



# Bilcombes Field Fawley New Forest

Archaeological Evaluation



for: WSP

on behalf of: Taylor Woodrow

CA Project: AN0689 CA Report: AN0689\_1

March 2023



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	Document Control Grid									
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for	Approved				
			•		revision	by				
Α	03/03/2023	Craig Jones	Niomi	Internal	General Edit	Richard				
		-	Edwards	review		Greatorex				
В	29/03/2023	-	Niomi	External	WSP Comments	Richard				
			Edwards	review		Greatorex				
С	5/04/2023	-	Niomi	External	Curator Comment	Richard				
			Edwards	review		Greatorex				

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# **CONTENTS**

SUMMA	ARY	3
1.	INTRODUCTION	4
2.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	5
3.	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	6
4.	METHODOLOGY	7
5.	RESULTS	8
6.	THE FINDS	10
7.	DISCUSSION	10
8.	CA PROJECT TEAM	11
9.	COPYRIGHT	11
10.	REFERENCES	13
APPEN	DIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS	14
APPEN	DIX B: THE FINDS	18
ΔΡΡΕΝΙ	DIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM	10

# **LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS**

Figure 1	Site location plan (1:25,000)
Figure 2	Trench Location Plan showing archaeological features and National Mapping Programme data (1:2000)
Figure 3	Trench Location Plan: northern area (1:750)
Figure 4	Trench Location Plan: southern area (1:750)
Figure 5	Photographs of blank trenches 3, 4, 5 and 8.
Figure 6	Photographs of blank trenches 9, 10, 11 and 12.
Figure 7	Photographs of blank trenches 13, 14 and 15
Figure 8	Photographs of blank trenches 17, 18 and 19
Figure 9	Trench 1: plan (1:200), sections (1:20), and photographs
Figure 10	Trench 2: plan (1:200), section (1:20), and photographs
Figure 11	Trench 6: plan (1:200), section (1:20), and photographs
Figure 12	Trench 7: plan (1:200), section (1:20), and photographs
Figure 13	Trench 16: plan (1:200), sections (1:20), and photographs
Figure 14	Trench 20: plan (1:200), section (1:20), and photographs

# **SUMMARY**

Project name: Bilcombes Field

**Location:** Fawley, New Forest

**NGR:** 446200 102500

**Type:** Evaluation

**Date:** 27 February – 2 March 2023

Location of Archive: To be deposited with Hampshire Cultural Trust and the Archaeology

Data Service (ADS)

Accession Number: A2023.4

Site Code: BIL23

In February and March 2023 Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation at Bilcombes Field, Fawley, New Forest. A total of twenty trenches were excavated, with six trenches containing archaeological features.

Of the six trenches containing archaeological features, four of the trenches contained ditches containing no datable material but which are likely to be medieval/post-medieval field boundaries associated with the cropmarks identified on the Historic England National Mapping Programme. Four pits were also recorded with one containing post-medieval brick fragments.

# 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In February and March 2023, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Bilcombes Field, Fawley, New Forest centred at National Grid reference (NGR): 446200 102500 (see Figure 1). This evaluation was undertaken for WSP, who were acting on behalf of Taylor Woodrow.
- 1.2. Planning consent was granted by New Forest National Park Authority for an earlier iteration of the scheme (LPA planning ref. 19/00939/FULL), though there was previously no heritage desk-based assessment produced for the application. Since the application consent has lapsed a revised application is being submitted for the updated scheme. An archaeological condition was attached to the previous consent requiring a WSI and an archaeological evaluation to take place.
- 1.3. The scheme comprises the construction of a temporary haul road which is required to accommodate abnormal loads in association with approved construction at Fawley Refinery. On completion of the vehicle transit programme (approximately two years), the haul route will be dismantled, temporary service protection will be removed, and the field returned to its condition pre-works.
- 1.4. The scope of this evaluation was defined by Gareth Owen, the archaeological advisor to New Forest National Park Authority (hereafter referred to as "the curator"). The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by WSP (2023) and approved by the curator.
- 1.5. The evaluation was also in line with Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020a), Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation (Historic England 2015) and Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England 2015).

#### The site

1.6. The site (see Figure 1), forms part of the Cadland Estate and is in pastoral agricultural use. The site comprises a field located 500m to the south of the village of Fawley within the New Forest National Park. It is located 9km to the south of Southampton. The boundary of the field is marked by hedgerows, trees and post and wire fences. The site is bounded by the Fawley Bypass (B3053 road) to the east, Badminston

Lane to the south, and fields to the west and north. It is crossed by an extant 400kV overhead power line in an east-west direction.

- 1.7. The topography of the site undulates gently to the north and west, although to the south and south-east (outside of the site) the topography has been altered by quarrying. To the east, the land slopes downwards to the natural low-lying topography of the tidal mudflats to a height of 6m above Ordnance Datum (OD) 500m to the east of the site (Ordnance Survey Contour data).
- 1.8. The underlying bedrock geology of the site is mapped as Becton Sand Formation and Chama Sand Formation, which formed between 41.2 and 37.8 million years ago in the Palaeogene period. This is overlain by River Terrace Deposits, which formed 2.588 million years ago and the present in the Quaternary period (BGS 2023).

#### 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. The following archaeological background has been taken from the WSI produced by WSP (2023).

#### **Prehistoric (10,000 BC- AD 43)**

2.2. The site lies on a gravel terrace close to the coast and as such may have been a suitable location for settlement and other subsistence activities. Archaeological evidence from as early as the Neolithic and particularly from the Bronze Age onward had been identified across the higher terrace area and Bronze Age cremation burials and areas of possible occupation have been identified within the study area to the south and east of the site. Iron Age pottery and possible ditches identified as cropmarks have also been recorded within the vicinity of the site suggesting a background level of activity through the prehistoric period.

# Roman (AD 43- AD 410)

2.3. As with the prehistoric period, the gravel terrace would have been less prone to flooding than land to the east but close enough to the resources of the intertidal marshes to make it ideal for settlement. Although away from the main settlements and road network, the site may have attracted Roman activity. Roman evidence identified within the study area mostly comprises ditches containing pottery, such as those to the south-east and north of the site, some of which may form part of a field system.

#### **Early medieval (AD 410 – 1066)**

2.4. Although the nature and dispersal of settlement during this period is not well understood, the Site lies outside of the of the known later historic settlements. Though Fawley is recorded in Domesday Book (AD 1086) there is no evidence for occupation within the study area.

#### **Later medieval (1066-1539)**

2.5. Badminston Farm, which lies 50m to the south-east of the site, is recorded on the HER as first being documented during the later medieval period (although the existing farmhouse is post-medieval). Evidence of medieval agricultural activity has been recorded in the study area in the form of a possible field system and drove road to the north-east of the site, a possible farm to the south and cropmarks and earthworks possibly representing ridge and furrow cultivation, field boundaries and drainage ditches. It is likely that the site was situated within open fields during this period, possibly utilised by the inhabitants of Fawley to the north.

#### Post-medieval and modern (1539- present)

2.6. Cartographic evidence shows that the site has remained in agricultural land use since at least the early-to-mid-19th century. During WWI and especially WWII, a number of military installations were positioned in the local area, including anti-aircraft batteries, military camps and other structures. Although no such evidence has been recorded within the site itself, it is possible that it was used for military purposes during this period. Two possible features have been identified by the Historic England National Mapping Programme (NMP; a systematic mapping of likely archaeological features visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs) within the site from cropmark evidence, likely representing post-medieval field boundaries. One of these field boundaries is shown on the Fawley tithe map of 1838 (not reproduced).

# 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1. The general objective of the evaluation was to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date and state of preservation. This information will enable New Forest National Park Authority to identify and assess the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets within the site, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid

- or minimise conflict between heritage asset conservation and the development proposals, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2021).
- 3.2. The following research objectives have been compiled based on the archaeological potential as identified in the HEDBA and the current strategy as laid out in the Solent-Thames Research Framework (Hey and Hind 2014) and the New Forest National Park Archaeological Research Frameworks (2017):
  - What evidence is there for prehistoric, particularly Bronze Age, activity in the site? If present, what is its nature, extent and significance, and how are the remains chronologically and spatially related to contemporary remains in the vicinity of the site?
  - What evidence is there for Roman activity in the site? If present, what is its nature, extent and significance?
  - What evidence is there for medieval and / or post-medieval activity in the site?
     If present, what is its nature, extent and significance?
  - Do the cropmarks identified within the site as part of the NMP represent postmedieval field boundaries shown on the Fawley tithe map of 1838, as suggested by their form and alignment?
  - Are there any previously unrecorded significant buried remains relating to WWII which survive on the site (e.g. searchlight batteries and anti-landing obstacles)?
  - What are the nature and levels (OD) of natural deposits, and has there been any modern disturbance such as quarrying?

#### 4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. The evaluation fieldwork comprised the excavation of 20 trenches, each measuring 30m x 1.8m (Figures 2-4).
- 4.2. The trenches were located to provide a 5% representative sample of the remainder of the site. Two trenches have been placed to target linear features of possible archaeological origin identified from cropmark evidence as part of the NMP. The remaining trenches have been located to target areas of proposed impact, which are the footprints of the proposed haul road and the proposed site compound and the location of proposed drains and soakaway pits.

- 4.3. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica GPS. Overburden was stripped from the trenches by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. All machining was conducted under archaeological supervision to the top of the natural substrate, which was the level at which archaeological features were first encountered.
- 4.4. Archaeological features/deposits were investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.5. No deposits were identified that required sampling.
- 4.6. Artefacts were processed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation.
- 4.7. CA will make arrangements with the Hampshire Cultural Trust the deposition of the project archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection. A digital archive will also be prepared and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). The archives (museum and digital) will be prepared and deposited in accordance with Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020b).
- 4.8. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

#### 5. RESULTS

- 5.1. This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A. Details of the artefactual material recovered from the site are given in Section 6 and Appendix B.
- 5.2. The natural substrate which largely comprised of mid orange/brown silty sand with gravel and flint inclusions, was encountered at an average depth of 0.35m below present ground level (bpgl). This was directly overlain in the majority of trenches by topsoil averaging 0.35m in thickness. In **Trenches 1-3** this was overlain by subsoil averaging 0.12m in thickness, which was then in turn sealed by topsoil. A colluvial layer was recorded at the west end of **Trench 7** measuring 0.18m in thickness, which was then in turn sealed by topsoil.

5.3. **Trenches 3-5**, **8-15** and **17-19** contained no archaeological features or deposits (Figures 5-8). The results of the remaining trenches are presented below.

### Trench 1 (Figure 9)

- 5.4. Trench 1 contained two possible pits both located at the centre of the trench. Pit 103 was sub-circular in plan with moderate concave sides and concave base, measuring 0.67m in length, 0.44m in width and 0.15m in depth. It contained a single undated fill 104.
- 5.5. Pit **105** was located 1m north-east of pit **103**. It was sub-circular in plan with a moderate concave southeast side and a moderate convex northwest side and a concave base, measuring 0.37m in length, 0.34m in width and 0.14m in depth. It contained a single undated fill **106**.

# Trench 2 (Figure 10)

5.6. Ditch **203** was located to the east end of the trench, on a northeast/southwest alignment. It had moderate irregular sides with a sharp break into steep straight sides and a concave base, measuring 1.82m in width and 0.42m in depth. It contained a single undated fill **204**. It does not appear in any other trenches.

#### Trench 6 (Figure 11)

5.7. Ditch **602** was located to the south end of the trench, on an east/west alignment. It had moderate concave sides and flat base, measuring 2.3m in width and 0.64m in depth. It contained two undated fills **603** and **604**. It does not appear in any other trenches but does align with a cropmark identified on the NMP as a post-medieval field boundary ditch.

#### Trench 7 (Figure 12)

5.8. Ditch **703** was located in the centre of the trench, on a north/south alignment. It had a moderate concave east side and moderate convex west side and a flat base, measuring 1.2m in width and 0.35m in depth. It contained a single undated fill. It does not appear in any other trenches but does align with a cropmark identified on the NMP as a post-medieval field boundary ditch and was visible within the landscape.

#### Trench 16 (Figure 13)

5.9. **Trench 16** contained two pits located at the south end of the trench *c*. 1m apart. Pit **1602** was sub-circular in plan with moderate convex sides and concave base,

measuring 0.5m in length, 0.44m in width and 0.1m in depth. It contained a single undated fill **1603**.

5.10. Pit 1604 was sub-circular in plan with moderate concave sides and irregular base, measuring 0.7m in length, 0.45m in width and 0.17m in depth. It contained a single fill 1605 from which post-medieval brick fragments were recovered.

#### Trench 20 (Figure 14)

5.11. Ditch 2002 was located towards the northeast end of the trench on a northwest/southeast alignment. It had moderate concave sides and flat base, measuring 2.26m in width and 0.55m in depth. It contained a single undated fill 2003. It does not appear in any other trenches.

#### 6. THE FINDS

#### By Alejandra Gutiérrez

Artefactual material, comprising ceramic building material, was recovered by hand from one deposit. The material has been recorded to an Excel spreadsheet by deposit and count, weight, type, and morphological characteristics. The recording undertaken is in accordance with the ClfA finds Toolkit (ClfA 2022, Level 2). A summary quantification is provided in Table 1 and an overview of the assemblage by context is included in Appendix B.

#### **Ceramic building material**

6.1. The only material recovered during the evaluation comprises two small brick fragments from fill **1605** of pit **1604**. The fragments are featureless, with no surviving surfaces or dimensions and difficult to date. The fabrics is hard, dark red and sandy, likely to date from the 17th century onwards.

# 7. DISCUSSION

- 7.1. Of the twenty trenches excavated only six contained features of archaeological origin. In total, eight features (four ditches and four pits) were exposed and investigated with only one containing limited dating evidence.
- 7.2. The ditches **Trenches 6** and **7** aligned with cropmarks identified on the NMP as post-medieval field boundaries, with the ditch in **Trench 6** also being visible on the Fawley tithe map of 1838 (not illustrated). Whilst no dating evidence was recovered from

either, the similar composition in the fills to the topsoil does suggest that this date is accurate.

- 7.3. The ditches in **Trenches 2** and **20** may be earlier in origin given the difference in composition of their fills to the topsoil. Whilst no features within the site boundary align with these ditches, they are on similar orientations to medieval field boundaries noted on the NMP in fields to the south and east and may be continuations of these features.
- 7.4. The pits were all undated with the exception of one in **Trench 16** which contained post-medieval brick fragments. These pits were small and shallow and appear to be isolated pits associated with agricultural use of the site rather than of domestic occupation.
- 7.5. Overall, the results of the evaluation appear to confirm the information recorded in the archaeological background and within the NMP of the site being used solely for agricultural purposes in the medieval and post-medieval periods. There was no evidence for Prehistoric or Roman activity continuing into the site; nor for any remains relating to WWII installations. No modern truncation was noted on site either suggesting there has been no loss of archaeological evidence over time.

#### 8. CA PROJECT TEAM

8.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Craig Jones, assisted by Nathan Giles and Jessica Wagstaff. This report was written by Craig Jones. The finds report was written by Alejandra Gutierrez. The report illustrations were prepared by Helena Munoz-Mojado. The project archive has been compiled by Craig Jones and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Niomi Edwards.

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# 10. REFERENCES

- British Geological Survey 2023 *BGS Geology Viewer* <a href="https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/bgs-geology-viewer/">https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewer/</a> Accessed 3 March 2023
- CIfA 2020a CIfA Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Evaluation
- ClfA 2020b ClfA Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials
- ClfA 2022 ClfA Finds reporting toolkit https://www.archaeologists.net/reporting-toolkit (accessed May 2022)
- Hey, G and Hind, J (eds) 2014 Solent-Thames Research Framework for the Historic Environment: Resource Assessments and Research Agendas
- Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government 2021 National Planning

  Policy Framework
- New Forest National Park Authority 2017 New Forest National Park Archaeological Research Frameworks <a href="https://nfknowledge.org/contributions/new-forest-national-park-archaeological-research-framework/#map=10/-1.54/50.76/0/24:0:0.6|39:1:1|40:1:1 Accessed 3 March 2023</a>
- WSP 2023 Bilcombes Field, Fawley, Hampshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological trial trench evaluation

# **APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS**

Trench No	Context	Туре	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth thickness (m)
1	100	layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown friable sandy silt with 1-5% subrounded pebbles up to 10mm.	30	1.92	0.31
1	101	layer		Subsoil	Mid orange brown friable sandy silt with 20% gravel and subangular flint up to 20mm.	30	1.92	0.1
1	102	layer		Natural	Mid brown orange friable sandy silt with 30% gravel and subangular flint up to 80mm.	30	1.92	0.08
1	103	cut		Pit	Sub circular in plan with moderate concave sides and concave base.	0.67	0.44	0.15
1	104	fill	103	Secondary Fill	Dark grey brown compact sandy clay, with 1-5% sub- angular gravel and flint up to 20mm and rare charcoal flecks throughout.	0.67	0.44	0.15
1	105	cut		Pit	Sub-circular in plan with moderate concave SE side and moderate convex NW side with rounded concave base.	0.37	0.34	0.14
1	106	fill	105	Secondary Fill	Mid orange brown compact sandy clay with 1-5% sub-angular flint up to 50mm and rare charcoal flecks throughout.	0.37	0.34	0.14
2	200	layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown friable sandy silt with 1-5% subrounded pebbles up to 20mm.	29.65	1.84	0.33
2	201	layer		Subsoil	Mid orange brown friable sandy clay with 1-5% gravel.	29.65	1.84	0.1
2	202	layer		Natural	Mid orange brown friable sandy clay with 20% gravel and subangular flint up to 60mm.	29.65	1.84	0.15
2	203	cut		Ditch	Linear, northeast/southwest aligned with moderate irregular sides with sharp break into steep straight sides with concave base.	3.5	1.82	0.42
2	204	fill	203	Secondary Fill	Dark brown grey friable sandy silt with <5% <40mm sub-angular and sub- rounded pebbles.	3.5	1.82	0.42
3	300	layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown friable sandy silt with 1-5% sub-rounded pebbles up to 20mm.	29.6	1.82	0.33
3	301	layer		Subsoil	Dark orange brown compact silty clay with 1-5% subangular flint up to 40mm.	29.6	1.82	0.16
3	302	layer		Natural	Mid orange brown friable sandy clay with 30% gravel and subangular flint up to 80mm.	29.6	1.82	0.1
4	400	layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown friable sandy silt with 1-5% subrounded pebbles up to 20mm.	30	1.87	0.34

4	401	layer		Natural	Mottled mid brown orange with patches of light grey and black compact sandy clay with 40% gravel and 20% sub-angular flint up to 100mm.	30	1.87	0.14
5	500	layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown friable sandy silt with 1-5% subrounded pebbles up to 30mm.	30	1.94	0.4
5	501	layer		Natural	Mottled mid brown orange with patches of light grey and black clayey friable sand with 30% sub-angular flint up to 120mm.	30	1.94	0.18
6	600	layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy silt friable with 1-5% subrounded pebbles up to 40mm.	26.56	1.88	0.3
6	601	layer		Natural	Dark orange brown with patches of dark black brown and grey brown friable clayey sand with 20% subangular flint up to 80mm.	26,56	1.88	0.16
6	602	cut		Ditch	Linear, east/west aligned with moderate concave sides and flat base.	1.8	2.3	0.64
6	603	fill	602	Primary Fill	Dark brown grey silty sand, friable with 10% sub-rounded flint up to 100mm	1.8	2.12	0.11
6	604	fill	602	Secondary Fill	Dark brown grey friable silty sand with 40% sub-rounded flint up to 100mm.	1.8	2.3	0.53
7	700	layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown friable sandy silt with 1-5% subrounded pebbles up to 30mm.	30	1.86	0.35
7	701	layer		Natural	Mid brown orange with patches of light yellowish grey and brown black friable sandy clay with 20% subangular flint up to 100mm.	30	1.86	0.59
7	702	layer		Colluvial Layer	Light brown grey friable sandy clay with 10% sub-angular flint up to 100mm, only at west end of trench for c. 5m.	5	1.86	0.18
7	703	cut		Ditch	Linear, north/south aligned with moderate concave east side, steep convex west side and flat base.	1.8	1.2	0.35
7	704	fill	703	Secondary Fill	Dark grey brown friable sandy clay with 10% sub-angular stone up to 40mm.	1.8	1.2	0.35
8	800	layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy silt friable with 1-5% subrounded pebbles up to 20mm.	29.5	1.85	0.4
8	801	layer		Natural	Mid orange brown friable sandy clay with 30% gravel and sub-angular flint up to 80mm, and patches of 10% sub-angular flint up to 50mm.	29.5	1.85	0.15
9	900	layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown friable sandy silt with 1-5% subrounded pebbles up to 20mm	29.4	1.82	0.3
9	901	layer		Natural	Mid brown orange compact sandy clay with 1-5% subangular flint up to 30mm.	29.4	1.82	0.34

10	1000	layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown friable sandy silt with 1-5% sub-angular pebbles up to 40mm.	30.12	1.88	0.32
10	1001	layer		Natural	Mottled mid orange brown with dark grey black patches friable sandy clay with 40% gravel and 20% sub-angular flint up to 90mm.	30.12	1.88	0.11
11	1100	layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown friable sandy silt with 1-5% subrounded pebbles up to 30mm.	29.4	1.85	0.25
11	1101	layer		Natural	Mid orange brown friable silty sand with 40% subangular flint up to 90mm.	29.4	1.85	0.15
12	1200	layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown friable sandy silt with 1-5% subrounded pebbles up to 30mm.	29.7	1.84	0.26
12	1201	layer		Natural	Mid orange brown friable silty sand with 30% subangular flint up to 130mm.	29.7	1.84	0.1
13	1300	layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown friable sandy siltwith 1-5% sub-rounded pebbles up to 30mm.	30.5	1.86	0.32
13	1301	layer		Natural	Mid orange brown friable silty sand with patches of mid grey friable silty sand with 20% sub-angular flint up to 90mm.	30.5	1.86	0.12
14	1400	layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown friable sandy silt 5% pebbles up to 40mm.	30.9	1.83	0.43
14	1401	layer		Natural	Mid orange brown friable silty sand with patches of light grey friable silty sand with 20% sub-angular flint up to 100mm.	30.9	1.83	0.16
15	1500	layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown friable sandy silt, friable with 1-5% sub-rounded pebbles up to 30mm.	29.8	1.91	0.45
15	1501	layer		Natural	Mid orange brown clayey sand friable with 20% subangular flint up to 120mm.	29.8	1.91	0.22
16	1600	layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown friable sandy silt with 1-5% subrounded pebbles up to 20mm	30	1.82	0.3
16	1601	layer		Natural	Mid orange brown compact sandy clay with 20% sub- angular flint up to 50mm	30	1.82	0.13
16	1602	cut		Pit	Sub-circular in plan with moderate convex sides and concave base.	0.5	0.44	0.1
16	1603	fill	1602	Secondary Fill	Mid grey brown compact andy clay with 1% subangular flint up to 40mm.	0.5	0.44	0.1
16	1604	cut		Pit	Sub-oval in plan with moderate concave sides and irregular base.	0.45	0.7	0.17
16	1605	fill	1604	Secondary Fill	Mid grey brown compact sandy clay with 1% subangular flint up to 20mm.	0.45	0.7	0.17
17	1700	layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown friable sandy silt with 1-5% subrounded pebbles up to 40mm.	30.25	1.84	0.34
17	1701	layer		Natural	Mid orange brown friable clayey sand with 20% subangular flint up to 120mm.	30.25	1.84	0.23

18	1800	layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown friable sandy silt with 1-5% subrounded pebbles up to 40mm.	29.56	1.88	0.47
18	1801	layer		Natural	Mid orange brown friable clayey sand with patches of light grey brown clayey sand with 20% sub-angular flint up to 100mm.	29.56	1.88	0.15
19	1900	layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy silt friable with 1-5% subrounded pebbles up to 40mm.	30.3	1.85	0.46
19	1901	layer		Natural	Mid orange brown friable clayey sand, friable with 20% sub-angular flint up to 120mm.	30.3	1.85	0.18
20	2000	layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown friable sandy silt with 1-5% subrounded pebbles up to 20mm.	29.42	1.82	0.43
20	2001	layer		Natural	Mid orange brown compact sandy clay with 20% sub-angular flint up to 100mm.	29.42	1.82	0.26
20	2002	cut		Ditch	Linear, north/south aligned with moderate concave sides and flat base.	1.8	2.26	0.55
20	2003	fill	2002	Secondary Fill	Dark brown grey friable silty sand with 15% sub-rounded flint 10-50mm.	1.8	2.26	0.55

# **APPENDIX B: THE FINDS**

Table 1: Finds concordance

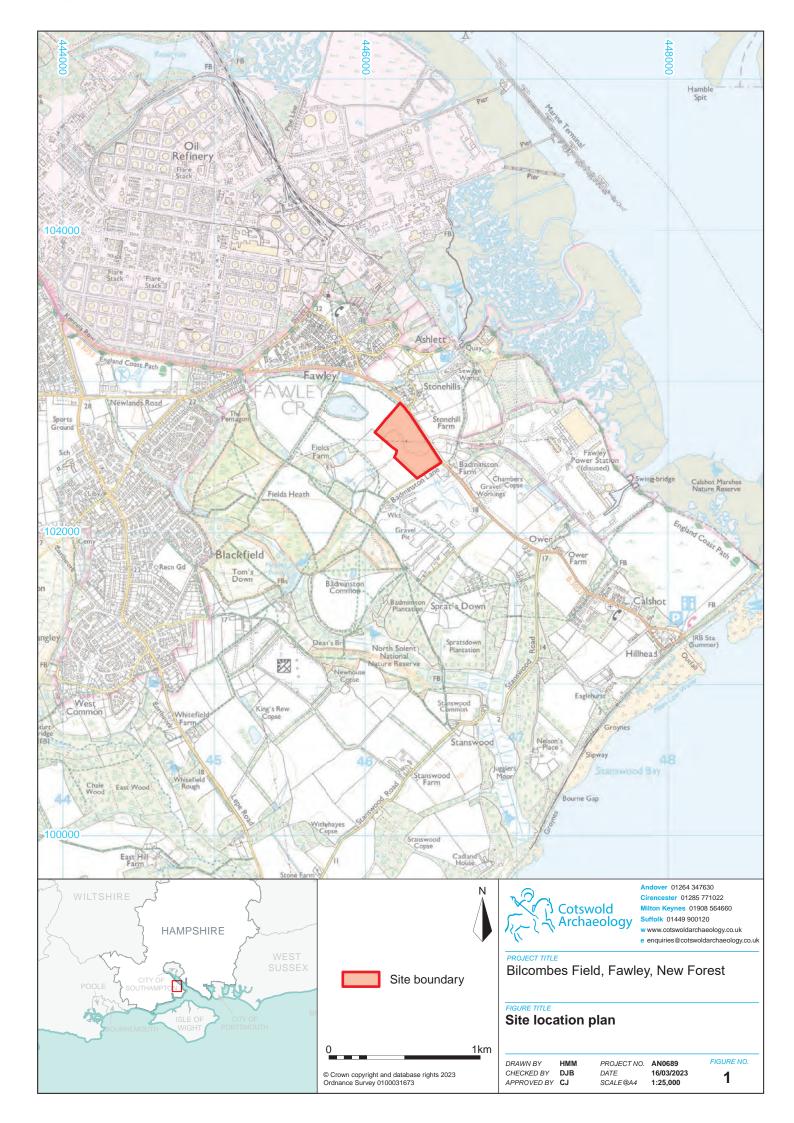
Context	Class	Form	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
5303	Ceramic building material	Brick	2	20	C18+

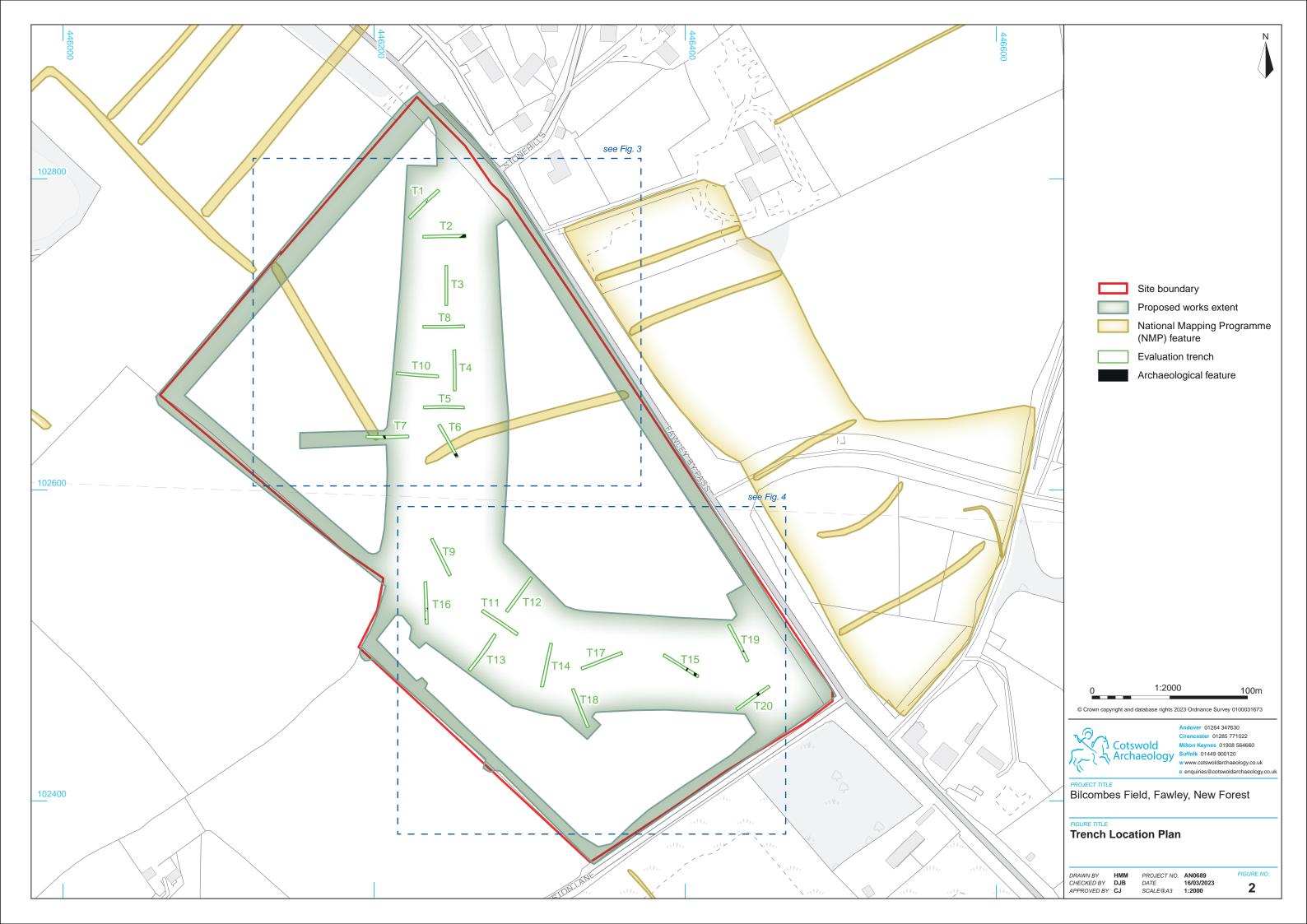
<sup>\*</sup>This material is recommended for discard

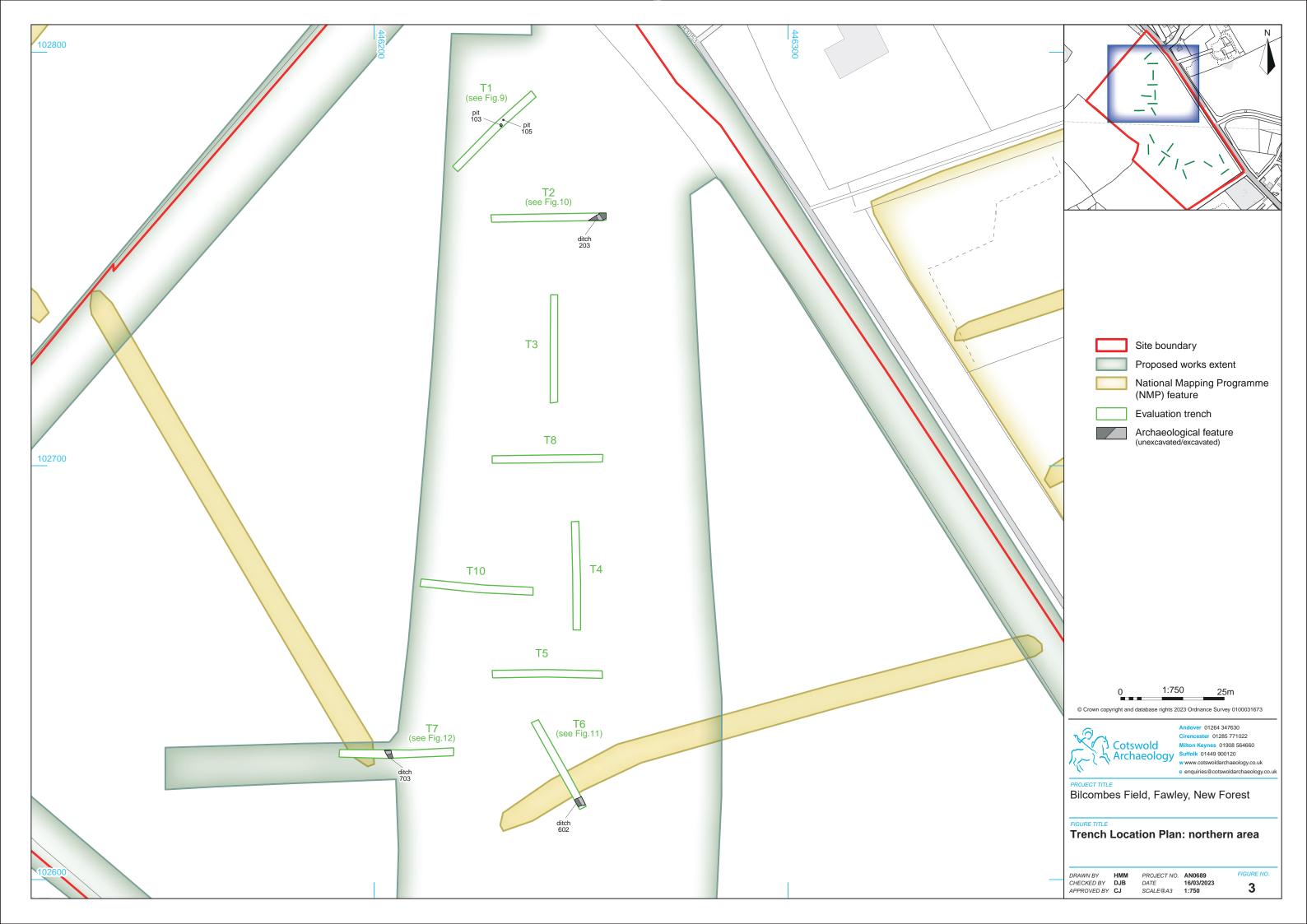
# **APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM**

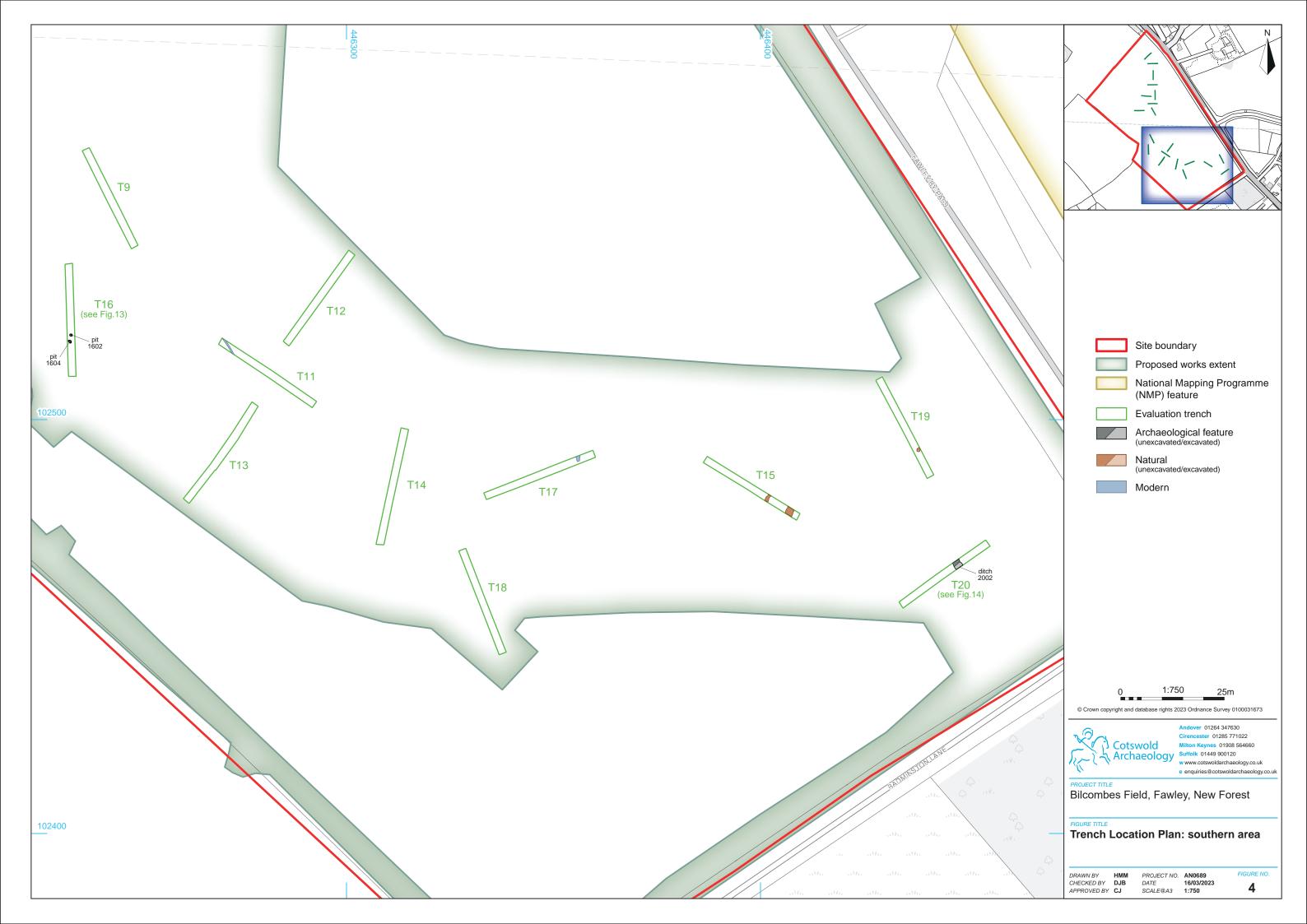
PROJECT DETAILS	Dileambee Field Fewley New Ferret					
Project name Short description	Bilcombes Field, Fawley, New Forest In February and March 2023 Cotswold Archaeology carried out					
Short description	In February and March 2023 Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation at Bilcombes Field, Fawley, New					
	Forest. A total of twenty trenches were					
	trenches containing archaeological fea					
	trenches containing archaeological lea	atures.				
	Of the six trenches containing archaec	ological features, four of the				
	trenches contained ditches containing					
	which are likely to be medieval/post-m					
	associated with the cropmarks identified					
	National Mapping Programme. Four pi					
	one containing post-medieval brick fra					
Project dates	27 February – 2 March 2023					
Project type	Evaluation					
Previous work	None					
Future work	None	None				
PROJECT LOCATION						
Site location Bilcombes Field, Fawley, New Forest						
Study area (m²/ha)						
Site co-ordinates	446200 102500					
PROJECT CREATORS						
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology					
Project brief originator	WSP					
Project design (WSI) originator	WSP					
Project Manager	Niomi Edwards					
Project Supervisor	Craig Jones					
MONUMENT TYPE	None					
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None					
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive	Content (e.g. pottery,				
	(museum/Accession no.)	animal bone etc)				
Physical	N/A					
Paper	Hampshire Cultural Trust	Trench sheets, Context				
		sheets, matrices etc				
Digital	Hampshire Cultural Trust and	Database, digital photos				
-	Archaeology Data Service	etc				
BIBLIOGRAPHY						

report AN0689\_1











Trench 3, looking north (1m scales)



Trench 5, looking east (1m scales)



Trench 4, looking north-east (1m scales)



Trench 8, looking west (1m scales)



Bilcombes Field, Fawley, New Forest

Photographs of blank trenches 3, 4, 5 and 8

DRAWN BY HMM
CHECKED BY DJB
APPROVED BY CJ

 PROJECT NO.
 AN0689

 DATE
 16/03/2023

 SCALE@A3
 NA



Trench 9, looking south-east (1m scales)



Trench 11, looking west (1m scales)



Trench 10, looking north-west (1m scales)



Trench 12, looking north-east (1m scales)



Bilcombes Field, Fawley, New Forest

Photographs of blank trenches 9, 10, 11 and 12

DRAWN BY HMM
CHECKED BY DJB
APPROVED BY CJ

 PROJECT NO.
 AN0689

 DATE
 16/03/2023

 SCALE@A3
 NA



Trench 13, looking south-west (1m scales)



Trench 14, looking north (1m scales)



Trench 15, looking north-west (1m scales)



PROJECT TITLE
Bilcombes Field, Fawley, New Forest

Photographs of blank trenches 13, 14 and 15

DRAWN BY HMM
CHECKED BY DJB
APPROVED BY CJ

PROJECT NO. AN0689
DATE 16/03/2023
SCALE@A3 NA



Trench 17, looking south-west (1m scales)



Trench 18, looking south-east (1m scales)



Trench 19, looking north (1m scales)

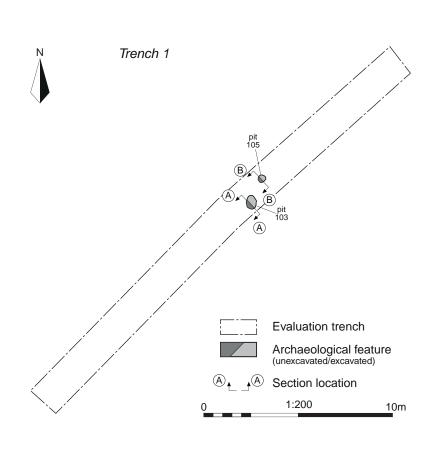


PROJECT TITLE
Bilcombes Field, Fawley, New Forest

Photographs of blank trenches 17, 18 and 19

DRAWN BY HMM
CHECKED BY DJB
APPROVED BY CJ

PROJECT NO. AN0689
DATE 16/03/2023
SCALE@A3 NA





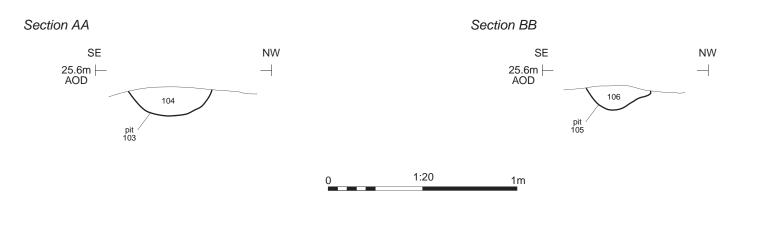
Trench 1, looking south-west (1m scales)



Pit 103, looking south-west (0.2m scale)



Pit 105, looking south-west (0.2m scale)





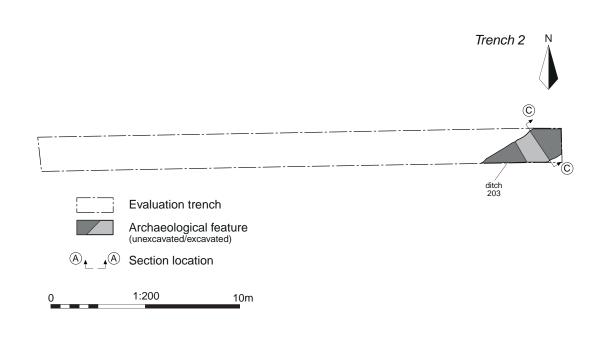
Cotswold Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Archaeology Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Suffolk 01449 900120

w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

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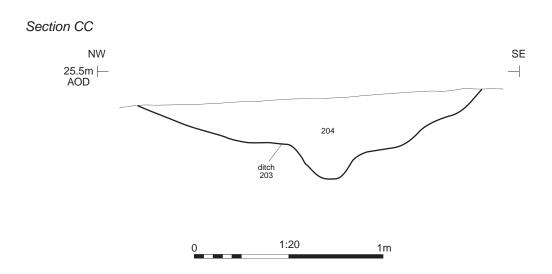
Trench 1: plan, sections and photographs

PROJECT NO. AN0689
DATE 16/03/2023
SCALE@A3 1:20 & 1:200 DRAWN BY HMM
CHECKED BY DJB
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Trench 2, looking west (1m scales)





Ditch 203, looking north-east (1m scale)



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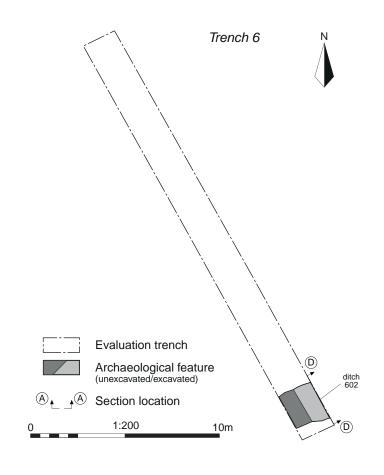
ver 01264 347630 cester 01285 771022

Bilcombes Field, Fawley, New Forest

Trench 2: plan, section and photographs

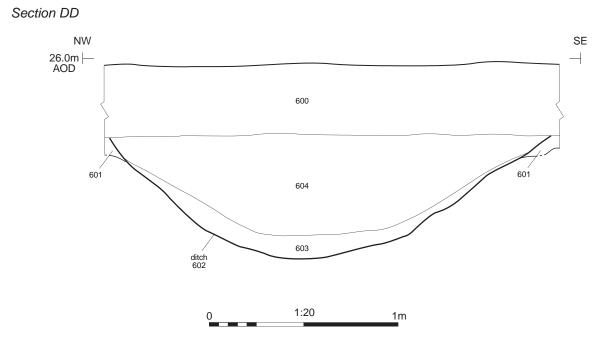
DRAWN BY HMM
CHECKED BY DJB
APPROVED BY CJ

PROJECT NO. AN0689
DATE 16/03/2023
SCALE@A3 1:20 & 1:200



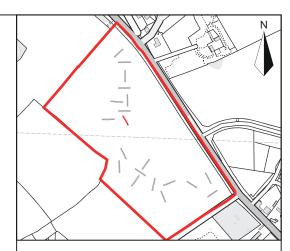


Trench 6, looking north-west (1m scales)





Ditch 603, looking north-east (1m scale)



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e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

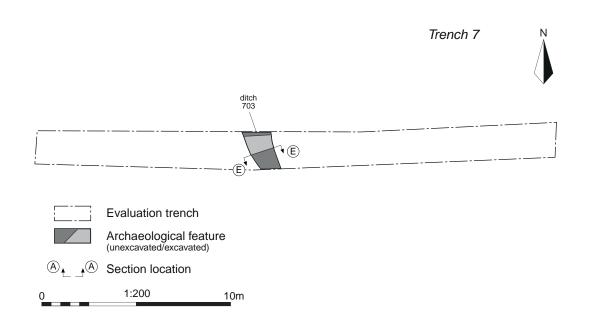
over 01264 347630 ncester 01285 771022

PROJECT TITLE
Bilcombes Field, Fawley, New Forest

Trench 6: plan, section and photographs

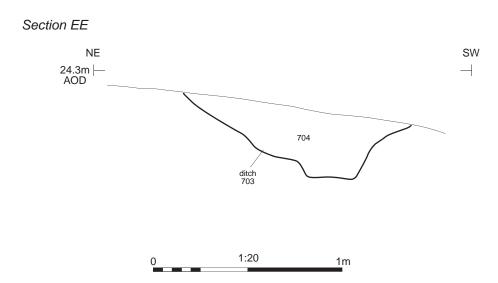
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DATE 16/03/2023
SCALE@A3 1:20 & 1:200



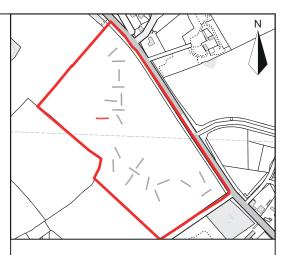


Trench 7, looking west (1m scales)





Ditch 703, looking south-east (1m scale)



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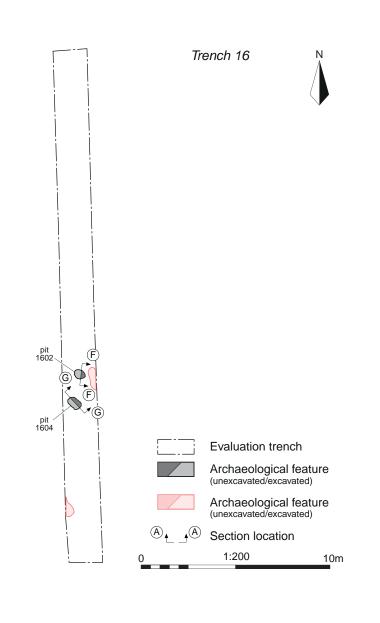
ver 01264 347630 cester 01285 771022

Bilcombes Field, Fawley, New Forest

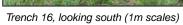
Trench 7: plan, section and photographs

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DATE 16/03/2023
SCALE@A3 1:20 & 1:200





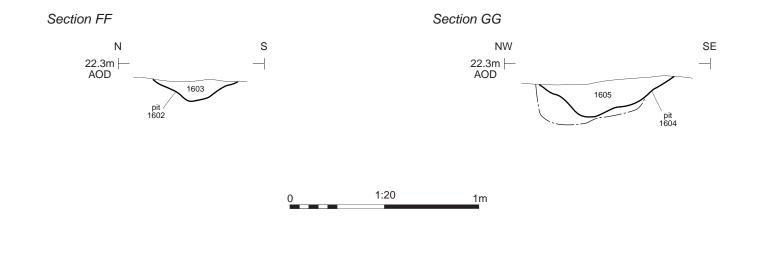




Pit 1602, looking east (0.2m scale)



Pit 1604, looking north-east (0.3m scale)







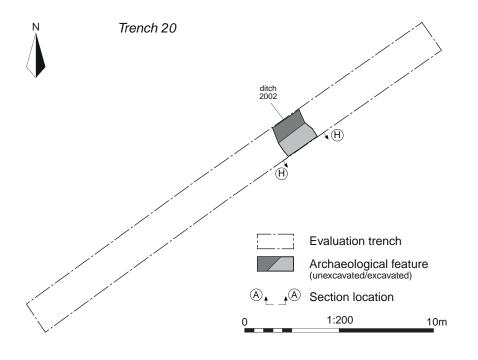
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e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.ul

Bilcombes Field, Fawley, New Forest

Trench 16: plan, sections and photographs

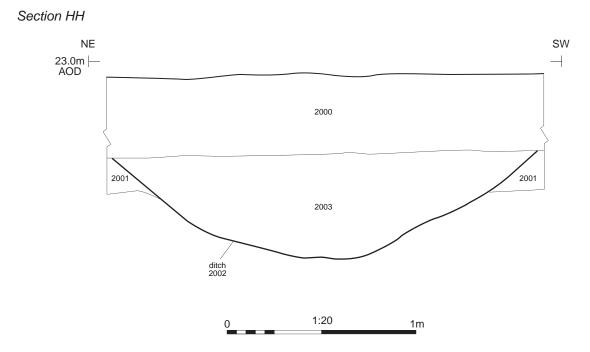
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SCALE@A3 1:20 & 1:200





Trench 20, looking south-west (1m scales)





Ditch 2002, looking south-east (1m scale)



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Bilcombes Field, Fawley, New Forest

Trench 20: plan, section and photographs

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DATE 16/03/2023
SCALE@A3 1:20 & 1:200



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