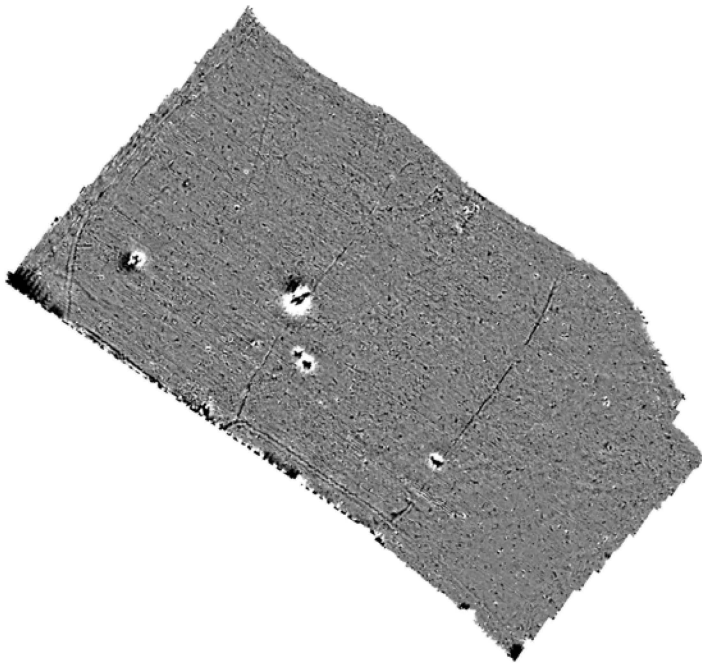




Northamptonshire Archaeology

Archaeological geophysical survey on land at Newhouse Field, Langley, Hampshire



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OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	Archaeological geophysical survey on land at Newhouse Field, Langley, Hampshire	
Short description	Northamptonshire Archaeology was commissioned to carry out an archaeological geophysical survey on Newhouse Field on the Manor of Cadland Estate to the east of Langley, Hampshire. The fieldwork comprised a detailed magnetometer survey of approximately 12ha and was carried out in February 2011. The survey identified two enclosures and former field boundaries. Ferrous objects were also recorded in the survey results; local information suggests that one could indicate the location of unexploded World War Two ordnance.	
Project type	Geophysical survey	
Site status		
Previous work	Desk-based assessment (MA Ltd)	
Current Land use	Pasture	
Future work	Unknown	
Monument type/ period	Undated enclosures and former field boundaries	
Significant finds		
PROJECT LOCATION		
County	Hampshire	
Site address	Newhouse Field, Whitefield Farm, Langley	
Study area	c 12ha	
OS Easting & Northing	SU 455 011	
Height OD	c16-19m AOD	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA)	
Project brief originator		
Project Design originator	NA	
Director/Supervisor	Ian Fisher	
Project Manager	Adrian Butler	
Sponsor or funding body	George Bowman Design	
PROJECT DATE		
Start date	7 February 2011	
End date	11 February 2011	
ARCHIVES		
	Location	Content
Physical	N/A	
Paper	NA	Site survey records
Digital	NA	Geophysical survey & GIS data
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
	Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report	
Title	Archaeological geophysical survey on land at Newhouse Field, Langley, Hampshire	
Serial title & volume	Northamptonshire Archaeology Reports 11/48	
Author(s)	Ian Fisher	
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY ON LAND AT
NEWHOUSE FIELD, LANGLEY, HAMPSHIRE
FEBRUARY 2011**

ABSTRACT

Northamptonshire Archaeology was commissioned to carry out an archaeological geophysical survey on Newhouse Field on the Manor of Cadland Estate to the east of Langley, Hampshire. The fieldwork comprised a detailed magnetometer survey of approximately 12ha and was carried out in February 2011. The survey identified two enclosures and former field boundaries. Ferrous objects were also recorded in the survey results; local information suggests that one could indicate the location of an unexploded World War Two ordnance.

1 INTRODUCTION

Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA) was commissioned by George Bowman Design to carry out an archaeological geophysical survey on approximately 12ha of arable land on Newhouse Field, on the Manor of Cadland Estate, Langley, Hampshire (centred on NGR SU 455 011; Fig 1). The survey was undertaken in February 2011 in advance of a proposed development of a renewable energy project using photovoltaic collectors.

2 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

The survey area lies to the east of Langley, close to the eastern edge of the New Forest National Park. It attains a maximum elevation of c 19m aOD in the north-west and a minimum of c 16m aOD in the south-east. The main survey area (Field 1, Fig 1) is bounded by a tree belt to the north-west, north-east and south-east. A hedgerow forms the south-west boundary. In the field to the north-west, on the opposite side of the tree belt, a small strip of land was surveyed along the line of a proposed cable run (Field 2, Fig 1).

The site is largely composed of sand and clay with overlying gravel deposits over Bardon Clay (MA Ltd 2011).

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The survey area has been the subject of a recent desk-based assessment (MA Ltd 2011). The potential for Palaeolithic to Neolithic remains on site was considered to be

low. A number of important Bronze Age finds have been made in the vicinity and there are two possible barrows within a kilometre of the site. There is a circular bank c60m to the west that may also be Bronze Age in date. An Iron Age settlement enclosure has been recorded c500m to the west of the site, a further ditch c 500m to the south and an Iron Age bank the same distance to the north-east.

There are a number of Roman sites and finds in the vicinity of the site although there is a relative dearth of large-scale Roman settlement evidence. One well-documented road passes within 750m, while the presence of a further road has been postulated about 1.5km to the north-west of the site and a further side-road may have crossed the site. Within the site itself eight finds have been made during metal-detecting surveys; the large majority of these are coins.

There are few finds or features dating to the Saxon period (410-1066 AD). Some of the field boundaries are thought to have early origins, but there is no firm proof. A lynchet, 500m to the north-west, may date to this period. By the 14th-century the site was part of the Cadland Estate belonging to Titchfield Abbey; the first mention of Newhouse Field (known as Home Close and Broom Field in 1839) may be in the 1379 Cadland Rental as *Bromeshobland*. Mopley Farm to the north may also have 14th century origins and there is thought to be a medieval track to the west of the site. Medieval metal detecting finds from Newhouse Field include coins, buckles and a piece of dagger sheath.

Newhouse Farm was built within Newhouse Field at some point in the 17th or 18th centuries. When it was first established is not clear, but it certainly existed by 1759. Fifty-four metal-detected finds of the post-medieval period have been found within the field, mainly consisting of coins, buckles and buttons.

On early 19th-century maps the farm appears to consist of four buildings arranged around a courtyard, but by 1839 only one building remained, labelled as New House. By 1868 the building had been demolished and replaced by another known as Newhouse to the east of the site within the present Newhouse Copse.

There is some indication that there is an unexploded bomb in the north-western part of the site (George Bowman pers comm). Another piece of ordnance which fell in the south-eastern part of the site is reported to have been removed.

4 METHODOLOGY

The survey was conducted with Bartington Grad 601-2, twin sensor array, vertical component fluxgate gradiometers (Bartington and Chapman 2003). These are standard instruments for archaeological survey and can resolve magnetic variations as slight as 0.1 nanoTesla (nT).

The survey areas were manually divided into 166 whole and partial 30m grid squares by means of a tape measure and optical square.

The gradiometers were carried at a brisk but steady pace through each grid square, collecting data along 1.0m spaced traverse lines. Measurements were automatically triggered every 0.25m along the traverses, giving a total of 3600 measurements per grid.

All fieldwork methods complied with the guidelines issued by English Heritage and by the Institute for Archaeologists (EH 2008; Gaffney, Gater and Ovendon 2002).

The survey data was processed using Geoplot 3.00v software. Striping, caused by slight mismatches in sensor balance, was removed using the 'Zero Mean Traverse' function and destaggering of the data was performed as necessary.

The processed data is presented in this report in the form of grey-tone plots, at an appropriate scale (+/- 4nT black/white). The grey-tone plots have been scaled, rotated and resampled (georectified) for display against the Ordnance Survey base mapping (Fig 2). An interpretative overlay has been produced and is shown in Figure 3.

5 SURVEY RESULTS

Field 1 (Figs 2-3)

Three features of probable archaeological but undated origin lie in the north-west of the field. A group of linear positive anomalies forming a sub-rectangular feature approximately 45m by 20m in size are likely to represent ditches forming a small enclosure. Just to the east, there is a further linear positive anomaly aligned south-south-west to north-north-east. Two shorter anomalies are aligned perpendicular to it to form another sub-rectangular feature approximately 30m by 20m. These anomalies also probably represent ditches forming a linear boundary and an enclosure. In the western corner of the field, two parallel linear positive anomalies are aligned roughly north to south; they may represent ditches, possibly on each side of a former track. Two shorter linear anomalies are aligned perpendicular to it.

Two parallel linear positive anomalies run alongside the south-western boundary of the present field, and two other anomalies perpendicular to it cross almost to the far side of the field where they approach a fourth linear anomaly, thus forming a large sub-rectangular enclosure, a small sub-rectangular feature also formed of linear positive anomalies occurs in the northern corner of the larger feature. The linear anomalies are all typical of responses caused by ditches and are likely to represent former field boundaries. They appear to match well with field boundaries depicted on an 1825 estate map reproduced in the desk-based assessment, the larger of which had been removed by the time of the 1839 tithe map and the smaller one by the time the 1868 Ordnance Survey map was surveyed (MA Ltd 2011). The two parallel anomalies previously mentioned are likely to represent a track along the south-western boundary of this former field.

Although the former field boundaries have been located, including those which enclosed New House Farm, the data contains no clear evidence for the farm buildings themselves. This perhaps represents a limitation of the survey technique rather than an absence of building remains, as magnetometry is not particularly effective at identifying wall foundations or rubble (EH 2008, 14).

Spread across the field are four strong dipolar anomalies which are generally caused by large ferrous objects. It is possible one of these may represent the location of the unexploded bomb. However the two which lie on former field boundaries are more likely to represent the remains of iron gate posts or other similar features.

The many weak and narrow linear trends which extend along the field from north-west to south-east indicate the modern direction of ploughing, and thus are of no significance.

Field 2 (Figs 2-3)

The field was bisected by an electric fence. At the time of survey the field was pasture for horses. However, the survey results reveal former plough lines indicating that the field was once used for arable. Other linear anomalies in the data may indicate ditches of uncertain date and significance. A single dipolar anomaly, identified in the southern part of the field, represents a large ferrous object. In the northern part of the field a pipeline aligned north-east to south-west was detected.

6 CONCLUSION

The survey results indicate the presence of possible archaeological remains in the north-western part of Field 1. Two possible ditched enclosures were identified as well as a possible trackway and several other ditches. The alignment of the features is at odds to those on historic maps, suggesting they are likely to be earlier.

The small square enclosure which formerly surrounded New House Farm has been identified, although there was little evidence to suggest the location of demolished farm buildings within the enclosure. Former field boundaries pre-dating the creation of Newhouse Field in the mid-19th century were also identified.

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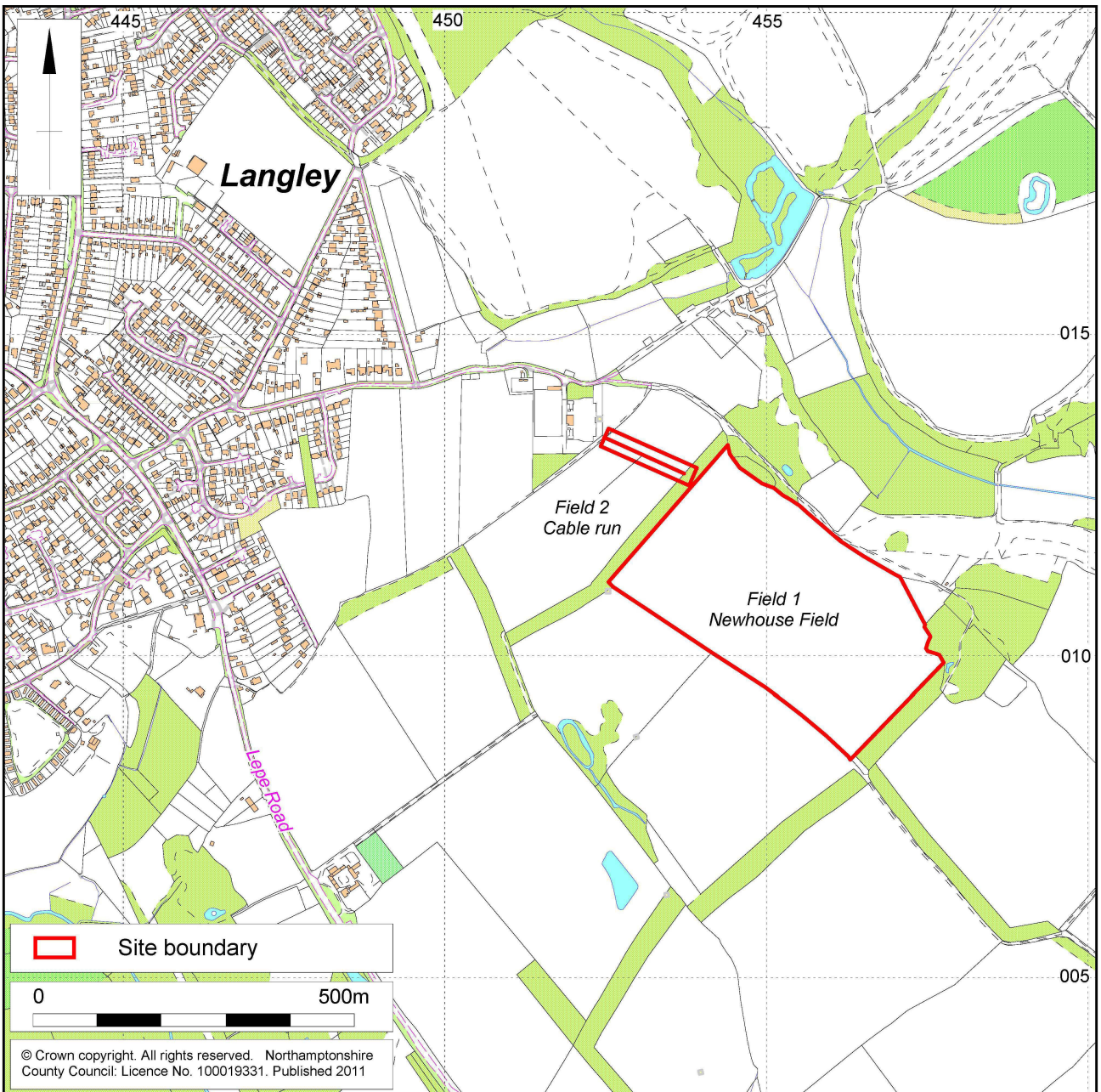
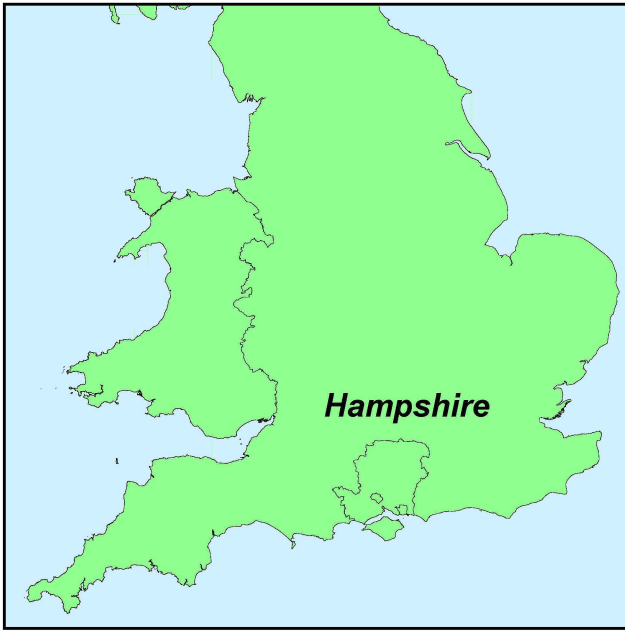
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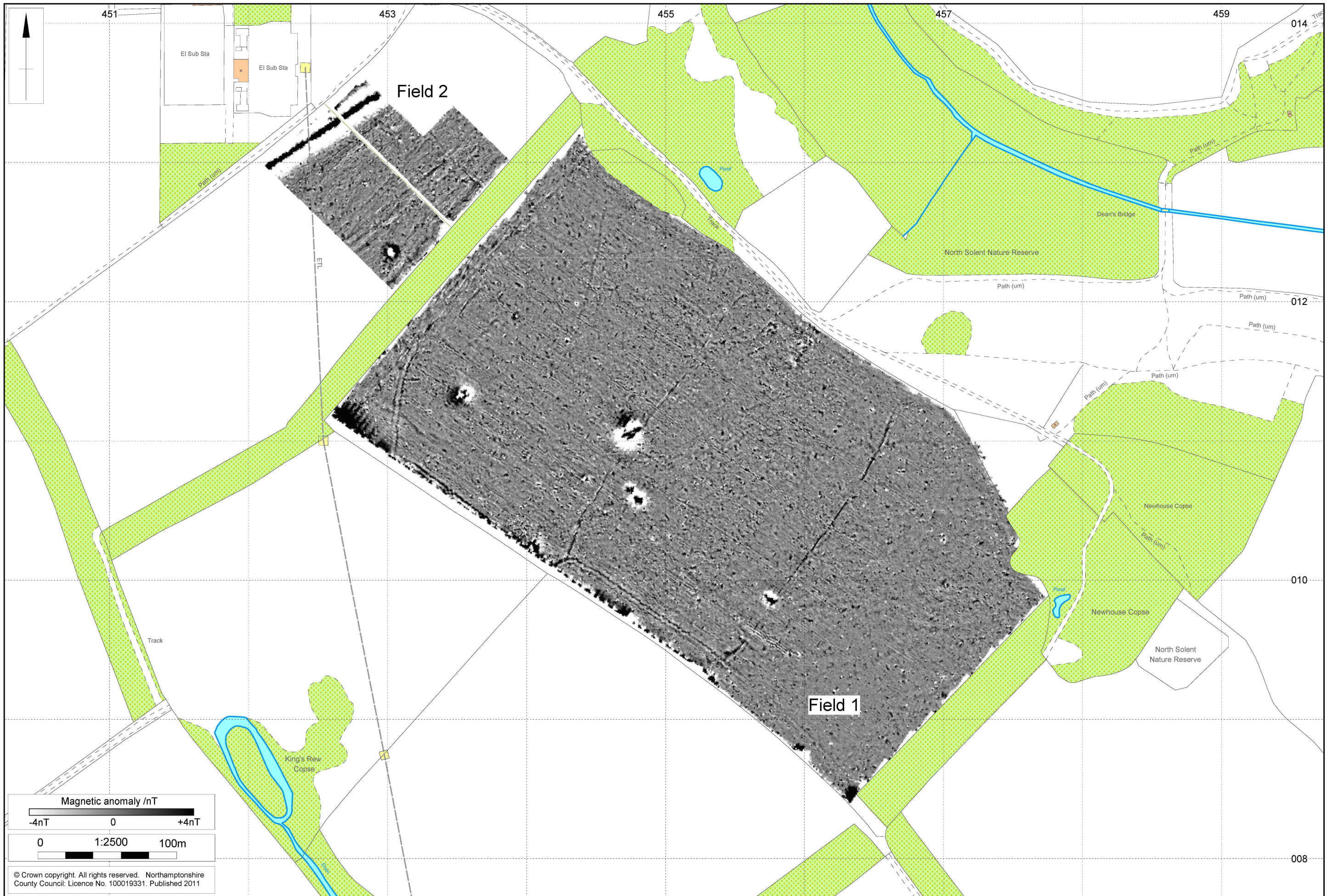
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Scale 1:10,000

Site location Fig 1







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