Lockerley to Marchwood Gas Pipeline Hampshire

Fieldwalking Report

oxfordarchaeology

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ENTREPOSE

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Lockerley to Marchwood Gas Pipeline, Hampshire

NGR SU 430222 125220 to SU 439450 111120

FIELDWALKING REPORT

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SUMMARY

In October 2006, Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a Fieldwalking exercise on parts of the route of a proposed new gas pipeline located between Lockerley and Marchwood, Hampshire (NGR SU 439450 111120). OA was commissioned to carry out the Fieldwalking on behalf of Entrepose Industrial Services. All available fields were walked, a total of eleven individual fields, where access and the state of the crop permitted: surface finds were retrieved from the ploughsoil.

A small quantity of worked flint and quantities of burnt unworked flint hint at activity of later prehistoric date along the route. Roman pottery was identified in fields to the north and south ends of the route. Only three sherds of medieval pottery were recovered. Post-medieval ceramic building materials were retrieved from all of the investigated fields, and were the largest of the finds categories; all the material dates to the 18th and 19th centuries. Substantial quantities of metalworking slag were collected from a field near to Tatchbury Mount Hillfort, west of Totton. The absence of notable quantities of pottery predating the 18th and 19th centuries, suggests that the metalworking is of comparatively recent date.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 In October 2006, Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a Fieldwalking exercise on parts of the proposed route of a 22 km long gas pipeline. The pipeline will run between an existing compressor station at Lockerley (NGR SU 430222 125220) in the borough of Test Valley and Marchwood Industrial Park, Southampton, Hampshire (NGR 439450 111120) on the western shore of the River Test estuary (Figs 1 and 2). Entrepose Industrial Services commissioned the work. The fieldwalking took place in a total of eleven individual fields; the available fields determined by access and the state of the crop.

1.1.2 Approximately 75% of the route is agricultural land, the remainder being classified and unclassified roads, railway lines, rivers, streams, woodland and land in other non-agricultural use.

1.1.3 A project management plan with accompanying archaeological brief has been prepared by Network Archaeology Ltd for Marchwood Power Ltd (Network Archaeology, July 2006), which covers all aspects of the proposed excavation of the pipeline and its corridor. The management plan was prepared by Network Archaeology and has been agreed with Hampshire County Council's Environment Department and English Heritage.

1.1.4 OA monitored the excavation of geo-technical test pits in September and October 2006 along the line of the pipeline and this is the subject of a separate report (OA 2006a). OA also monitored the stripping of part of the route of the pipeline near

Tatchbury Mount hillfort, which will be reported in due course (OA 2006b).

1.1.5 The archaeological background to the project has been presented in the report undertaken for the watching brief on the geo-technical test pits (OA, 2006a), and will not be repeated here.

1.2 Geology and topography

1.1.6 The route of the proposed pipeline crosses the parishes of (from north to south): Copythorne, Netley Marsh, Ashhurst & Colbury, Denny Lodge, Totton and Eling and finally Marchwood. The local topography is gentle rolling hills and vales with the steeper more inclined hill sections lying mostly at the north end of the route. From Lockerley Compressor Station (at *c* 50-60 m OD) the pipeline descends south, crossing the A27 to the east of Sherfield English and then heads south-east alongside a tributary stream and then the River Blackwater to the junction of the A36 and the A3090 (at *c* 10 m OD).

1.1.7 From here, the pipeline returns to a southerly direction, crossing the River Cadnam and M27 (at *c* 10 m OD) to follow a parallel course to the A36 around the west side of Totton. At Netley Marsh (*c* 30 m OD), the pipeline turns south-east again, this time on a parallel course to the A326 and crosses the A336, the Bartley Water, the A35 and eventually the A326 itself before entering Marchwood Industrial Park (at *c* 3 m OD). The majority of the central and southern end of the pipeline crosses deposits belonging to the Barton and Bracklesham Formations, while the north end overlies London Clay. Drift deposits, including River Terrace gravels, Alluvium and Head, are found in the vicinity of the rivers Blackwater, Cadnam, Bartley Water and the Test.

1.3 Acknowledgements

1.1.8 OA's Alan Marshall supervised the Fieldwalking. Plans of the route were supplied by Entrepose Industrial Services.

2 Project Aims and Methodology

2.1 Aims

1.1.9 To identify and record the presence/absence, extent, condition, quality and date of archaeological artefacts in the areas of the pipeline that was walked.

1.1.10 To make available the results of the investigation.

2.2 Methodology

1.1.11 Prior to the Fieldwalking beginning, the length of the route was visually inspected to ascertain where there were no crops growing to full height, and which fields could usefully be walked. As a result, only selected areas of the new pipeline route were walked by staff from OA. The eleven fields walked were numbered 4.5, 4.7, 4.9, 5.1, 6.18, 6.19, 11.2, 16.5, 18.4, 18.7, 18.9. The locations of these are shown on Fig. 2.

1.1.12 The Fieldwalking was undertaken along the 30 m easement of the pipeline. Three tranects were walked at 5 m, 15 m, and 25 m. Finds were collected in 20 m long sections and from 1 m either side of each transect. A total of 2.52 km of the entire route was field-walked.

1.1.13 Each 20 m long section of transect where finds were recovered was allocated an individual context number (e.g. 100, 101 etc), with a new sequence of numbers signifying the start of the next field to be investigated. These blocks of numbers refer to finds retrieved from topsoil/ploughsoil - full details of the soils present in each field can be found in the archive.

1.1.14 A general photographic record of the work was made. Recording followed procedures detailed in the *OAU Fieldwork Manual* (ed. D. Wilkinson, 1992).

3 Results

3.1 Finds distributions

1.1.15 The locations of the fields and distributions of principal finds by field walked are presented in Figs 3-13. The minimal quantities of animal bone, coal and modern plastic finds have been omitted from the scatter-gram plans.

3.2 Summary descriptions of fields walked

Field 4.5 - Context numbers 100-136 incl. (Fig. 3)

1.1.16 Field 4.5 measured *c* 396 m by 280 m and sloped downhill to the north. The ploughsoil comprised loose to friable grey-brown clay silt with stones. Surface finds included ceramic building material (CBM) and late 17th- to 19th-century pottery.

Field 4.7 - context numbers 137-158 incl. (Fig. 4)

1.1.17 Field 4.7 measured *c* 520 m by 130 m. Ploughsoil comprised loose to friable silty clay. Surface finds included Roman pottery, post-medieval CBM, metal and flint, possibly indicative of occupation.

Field 4.9 - context numbers 160-217 incl. and 249 (Fig. 5)

1.1.18 Field 4.9 measured *c* 400 m by 440 m. The ploughsoil comprised a loose to friable clay silt. A high density of CBM was present within the soil, possibly indicative of

occupation. Local knowledge suggested that the field contained plague pits, though this was not verified by retrieval of finds.

Field 5.1 - context numbers 326-334 incl. (Fig. 6)

1.1.19 Field 5.1 measured *c* 380 m by 300 m. The ploughsoil consisted of grey-brown sandy silt with stones. Prehistoric flint and post-medieval pottery and CBM was recovered.

Field 6.18 - context numbers 303-325 incl. (Fig. 7)

1.1.20 Field 6.18 measured *c* 380 m by 152 m. The ploughsoil comprised a brown sandy silt with stones. Surface finds comprised post-medieval pottery, ceramic building material, animal bone, flint, burnt stone, glass and metal.

Field 6.19 - context numbers 277-302 incl. (Fig. 8)

1.1.21 Field 6.19 measured *c* 360 m by 120 m. The ploughsoil comprised brown-grey sandy silt with stones. Pottery dating from the late 17th century, flint and CBM was recovered.

Field 11.2 - context numbers 335-360 incl. (Fig. 9)

1.1.22 The field measured *c* 200 m by 250 m and was close to Tatchbury Mount Hillfort. The ploughsoil comprised a red/brown sandy loam with flints. Pot-medieval pottery and metalworking slag were recovered. The remains of relatively modern agricultural buildings were observed around the perimeter of the field, possibly the source of the metalworking slag that was observed.

Field 16.5 - context numbers 250-276 incl. (Fig. 10)

1.1.23 The ploughsoil consisted of a brown sandy loam with stones. The area of the field measured *c*180 m by 250 m. Surface finds included post medieval building materials, pottery, glass and metal.

Field 18.4 - context numbers 218-238 incl. (Fig. 11)

1.1.24 The ploughsoil comprised a brown-grey clay silt with stones. The area of the field measured *c* 190 m by 160 m. Surface finds were plentiful and comprised pottery, ceramic building materials and burnt stone. The field was bordered by a farm track that may at one time have been a roadway.

Field 18.7 - context numbers 239-248 incl. (Fig. 12)

1.1.25 The ploughsoil comprised a brown-grey clay silt. The area of the field measured *c* 220 m by 120 m. Post-medieval pottery and CBM was recovered.

Field 18.9 - context numbers 361-393 incl. (Fig. 13)

1.1.26 The ploughsoil comprised a brown sandy silt with stones. The area of the field measured *c* 250 m by 200 m. A large quantity of bricks were noted, possibly from a demolished wall associated with an 18th-century style cottage adjacent to the field.

Post-medieval finds, glass, CBM and flint were also recovered.

3.3 Finds summaries

1.1.27 The total quantification of material retrieved from the eleven fields is as follows:

Table 1: Finds quantification

Find type	Sherd/fragment count
Animal Bone	4
Burnt Flint	307
CBM	1110
Clay pipe	3
Coal	1
Flint	43
Glass	95
Iron	10
Plastic	1
Pottery	188
Slag	166
Stone	10

Pottery by John Cotter (OA)

1.1.28 A total of 188 sherds of pottery weighing 1342g was recovered from 88 of the 20 m long transects walked. An overall scan of the material has established that nearly all of it is of 18th or 19th century date, and generally in a very poor condition; probably the result of plough damage (Appendix 1). Most contexts produced between one and five sherds of pottery: one context (346 in Field 11.2) produced 15 sherds. An ordinary domestic pottery assemblage is represented and is similar in character and date to that from the test pitting and strip, map and record exercise associated with this pipeline project (A2006.68 LOMGAPWB/EX, OA 2006a and OA 2006b).

1.1.29 There are three sherds of medieval pottery and six sherds of Roman pottery in the assemblage. The medieval material came from Fields 4.9 and 18.4 at either end of the pipeline route, and the Roman material came from Fields 4.7, 4.9, 6.19 and 18.4. Both categories hint at associated activity in the vicinity; the post-medieval pottery is most likely the product of spreading domestic waste across the fields as part of manuring. No dense concentrations of these periods are apparent.

Flint by Rebecca Devaney (OA)

1.1.30 A total of twenty-five pieces of worked flint and 315 fragments (4857 g) of burnt and unworked flint was recovered (Table 2). Technological characteristics present on the worked flint are reminiscent of hard hammer knapping and therefore suggest a later prehistoric date. However, due to the small assemblage size and lack of chronologically diagnostic pieces, the flint cannot be more precisely dated. The relatively poor condition of the assemblage and the high proportion of broken pieces (52%) are consistent with its recovery from the topsoil/ploughsoil and having suffered re-depositional damage.

1.1.31 Most transect blocks produced less than ten pieces of flint. However, blocks 105 (Field 4.5), 318 (Field 6.18) and 348 (Field 11.2) produced up to 15 pieces (mainly comprising burnt unworked material), which may suggest small concentrations of prehistoric activity in the immediate areas of these fields.

Table 2: Summary of flint by category

Flint category	**Total**
Flake	18
Blade	1
Irregular waste	5
Multiplatform flake core	1
Total	***25***
Burnt unworked count	315
Burnt unworked weight (g)	4857

Ceramic Building Material by John Cotter (OA)

1.1.32 A total of 1106 fragments of ceramic building materials (CBM) weighing 20.903 kg were recovered from 235 fieldwalking contexts. This material was quantified and briefly scanned only.

1.1.33 Flat roof tile comprises 66% of the assemblage by fragment count, brick 24% and the remaining material types comprise 10%. Nearly all of this material dates between the 17th and 20th centuries, and most probably derives from 18th- and 19th-century buildings.

1.1.34 A spot date has been assigned to each context per field walked, and this data is contained in the project archive - see also Appendix 2.

Metalworking slag by Jon Hiller (OA)

1.1.35 Substantial quantities of metalworking slag were recovered from the transects in Field 11.2. There is a strong suggestion, therefore, of metalworking in the vicinity. The slag was associated with pottery of predominantly 18th/19th century date, it may be assumed that a smithy of this approximate date was operating in the general area. Derelict agricultural buildings in the perimeter of this field may well give a context for this activity.

Clay pipes by John Cotter (OA)

1.1.36 A total of three pieces of clay pipe weighing 8g were recovered from three contexts. All the pieces are stem fragments and all show considerable wear or weathering.
222 - Field 18.4 - 1 piece. Weight 3g. Stem. Bore *c* 2mm. 18-19th century.
229 - Field 18.4 - 1 piece. Weight 2g. Narrow stem. Bore *c* 2mm. Probably 19th century.
263 - Field 16.5 - 1 piece. Weight 3g. Stem. Bore *c* 1.75mm. Probably 19th century.

1.1.37 The suggested dating is in keeping with the bulk of the pottery assemblage (i.e. 18th -19th century date). The small size and poor condition of the clay pipe assemblage is

suggestive of casual loss or agricultural manuring/ploughing.

Stone

1.1.38 The stone was analysed by Ruth Shaffrey of OA. None of the pieces were of interest.

Other finds

1.1.39 A total of 95 fragments of modern bottle and window glass, 10 un-diagnostic post-medieval iron objects (including nails and sheet fragments) and 1 piece of coal were also recovered.

4 CONCLUSIONS

1.1.40 The Fieldwalking exercise had demonstrated the predominance of post-medieval material in the eleven fields walked. An area of metalworking in Field 11.2 near to Tatchbury Mount Hillfort is likely to be of 18th -19th century date, and associated with the pottery recovered from this field. The remains of small agricultural buildings around the perimeter of the field suggest small-scale smithy building(s) were sited here.

1.1.41 The results of the Fieldwalking compare well with the results from the test-pitting exercise (OA 2006a). There were no significant concentrations of artefacts predating the 18th and 19th centuries and this on its own, suggests there may be no focussed occupation or activity sites in the areas fieldwalked. However, the presence of small quantities of prehistoric flint, and Roman and medieval pottery indicates that parts of the proposed pipeline may lie within fields at the edges of occupation sites.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 POTTERY

Pottery by John Cotter (OA)

A total of 188 sherds of pottery weighing 1342g was recovered from 88 contexts. A brief initial scan of the material established that nearly all of it is of 18th or 19th century date and generally in a very poor condition. Most contexts produced between one and five sherds of pottery. One context (346) produced 15 sherds.

Consequently, although every sherd was subsequently examined, it was not considered worthwhile to keep a detailed record of every context. Instead, it should be assumed that all the pottery from these contexts is of 18th or 19th century date (predominantly the latter) unless indicated in the summary below. Significantly earlier pottery - even if residual - is also highlighted.

Date and Nature of the Assemblage

As far as can be determined from the small size of many of the sherds ordinary domestic pottery types are represented. The assemblage is very similar in character and date to that from the watching brief and strip map and sample associated with this project.

The assemblage largely comprises mass-produced Staffordshire-type white earthenwares (transfer-printed etc.) of late 18th and 19th century date. Other common English pottery types of this date are also represented. Red earthenware flowerpot fragments are particularly common.

The list also includes 19th-century English brown Stonewares, yellowares from the Midlands and south Yorkshire-type white-slipped redwares, bone china and other types of English porcelain, coloured Stonewares and a single piece of Wedgwood-type basalt ware. Staffordshire-type Creamwares and Pearlwares of the late 18th and early 19th century are also present.

Earlier types include a few sherds of Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware (*c* 1720-1780) and a few sherds of London-type salt-glazed stonewares of late 17th to early 19th century date. Also of this date are a few sherds of Verwood-type earthenware from the Dorset/Hampshire border area and many more sherds of glazed pink-buff earthenware, which is probably of fairly local origin. There is a single sherd of 18th-century German Westerwald stoneware and one of 16th- or 17th-century German Frechen stoneware, both common imports of the period.

There are 3 sherds of medieval pottery in the assemblage and 6 sherds of Roman pottery (detailed below). The Roman sherds were identified by Paul Booth of Oxford Archaeology.

Most of these are small and very worn and therefore residual. Contexts producing pottery earlier than the 19th century or more unusual pieces are noted below. Otherwise the spot-dates of all the remaining contexts can be assumed to be 19th century. (n.b. dates abbreviated, e.g. L17-E19C for late 17th to early 19th century).

(109) L17-E19C. London stoneware.
(151). Post-medieval? Scrap of PM brick/tile. 2 x small joining bodysherds of Roman grey sandy ware.
(166) Medieval. L12-14C? Very worn fragment from the rim/handle junction of a ?jug in an unglazed coarse sandy pink-buff ware. Similar to Local Pink Sandy ware (LOPS) at Southampton (*c* 1250-1350).
(171) 17-E19C local glazed pink-buff ware.
(173) ditto.
(194) ditto.
(203) Roman. Small bodysherd of Roman grey sandy ware.
(219) 19C. Also 2 sherds of medieval Southampton coarseware (STCW *c* 1250-1350) including a jar/cooking pot rim.
(223) 18C. Chinese porcelain.
(224) 19C. Flowerpot or tray. Also 1 x jar rim in reduced Roman grog-tempered ware, very worn.
(225) 20C. Frag of glazed bathroom-type wall tile.
(227) Roman. 1x bodysherd reduced Roman grog-tempered ware, very worn.
(244) 17-E19C local glazed pink-buff ware.
(253) ditto.
(265) 18-E19C. Small bodysherd Staffs-type press-moulded slipware - poss a late type? 1x bodysherd Staffs white salt-glazed stoneware.
(267) 19C. Also 18C German Westerwald stoneware, Staffs white salt-glazed stoneware with scratch-blue decoration, local glazed pink-buff ware.
(280) 19C. Also small bodysherd Roman coarse grey sandyware with traces of internal limescale.
(287) L17-E19C. London stoneware flagon.
(292) L17-E19C. Local glazed pink-buff ware.
(367) 18-19C? Scrap of perforated brick possibly from a malting kiln. 2 sherds ?Verwood-type ware L17-E19C.
(368) 16-17C bodysherd German Frechen stoneware jug or possibly 'bellarmine' bottle.
(372) 17-E19C local glazed pink-buff ware.
(373) 17-E19C local glazed pink-buff ware.
(385) 17-18C? Yellow glazed ware.
(386) L17-E19C Verwood-type ware.
(388) 17-E19C local glazed pink-buff ware.
(391) 19C including bodysherd of German stoneware Selter mineral water bottle.

Summary

The small size and worn condition of most of the sherds in this assemblage is suggestive of casual loss and perhaps agricultural manuring followed by ploughing and further displacement. These factors can displace pottery considerable distances beyond their place of use. At best the pottery indicates human activity and settlement somewhere in the general vicinity. This activity was mostly of post-medieval or relatively modern date. The few sherds of medieval and Roman pottery are also likely to be residual and displaced but hint at earlier human activity in the vicinity.

APPENDIX 2 CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIALS

CBM by John Cotter (OA)

Introduction and Methodology

A total of 1106 fragments of ceramic building materials (CBM) weighing 20.903 kg were recovered from 235 fieldwalking contexts. While the great majority of this material is ceramic in nature a small number of non-ceramic building materials, such as roofing slate and concrete

tiles, are included in this assessment. Odd pieces of mistaken pottery, coal and natural stone, however, were removed during the course of processing and have been deducted from the original totals. The material from each context was briefly examined and spot-dated during the present assessment stage and the number of fragments of each type of material was noted in a paper record. From these details the table below was constructed. The spot-dates - which are all post-medieval - were written on a copy of the original box contents sheets or finds compendium. In the course of examination nearly all of this material was discarded and only a small representative sample retained for future reference. Each material type is briefly considered in the sections below.

Date and Nature of the Assemblage

Overall the CBM assemblage is in a very poor and very fragmentary condition. Very many of the pieces collected are little more than scraps 10-30 mm across, particularly shapeless scraps of brick. Only a very small number of brick fragments preserve any of their original dimensions and none are complete. The predominant material type, flat roof tile, likewise preserves none of its original dimensions other than thickness. Tile fragments are mostly in the 20-30 mm size range with rare pieces as large as 100 mm. The small and highly abraded nature of most of the assemblage is suggestive of wide dispersal from their place of use or from the buildings or structures they originated from, compounded perhaps by plough damage and weathering. This could suggest agricultural manuring.

Flat roof tile comprises 66% of the assemblage by fragment count, brick 24% and the remaining material types comprise 10%. Nearly all of this material dates between the 17th and 20th century and probably derives from buildings of the 18th and 19th centuries.

Table A2.1. Types and quantities of ceramic building materials

Type	**No. Frags**
Flat roof tile	729
Cut roof tile	1
Ridge tile	7
Pantile	2
Concrete roof tile	4
Mathematical tile	9
Quarry tile	2
Brick	267
Brick object	1
?Oast brick	4
Land drain	32
Drain pipe	14
Slate	34
Total	**1106**

Flat roof tiles (RFT)

These comprise by far the majority of fragments. There are three main types based on fabric and thickness (no other dimensions are preserved). The predominant type has a coarse pink-buff fabric and varies in thickness from 12-15 mm but is typically 13-14 mm thick. The fabric is only moderately sandy but often contains very coarse inclusions of red and white clay pellets - sometimes crudely marbled or streaked through the fabric. The underside of the tiles is sanded.

Some tiles in this fabric are very pale brown in colour, almost cream in some cases. A small number of fragments are highly over-fired and dark grey-brown in colour and very hard. A

few examples preserve traces of circular nail holes and one example (context 270) has a square nail hole. One example (context 165) has traces of a dark brown lead glaze on its upper surface. The coarse fabric and fairly rough appearance suggest these tiles could date from as early as the 16th century and were almost certainly in production during the 17th-18th centuries and perhaps into the 19th century. A broad 17th-19th century date has generally been assigned in the spot-dates. The source is almost certainly fairly local. Tiles and bricks with a similar marl-streaked pink-buff clay are found throughout the fringes of the Wealden dome in south central and south-east England where these clays exist.

Of the other two main types of flat roof tile one appears to be a more refined development of the preceding type with a smoother evenly-mixed pink-buff fabric, and the other type is a smooth red fine sandy tile (abbreviated RFS). These are better made than the commoner coarser type and consistently thinner with an average thickness of 10-11 mm. The full size range is 9-13 mm. These also have circular nail holes but one square nail hole was noted on a red tile. The dating suggested here is 18th-19th century with possible continuation into the 20th century. A small number of machine-made roofing tile fragments in a very dense red fabric were noted (contexts 241, 275 and 340). These are probably of late 19th- and 20th-century date.

Cut roof tile

A single example in a coarse pink-buff fabric (context 200). This is an enigmatic piece - apparently a corner fragment from a flat roof tile but with traces of a ?circular cut-away in the central area of the tile. The cut-away was made pre-firing. It may have had a decorative architectural or perhaps agricultural function?

Ridge tile

A few pieces of thicker curving tile up to 19 mm thick, including edge and corner fragments, have been ascribed to this type. These occur in both coarse and fine pink-buff fabrics and red fine sandy fabric (e.g. contexts 141, 177, 180, 187, 203, 329).

Pantile

The nibs from two separate pantiles were recovered. One is in a pink-buff fabric (context 224), the other in a red fine sandy fabric (context 361). They are likely to be of 18th-19th century date.

Concrete roof tile

These are 20th-century in date. Three pieces have a red coloured fabric with coarse angular flint grits and traces of moulded ribs (context 247). One is in grey cement (context 357).

Mathematical tile

The 9 pieces probably come from two or three mathematical tiles in a soft fine pale yellow sandy fabric (contexts 340, 336 and 339). One better-preserved piece (339) has a knife-shaped section. The outer face of the tile is 65 mm deep. These were a popular means of modernising the facades of timber-framed buildings in the 18th and early 19th centuries to make them look like more fashionable brick buildings.

Quarry tile

These are post-medieval floor tiles. One is a corner fragment 30 mm thick in a red sandy

fabric of 18th-19th century date (context 111). The other is also a corner 20 mm thick in a pink-buff fabric of 17th-19th century date (context 168). Both are unglazed.

Brick

The second largest category of CBM recovered - mostly as very small scraps. No definite frogging was noticed on any brick type. The predominant type has a coarse marly pink-buff fabric similar to the predominant roof tile fabric. This is likely to be of 17th-19th century date. One has a measurable thickness of 53 mm (context 383). Red bricks include a fragment 67 mm thick with a surviving length of 100 mm+ (context 233). The red bricks are likely to be of varying date. A small yellow brick for finer architectural detailing was also recovered - this was from the end of a brick 46 mm thick and 70 mm wide (context 349). This is likely to be of late 18th- or 19th-century date.

Brick object

An enigmatic conical brick object was recovered from context (225). This is about half complete. It survives to a height of 55 mm, with the apex just broken off, and has a basal diameter of approximately 75 mm. It has a smooth pasty orange-brown fabric with sparse chalk inclusions and appears to have been made in a mould. It may have had an architectural function - perhaps for decorative brickwork. A late 18th- or, more likely, 19th-century date seems likely.

?Oast brick

Four fragments of fine red or fine pink-buff ?oast brick were recovered (contexts 357, 362, 365 and 371). None preserves any full dimensions. These have traces of circular perforations and were probably used for ventilation. Bricks or tiles of this type were commonly used as drying floors in malting or oast kilns during the 18th and 19th centuries in parts of southern England.

Land drain

These were common from the later 18th century onwards. Most fragments occur in a red sandy fabric. Fragments of U-shaped land drains with short side flanges were noted in a few contexts (272, 274). some pieces have a marly streaked fabric related to the predominant brick and tile fabrics and some of these appear to be machine-made and therefore of later 19th- or 20th-century date. One of the latter fragments appears to have been of hexagonal section (context 251). One or two late-looking pieces are in a fine pink-buff fabric. A concentration of land drain fragments was noted in contexts numbers 248-284.

Drain pipe

These fragments date from the 19th and 20th centuries. Most are featureless. They occur in red sandy and pink-buff fabrics. One fragment, however, is in brown salt-glazed stoneware and possibly comes from the flange area of the pipe (context 301).

Slate

Thirty four small pieces of grey slate were recovered. Most of these are around 3-4 mm thick and consistent with modern grey Welsh roofing slate, which was commonly employed from the late 18th century onwards. A few pieces, however, are coarser and thicker. One piece is 6 mm thick (context 263) and another 8 mm thick (context 266). These might be earlier - perhaps medieval or early post-medieval - examples, although there is little else to suggest this. They might therefore be aberrant late pieces. A concentration of slate fragments was noted in contexts in the 250s-260s.

APPENDIX 3 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

Network Archaeology 2006 Lockerley to Marchwood Gas Pipeline: Archaeological Management plan (Marchwood Power Ltd., July 2006)

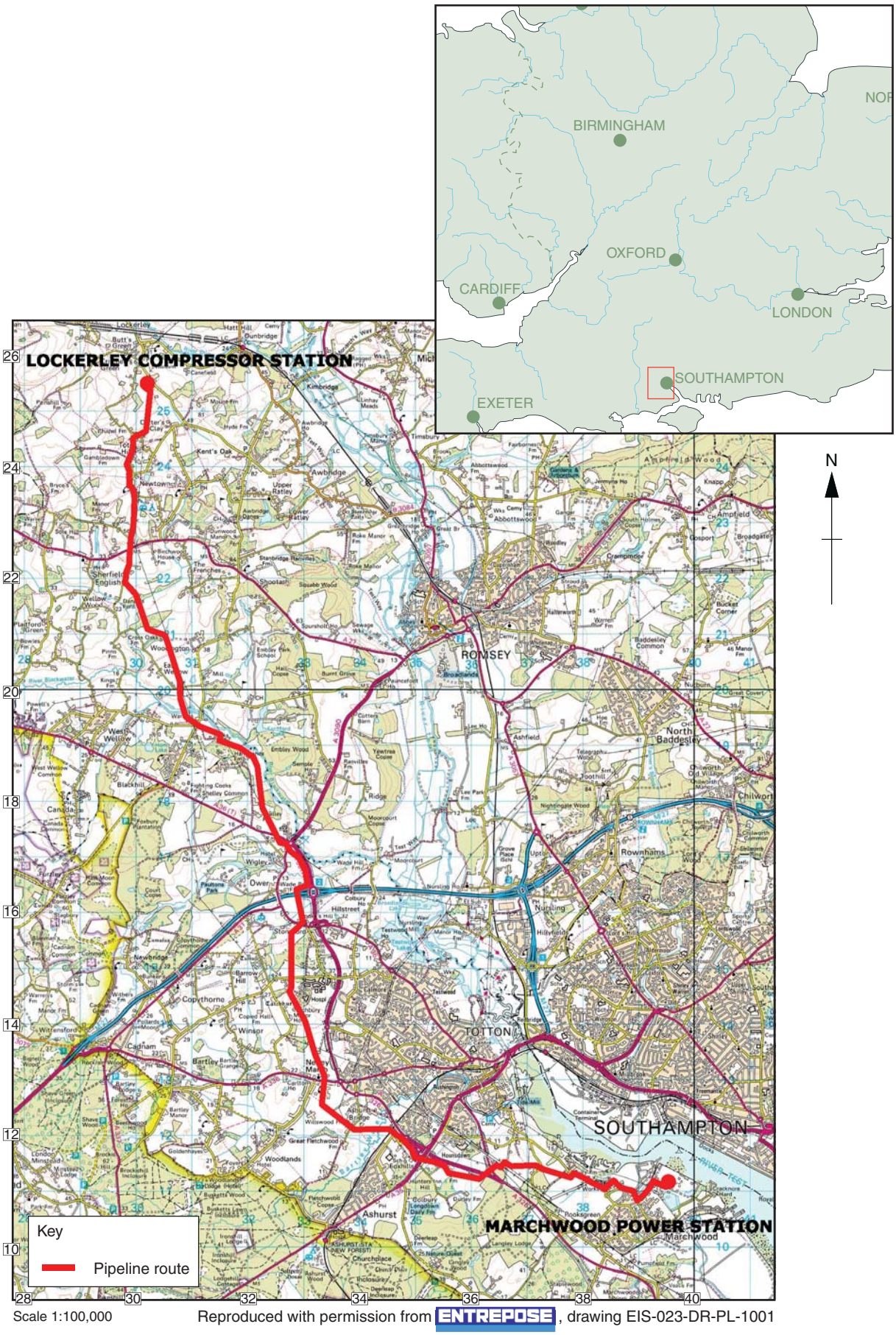
OAU 1992 Fieldwork Manual (1st Edition, August 1992)

OA 2006a Lockerley to Marchwood, Southampton, Hampshire. Watching brief on geo-technical test pits

OA 2006b Lockerley to Marchwood, Southampton, Hampshire. Strip map and sample

APPENDIX 4 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name: Lockerley to Marchwood, Southampton
Site code: A 2006.68
Grid Reference: NGR SU 430222 125220 to SU 439450 111120
Date and duration of project: 9th-17th October 2006
Summary of results: A total of eleven fields containing the line of the new pipe were walked for the retrieval of artefacts. Three transects either side of the pipeline were divided into 20 m long sections. Evidence of prehistoric activity comprised small concentrations of burnt un-worked and worked flint. A few sherds of Roman and medieval pottery were recovered, hinting at activity of this date along the route of the pipeline. 18th and 19th century material was recovered from all fields. A field near to Tatchbury Mount hillfort appears to have had an 18th/19th century smithy nearby.
Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Hampshire County Museums Service in due course, under the following accession number: A.2006.68



Scale 1:100,000

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Figure 1: Site location

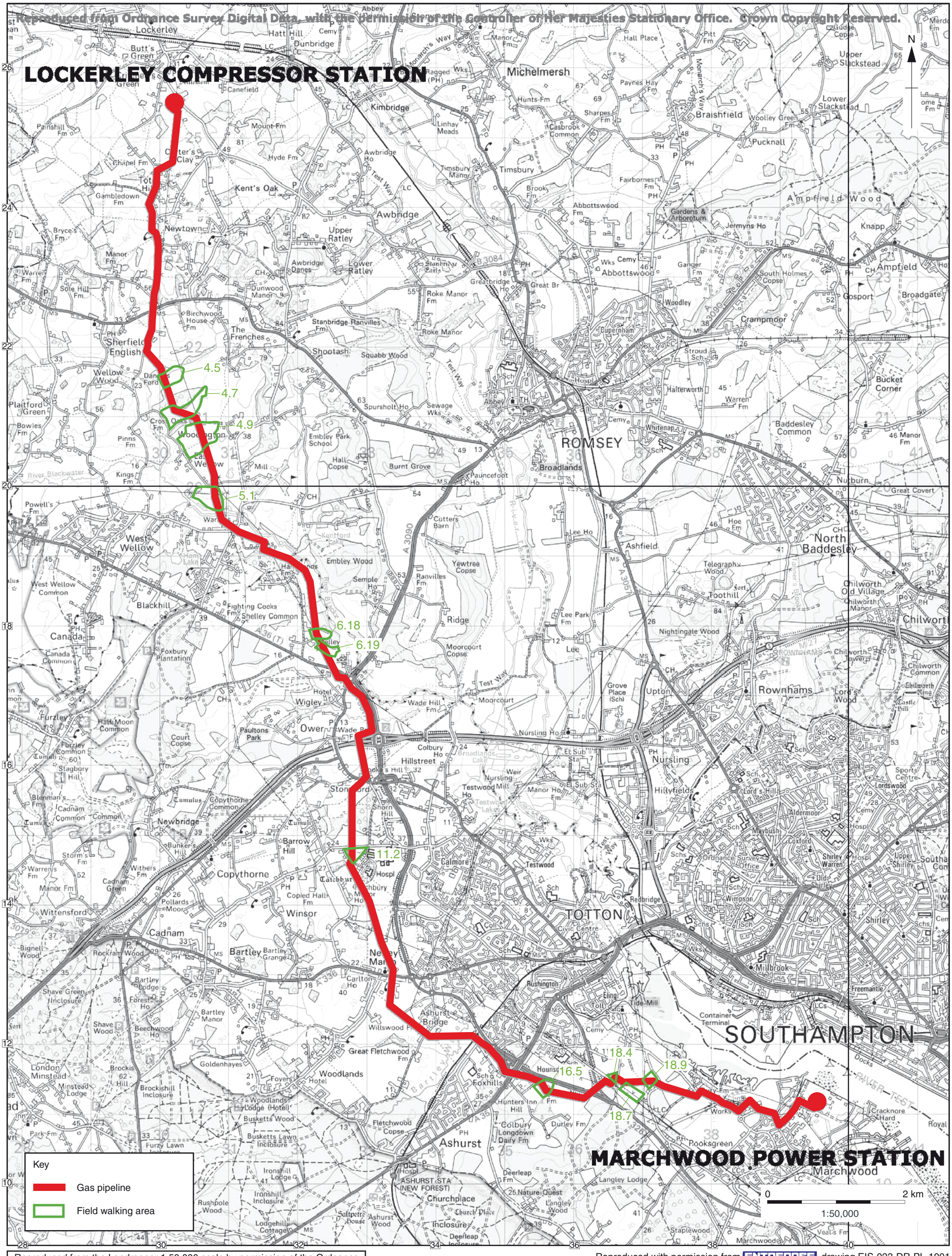

Figure 2: Field locations

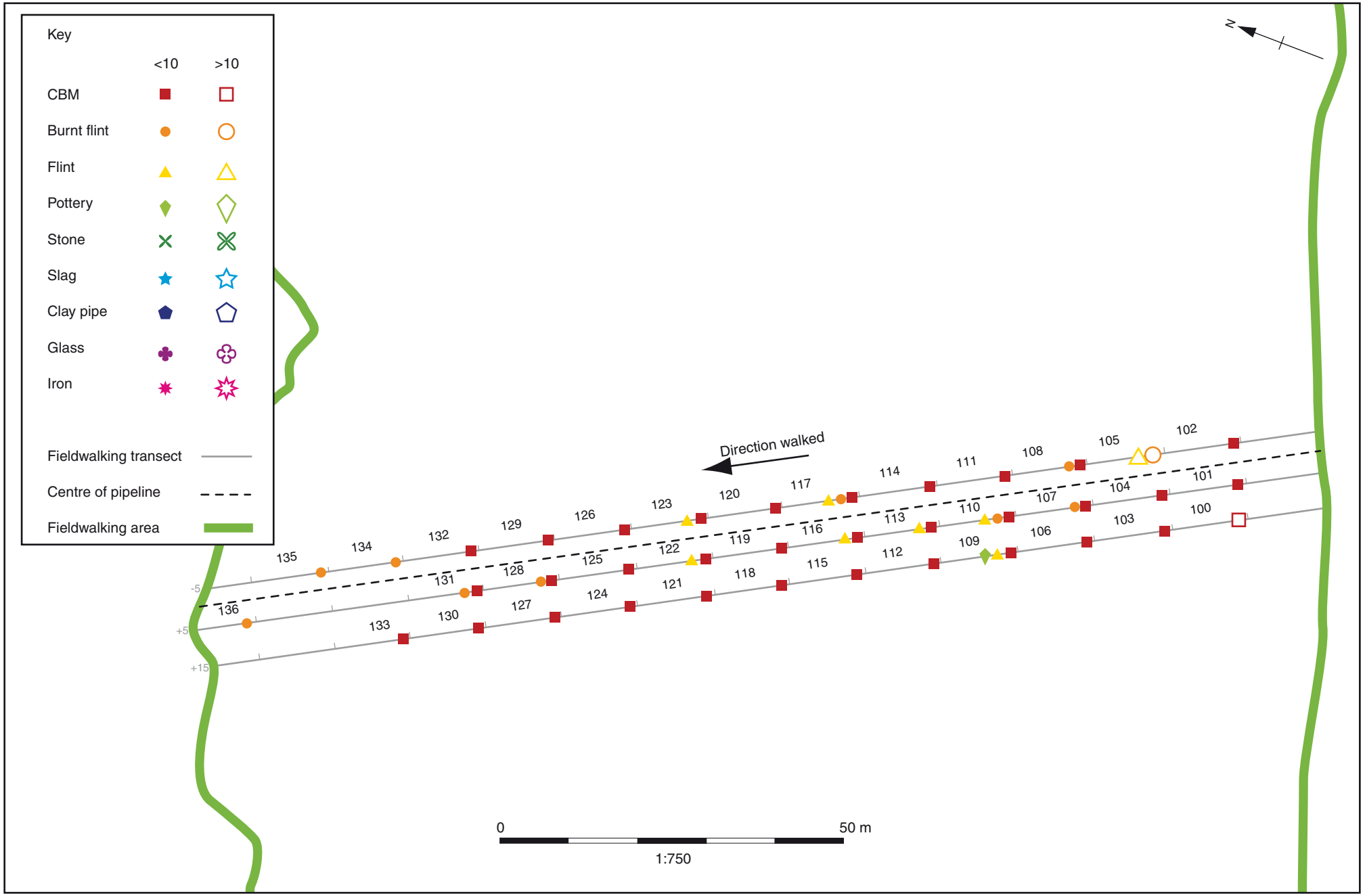

Figure 3: Contexts and finds from field 4.5

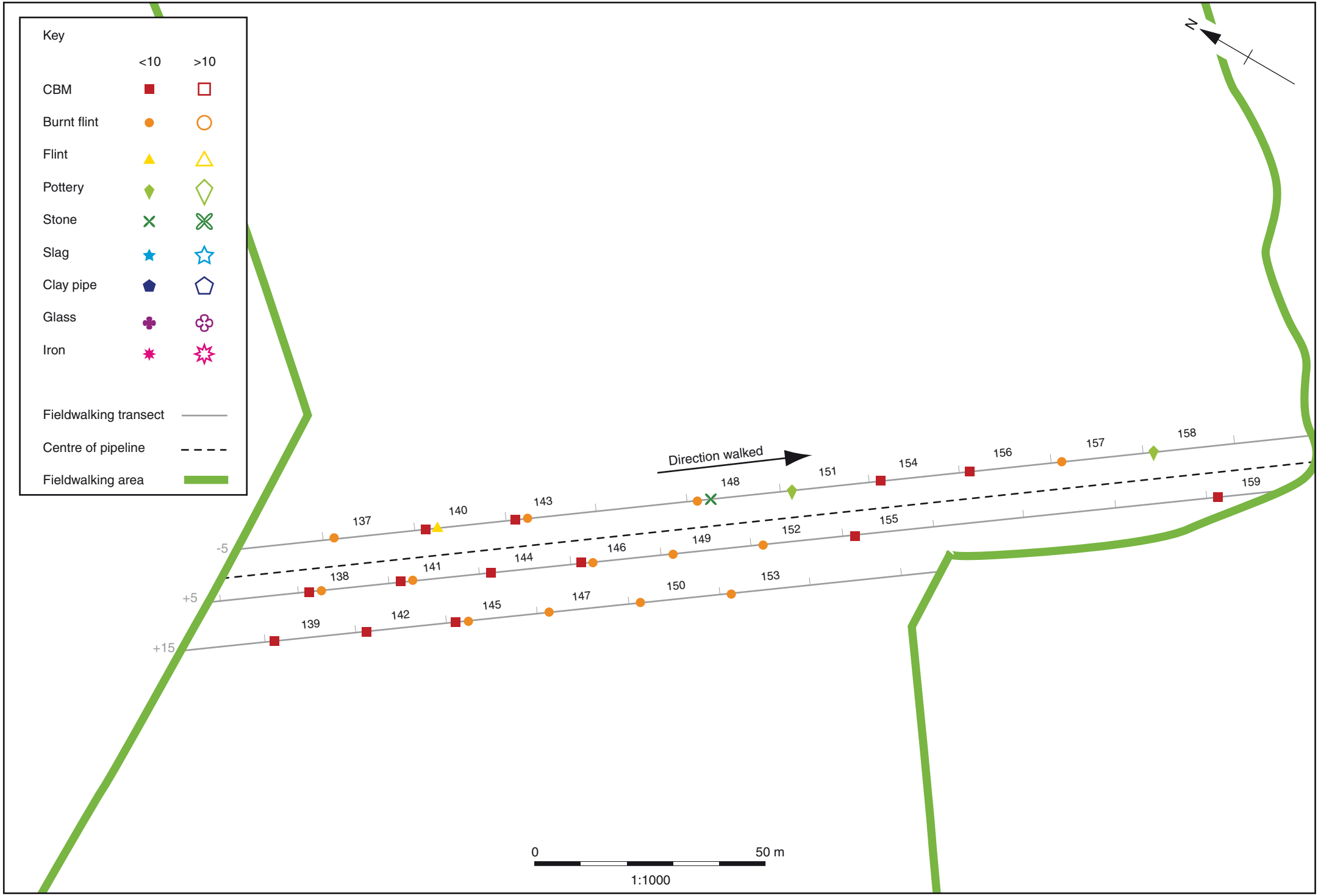

Figure 4: Contexts and finds from field 4.7

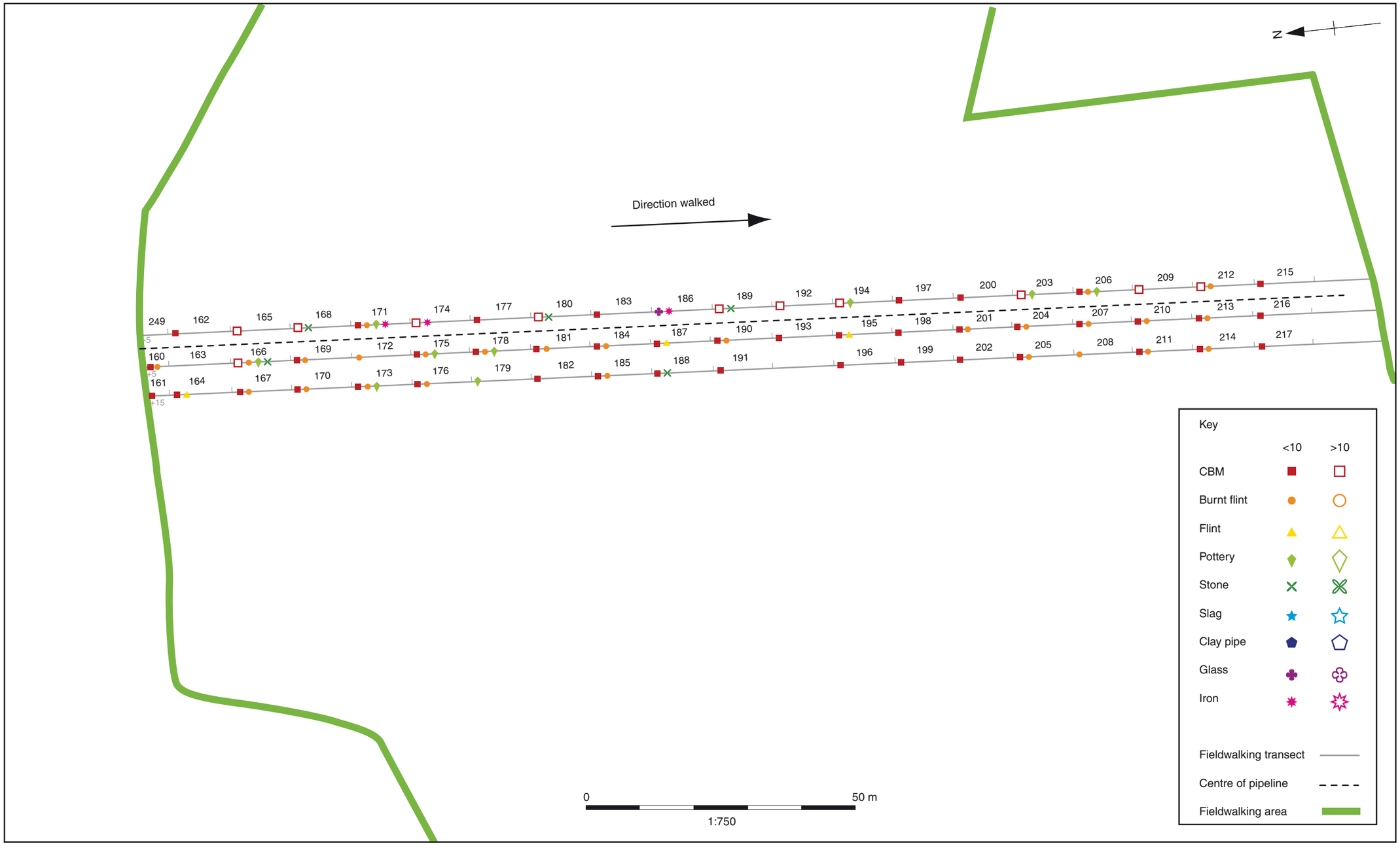

Figure 5: Contexts and finds from field 4.9

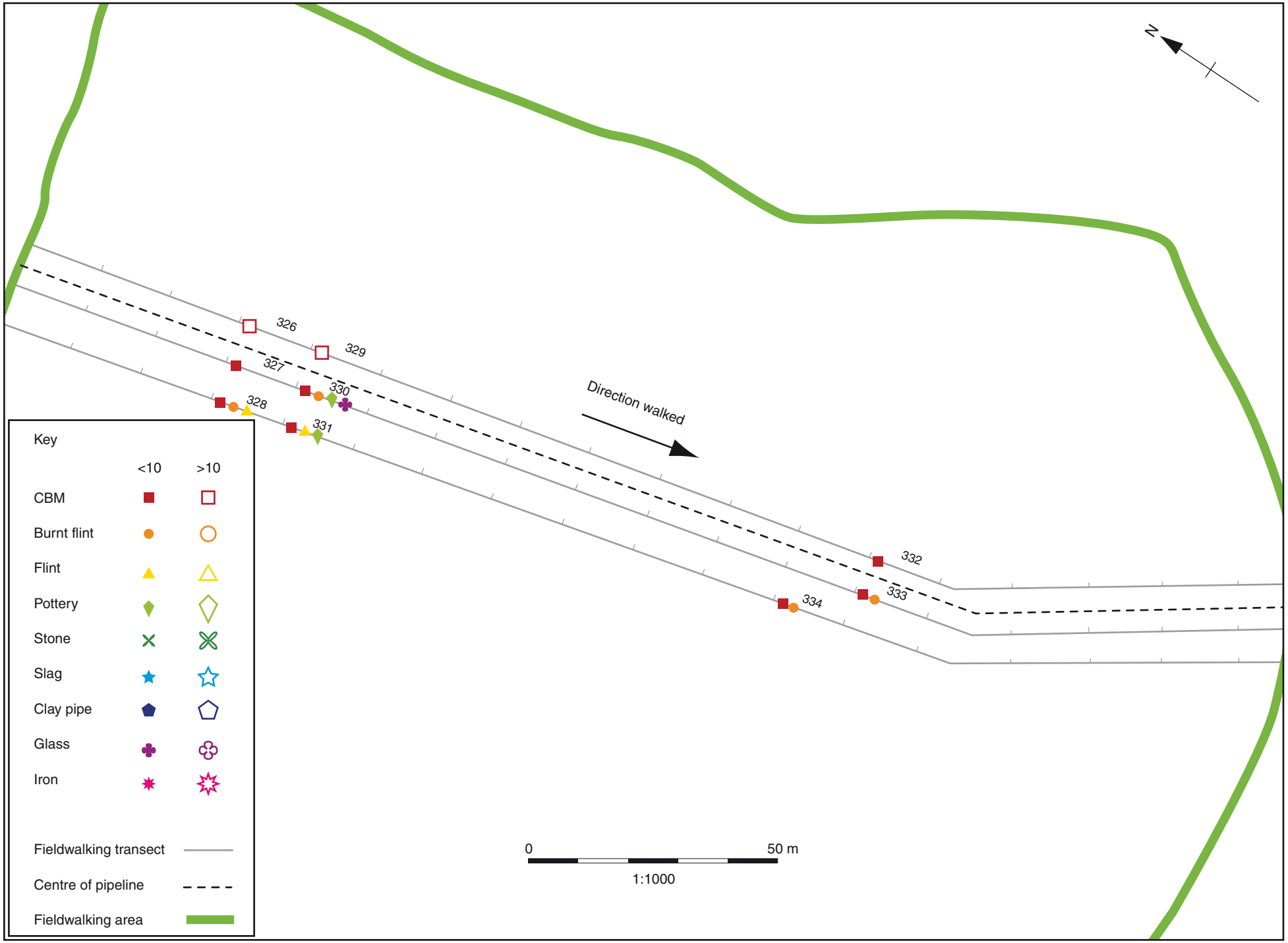

Figure 6: Contexts and finds from field 5.1

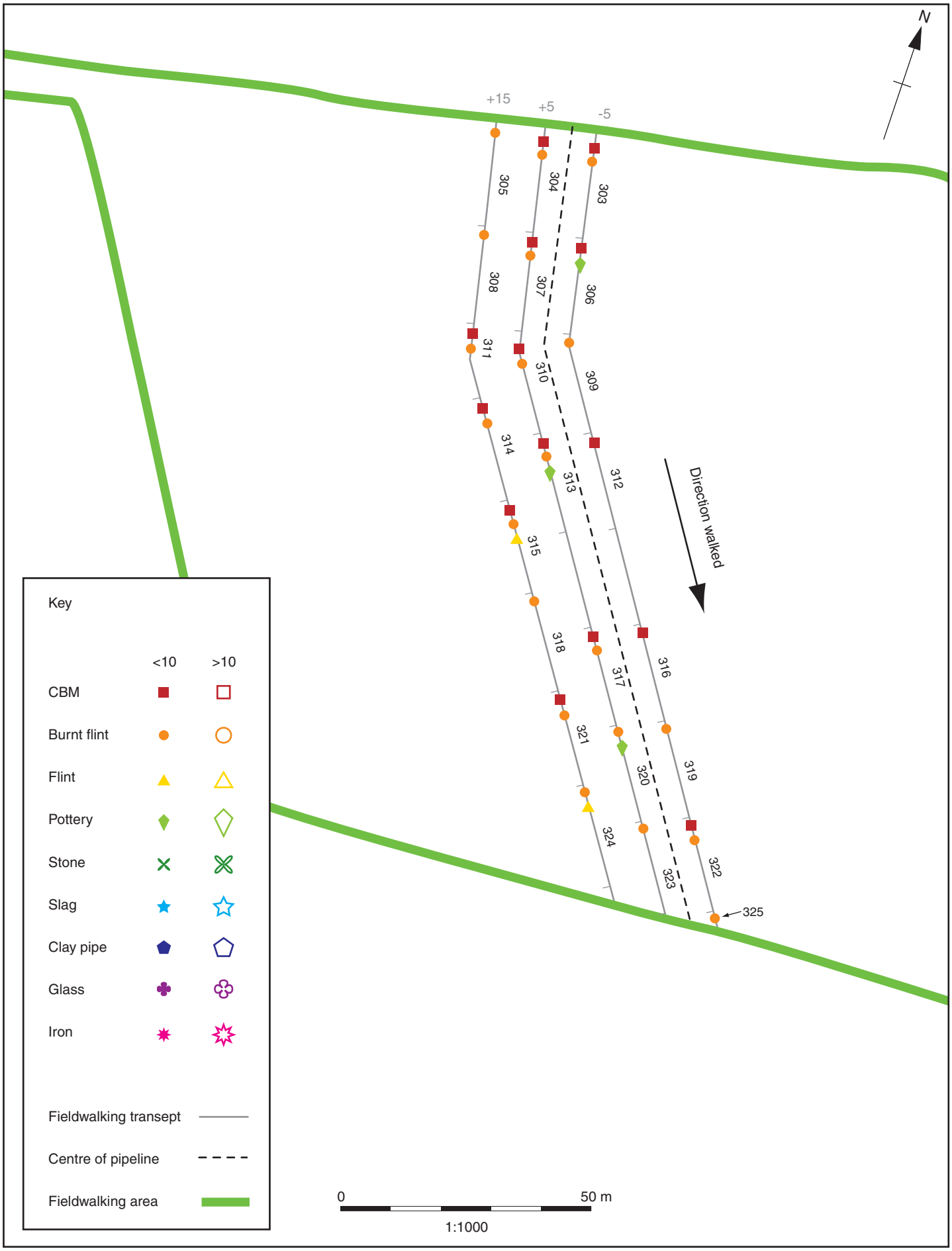

Figure 7: Contexts and finds from field 6.18

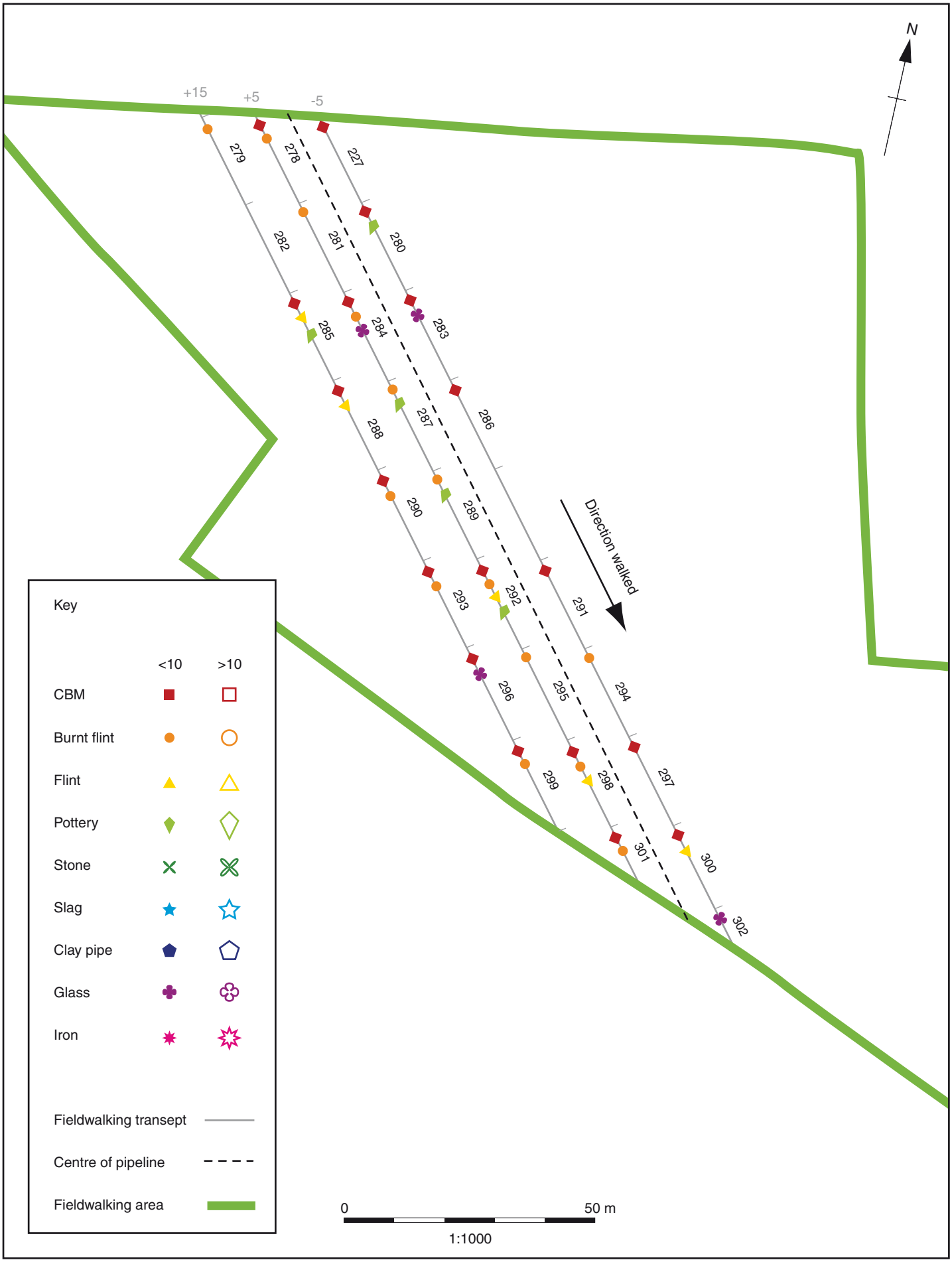

Figure 8: Contexts and finds from field 6.19

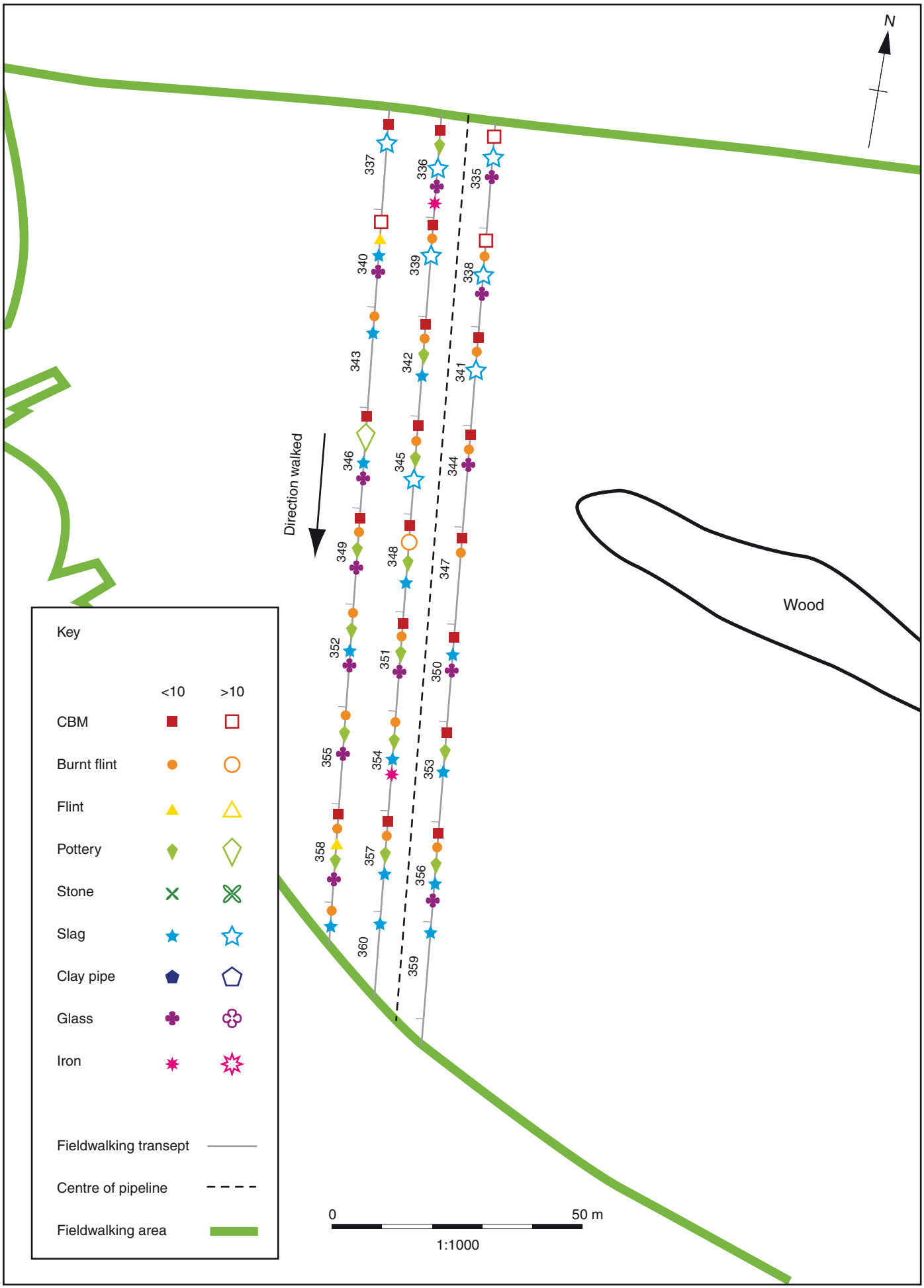

Figure 9: Contexts and finds from field 11.2

Figure 10: Contexts and finds from field 16.5

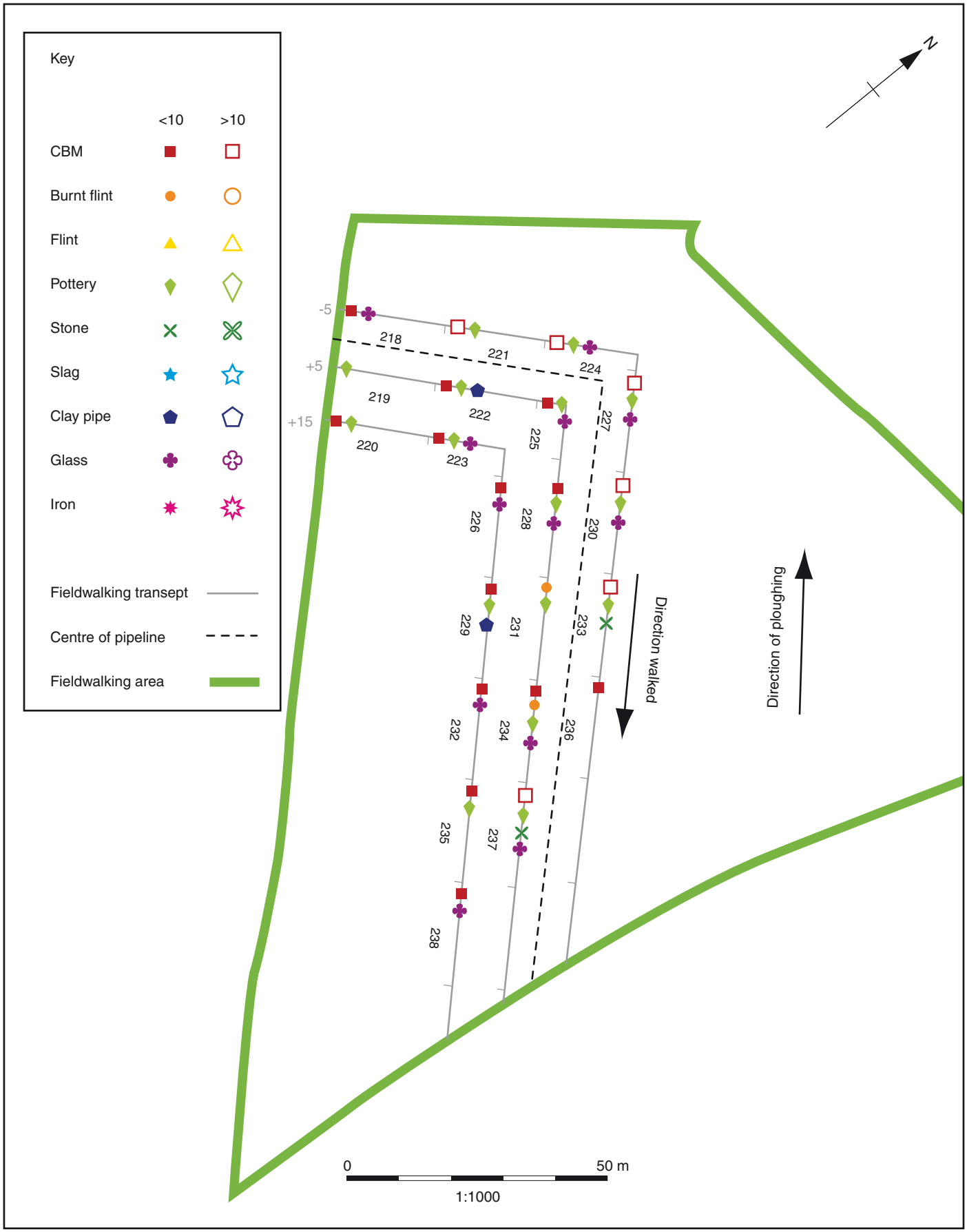

Figure 11: Contexts and finds from field 18.4

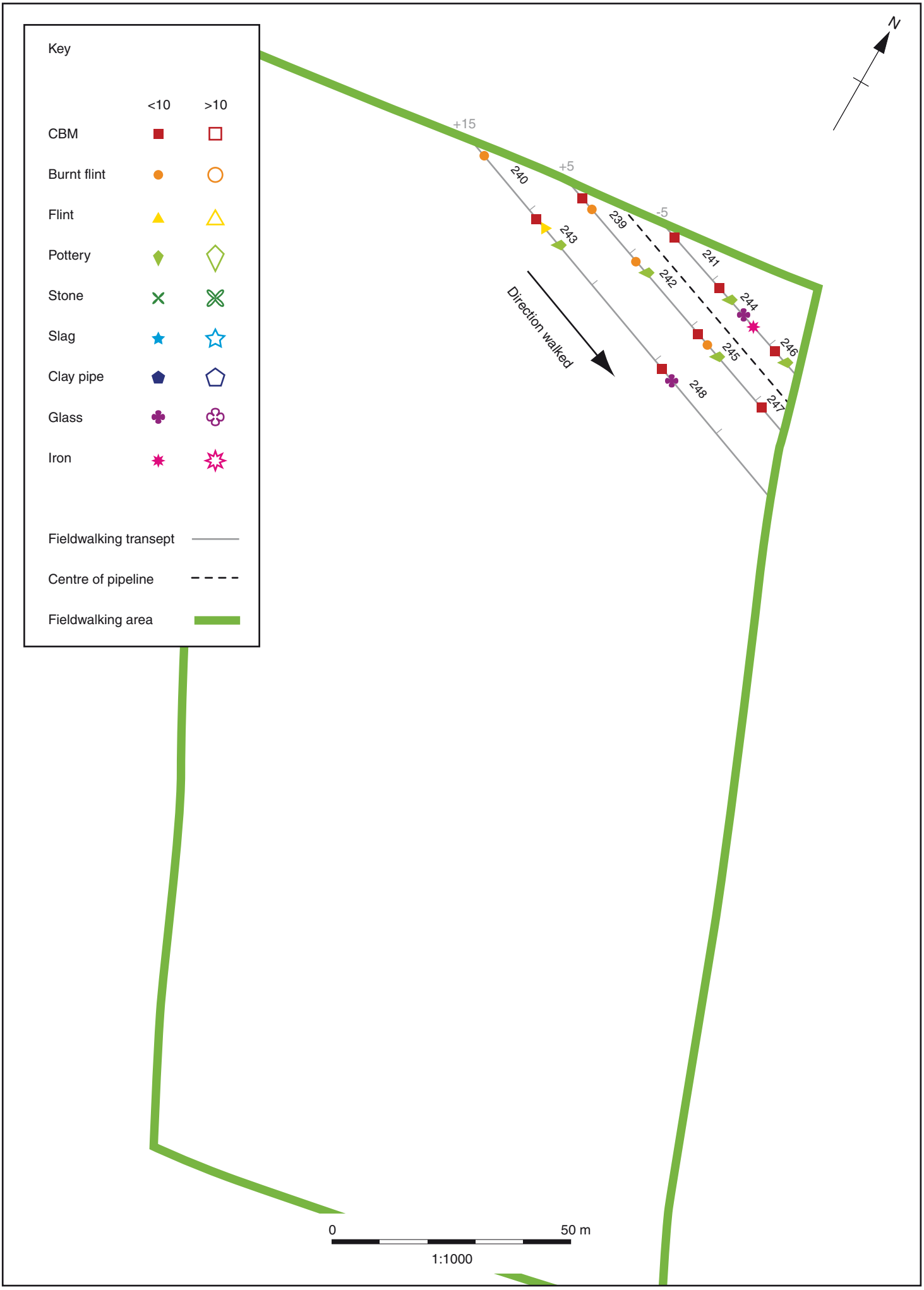

Figure 12: Contexts and finds from field 18.7

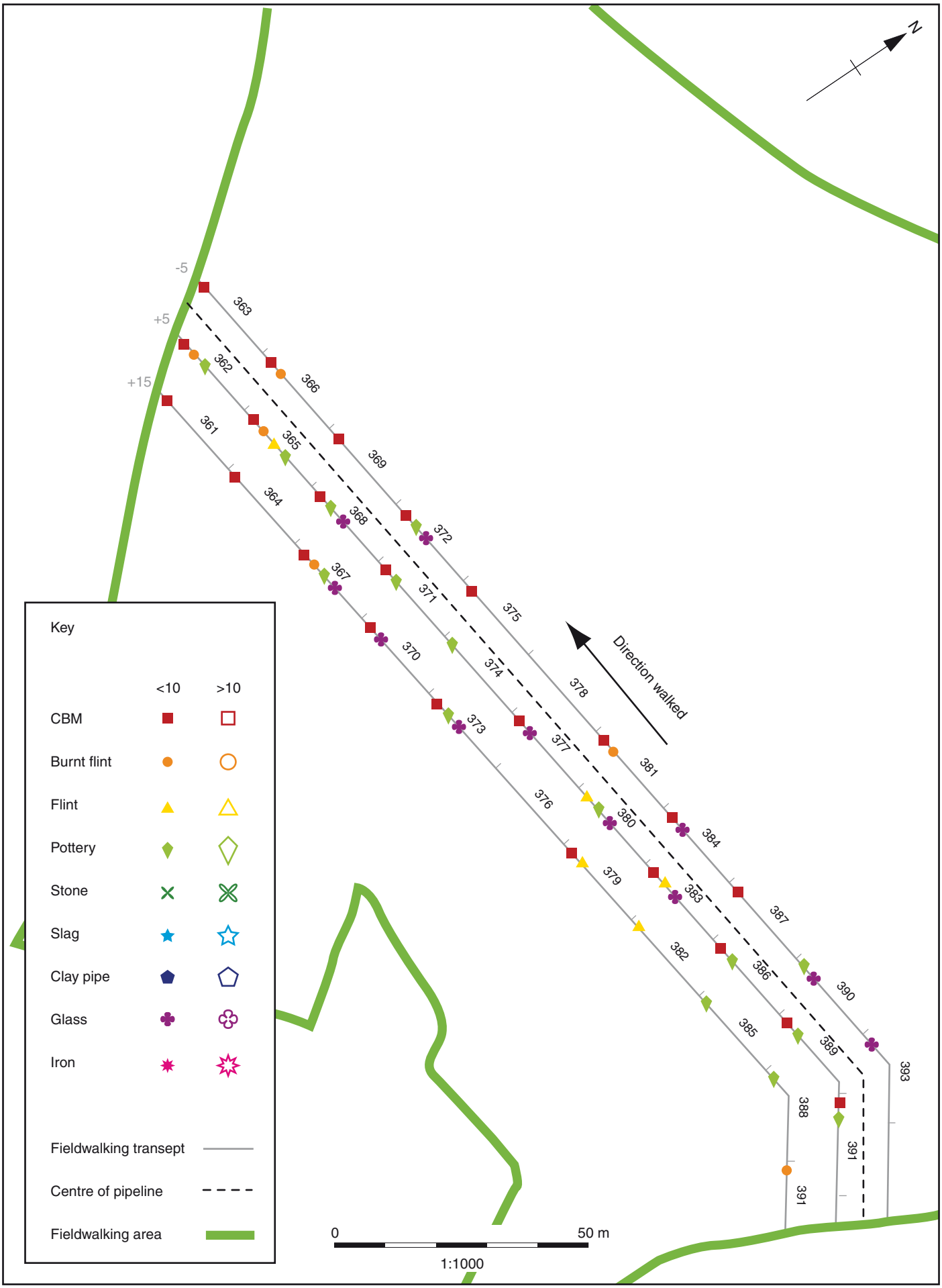

Figure 13: Contexts and finds from field 18.9

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