.7 Programme for analysis and publication

- 9.7.1 Analysis and publication will commence when this document and the proposals therein have been approved by the PA for NFNPA, on behalf of the LPA, and the work has been commissioned in full by Lewis Wyatt Construction Ltd.
- 9.7.2 Typically, the analysis and publication programme for a project of this scale and complexity will take around 12 months but will vary depending on the availability of specialists and external laboratories. A project-specific programme will be developed and agreed at the time of commission.



9.8 Resources

9.8.1 The following tasks are required for post-excavation analysis and publication (Table 3).

Table 3 Task list

STAGE	TASK No	DESCRIPTION	DAYS
1	Management & administration		1.25
2	Artefact analysis & reporting		
	2.1	Pottery (prehistoric)	2.00
3	Environmental remains analysis & reporting		
	3.1	Environmental summary	2.00
	3.2	Wood charcoal	1.00
4	Scientific dating & analysis (external suppliers)		
	4.1	Radiocarbon dates x 2	
5	Report preparation		
	5.1	Research & text	5.50
	5.2	Illustrations	2.00
6	Editorial & production		
	6.1	Edit, review & revise	3.00
7	Archive preparation & deposition		
	7.1	Physical archive	3.50
	7.2	Digital archive	2.50
		<i>Total provision for in-house tasks</i>	22.75

9.9 Management structure

9.9.1 The team will be headed by a Project Manager, who will assume ultimate responsibility for the execution of the project as outlined in the Updated Project Design. The Project Manager will ensure performance targets, be they academic or budgetary, are met within the agreed timetable.

9.9.2 The Project Manager may delegate specific aspects of the project to other key staff, who will supervise others and have a direct input into the compilation of the report. They may also liaise with external consultants and specialists who are contributing to the publication, and the recipient museum of the project archive.

9.9.3 The Project Manager will be assisted by the Deputy Research Director, who will ensure that the report meets internal quality standards as defined in Wessex Archaeology's guidelines.

10 STORAGE AND CURATION

10.1 Museum

10.1.1 The archive resulting from the excavation 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.



10.2 Preparation of the archive

Physical archive

- 10.2.1 The physical archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts and ecofacts, 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 (Brown 2011; ClfA 2014c; SMA 1995).
- 10.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:
- 6 cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type
 - 4 files/document cases of paper records and A1, A3 and A4 graphics

Digital archive

- 10.2.3 The digital archive generated by the project, which comprises born-digital data (e.g., 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 metadata. Full details of the collection, processing and documentation of digital data are given in the project data management plan (DMP; Appendix 2).

10.3 Selection strategy

- 10.3.1 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, i.e., the retained archive should fulfil the requirements of both future researchers and the receiving Museum.
- 10.3.2 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; Wessex Archaeology's internal selection policy: available on request) and follows ClfA'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.
- 10.3.3 Detailed selection proposals for the complete project archive (combining evaluation and excavation), comprising finds, environmental material and site records (analogue and digital), are made in the site-specific selection strategy (Appendix 3).

10.4 Security copy

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



10.5 OASIS

- 10.5.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk>) has been initiated, with key fields completed (Appendix 4). 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.

11 COPYRIGHT

11.1 Archive and report copyright

- 11.1.1 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, 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*.
- 11.1.2 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.

11.2 Third party data copyright

- 11.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g., 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.



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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Assessment of the environmental evidence

Scale of abundance: C = <5, B = 5–10, A = 10–30, A* = 30–100, A** = 100–500, A*** = >500; Bioturbation proxies: Roots (%), Uncharred seeds (scale of abundance), F = mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia, E = earthworm eggs.

Area	Feature Type	Feature	Context	Group	Sample Code	Sample vol. (l)	Flot vol. (ml)	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal >2mm (ml)	Charcoal	Other
Tr15	Pit	1504	1505	-	226302_1	9	30	25% modern roots, modern seeds A, E	C	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp.	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	8.25	Mixture of species (incl. roundwood)	-
Tr15	Pit	1504	1506	-	226302_2	17	30	60% modern roots, modern seeds A*, E	C	-	cf. <i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	-	-	4.25	Mature and roundwood	-
Area 1	Pit	6013	6014	6013	226304_3	25	30	98% modern roots, modern seeds A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Coal
Area 1	Pit	6013	6015	6013	226304_4	19	6	98% modern roots, modern seeds C, F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Appendix 2 Data management plan



DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN

Section 1: Project administration/details

Project name
Derritt Lane, Bransgore, Hampshire; Archaeological Mitigation
Wessex Archaeology project number(s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 226304
External references
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• OASIS ID(s): wessexar1-410121• Local Planning Authority and planning reference(s): New Forest District Council, 21/11097• Museum and accession number: Hampshire Cultural Trust, HMCMS: A2020.39
Project description
<p>Wessex Archaeology has been commissioned by Lewis Wyatt Construction Ltd ('the client') to produce a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for a proposed archaeological strip, map and sample excavation of two areas totalling 980.8 m² (Mitigation Area: 850.41 m²; Mitigation Area 2: 130.43 m²) within a parcel of land located south of Derritt Lane, Bransgore. The development site is centred on NGR 417826 097902.</p> <p>Following the identification of Bronze Age activity and possible post-medieval brick manufacturing during the preceding evaluation, consultation with the Planning Archaeologist has concluded that a programme of archaeological mitigation be undertaken as a condition of planning permission (conditions 10 – 12). Two areas of archaeological strip, map and sample excavation have been determined in consultation with the Planning Archaeologist.</p> <p>The first mitigation area has been located in order to target and enhance understanding of Bronze Age activity indicated by a pit containing sherds from a food vessel (rare in the area) in Trench 15. The second area of mitigation has been positioned to target a concentration of features, including postholes of uncertain date and a red brick spread, which may pertain to post-medieval brick manufacturing but further investigation is required to fully determine the date, extent and nature of activity within this area.</p> <p>The mitigation follows previous works including archaeological evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2020a), a heritage statement (Wessex Archaeology 2021) a historic environment desk-based assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2020b), and geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2019).</p>
Client
Lewis Wyatt Construction Ltd 1 Parkstone Road Poole Dorset BH15 2NN
Project manager
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fieldwork: Damian De Rosa, Senior Project Manager, Wessex Archaeology• Post-excavation: Kirsten Dinwiddy
Principal investigator/researcher
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Site director: Steve Froud, Project Officer, Wessex Archaeology• Principal report writer: Kate Fitzpatrick and Ashley Tuck



Data contact person		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jess Irwin, Lead Archivist, Wessex Archaeology 		
Version control		
Issue	Date	Description/summary of revisions
2	04/03/2024	DMP updated following assessment
Related documents, data management policies and guidance		
<p>Project design/project-specific documentation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wessex Archaeology 2023. <i>Derritt Lane, Bransgore, Hampshire: Written Scheme of Investigation</i>. Unpublished report ref. 226304.01 Project-specific Selection Strategy. Unpublished report ref. 226304.02 Wessex Archaeology 2019. <i>Land at Derritt Lane, Bransgore, Hampshire: Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report</i>. Unpublished client report ref: 226301.03. Wessex Archaeology 2020a. <i>Land at Derritt Lane, Bransgore, Hampshire: Archaeological Evaluation</i>. Unpublished client report ref. 226302.03. Wessex Archaeology 2020b. <i>Land at Derritt Lane, Bransgore, Hampshire: Historic Environment and Desk-Based Assessment</i>. Unpublished client report ref: 226300.2. Wessex Archaeology 2021. <i>Land at Derritt Lane, Bransgore, Hampshire: Heritage Statement</i>. Unpublished client report ref. 226303.03. 		
<p>Wessex Archaeology guidance, standards, policy and procedures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fieldwork/recording manuals Survey guide Photography guide Context/finds/environmental database and software user guides Style guide for reporting Archive preparation manual Project Management System end user manual Project Management System project management and accounting manual Quality Management System (QMS) policy, manual and process procedures Data protection and security policy and procedures (https://www.wessexarch.co.uk/our-privacy-policy) Data policies and procedures Copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) policy/procedures 		
<p>External/national standards and guidance</p> <p>This DMP has been compiled with reference to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archaeology Data Service [ADS] 2013. <i>Caring for Digital Data in Archaeology: a guide to good practice</i>. Archaeology Data Service & Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Archaeology Data Service [ADS] 2019. <i>Guidance on the Selection of Material for Deposit and Archive</i>, https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice/selectionGuidance.xhtml (accessed 05/10/22). Brown, D. H. 2011. <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer, and curation</i> (2nd edition). Reading: Institute of Field Archaeologists/Archaeological Archives Forum. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists [CIfA] 2014. <i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives</i> (revised edition October 2020). Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 		



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Section 2: Data collection/creation

Data to be collected/created		
Data types that may be collected/created as part of this project are tabulated below.		
Detail on data types/formats/quantities intended for deposition will be added to this DMP as the project progresses; archive quantities will be specified prior to deposition.		
Type	Format	Archive quantity
Digital pro forma site records (context sheets, environmental sample records, trench sheets etc)	PDF (deposited in .pdf and converted to .pdf/a by ADS)	146 files, 32 mb
Spreadsheets (stratigraphic/contextual data, specialist data tables, metadata tables etc)	MS Excel (.xlsx, deposited in .xlsx and converted to .csv by ADS) and/or .csv	Less than 10 mb
Spatial/survey data	ESRI shapefile (.shp, .shx and .dbf, plus associated files)	Less than 10 mb
Site photographs (record, working and condition monitoring)	Raster image file (.jpeg)	250 files, less than 2 mb
Digital security copy scans of site permatrace drawings (plan and section drawings)	Raster image file (.tiff or .jpeg)	33 files, less than 2 mb
Digital security copy scans of paper site registers/records (context index, finds and samples registers, photo register, drawing register etc)	PDF (deposited in .pdf and converted to .pdf/a by ADS)	5 registers, less than 2 mb
Grey literature/client reports (e.g., Written Scheme of Investigation, Post-excavation assessment and Updated Project Design) and individual specialist reports	MS Word (.docx, compiled and converted to .pdf at each issue, final versions deposited in .pdf and converted to .pdf/a by ADS)	2, less than 10 mb
How data will be collected/created		
Data standards, collection/creation methods, storage and file naming		
Data will be collected/created in accordance with the Project Design and Wessex Archaeology's internal guidance, standards, policies and procedures, as informed by relevant best practise guidance and standards (see Section 1).		



Wessex Archaeology uses standardised procedures for:

- data capture through site recording, survey and photography
- data processing and management
- post-excavation (e.g., specialist finds and environmental) data recording
- digital archive preparation (including metadata creation)

Data collected/created during the project will preferentially employ standardised file formats and be version controlled in accordance with Wessex Archaeology's standard procedures.

Standardised project folder structures are used to organise and compartmentalise project-specific data held on Wessex Archaeology's servers.

Standardised file naming conventions, which include unique identifiers, are used for site records and photographs, geospatial/survey data and project/client reports. For example:

- Context record: *WA_ProjectNumber_ContextNumber_Context_Record.pdf*
- Site photographs: *ProjectNumber_CameraNumber_Timestamp_ImageNumber.jpeg*
- Post-excavation assessment report: *ProjectNumber_SiteName_PXA.docx/pdf*

To facilitate data sharing and promote long-term future re-use, deposition file formats will be of archival standard, open-source and accessible in nature (e.g., standardised, openly documented and, where possible, non-proprietary), following national guidance (see Section 1) and the requirements of the Trusted Digital Repository (see Section 6).

Quality Assurance

Wessex Archaeology is registered as an archaeological organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and fully endorses its *Code of Conduct* and *Regulations for Professional Conduct*.

Wessex Archaeology is an ISO 9001 accredited organisation (certificate number FS 606559), independently audited by the British Standard Institution (BSI), confirming the operation of a Quality Management System that complies with the requirements of ISO 9001:2015 – covering professional archaeological and heritage advice and services.

Project data is subject to quality control/checking at multiple stages, from collection/creation through to preparation of the archive for deposition, in accordance with Wessex Archaeology's Quality Management System (see Section 1).

Devices used in data collection are regularly maintained, calibrated and checked to ensure they are in full working order.

Section 3: Documentation and metadata

Documentation and metadata

Data collected/created as part of the project will preferentially employ standard formats that maximise opportunities for use and re-use (see Section 2).

Archived data will be accompanied by metadata in line with Archaeology Data Service (ADS) guidance. The metadata will be created automatically and/or manually during data collection/creation and preparation of the archive for deposition.

Where archives are suitable for ADS 'easy' deposition, Collection Level Metadata will be automatically applied on deposition from the associated OASIS record. A Collection Level Metadata Summary will be completed prior to deposition for projects requiring 'bespoke' ADS deposition; this will combine the overarching project details and a register of data types and number of objects included in the archive, along with all other archive components.

Metadata tables will be populated using the standard format for each data type as recommended by the ADS.

A catalogue documenting the contents of the physical and digital archive will be deposited with the Museum and Trusted Digital Repository (see Section 6).

Data documentation will meet the requirements of the Museum and Trusted Digital Repository.

Section 4: Ethics and legal compliance

Management of ethical, copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues



Wessex Archaeology has policies and procedures for dealing with personal information that meet the requirements of the *Data Protection Act 2018* (see Section 1). These detail what information Wessex Archaeology collects, the purpose of collecting this data, how it will be processed, stored, transferred and disposed of. Any sensitive data will be handled according to Wessex Archaeology data policy to ensure it is stored and transferred securely. The identity of individuals will be protected in line with the *General Data Protection Regulation* (GDPR). If required, data will be anonymised and redacted. Selection and retention of sensitive data for archival purposes will occur in consultation with the client and other relevant stakeholders. Confidential data will not be selected for archiving and will be handled as per contractual obligations.

The full copyright of the project archive will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. Formal agreement to include data from external specialists and contractors is secured on the engagement of the specialist or contractor. The project archive (including project reports) may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g., 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.

Deposit licences will be agreed with the Museum and Trusted Digital Repository (see Section 6) before data is deposited. Permissions and/or licence agreements linked with data sharing (see Section 7) will form part of the project archive.

Section 5: Storage and backup

Data access, storage and backup

Risks to data security are managed in accordance with Wessex Archaeology's data policies and procedures (see Section 1).

Wessex Archaeology office networks are secured behind managed firewalls that are upgraded, updated, and reviewed on a regular basis. Access to data is strictly controlled through security rights, authentication complexity protocols and controlled access requests.

Collaboration with external parties, where required, will be enabled via data access and sharing protocols that do not jeopardise data security. External specialists and contractors will be provided only with necessary files/data, using permissions-based access.

Data storage and backup procedures used by Wessex Archaeology to manage and secure working project archives are integral to standard project data collection/creation methods; see details in Section 2.

Wessex Archaeology also implement various levels of backup and disaster recovery. Daily, weekly, monthly and annual backups and data replication are carried out. Wessex Archaeology is Cyber Essentials certificated.

Section 6: Selection and preservation

Data to be retained, shared and/or preserved

Not all digital data will be archived. In order to create a high quality, sustainable, concise and easily intelligible archive, all data will undergo a process of selection prior to deposition, as detailed in the project-specific Selection Strategy (see Section 1).

The Selection Strategy and DMP will be updated at project review points (e.g., at each stage of reporting and before deposition). Each iteration of the Selection Strategy and DMP will be finalised in agreement with the client and other project stakeholders. Where relevant, copies of the Selection Strategy and DMP will be included in project reports as appendices. The final versions of the Selection Strategy and DMP will be included in the deposited archive.

Selection will be informed by the Project Design (see Section 1), defined against the project research aims, regional and national research frameworks, specialist advice and the significance of the project results. The selected contents of the archive will be commensurate with their potential for re-use, future research and public benefit, and subject to any restrictions on data sharing (see Section 7) and considerations of financial and environmental sustainability.

Data selected for archiving will be converted to deposition file formats as required (see Section 2).

The data archive will be ordered, with files named and structured in a logical manner, and accompanied by relevant documentation and metadata, as outlined in Sections 2 and 3.



The project is expected to provide information suitable for inclusion in the Historic Environment Record (HER) (e.g., for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process).

With the agreement of project stakeholders, the data archive for projects with negative archaeological results will consist of the approved report(s) and a limited selection of images, deposited with ADS via OASIS.

Long-term preservation plan for the dataset

The digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), which is a Trusted Digital Repository with Core Trust Seal.

The physical archive will be transferred to Hampshire Cultural Trust. Copies of files forming part of the digital archive will also be transferred to the Museum on request. Approved client/grey literature reports will be made available via OASIS and supplied directly, on request, to the Historic Environment Record (HER).

Contact with intended data repository

The ADS will be contacted prior to deposition of the digital archive where necessary (e.g., for projects requiring 'bespoke' deposition).

The Hampshire Cultural Trust has been contacted to ascertain their requirements for the content and delivery of the archive.

Archiving costs

Archiving costs will be reviewed at appropriate stages during the creation and implementation of the (iterative) Project Design (see Section 1), and quotes obtained from the intended data repository where relevant.

The resources required to implement the archiving strategy agreed with project stakeholders will be subject to contractual arrangements.

Section 7: Data sharing and accessibility

Data sharing plan

The project results will be disseminated through grey literature/client reports and, where appropriate, publication – the format and scope of which will be agreed with the client and other project stakeholders as detailed in the relevant iteration of the Project Design (see Section 1). The location of the project archive will be included in grey literature/client reports and publications.

Subject to stakeholder agreement, the project results may also be shared via a range of accessible media and portals.

The ADS will disseminate the deposited digital archive under its Terms of Use and Access, data sharing guidelines and deposition licence, and the dataset will receive a unique identifier Digital Object Identifier (DOI).

An OASIS form will be completed for each phase of work associated with the project. Alternatively, details relating to individual phases of work will be collated under a single OASIS entry. The location(s) of the archive will be added to OASIS on deposition. Approved versions of client/grey literature reports will be uploaded to the associated OASIS record(s).

Digital copies of approved client/grey literature reports will be made available to the Historic Environment Record (HER) through OASIS. Geospatial/survey data forming part of the digital archive will be supplied, on request, to the HER.

Copies of files forming part of the digital archive will also be transferred to the Museum on request.

Data sharing restrictions

Data sharing will be subject to any restrictions identified in consultation with the client and other project stakeholders, e.g., those linked with client confidentiality, contractual obligations, commercial sensitivities, copyright/Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), legal compliance, ethical issues, security concerns and any other restrictions or sensitivities (see Section 4).

Exclusive use of the data may be required for limited periods where client approval is required, or longer term, dependent on the nature of sensitivities or restrictions identified with project stakeholders. A data sharing agreement (or equivalent) will be adhered to via a deposition licence. Agreed restrictions on data sharing will be documented through updates to the DMP and within the project archive.



Section 8: Responsibilities

Responsibilities

Project team

- Project manager(s): responsible for overseeing all aspects of the project from initiation to completion, including the implementation of the DMP and ensuring it is revised at relevant stages
- Project team members: responsible for data collection/creation, uploading/transfer and quality control (assured by the Project Manager)
- Core members of the project team are detailed in the Project Design (see Section 1)

Organisational-level responsibilities

- Archives team: responsible for preparation (including metadata production) and deposition of the project archive (including implementation of the approved Selection Strategy and DMP)
- Geomatics team: responsible for processing and quality control of geospatial (e.g., survey) and photogrammetric data, and maintenance of data collection equipment (e.g., cameras and survey instruments)
- IT team: responsible for development, maintenance/operation and support of the company's IT infrastructure (including data storage and backup facilities)



Appendix 3 Selection strategy

[226304]
[Land at Derritt Lane, Bransgore, Hampshire]
 [version 2, March 2024]

Selection Strategy

Project Information

Project Management		
Project Manager	Damian De Rosa	
Archaeological Archive Manager(s)	Jessica Irwin	
Organisation	Wessex Archaeology (WA)	
Stakeholders		Date Contacted
Collecting Institution(s)	Hampshire Cultural Trust Archaeology Data Service	11.08.20 N/A
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Lead: Kate Fitzpatrick and Ashley Tuck Assurance: Damian De Rosa	N/A
Landowner / Developer	TBC	
Other (external)	External finds & environmental specialists (see WSI) Planning Archaeologist for New Forest National Park Authority (PA NFNPA)	
Other (internal)	WA Finds Manager (Rachael Seager Smith) WA Environmental Manager (Sander Aerts) WA Geomatics & BIM Manager (Chris Breeden) WA internal finds & environmental specialists (see WSI)	N/A; briefed as part of standard project process
Resources		
Resources required	WA Finds and Environmental specialists; external finds and environmental specialists; WA archives team	
Context		

This overarching selection strategy document is based on the CIfA Archives Selection Toolkit (2019) and relates to archaeological project work being undertaken by Wessex Archaeology as defined in the WSIs.

Relevant standards, policies and guidelines consulted include:

General

- *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections* (Society of Museum Archaeologists, 1993)
- *Archaeological archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (AAF, revised edition 2011, section 4)
- *Depositing Archaeological Archives* (Hampshire Cultural Trust, 2019)

Relevant research agendas

- *Solent-Thames Research Framework* (Hey and Hind 2012)

Finds

- *Standard Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation & research of archaeological materials* (CIFA, 2014)
- *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* (Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, Study Group for Roman Pottery, Medieval Pottery Research Group 2016)

Environmental

- *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory, Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011)
- *Geoarchaeology: Using Earth Sciences to Understand the Archaeological Record* (Historic England 2015)
- *Guidelines for the Curation of Waterlogged Macroscopic Plant and Invertebrate Remains* (English Heritage 2008)
- *Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the Recording, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood* (English Heritage 2010)
- *Waterlogged Organic Artefacts: Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation* (Historic England 2018)

Research objectives of the project

- Following consideration of the archaeological potential of the site *Solent-Thames Research Framework* (Hey and Hind 2012) the research objectives of the excavation are to:
 - determine the date, extent and character of land use during the Neolithic and Bronze Age period;
 - determine any relationship between the known Neolithic and Bronze Age activity within the immediate environs (Merryfield Park) and that identified in the south-west of the site during the preceding evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2020a);
 - provide further analysis of the sherds belonging to a food vessel recovered during the evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2020a);
 - determine the extent to which brick manufacturing took place within the site bounds as suggested by the presence of a concentration of features within Trench 31, and should such activity be proven, to assess the longevity of the industry;
 - and determine the date, nature and extent of the large-scale activity denoted by the concentration of postholes within Trench 31; and understand the relationships between these features and activities undertaken across the site and immediate environs.

REVIEW POINTS

Consultation with all Stakeholders regarding project-specific selection decisions will be undertaken at a maximum of three project review points:

- Data gathering: on site, if any unforeseen discovery necessitates an amendment to the proposed collection strategy, or if adjustments are made to any sampling strategy
- End of data gathering (assessment stage)
- Archive compilation

1 – Digital Data

Stakeholders

WA Project Manager; WA Archives Manager; WA Geomatics & BIM Manager; PA NFNPA; ADS

Selection

Location of Data Management Plan (DMP)

This document is designed to link to the project Data Management Plan (DMP), which can be supplied on request.

To promote long-term future reuse deposition file formats will be of archival standard, open source and accessible in nature following national guidance from ADS 2013, CIfA 2014c and the requirements of the digital repository.

Any sensitive data to be handled according to Wessex Archaeology data policy to ensure it is stored and transferred securely. The identity of individuals will be protected in line with GDPR. If required, data will be anonymised and redacted. Selection and retention of sensitive data for archival purposes will occur in consultation with the client and relevant stakeholders. Confidential data will not be selected for archiving and will be handled as per contractual obligation.

Document type	Selection Strategy	Review Points
Site records	Most records were completed digitally on site (with the exception of registers). All will be selected for deposition.	3
Reports	To include WSIs, Interim reports, post-excavation assessment reports, publication reports. Final versions only will be selected for deposition.	2, 3
Specialist reports	Specialist reports will generally be incorporated in other documents with only minimal editing (reformatting, etc), and will be selected only if the original differs significantly from the incorporated version.	2, 3
Photographic media (site recording)	Substandard and duplicate images will be eliminated; pre-excavation images may not be selected where duplicated by post-excavation shots; working shots will be very rigorously selected to include only good quality images with potential for reuse and those integral to understanding features, their inter-	2, 3

	relationships and location on site; site condition and reinstatement photos will not be selected.	
Photographic media (objects)	Images of individual or groups of objects, to include those of significance selected for publication and reporting. Substandard and duplicate images will be eliminated; all others will be selected.	3
Survey data	Site survey data will be used to generate CAD/GIS files for use in post-excavation activities. Shapefiles of both the original tidied survey data, and the final phased drawings will be selected.	2, 3
Databases and spreadsheets	Context, finds and environmental data in linked databases. Final versions will be selected. Any specialist data submitted separately will also be selected.	2, 3
Administrative records	Includes invoices, receipts, timesheets, financial information, email correspondence. None will be selected, with the exception of any correspondence relating directly to the archaeology.	3

De-Selected Digital Data

De-selected data will be stored on WA secured servers on offsite storage locations. The WA IT department has a backup strategy and policies that involves daily, weekly and monthly and annual backups of data as stated in the DMP. This strategy is non-migratory, and original files will be held at WA under their unique project identifier, as long as they remain useful and usable in their final version format. This data may also be used for teaching or reference collections by the museum, or by WA unless otherwise required by contractual or copyright obligations.

Amendments

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

2 – Documents

Stakeholders

WA Project Manager; WA Archives Manager; Hampshire Cultural Trust; PA NFNPA

Selection

A security copy of all paper/drawn records is a requirement of ClfA guidelines. This will be prepared on completion of the project, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. If the security copy is not required for deposition by Stakeholders, it will be retained on backed-up servers belonging to Wessex Archaeology.

Note that some information may be redacted to comply with GDPR legislation (personal data).

Document type	Selection Strategy	Review Points
Site records	Selected records only were completed in hard copy on site (registers, some graphics). All will be selected for deposition.	3
Reports	Hard copies of all reports (SSWSIs, Interim reports, post-excavation assessment reports, publication reports). All will be selected for deposition, with the exception of earlier versions of reports which have been clearly superseded.	2, 3
Specialist reports & data	Specialist reports will generally be incorporated in other documents with no significant editing.	2, 3
Photographic media	X-radiographic plates: all will be selected.	3
Administrative records	Invoices, receipts, timesheets, financial information, hard copy correspondence. None will be selected, with the exception of any hard copy correspondence relating directly to the archaeology.	3

De-Selected Documents

De-selected sensitive analogue data will be destroyed (shredded) subject to final checking by the WA Archives team with the remainder recycled. Possible exceptions include records retained for business purposes, including promotional material, teaching and internal WA library copies of reports.

Amendments

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

3 – Materials

Material type	Artefacts (bulk and registered finds)	Section 3.	3.1
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Stakeholders

WA Archives Manager; WA Finds Manager; WA internal specialists; external specialists; Hampshire Cultural Trust; PA NFNPA; landowner

Selection

The on-site finds recovery strategy is given below; it was reviewed and updated at the project assessment stage, once all collected finds were processed and quantified.

Throughout the following section, 'stratified' is taken to include topsoil deposits, while 'unstratified' indicates anything completely separated from context eg spoil heap finds, or surface finds other than those directly associated with underlying features.

Find Type	Selection Strategy	Review Points
Animal bone	2 fragments: negligible quantity, from post-medieval feature. No archaeological significance or further research potential. Discard.	2, 3
Burnt (unworked) flint	18 pieces: negligible quantity, intrinsically undatable. No archaeological significance or further research potential. Discarded.	2, 3
Ceramic building material	62 pieces: potential brick and peg tile production waste; of local interest and some further research potential. Retain.	2, 3
Clay tobacco pipes	1 piece: negligible quantity, undiagnostic. No further research potential; Discard.	2, 3
Glass	12 fragments: limited assemblage of 18th century wine bottle fragments and window glass; no further research potential. Discard.	2, 3
Metalwork	2 pieces: A single iron nail and a copper alloy collar fitting of post-medieval date; no further research potential. Discard.	2, 3
Pottery	96 sherds: 7 pieces of Early Bronze Age Food Vessel and a single mid-late Bronze Age fragment from stratified contexts. Food Vessel of particular local/regional interest and significant research potential as uncommon type in southern England. The remaining post-medieval assemblage includes domestic wares and possible kiln waste; some further research potential. Retain all.	2, 3
Slate	2 fragments: No further research potential. Discard.	2, 3

Uncollected Material

Finds which fall outside the categories proposed for on-site collection will not normally be recorded beyond a general comment on site recording sheets on the presence and nature of large concentrations (eg building materials, modern debris), but if specific sampling strategies are employed to deal with, for example, production waste, then a more accurate guide to the actual size of the parent assemblage (and thus the sample percentage) will be given.

Any uncollected material will be left *in situ* or (if collected and then de-selected), re-incorporated into the site.

De-Selected Material

Consideration will be given to the suitability for use for handling or teaching collections by the museum or Wessex Archaeology, or whether they are of particular interest to the local community. De-selected material will either be returned to the landowner or disposed of. All will be adequately recorded to the appropriate level before de-selection.

Amendments

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

3 – Materials

Material type	Palaeoenvironmental material	Section 3.	3.2
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Stakeholders

WA Archives Manager; WA Environmental Officer; WA internal specialists; external specialists; Hampshire Cultural Trust; PA NFNPA

Selection

All environmental sampling has been undertaken following a site-specific sampling strategy or Wessex Archaeology’s in-house guidance, which adheres to the principles outlined in Historic England’s guidance (English Heritage 2011 and Historic England 2015a) and as stated in the relevant WSIs (Wessex Archaeology 2023). All environmental samples collected and suitable to address project aims and research objectives, as deemed by Wessex Archaeology’s Environmental team, have been processed and assessed.

Env Material Type	Selection Strategy	Review Points
Unprocessed samples	There are no unprocessed samples.	2, 3
Unsorted residues	All of the residues have been sorted and discarded.	2, 3
Assessed flots with no extracted materials	All of the residues have been sorted and discarded.	2, 3
Assessed or analysed flots with extracted materials	Flots from samples 1 and 2 should be retained.	2, 3

Uncollected Material

Any uncollected material was left *in situ* or re-incorporated into the site.

De-Selected Material

De-selected material and finds from samples will be responsibly disposed of after processing and post-ex recording.

Amendments

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders



Appendix 4 OASIS summary

OASIS ID (UID): wessexar1-410121

Project Name: Land at Derritt Lane, Bransgore

Activity type: Trial trench, Excavation

Project Identifier(s): 226302, 226304

Reason for Investigation: Planning: Pre application

Organisation Responsible for work: Wessex Archaeology

Project Dates: 05-Oct-2020 - 08-Dec-2023

HER: Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record (AHBR)

Project Methodology: 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. Further mitigation works were undertaken on two areas of archaeological interest identified in evaluation trenches 15 and 31, totalling 952 m2 and centred on NGRs 417908 097998 (Area 1) and 417718 097858 (Area 2).

Project Results: 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. Area 1 contained the remains of a complex enclosure defined by ditches. This was accompanied by linear alignments of postholes and other discrete features including a well. Interpretation of these features is not secure; although they may have been agricultural in function it is possible that they formed part of the extensive local brickmaking industry. Activity in Area 1 may have been all of a single phase. The best chronological information to date this activity is glass bottles of 18th century date, consistent with pottery, clay tobacco pipe and CBM. Area 2 contained only an undated ditch that had previously been recorded during the evaluation. No further prehistoric remains were identified during the excavation phase beyond a few residual flints recovered from Area 1.

Keywords:

Subject/Period: POT: POST MEDIEVAL

FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus

Subject/Period: DITCH: POST MEDIEVAL

FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types

Subject/Period: DITCH: LATER PREHISTORIC

FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types

Subject/Period: PIT: BRONZE AGE

FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types

Subject/Period: DITCH: UNCERTAIN

FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types

Subject/Period: POT: BRONZE AGE

FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus

Subject/Period: Well: POST MEDIEVAL



FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types

Subject/Period: Post Hole: POST MEDIEVAL

FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types

Archive:

Physical Archive - to be deposited with Hampshire Cultural Trust;

Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;

Reports in OASIS:

Legg, E. and Zochowski, A., (2020). Land at Derritt Lane, Bransgore, Hampshire: Archaeological Evaluation. Salisbury: Wessex Archaeology. Unpublished client report ref. 226302.03.

Fitzpatrick, K. and Tuck, A., (2024). Land at Derritt Lane, Bransgore: Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design. Sheffield: Wessex Archaeology. 226304.04.

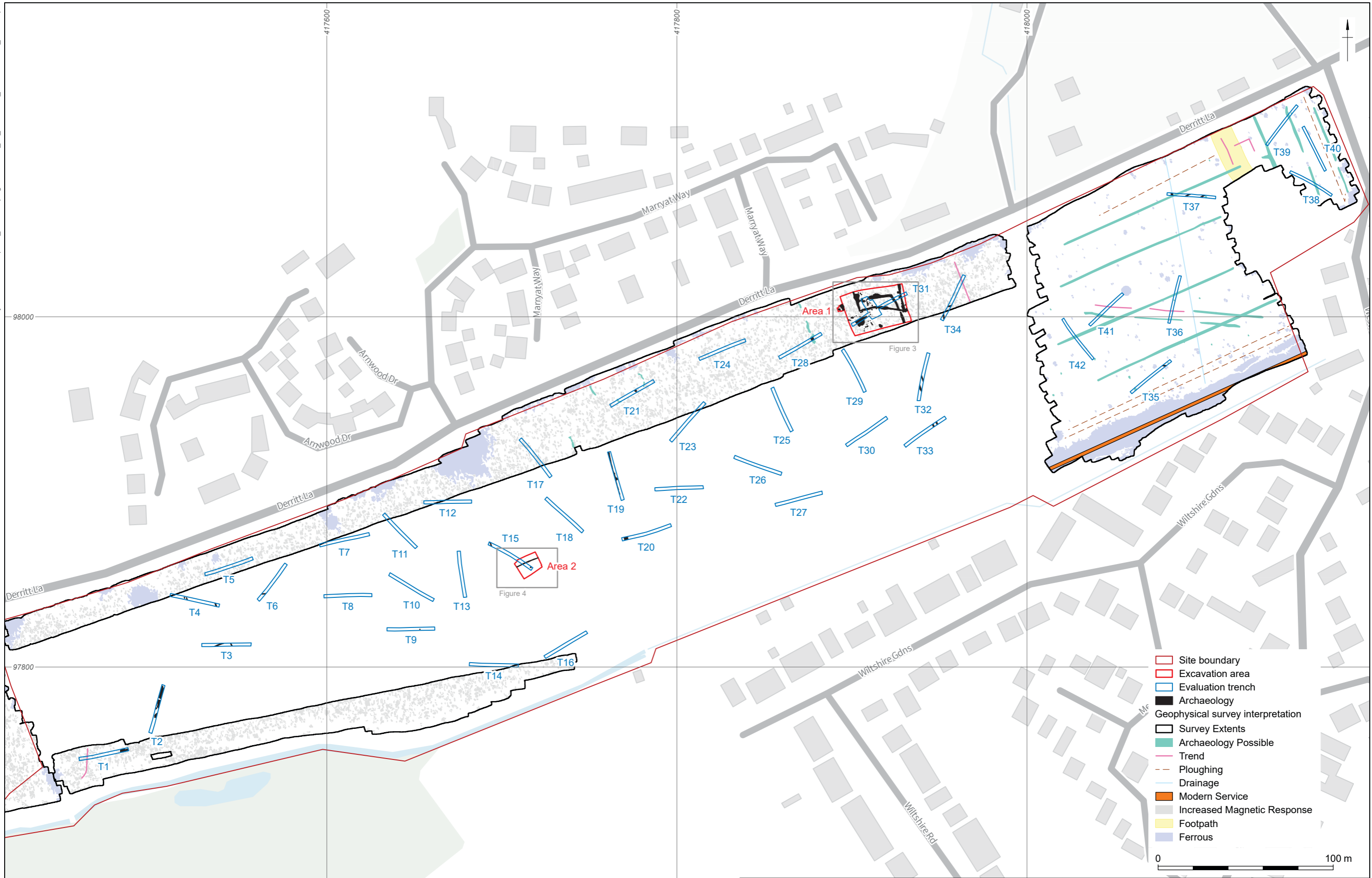


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Figure 1: Site location





- Site boundary
- ▭ Excavation area
- Evaluation trench
- ▭ Archaeology
- ▭ Geophysical survey interpretation
- ▭ Survey Extents
- ▭ Archaeology Possible
- Trend
- - - Ploughing
- Drainage
- Modern Service
- ▭ Increased Magnetic Response
- ▭ Footpath
- ▭ Ferrous

0 100 m

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Date: 22/02/2024	Created by: JD	Revision: 0	Scale: 1:2,000 at A3
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Figure 2: Site plan showing geophysical survey



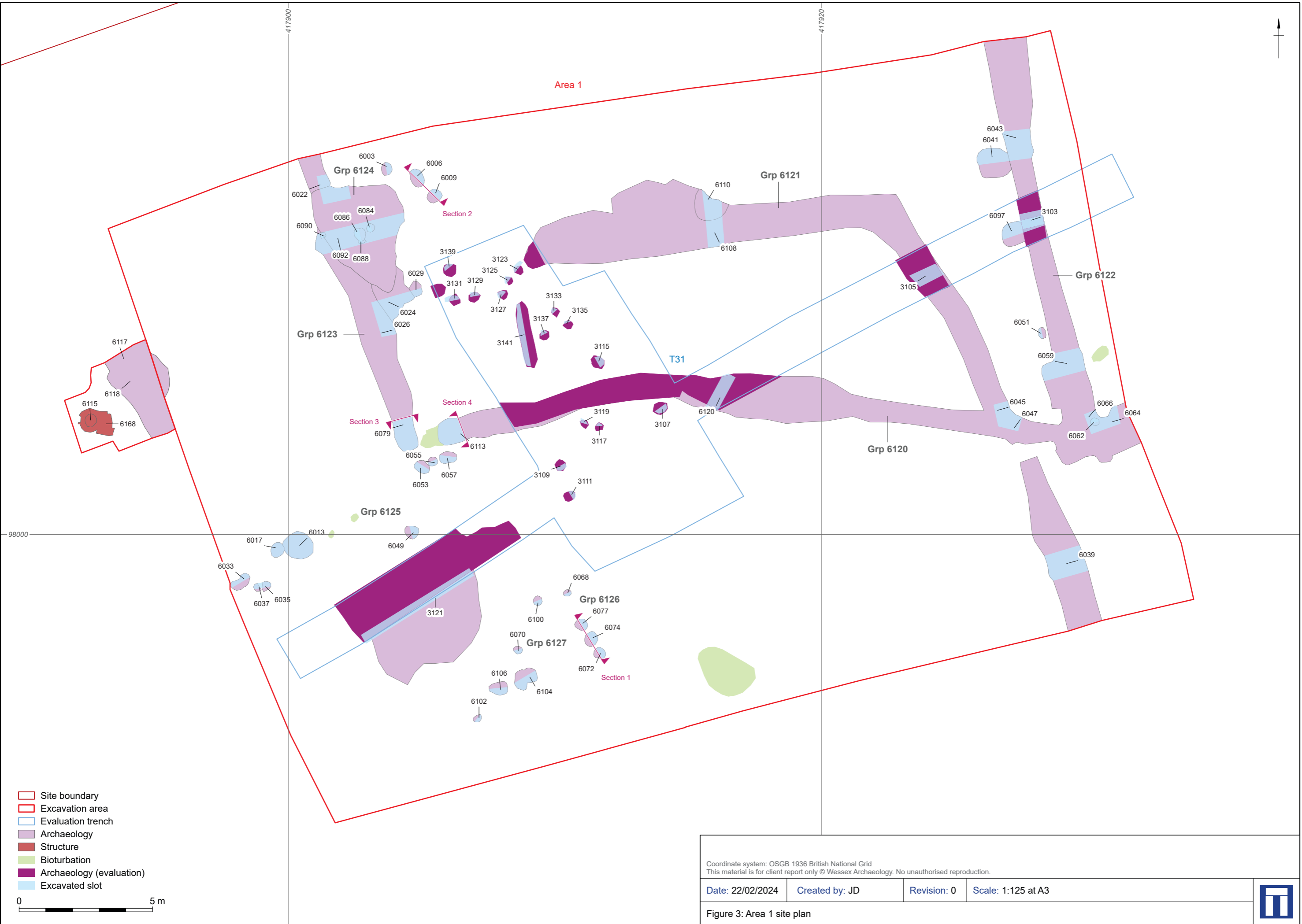
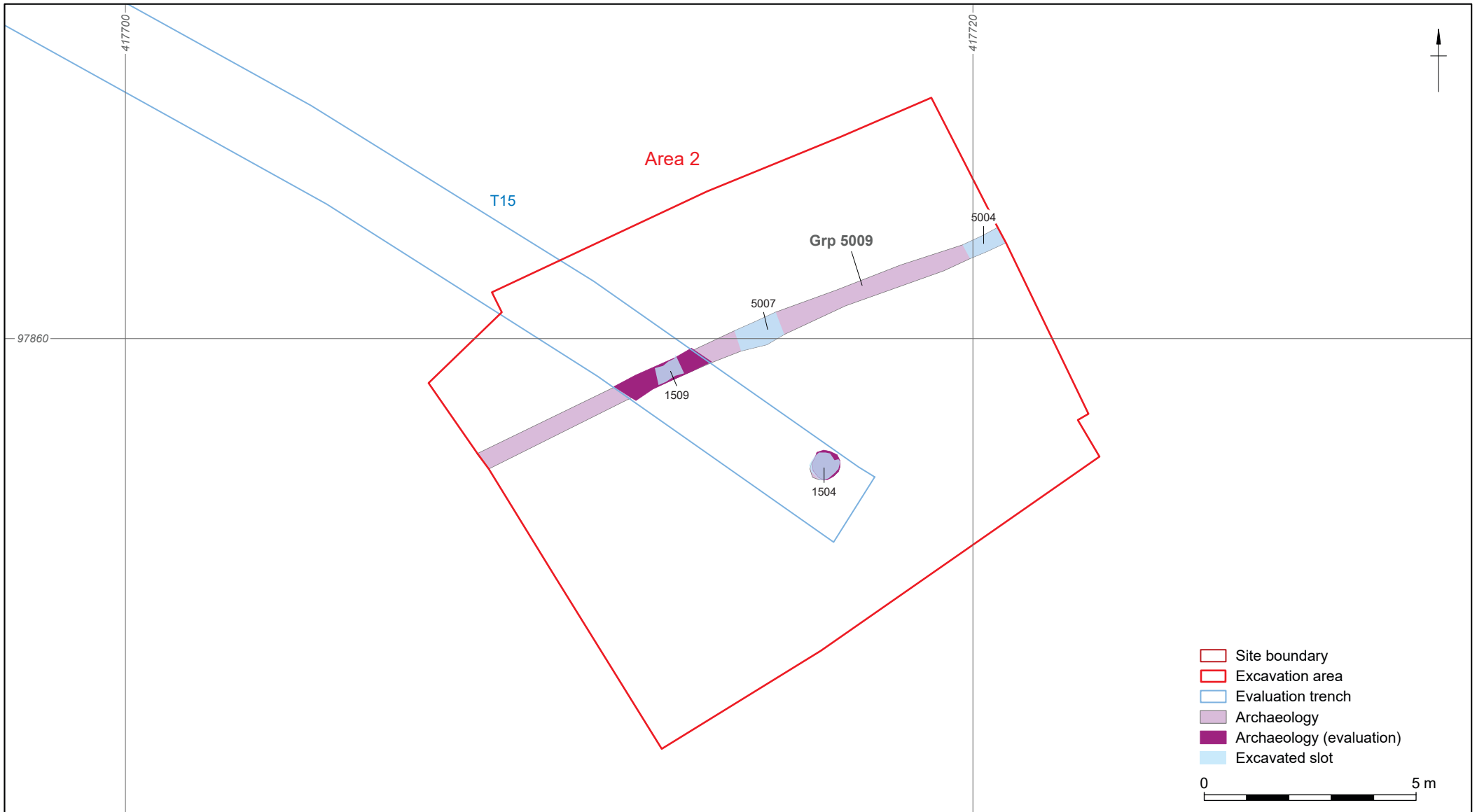


Figure 3: Area 1 site plan





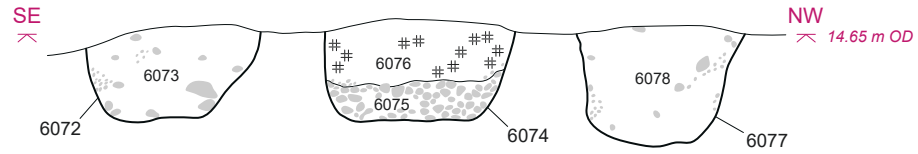
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Date: 22/02/2024	Created by: JD	Revision: 0	Scale: 1:125 at A4
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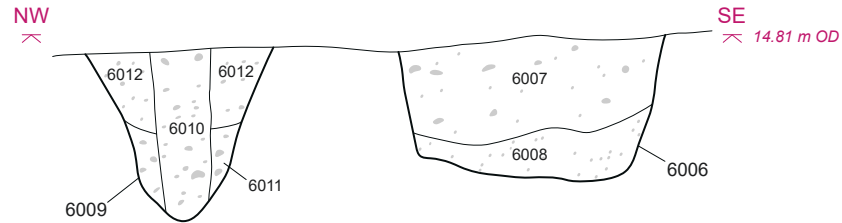
Figure 4: Area 2 site plan



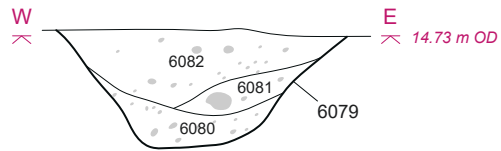
Section 1: North-east facing section of postholes 6072 and 6077, and pit 6074



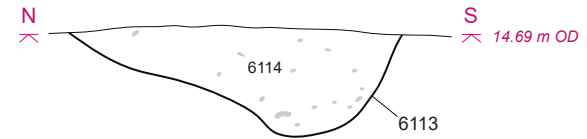
Section 2: North-east facing section of pit 6006 and posthole 6009



Section 3: South facing section of ditch 6123 (context 6079)



Section 4: West facing section of ditch 6120 (context 6113)



■ Stone
Charcoal

0 1 m

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Revision: 0

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Figure 5: Sections





Figure 6: Excavation of Area 1



Figure 7: Area 2, from the north-west, 2 m and 1 m scales



Figure 8: Pit 6097, from the north, 0.5 m scale



Figure 9: Ditch 6123 and pit 6024, from the south, 2 m scale



Figure 10: Ditch 6123 and pit 6124 (context 6094), from the north-west, 2 m scale



Figure 11: Ditch 6121 and pit 6110, from the east, 2 m scale



Figure 12: Well 6115, from the north, 0.2 m scale



Figure 13: Well 6115, from the north, 0.2 m scale



Figure 14: Well 6115, from the north, 0.2 m scale



Figure 15: Pit 6013 and posthole 6017 (group 6125), from the north-west, 0.5 and 0.3 m scales



Figure 16: Ditch 5009, from the north-east, 0.3 m scale



Figure 17: Pit 1504, from the south-west, 0.5 m scale



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