

Lockerley to Marchwood Gas Pipeline Hampshire



Archaeological Watching Brief Report



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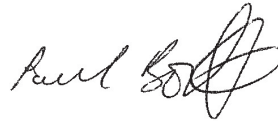
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Lockerley to Marchwood Gas Pipeline, Hampshire

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT

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SUMMARY

Between March 2007 and April 2008 Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out an archaeological watching brief on the construction of a gas pipeline. The pipeline runs between an existing compressor station at Lockerley (NGR SU 302 255) in the borough of Test Valley, and Marchwood Industrial Park, Southampton (NGR SU 394 111) on the western shore of the River Test estuary, Hampshire. The work was carried out on behalf of NACAP Land and Marine.

Two Iron Age pits were revealed in Field 0.2 at the northern end of the pipeline, near Lockerley. Two Roman ditches were revealed in Field 6.20 and medieval or post-medieval field boundary ditches in Fields 6.8 and 6.9, near the village of Wellow. A pit was revealed in Field 11.12 and a pit and gully revealed in Field 12.7 at the southern end of the pipeline.

Post-medieval pottery was recovered from twenty of the fields along the route of the pipeline, and was probably deposited during manuring. In the post-medieval period it is likely that much of the route comprised pastoral and arable land.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 Between March 2007 and April 2008 Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a watching brief on a 22 km long gas pipeline. The pipeline runs between an existing compressor station at Lockerley (NGR SU 302 255), in the borough of Test Valley, and Marchwood Industrial Park, Southampton (NGR 394 111), on the western shore of the River Test estuary, Hampshire. The watching brief work was carried out during topsoil stripping, test pitting and excavation of the pipe trench, and was on behalf of NACAP Land and Marine.

1.1.2 Following a programme of archaeological work, and discussions with Stephen Appleby of Hampshire County Council Archaeology Service (HCCAS), Network Archaeology produced an archaeological management plan defining how the archaeological requirement of work would be met (Network Archaeology Ltd 2006a).

1.1.3 Following a programme of fieldwalking, geophysics and discussions with Stephen Appleby and Frank Green, Senior Archaeologist for the New Forest National Park (NFNP), OA produced a Scheme of Archaeological Resource Management that defined how the watching brief would be carried out (OA 2007).

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The route of the pipeline (Fig. 1) crosses the parishes of (from north to south): Copythorne, Netley Marsh, Ashurst and 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).

1.2.2 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).

1.2.3 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 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The archaeological background to the project has been discussed in an archaeological review (Wardell Armstrong 2002a), an archaeological desk-based assessment and reconnaissance survey (Wardell Armstrong 2002b), a targeted topographical survey, geophysical survey and test-pit evaluation (Network Archaeology 2003), and an archaeological reconnaissance survey (Network Archaeology 2006b). The following table (Table 1) is reproduced from the reconnaissance survey, and summarises the principal known archaeological finds along the route. The table has been updated to include any new information contained in SMR entries between 2001 and 2006.
- 1.3.2 In the last two columns of Table 1 the regional and national significance of the known archaeological remains, and the potential of finding further remains, has been graded from low to high (L, M or H).

Table 1: Summary of archaeological findings along pipeline route

Period	Known archaeology in areas adjacent to the pipeline route	Known archaeology on, (or close to) the pipeline route	Potential archaeology on (or close to) the pipeline route	Significance	Potential
Lower Palaeolithic (c 500,000 to 12,000 BC)	Hand axes	None	Unstratified material within the gravels of the river terraces	M	L-M
Upper Palaeolithic (c 500,000 to 12,000 BC)	None	Flint working site	In situ activity areas upon the upper terraces	H	L-M
Mesolithic (c 8,500 to 4,000 BC)	Possible occupation evidence and flint scatters	None	Artefacts and palaeo-environmental evidence within alluvial/peat deposits above the gravel terraces, resulting from marshy conditions upon the river and estuarine margins	M-H	M
Neolithic (c 4,000 to 2,400 BC)	Flint scatters	None	Stray finds relating to exploitation of the valley sides/bottoms and freshwater marshland of the River Test	M-H	M
Bronze Age (c 2,400 to 700 BC)	None	None	School Farm and Lockerley camp prehistoric settlement; Stray finds relating to exploitation of the valley sides/bottoms, trackways and jetties relating to exploitation of the salt-marsh of the River Test; boats	M-H	M
Iron Age (c 700 BC to AD 43)	Tatchbury Mount hillfort and evidence of salt-working	Tatchbury Mount hillfort	School Farm and Lockerley camp prehistoric settlement; Stray finds relating to seasonal grazing of the inter-tidal marsh of the River Test; boats	M-H	M

Period	Known archaeology in areas adjacent to the pipeline route	Known archaeology on, (or close to) the pipeline route	Potential archaeology on (or close to) the pipeline route	Significance	Potential
Romano-British (AD 43 to 410)	Roman roads, possible kiln and a hoard of coins. Early Roman ditch at Tatchbury Mount Hospital (2005 MoLAS eval)	Dibden to Lepe Roman Road (and other roads), double ditches associated with the road were observed at Stonehill Great Fir Plantation in 2002; hoard of coins; site of Romano-British features	School Farm and Lockerley camp prehistoric settlement; settlement associated with Roman roads; salt-working along the estuarine waters and evidence of maritime activity; boats and cargoes	M-H	M
Saxon (AD 410 to 1066)	Local place names, evidence of land reclamation and a moot point	Possible parish boundaries and field boundaries Including a bank and ditch at Wellow	Lockerley, Sherfield English and East Wellow villages; School Farm and Lockerley camp prehistoric settlement; field boundaries /embankments; evidence of salt production and agriculture; maritime activity relating to the Saxon port of Hamwic (e.g. boats and cargoes)	M-H	M
Medieval (AD 1066 to 1540)	Deserted medieval villages, two kilns and pottery scatters	Pound, Holloway; pottery assemblage; Possible parish boundaries and field boundaries	Lockerley, Sherfield English and East Wellow villages; School Farm and Lockerley camp prehistoric settlement; field boundaries /embankments; evidence of salt production and agriculture; maritime activity relating to the medieval port of Southampton (e.g. boats and cargoes)	M-H	M
Post-medieval (AD 1540 to 1900)	Buildings, including early 19th century magazines, and various landscape features (e.g. Malmesbury reclamation embankment)	St Martin's Roost; Wellow Mill; Possible parish boundaries and field boundaries. Possible garden observed on historic mapping at Wellow	Local industry, such as brick-making and salt production; field boundaries /embankments; there is also a potential for evidence relating to nearby Napoleonic military bases; boats and cargoes; Establishing whether common areas were for inclosures or enclosures	M-H	M

Period	Known archaeology in areas adjacent to the pipeline route	Known archaeology on, (or close to) the pipeline route	Potential archaeology on (or close to) the pipeline route	Significance	Potential
Modern (AD 1900 to present)	Marchwood Military Port, Royal Military Armaments Depot (listed structures include its entrance lodge and gates, police barracks, magazines, receiving room, examining room and a blast wall) and other military structures including: barrage balloon sites, anti-aircraft batteries, radar and ancillary facilities, ammunition stores, personnel shelters and a Royal Corps Monitoring Post. Early 20th century milestones in Sherfield English	Copythorne underground monitoring post	Maritime and military remains	M-H	M
Undated	Undated ditches at Totton revealed in 2001, residual Roman pottery recovered.	Possible prehistoric features along the Golden Gutter; part of a relict field system; two flint scatters;	Most undated remains are likely to be prehistoric	M-H	M
Negative		A borehole survey in Marchwood revealed no significant soil horizons	N/A	L	L

Key to table: L = low; M = moderate; H = high

- 1.3.3 OA carried out a watching brief on geo-technical test pits in September and October 2006 (OA 2006a). A small number of flint flakes and 19th-century finds were revealed. A subsequent field walking exercise was conducted upon parts of the proposed route (OA 2006b), which revealed a small quantity of worked flint and quantities of burnt unworked flint. Roman pottery was identified in fields to the north and south ends of the route and three sherds of medieval pottery were also recovered. Ceramic building material dating to the 18th and 19th centuries was retrieved from all of the investigated fields, and was the largest of the finds categories. Substantial quantities of metalworking slag were collected from a field near to Tatchbury Mount Hillfort, west of Totton. The slag was found in close proximity to a demolished 19th/20th century agricultural building, and the absence of notable quantities of pottery predating the 18th and 19th centuries suggests that the metalworking was of comparatively recent date.
- 1.3.4 A strip map and sample exercise was carried out in vicinity of Tatchbury Mount hillfort in October 2006 (OA 2006c). A 20th-century pit was revealed during the work, and prehistoric flint and a few sherds of 13/14th century pottery were recovered from the topsoil.
- 1.3.5 A geophysical survey was carried out on approximately 17 km of the pipeline route by Bartlett-Clark Consultancy, which revealed limited amounts of archaeological responses from fields at the northern end of the pipeline (Bartlett-Clark Consultancy 2006).

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 The watching brief work was carried out by Mark Dodd, Neil Lambert, Steve Laurie Lynch, Alan Marshall, Jim Mumford, Becky Peacock, Dan Sykes and Al Zochowski. The drawings were produced by Markus Dylewski.
- 1.4.2 Thanks go to Chris Clement of NACAP Land and Marine, Stephen Appleby (HCC) and Frank Green (NFNP) for their help and co-operation during the work.

2 PROJECT AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 To identify and record the presence/absence, extent, condition, quality and date of archaeological remains in the area of the stripped and excavated part of the pipeline.
- 2.1.2 To map any exposed archaeological features affected by the pipeline.
- 2.1.3 To make available the results of the archaeological investigation.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 Three types of archaeologically intrusive activity were conducted during the pipeline operation: topsoil stripping, test pitting and pipe trench excavation.
- 2.2.2 The topsoil stripping was carried out by two 360° mechanical excavators with a bulldozer storing the soil at the side of the stripped corridor. The corridor measured 30 m in width, and excavation ceased at the top of an underlying ploughsoil or the natural geology, whichever was reached first.
- 2.2.3 The test pitting was conducted by a 360° mechanical excavator, and the test pits were located at approximately 50 m intervals along the route of the pipeline (Figs 2 to 6).
- 2.2.4 The excavation of the pipe trench was carried out by a 360° mechanical excavator equipped with a 'V'-shaped bucket, the trench was excavated to an average depth of 2.2 m.
- 2.2.5 All work was carried out under close archaeological supervision.

2.3 Fieldwork methods and recording

- 2.3.1 The features revealed in the topsoil stripping were sampled to determine their extent and nature and to retrieve finds and environmental samples where appropriate. All archaeological features were planned and where excavated their sections drawn at scales of 1:20. All features were photographed using colour slide and black and white print film. Recording followed procedures laid down in the *OAU Fieldwork Manual* (ed D Wilkinson, 1992).
- 2.3.2 A sample of the excavated test pits were recorded in section at a scale of 1:20 and photographed using colour slide and black and white print film.
- 2.3.3 Any archaeological features that were observed in the side of the pipe trench were recorded in section at a scale of 1:20, and photographed using colour slide and black and white print film.

2.4 Finds

- 2.4.1 Finds were recovered by hand during the course of the excavation and bagged by context. Finds revealed during the top soil stripping phase that were of 19th century date were noted on the watching brief sheets but generally not retained.

2.5 Palaeo-environmental evidence

- 2.5.1 No deposits suitable for sampling for palaeo-environmental evidence were encountered.

2.6 Presentation of results

2.6.1 The archaeological features are described by Field Plot number, and in stratigraphic sequence, in Section 4. Summaries of all observations are presented in Appendix 2.

3 RESULTS: GENERAL

3.1 Soils and ground conditions

3.1.1 The soil and ground conditions varied within each field. Free draining sandy natural, with patches of grey clay and gravel, was encountered at the northern section of the pipeline (Plots 0.1 to 6.21 - Figs 2-4).

3.1.2 The natural geology within the middle section of the route mainly comprised poorly draining sandy yellowish blue clay. During periods of heavy rain this particular section of the pipeline was prone to severe waterlogging and flooding. The soil within Field Plots 8.1-8.3 comprised made ground, a result of the construction of the M27 (Figs 4-5).

3.1.3 The geology within the southern section of the route, near to the Marchwood power station, comprised a gravel rich grey clay. Large quantities of building rubble and general rubbish, dumped into gravel extraction pits, were revealed in Field Plots 19.1-20.5 (Fig. 6). This area was prone to flooding during periods of heavy rain.

3.1.4 The northern section of the pipeline (Plots 0.1 to 6.21) was overlain by a dark brown buried plough soil below the present topsoil. Natural geology was not revealed during the topsoil stripping.

3.1.5 Within the southern section of the route, a buried plough soil was revealed below the existing topsoil in Field Plots 11.1-11.16. Within Plots 8.1 to 10.5 and 12.1 to 22.2 the topsoil overlay the natural clay or made ground.

3.2 Distribution of archaeological deposits

3.2.1 Very little evidence of settlement activity or archaeological deposits were encountered. The majority of archaeological features were revealed in the northern portion of the pipeline route (Plots 0.2, 5.1, 6.6, 6.8 and 6.20).

3.2.2 Much of the southern portion of the pipeline route comprised made ground, and archaeological features were only revealed in Field Plots 11.12 and 12.5. In general the archaeological features encountered during the course of the watching brief were well defined, and filled with sandy silts that contrasted clearly with the surrounding natural geology.

4 RESULTS: DESCRIPTIONS

4.1 Description of deposits

General

- 4.1.1 Context numbers were only issued when archaeological features were encountered and are only referred to in the text if they appear on a figure. A full list of contexts can be found in Appendix 1.

Plot 0.2 (Fig. 7).

- 4.1.2 The sandy gravel natural was cut by two pits in the northern half of the field. Pit 561 had a diameter of 0.45 m, a depth of 0.16 m, and had steep straight sides and a flat base. It was filled with a single deposit of firm very dark brownish grey silty clay (562). Iron Age pottery and burnt flint were recovered from the fill. Pit 563 (Fig. 7) had a diameter of 0.35 m, an overall length of 0.45 m and was 0.09 m deep. It had moderate straight sides and a slightly concave base. It was filled with a firm dark brownish grey silty clay (564) from which flint was recovered. Both pits were overlain by a 0.26 m thick layer of topsoil (524).

Plots 4.9 and 4.10 (Fig. 8)

- 4.1.3 No archaeological features were revealed in Plots 4.9 and 4.10, but the natural gravel was cut by ten field-drains, boundary ditches and possible ridge and furrow trenches. All the features were of modern date.

Plot 5.1 (Fig. 9)

- 4.1.4 The sandy gravel natural was cut by a possible ditch (844), at the southern end of the field. The ditch measured 3.3 m wide and 0.4 m deep, and was only recorded in section. The ditch was filled with a single deposit of dark brown silty sand (845). No finds were recovered from this deposit.

Plots 6.6 to 6.8 (Figs 10 - 11)

- 4.1.5 Plots 6.6 to 6.8, to the south of Wellow, had a sandy clay natural that was cut by a NE-SW aligned ditch (800) in the northern part of Plot 6.8. The ditch had a shallow 'U'-shaped profile, and was 2.3 m wide and 0.6 m deep. It was filled with a deposit of brown silty loam (801), from which a piece of post medieval tile was recovered (not retained). Ditch 821 was revealed in the western section of a test pit excavated in Field Plot 6.6, to the north of ditch 800. Ditch 821's profile and fill were similar to that of ditch 800, and it may have formed a continuation of the same feature.

- 4.1.6 Ditches 804, 806, 808/810 and 815 were revealed in the centre of the Field Plot. Ditch 804 ran on an approximately east-west alignment for a visible length of 15 m, it had a shallow 'U'-shape profile, a width of 0.62 m and a depth of 0.1 m. It was

filled with a grey silty sand (805) from which no archaeological finds were recovered.

- 4.1.7 Ditch 806 ran on a NE - SW alignment and had a flat base that lead into steep sloping sides. The gully had visible length of 6 m, a width of 0.42 m and a depth of 0.16 m. It was filled with a silty sand (807) that contained no finds.
- 4.1.8 Ditch 808/810 ran on an approximately east-west alignment and had a shallow 'U'-shaped profile. Its was 1.2 m wide, 0.32 m deep and was filled with a silty sand (809), which was similar to (805).
- 4.1.9 Ditch 815 ran on a NE-SW alignment and had a concave base leading into fairly steep sides. It had a width of 0.78 m, a depth of 0.36 m and was filled with a silty sand (816). No finds were recovered.
- 4.1.10 All the archaeological features investigated in Plot 6.8 were overlain by a 0.1 m - 0.2 m deep buried ploughsoil (813), which was overlain by topsoil (812).

Plot 6.9 (Fig. 12)

- 4.1.11 At the western edge of the field the silty clay natural was cut by a pair of intercutting ditches. Ditch 817 ran on an east-west alignment and was flat based with gently sloping sides. The ditch was 0.54 m wide, 0.22 m deep and was filled with a silty clay (818); no finds were recovered.
- 4.1.12 Ditch 817 was cut by ditch 819, which ran on the same alignment and had a concave base and fairly steep sides. Ditch 819 was 1.02 m wide and 0.43 m deep. It was filled with a silty clay (820) that contained four sherds of 17th-century pottery and a piece of heel iron. Ditches 817 and 819 were also overlain by a buried ploughsoil (813).

Plot 6.20 (Fig. 13)

- 4.1.13 The natural geology was cut by two ditches located in the middle of the field. Ditch 823 was aligned NNE-SSW for a visible distance of 10 m. It was 1.76 m wide, 0.34 m deep and was filled with a silty sand (824). A sherd of 2nd century Romano-British pottery was recovered from the fill.
- 4.1.14 Ditch 825 had a shallow 'U'-shaped profile and ran on an approximately north-south alignment for a visible distance of 4 m. It was 0.58 m wide, 0.2 m deep and filled with a silty sand (826). Burnt flint (not retained) and a sherd of late Iron Age or early Roman pottery was recovered from this deposit.
- 4.1.15 Both ditches were overlain by a buried plough soil that was 0.3 m thick, which was overlain by the modern topsoil.

Plot 11.12 (Fig. 14)

- 4.1.16 Towards the northern end of the field the natural clay was cut by a sub-oval pit with an undulating base and gently sloping sides (830). It was 0.84 m wide, 0.96 m long and 0.14 m deep, and it was filled with a silty clay (831).
- 4.1.17 Pit 830 was overlain by a thin layer of buried ploughsoil below the modern topsoil.

Plot 12.7 (Fig. 15)

- 4.1.18 The clay natural was cut by pit 835 and gully 840, which were situated in the northern part of the field. Pit 835 was sub circular in shape, 0.56 m wide, 0.6 m long and 0.23 m deep. It had a concave base, fairly steep sides and was filled with a silty loam (836). Burnt flint was present as inclusions within the fill (20%) although none was retained.
- 4.1.19 Gully 840 was north-south aligned and was visible for a distance of 4 m. It had a 'V'-shaped profile, was 0.74 m in width and 0.23 m in depth. It was filled with a silty loam (841), which contained a single piece of 19th-century ceramic building material (CBM - not retained).
- 4.1.20 Both pit 835 and gully 840 were overlain by a buried plough soil that was overlain by the modern topsoil.

4.2 Finds

Prehistoric and Roman pottery by Edward Biddulph (OA)

- 4.2.1 A medium-coarse flint-tempered vessel (12 sherds, 111 g) recovered from pit fill 562 was Iron Age in date. The fragments were from the same vessel. No rim survived, and so the vessel's form cannot be determined, although the thickness of the sherds is consistent with a jar. The fabric is typical of the Iron Age; it perhaps best fits in the middle or late Iron Age, but this is very tentative. Ditch fill 824 contained a single sherd (9 g) of Central Gaulish samian ware. It was part of a base from a Dragendorff type 18/31 dish. This was current from AD 120 to 150. Three finer flint-tempered sherds (6 g) were collected from ditch fill 826. Dating is again difficult, but a late Iron Age or early Roman date would not be impossible.

Post-Roman pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

- 4.2.2 The pottery assemblage comprised 21 sherds with a total weight of 690 g. It was all post-medieval apart from a two sherds of unstratified medieval wares.
- 4.2.3 The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region and the unstratified medieval sherds are likely to date to the earlier part of the period. The post-medieval assemblage comprised mainly common, utilitarian large bowls (pancheons) in Verwood ware, although a single fragment of a baluster jug in the same fabric was also present.

Flint by David Mullin (OA)

- 4.2.4 A total of eleven flints were recovered from seven contexts. Five pieces were burnt, the remaining all being diagnostically late Mesolithic in date. The flints were recovered from topsoil and buried ploughsoil deposits in Field Plots 0.2, 1.1, 4.11, 6.18 and 11.12.

Other finds by Ian Scott (OA)

- 4.2.5 Two 18th-century copper alloy coins, probably of George III, were recovered from the topsoil in Field Plots 8.1 and 13.5 (500 and 527). Four iron nails and half a horseshoe were recovered from the topsoil and buried ploughsoil in Field Plots 6.13 and 6.18 (contexts 501, 502, and 503). A fragment of probable post-medieval heel iron (context 820) was recovered from a ditch fill in Field 6.9. A single piece of modern pale blue green glass (context 503) was also recovered. This comes from a moulded vessel of uncertain form.

5 DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

5.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 5.1.1 The lack of archaeological features within the route of the pipeline may be in part due to plough damage. Where archaeological features were observed plough disturbance was also evident. However, the lack of residual finds, and the absence of deeper cut features would suggest that any settlement activity occurred outside the route of the pipeline.
- 5.1.2 The fact that much of the southern part of the pipeline route ran through areas of either reclaimed land or made ground, may account for the lack of archaeological evidence encountered during the course of the watching brief. The areas of made/reclaimed ground are shown in Figs 4 and 6.
- 5.1.3 Certain Field Plots were covered with woodland and thrust bored through rather than trenched. The Field Plots where this occurred can be seen in Appendix.2.
- 5.1.4 The geophysical anomalies identified by Bartlett-Clark Consultancy (2006), were not identified and probably represent geological features.

5.2 Overall interpretation

- 5.2.1 There was very little archaeological activity recorded during the course of the watching brief, which supports the evidence of the recent geotechnical watching brief and fieldwalking work. This is due in part to the pipeline taking the route that would have the minimal amount of impact on the known archaeological evidence within the surrounding area. The Mesolithic flints recovered from the topsoil and ploughsoil in Fields 1.1, 4.11, 11.12 and 13.5, provide further evidence of Mesolithic activity in the general area but no specific areas of activity could be identified.

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- 5.2.2 Archaeological evidence from the prehistoric and Roman period was limited to two Iron Age pits situated near to the Lockerley compressor station (Field Plot 0.2) and two Roman ditches in Plot 6.20. A small pit was found in Field 12.7 that contained burnt flint within the fill, and may also have been prehistoric in origin. The pits may lie at the edge of a settlement near to Lockerley, but any structural evidence lies outside the boundaries of the pipeline route. The Roman ditches in Field 6.20 relate to a field system that extends beyond the confines of the pipeline. In general the evidence indicates that prehistoric and Roman settlements lay close to the northern and central parts of the pipeline. The strip map and sample investigation, field walking exercise and the watching brief carried out on the geo-technical test pitting (OA 2006a, b, c) also revealed flint and occasional pieces of prehistoric pottery from Field Plots 4.7, 4.9, 5.1, 6.19 and 18.4.
- 5.2.3 The probable medieval and post-medieval ditches found in Plot 6.9 are likely to form part of a field system which continues outside the boundaries of the stripped area of the pipeline route. It is possible that the fields formed part of a settlement predating the nearby Hammond's Farm. Medieval finds were also found in Field Plots 4.9, 11.5, 11.6 and 18.4 during the field walking and strip map and sample exercise (OA 2006b, c).
- 5.2.4 There was a background scatter of 17th- to 20th-century pottery, recovered from the topsoil stripping or fieldwalking in 20 fields. It is likely that these fields were manured, an indication of arable land use, although much of the land within the pipeline route was also used for pasture.
- 5.2.5 The other recorded features encountered during the course of this watching brief are most likely to be the remains of grubbed out hedge lines or post-medieval field boundary ditches. Due to the lack of finds recovered from these features it is not possible to date them to any specific period.
- 5.2.6 The pit recorded in Plot 11.12 is the result of a modern excavation. This information was gained during the watching brief via conversations with the land owner.
- 5.2.7 Despite having a total distance of 22 km, very little archaeological evidence was revealed along the route of the Lockerley to Marchwood gas pipeline. The archaeological features that were exposed relate to areas of activity lying outside the route.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context no.	Type	Plot	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Comments	Finds	Date
500	layer	8.1	whole plot	0.25	topsoil (compound)	Cu alloy coin	18thC
501	layer	6.13	whole plot	0.28	topsoil access I	pot/Fe	17thC
502	layer	6.18	whole plot	0.30	topsoil access k	Fe	
503	layer	6.18	whole plot	unknown	buried plough soil access k	Fe/flint	
504	layer	4.2	whole plot	0.30	topsoil midfield farm	pot	19thC
505	layer	4.2	whole plot	unknown	buried plough soil midfield farm	pot	17thC
506	layer	10.5	whole plot		topsoil rdx11	pot	17thC
507	layer	10.5	whole plot		buried plough soil rdx11		
508	layer	0.1	whole plot		topsoil lockerley	pot	17thC
509	layer	0.1	whole plot		buried plough soil lockerley		
510	layer	10.1	whole plot		topsoil rdx10	pot	17thC
511	layer	10.1	whole plot		buried plough soil rdx10		
512	layer	6.1	whole plot		topsoil rdx6		
513	layer	6.1	whole plot		buried plough soil rdx6		
514	cut	6.1	unrecorded	unrecorded	modern n/s ditch		
515	fill	6.1	unrecorded	unrecorded	ditch fill		
516	layer	4.11	whole plot		topsoil rdx5	flint	
517	layer	4.11	whole plot		buried plough soil rdx5		
518	layer	19.6	whole plot		topsoil rdx20	pot	17thC
519	layer	19.6	whole plot		natural rdx20		
520	layer	4.11	whole plot		buried plough soil rdx5		
521	layer	4.11	whole plot		natural rdx5		
522	layer	9.5	whole plot		topsoil near rdx10		
523	layer	9.5	whole plot		buried plough soil near rdx10		
524	layer	0.2	whole plot		topsoil in test pit 3		
525	layer	0.2	whole plot		buried plough soil in test pit 3		
526	layer	0.2	whole plot		natural in test pit 3		
527	layer	13.5	whole plot		topsoil rvx3	Cu alloy coin/flint	18thC
528	layer	13.5	whole plot		natural rvx3		
529	layer	9.5-9.3	whole plot		natural		
530	layer	8.2	whole plot		test pit 1 rvx2 topsoil		
531	layer	8.2	whole plot		test pit 1 rvx2 clay		
532	layer	13.5	whole plot		buried plough soil		

Context no.	Type	Plot	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Comments	Finds	Date
533	layer	6.1	whole plot		topsoil rdx6 testpit 5		
534	layer	6.1	whole plot		buried plough soil rdx6 testpit 5		
535	layer	6.1	whole plot		natural rdx6 test pit5		
536	layer	6.8	whole plot		topsoil		
537	layer	6.8	whole plot		natural		
538	layer	16.4	whole plot		topsoil		
539	layer	16.4	whole plot		redeposited sand/gravel		
540	layer	10.5	whole plot		natural		
541	layer	3.1	whole plot		topsoil		
542	layer	3.1	whole plot		buried plough soil		
543	layer	16.3	whole plot		topsoil		
544	layer	16.3	whole plot		buried plough soil		
545	layer	14.2	whole plot		topsoil		
546	layer	14.2	whole plot		buried plough soil		
547	layer	2.6	whole plot		topsoil		
548	layer	2.6	whole plot		natural		
549	layer	1.4	whole plot		topsoil		
550	layer	1.4	whole plot		buried plough soil		
551	layer	1.1	whole plot		topsoil	flint	
552	layer	1.1	whole plot		buried plough soil		
553	layer	2.1-2.5	whole plot		topsoil		
554	layer	2.1-2.5	whole plot		buried plough soil		
555	layer	18.4-18.5	whole plot		topsoil		
556	layer	18.4-18.5	whole plot		buried plough soil		
557	layer	11.12	whole plot		topsoil		
558	layer	11.12	whole plot		buried plough soil	flint	
559	cut	2.3	0.6		cut of pit		
560	fill	2.3		0.11	fill of pit		
561	cut	0.2	0.45		pit		
562	fill	0.2		0.16	fill of pit	Pot/burnt flint	IA
563	cut	0.2	0.35		pit		
564	fill	0.2		0.09	fill of pit	flint	
600	layer	6.1	whole plot	0.2	topsoil rdx6		
601	layer	6.1	whole plot	not recorded	buried plough soil rdx6		
602	layer	11.1	whole plot	0.16	topsoil rdx11	pot	16thC?
603	layer	11.1	whole plot	unknown	buried plough soil rdx11		
604	layer	11.2	whole plot	no sheet	topsoil Tatchbury lane		
605	layer	11.2	whole plot	no sheet	buried plough soil Tatchbury lane		

Context no.	Type	Plot	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Comments	Finds	Date
800	cut	6.8	0.7		ditch		
801	fill	6.8		0.6	fill of ditch		
802	layer	6.8	whole plot	0.25-0.3	topsoil		
803	layer	6.6	whole plot	not recorded	natural		
804	cut	6.7/8	0.62		ditch		
805	fill	6.7/8		0.1	fill of ditch		
806	cut	6.7/8	0.42		gully		
807	fill	6.7/8		0.16	fill of gully		
808	cut	6.7/8	1.2		ditch		
809	fill	6.7/8		0.32	fill of ditch		
810	cut	6.7/8	0.86		ditch		
811	fill	6.7/8		0.18	fill of ditch		
812	layer	6.7/6.8	whole plot	0.25-0.3	topsoil		
813	layer	6.7/6.8	whole plot	0.1-0.2	buried plough soil		
814	layer	6.7/6.8	whole plot	unknown	natural		
815	cut	6.8	0.78		ditch		
816	fill	6.8		0.36	fill of ditch		
817	cut	6.9	0.54		ditch		
818	fill	6.9		0.22	fill of ditch		
819	cut	6.9	1.02		ditch		
820	fill	6.9		0.43	fill of ditch	Pot/Fe	17thC
821	cut	6.8	1.80		ditch		
822	fill	6.8		0.6	fill of ditch		
823	cut	6.20	1.76		ditch		
824	fill	6.20		0.34	fill of ditch	pot	RB
825	cut	6.20	0.58		gully		
826	fill	6.20		0.2	fill of gully	Pot/burnt flint	LIA/RB
827	layer	6.20	whole plot	unknown	natural		
828	layer	6.20	whole plot	0.3-0.5	buried plough soil		
829	layer	11.1	whole plot	0.3-0.45	topsoil	pot	17thC
830	cut	11.12	0.96		pit		
831	fill	11.12		0.14	fill of pit		
832	layer	11.12	whole plot	0.15-0.25	topsoil		
833	layer	11.12	whole plot	0.04-0.1	buried plough soil		
834	layer	11.12	whole plot	unknown	natural		
835	cut	12.7	0.56		pit		
836	fill	12.7		0.23	fill of pit	Burnt flint	
837	layer	12.5	whole plot	0.25-0.3	topsoil		
838	layer	12.5	whole plot	0.05-0.1	buried plough soil		
839	layer	12.5	whole plot	unknown	natural		
840	cut	12.7	0.74		ditch		

Context no.	Type	Plot	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Comments	Finds	Date
841	fill	12.7		0.23	fill of ditch		
842	layer	14.1	whole plot	0.2-0.3	topsoil	pot	17thC
843	VOID						
844	cut	5.1	3.3		possible ditch		
845	fill	5.1		0.4	fill of possible ditch		
846	layer	15.1	whole plot	unknown	natural		

Key to table: rdx = road crossing; C=century; LIA= Late Iron Age; RB=Romano-British

APPENDIX 2 OBSERVATIONS BY FIELD

Field No.	Topsoil strip	Pipe trench excavation	Test pitting	Comments	Post-med pot	natural viewed in topsoil strip
0.1	yes	yes	yes	Verwood pottery	yes	no
0.2	yes	yes	yes	two pits	no	yes
0.3	yes	yes	yes		no	no
0.4	yes	yes	yes		no	no
1.1	yes	yes	yes		no	no
1.2	yes	yes	yes		no	no
1.3	yes	yes	yes		no	no
1.4	yes	yes	yes		no	partially
2.1	yes	yes	yes		no	partially
2.2	yes	yes	yes		no	partially
2.3	yes	yes	yes	burnt flint area	no	partially
2.4	yes	yes	yes		no	partially
2.5	yes	yes	yes		no	partially
2.6	yes	yes	yes		no	partially
3.1	yes	yes	yes		yes	partially
4.1	yes	bored	no	auger bore	no	no
4.2	yes	bored	no	auger bore	no	no
4.3	yes	bored	no	auger bore	no	no
4.4	yes	bored	no	auger bore	no	no
4.5	yes	bored	no	auger bore	no	no
4.6	yes	bored	no	auger bore	no	no
4.7	yes	yes	yes		no	partially
4.8	yes	yes	yes		no	partially
4.9	yes	yes	yes		yes	partially
4.10	yes	yes	yes		no	partially
4.11	yes	yes	yes	flint flake found in topsoil	yes	partially
5.1	yes	yes	yes	possible ditch	no	yes
5.2	yes	bored	no	auger bore	no	no
5.3	yes	bored	no	auger bore	no	no
6.1	yes	yes	yes	archaeology only recorded in section as was noticed during back fill period	yes	yes
6.2	yes	yes	yes		no	yes
6.3	yes	yes	yes		no	yes
6.4	yes	yes	yes		no	partially
6.5	yes	yes	yes		no	yes
6.6	yes	yes	yes	possible ditch	no	yes
6.7	yes	yes	yes		no	yes
6.8	yes	yes	yes	Ditches, gully, also possible ridge & furrow surviving	no	yes
6.9	yes	yes	yes		no	partially
6.10	yes	yes	yes		no	partially
6.11	yes	yes	yes	plough scarring visible	no	partially

Field No.	Topsoil strip	Pipe trench excavation	Test pitting	Comments	Post-med pot	natural viewed in topsoil strip
6.12	yes	yes	yes		no	partially
6.13	yes	yes	yes		no	partially
6.14	yes	bored	no	auger bore under farm	no	no
6.15	yes	bored	no	auger bore under farm	no	no
6.16	yes	bored	no	auger bore under farm	no	no
6.17	yes	bored	no	auger bore under farm	no	no
6.18	yes	yes	yes		yes	yes
6.19	yes	yes	yes		yes	partially
6.20	yes	yes	yes	2 small ditches	no	partially
6.21	yes	yes	yes		no	partially
8.1	yes	yes	yes	made ground resulting from construction of M27, tree dug up during trenching	no	no
8.2	yes	yes	yes	again made ground	no	no
8.3	yes	yes	yes	again made ground	no	no
9.1	yes	yes	yes		no	yes
9.2	yes	yes	yes		no	yes
9.3	yes	yes	yes		no	yes
9.4	yes	yes	yes		no	yes
9.5	yes	yes	yes	plough scarring visible	no	yes
10.1	yes	yes	yes	pottery appears to be 19thC	yes	yes
10.2	yes	yes	yes		no	yes
10.3	yes	yes	yes	plough scarring visible	no	yes
10.4	yes	bored	no	auger bore through to 10.5	no	no
10.5	yes	yes	yes	20thC lump of concrete found during prep for auger bore, pos radar / pylon base?	no	no
11.1	yes	yes	yes		yes	yes
11.2	yes	yes	yes	several pot sherds appear to be 19thC, remains of modern agricultural building and associated slag	yes	yes
11.3	yes	yes	yes		no	yes
11.4	yes	yes	yes	several pot sherds appear to be 19thC	yes	yes
11.5	yes	yes	yes		no	yes
11.6	yes	yes	yes		yes	yes
11.7	yes	yes	yes		no	yes
11.8	yes	yes	yes		no	yes

Field No.	Topsoil strip	Pipe trench excavation	Test pitting	Comments	Post-med pot	natural viewed in topsoil strip
11.9	yes	yes	yes		no	yes
11.10	yes	yes	yes		no	yes
11.11	yes	yes	yes		no	yes
11.12	yes	yes	yes	possible pit with burning	no	partially
11.13	yes	yes	yes	20thC finds in top/sub soil interface	no	partially
11.14	yes	yes	no	20thC finds in top/sub soil interface	no	partially
11.15	yes	yes	yes	20thC finds in top/sub soil interface	no	partially
11.16	yes	bored	no	auger bore through to 12.1	no	no
12.1	yes	yes	yes	20thC finds in top/sub soil interface	no	no
12.2	yes	yes	yes	20thC finds in top/sub soil interface	no	no
12.3	yes	yes	yes	19thC blue & white china	yes	no
12.4	yes	yes	yes	19thC blue & white china	yes	partially
12.5	yes	yes	yes	1 pit & 1 gully, undated however	no	partially
12.6	yes	yes	yes	20thC finds in top/sub soil interface	no	no
12.7	yes	yes	yes	20thC finds in top/sub soil interface	no	no
12.8	yes	yes	yes	plough scarring visible	no	partially
12.9	yes	yes	yes	plough scarring visible	no	partially
13.1	yes	yes	yes	20thC finds in top/sub soil interface	no	no
13.2	yes	yes	yes	20thC finds in top/sub soil interface	no	no
13.3	yes	yes	yes	20thC finds in top/sub soil interface	no	no
13.4	yes	yes	no	20thC finds in top/sub soil interface	no	no
13.5	yes	bored	yes	again pottery found appears to be 18-20thC, flint flake and king george coin in topsoil	yes	no
13.6	no	bored	no	auger bore	no	no
14.1	yes	yes	no	auger bore from 13.6	no	no
14.2	yes	yes	no	20thC finds in top/sub soil interface	no	no
15.1	yes	yes	no	20thC finds in top/sub soil interface	no	no
15.2	yes	yes	no	20thC finds in top/sub soil interface	no	no

Field No.	Topsoil strip	Pipe trench excavation	Test pitting	Comments	Post-med pot	natural viewed in topsoil strip
16.1	no	bored	no	bored underneath road & houses from 15.2	no	no
16.2	no	bored	no	bored from 16.1	no	no
16.3	yes	yes	no	a few sherds of 19thC pottery	yes	no
16.4	yes	yes	no	modern concrete & plastic visible in topsoil strip	no	no
16.5	yes	yes	yes	modern concrete & plastic visible in topsoil strip	yes	no
16.6	yes	yes	no	modern concrete & plastic visible in topsoil strip	no	no
16.7	yes	yes	no	modern concrete & plastic visible in topsoil strip	no	no
16.8	yes	yes	no	modern concrete & plastic visible in topsoil strip	no	no
16.9	yes	yes	no	modern concrete & plastic visible in topsoil strip	no	no
16.10	yes	yes	no	modern concrete & plastic visible in topsoil strip	no	no
16.11	yes	bored	no	auger bore to 16.11	no	no
17.1	no	bored	no	auger bore from 16.11	no	no
18.1	yes	yes	yes	modern concrete & plastic visible in topsoil strip	no	no
18.2	yes	yes	yes	modern concrete & plastic visible in topsoil strip	no	no
18.3	yes	yes	yes	modern concrete & plastic visible in topsoil strip	no	no
18.4	yes	yes	yes	modern concrete & plastic visible in topsoil strip	yes	no
18.5	yes	yes	yes	modern concrete & plastic visible in topsoil strip	no	no
18.6	yes	yes	yes	modern concrete & plastic visible in topsoil strip	no	no
18.7	yes	yes	yes	modern concrete & plastic visible in topsoil strip	yes	no

Field No.	Topsoil strip	Pipe trench excavation	Test pitting	Comments	Post-med pot	natural viewed in topsoil strip
18.8	yes	yes	yes	modern concrete & plastic visible in topsoil strip	no	no
18.9	yes	yes	yes	plough scarring visible	yes	no
19.1	yes	yes	yes	modern concrete & plastic visible in topsoil strip	no	no
19.2	yes	yes	yes	modern concrete & plastic visible in topsoil strip	no	no
19.3	yes	yes	yes	modern concrete & plastic visible in topsoil strip	no	no
19.4	yes	bored	no	auger bore	no	no
19.5	yes	bored	no	auger bore	no	no
19.6	yes	bored	no	auger bore	no	no
20.1	no	bored	no	modern concrete & plastic visible in topsoil strip	no	no
20.2	no	bored	no	modern concrete & plastic visible in topsoil strip	no	no
20.3	yes	bored	no	modern concrete & plastic visible in topsoil strip	no	no
20.4	yes	bored	no	modern concrete & plastic visible in topsoil strip	no	no
20.5	yes	bored	no	modern concrete & plastic visible in topsoil strip	no	no
21.1	no	yes	no	made ground reclaimed from original marsh	plot made up of tarmaced road surface	no
21.2	no	yes	no	made ground reclaimed from original marsh	plot made up of tarmaced road surface	no
22.1	no	yes	no	made ground reclaimed from original marsh	plot made up of tarmaced road surface	no
22.2	no	yes	no	made ground reclaimed from original marsh	plot made up of tarmaced road surface	no

Key to table: C=century

APPENDIX 3 POTTERY

By Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 20 sherds with a total weight of 682 g. It was all post-medieval, apart from two sherds of unstratified medieval wares, and single sherd of Roman pottery.

The following fabric types were noted.

Med F1: *Quartz-tempered*. Sparse quartz up to 0.5 mm. Wheel-turned. Rare flint and calcareous material up to 2 mm. Medieval. 1 sherd, 8 g.

Med F2: *Flint-tempered ware*. Moderate to dense sub-angular flint and chert up to 3 mm. Sparse sub-rounded quartz up to 1 mm, very rare sub-rounded calcareous material up to 1 mm. The fabric has many similarities with material, which is well known from Winchester, although chalk-and-flint-tempered wares (apparently from several different sources) are a feature of the medieval assemblages in the area between the Thames Valley corridor and the south coast. Such pottery is known from Berkshire, Wiltshire, Southampton, Winchester, and Netherton. At Netherton, such pottery was dated to the 12th – mid 13th century (McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 331). 1 sherd, 10 g.

Chinese Porcelain, 16th century + (Whitehouse 1972, 63). Hard, slightly translucent white fabric with a clear glaze, often with hand-painted polychrome decoration. Known in Europe from the 13th century, but did not become common until the 16th century (Whitehouse 1972, 63). Wide range of table- and decorative wares. 1 sherd, 5 g.

Verwood ware, 17th – 19th century. Range of glazed sandy utilitarian earthenwares, pinkish fabric with white surfaces. 15 sherds, 646 g.

Westerwald/Cologne Stoneware, AD 1600 – present. (Gaimster 1997). Hard, dense grey fabric, usually decorated with cobalt blue slip. Later examples can have manganese purple slip. A range of vessels, but mainly large, highly decorated jugs. 1 sherd, 1 g.

19thC *Miscellaneous 19th century wares*: Encompasses a whole range of common later 19th century material, such as transfer-printed Ironstone china and flowerpots. 1 sherd, 1 g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region. The unstratified medieval sherds are likely to date to the earlier part of the period. The post-medieval assemblage comprised mainly common, utilitarian large bowls (pancheons) in Verwood ware, although a single fragment of a baluster jug in the same fabric was also present.

Table A3.1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

Context	RB		Med F1		Med F2		Verwood		Porcelain		West/Coln		19thC		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
U/S Plot 1.5			1	10	1	19									U/S
501							1	18							17thC
504							1	40					1	1	19thC
505							1	9							17thC
506							1	35							17thC
508							1	45							17thC
510							1	94							17thC
518											1	1			17thC
602									1	5					16thC?
820							4	22 9							17thC
829							2	65							17thC
842							3	11 1							17thC
Total	1	8	1	10	1	19	15	64 6	1	5	1	1	1	1	

APPENDIX 4 FLINT*By David Mullin*

A total of nine flints were recovered from six contexts. Four pieces were burnt, the remaining all being diagnostically late Mesolithic in date.

Table A4.1: The flint

Context	Description
503	Burnt flint
503	Burnt flint
503	Burnt flint
516	Core trimming flake from narrow blade core. Dark grey flint.
527	Secondary flake. Light brown flint
551	Secondary flake with utilisation along one lateral margin. Light grey flint.
551	Distal end of narrow blade. Light grey flint
558	Proximal end of narrow blade. Light grey flint
564	Burnt flint

The flint occurs in low numbers and all appears to be from residual contexts, making a detailed analysis impossible, beyond noting the presence of Mesolithic hunter-gatherers in the area.

APPENDIX 5 METALWORK

By Ian Scott

The metalwork comprises 2 copper alloy coins, and 5 iron objects.

Copper alloy:

The coins are both probably of George III. Both are much eroded and little of the inscriptions can be seen. One coin (context 500) appears to be a penny. The head on the obverse has the distinctive profile of George III and wears a laurel wreath. Britannia is visible on the reverse. No inscriptions survive. The coin is the correct size for a penny, but has a knurled edge. The second coin (context 527) is a halfpenny probably of George III. The obverse has a barely visible head, with the inscription 'GEORGIUS' behind it. No number survives. The reverse has the figure of Britannia facing to our left and part of the inscription is just visible. In the exergue the date is barely visible; it possibly reads 177?.

Iron objects:

The ironwork comprises 4 nails or nail stem fragments (contexts 501, 502, and 503), a fragment of probable post-medieval heel iron (context 820) and half a horseshoe (context 502).

APPENDIX 6 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

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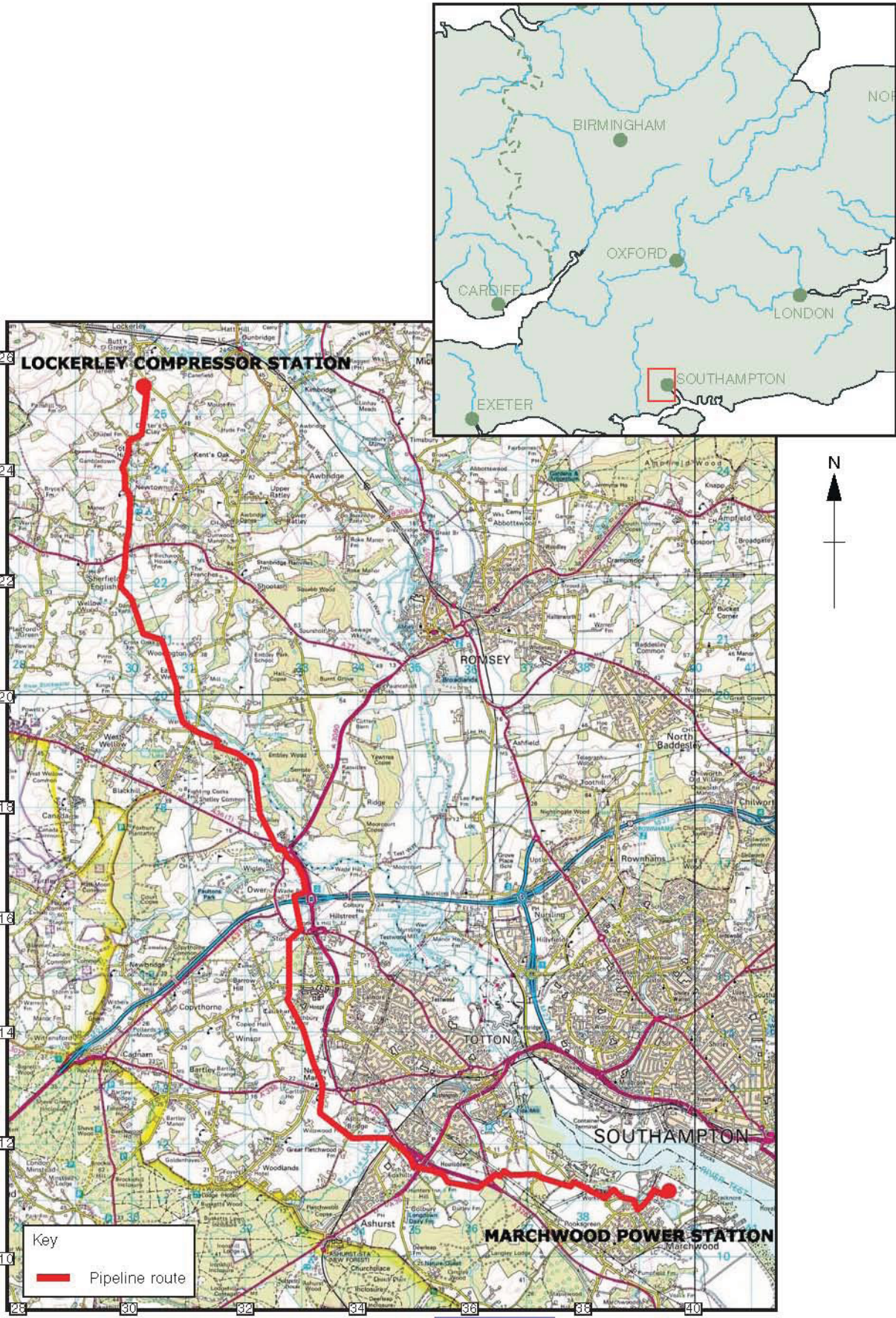
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APPENDIX 7 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS**Site name:** Lockerley to Marchwood Gas Pipeline, Hampshire**Site code:** A.2006.68**Grid reference:** NGR SU 430222 125220 to SU 439450 111120**Type of investigation:** Watching brief**Date and duration of project:** March 2007 to April 2008**Area of site:** Entire length of pipeline route 22 km.**Summary of results:** Two Iron Age pits were found near Lockerley. Two Roman ditches and several medieval or post-medieval field boundary ditches were found near the village of Wellow. The remainder of the route was either natural overlain by plough soil and then modern topsoil, or made ground consisting of modern demolition rubble overlain by modern topsoil.**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: A2006.68

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Figure 1: Site location

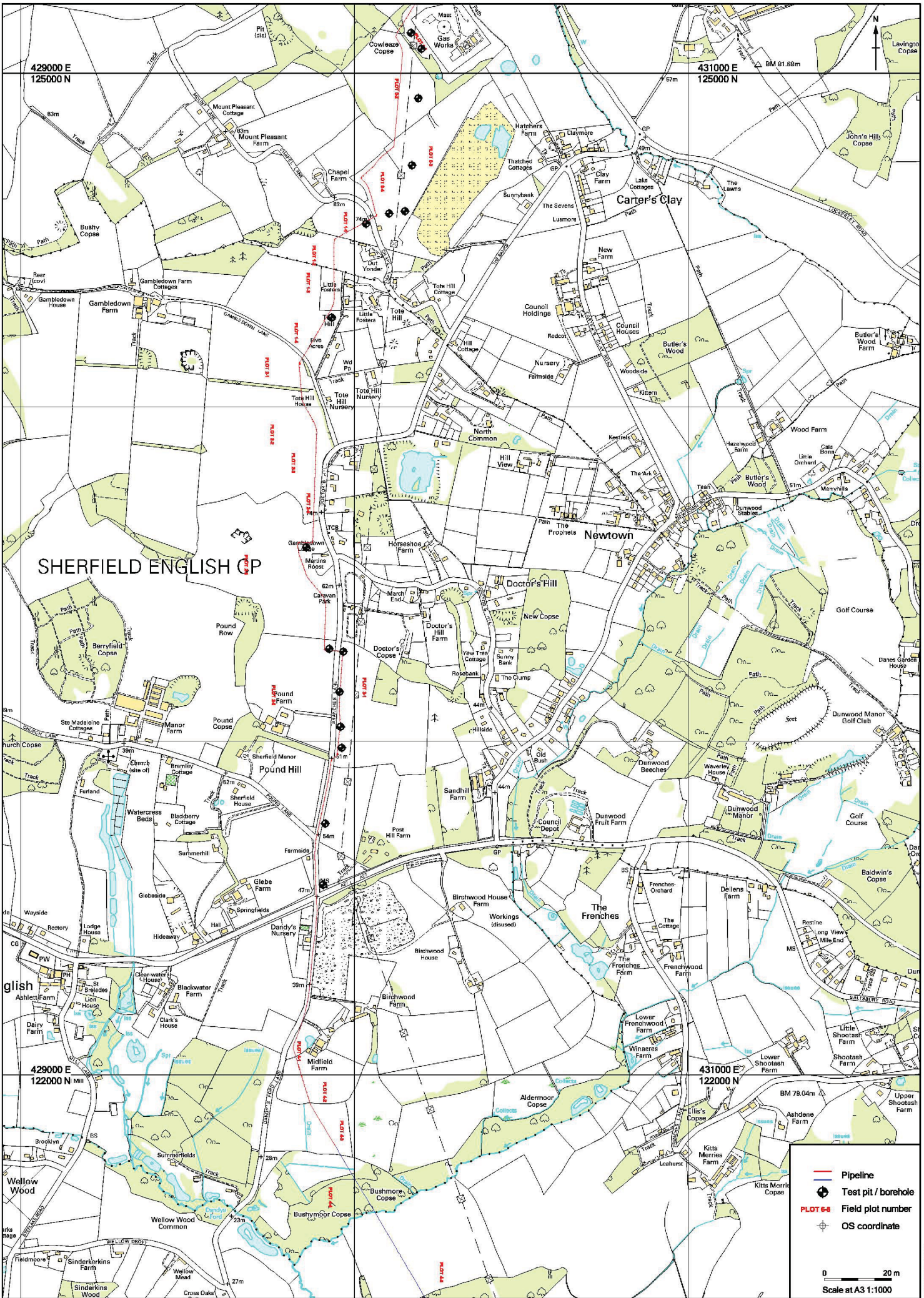


Figure 2: Field plots 0 - 4.5

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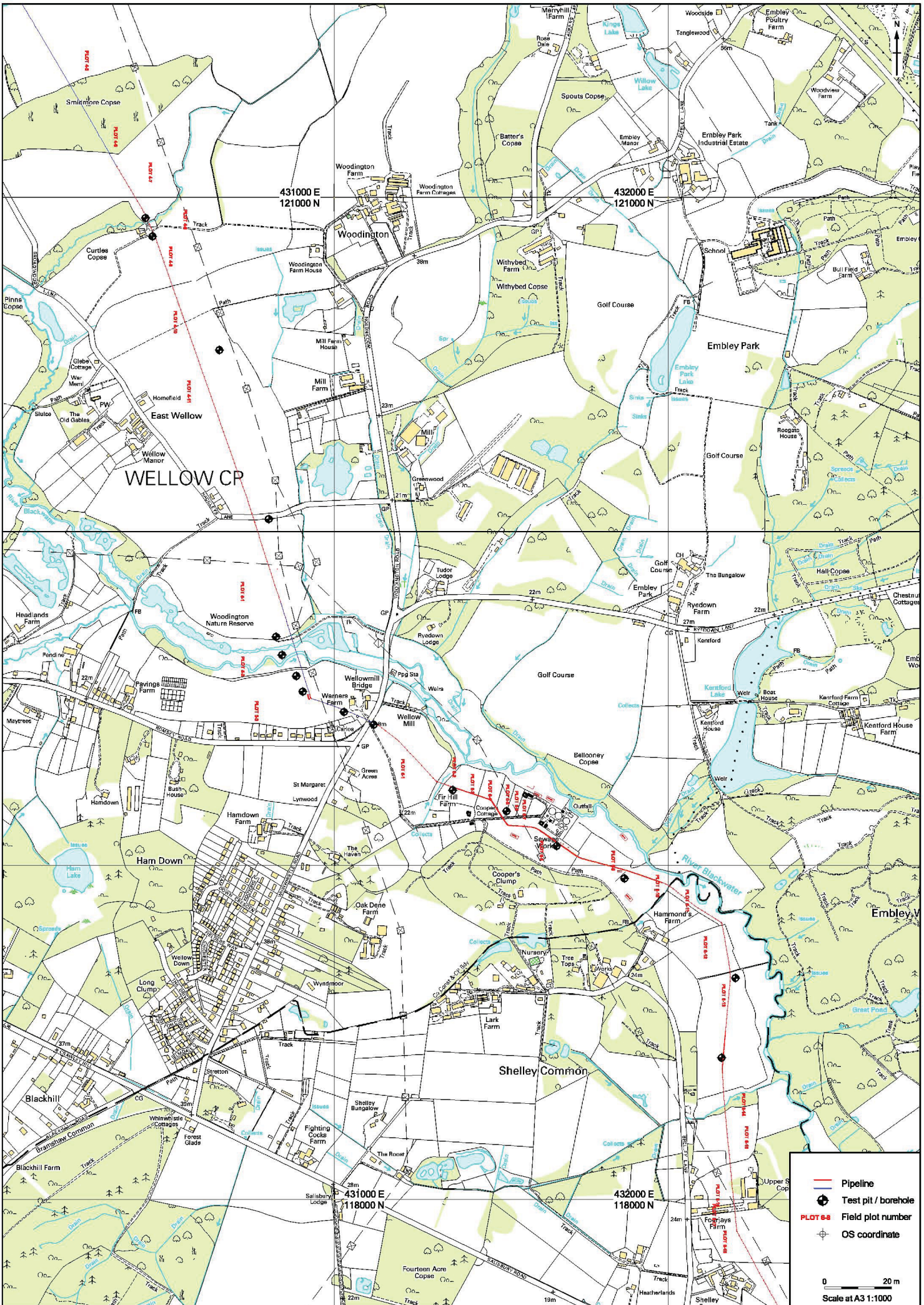


Figure 3: Field plots 4.5 - 6.18

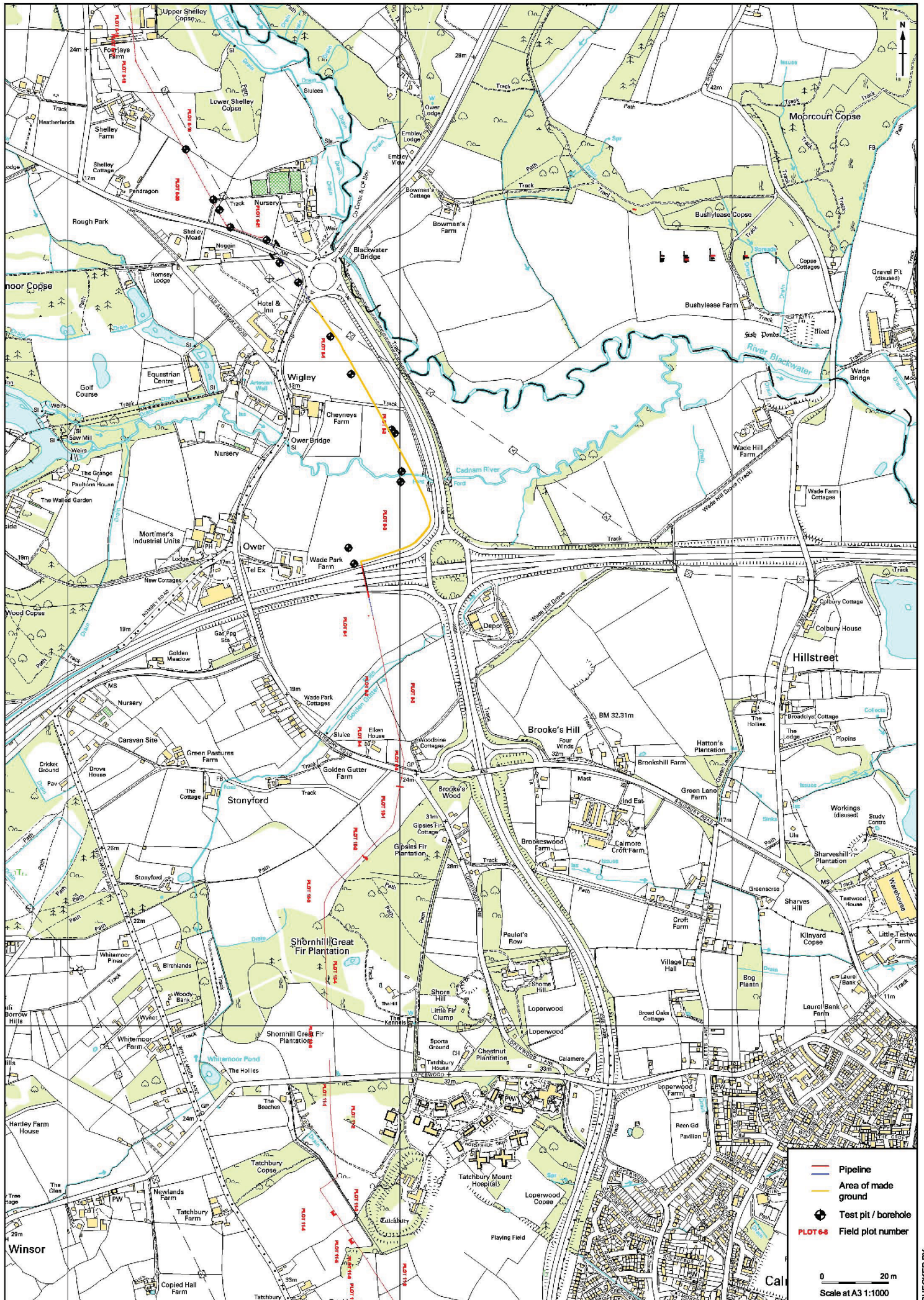
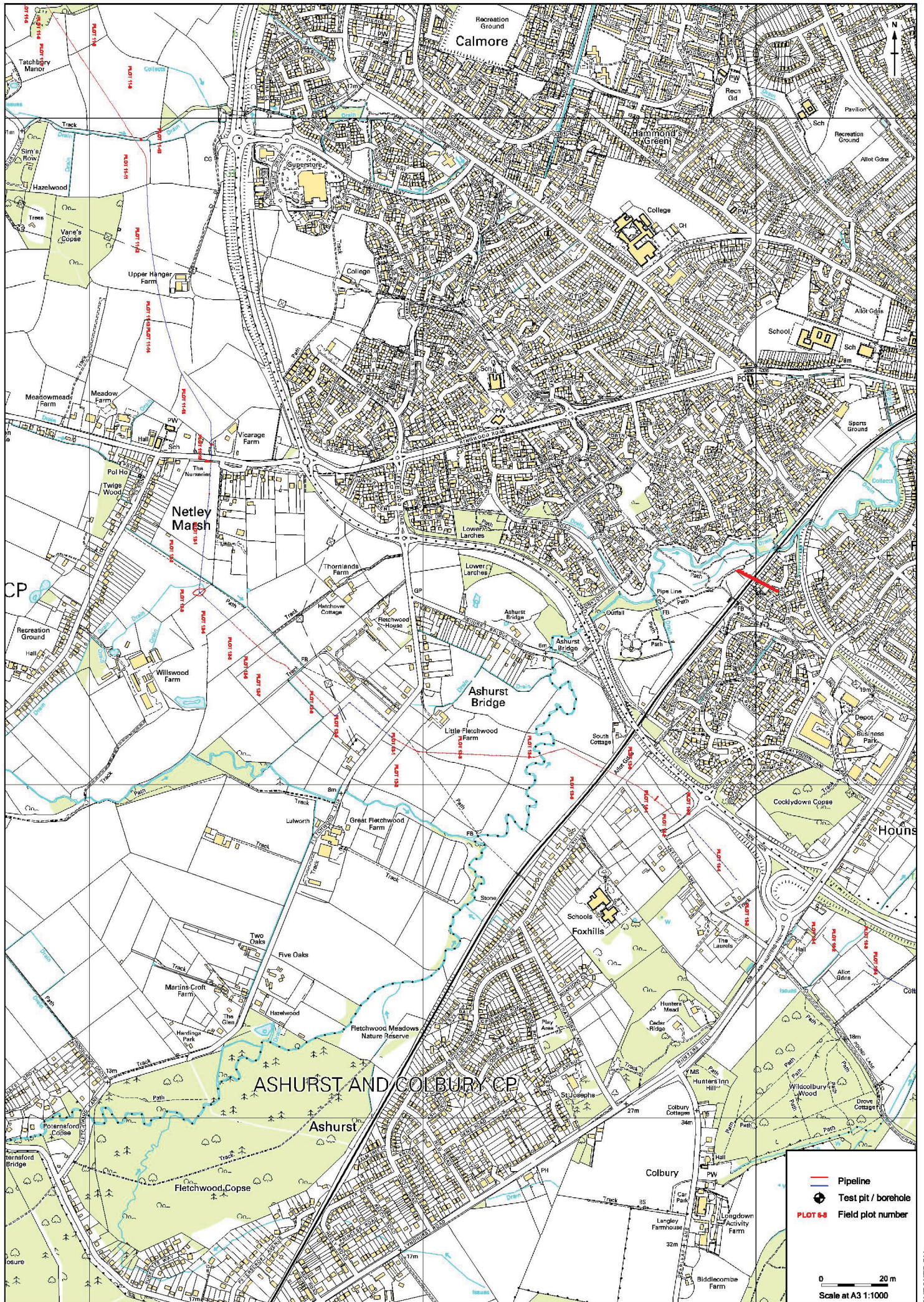


Figure 4: Field plots 6.18 - 11.8



Legend

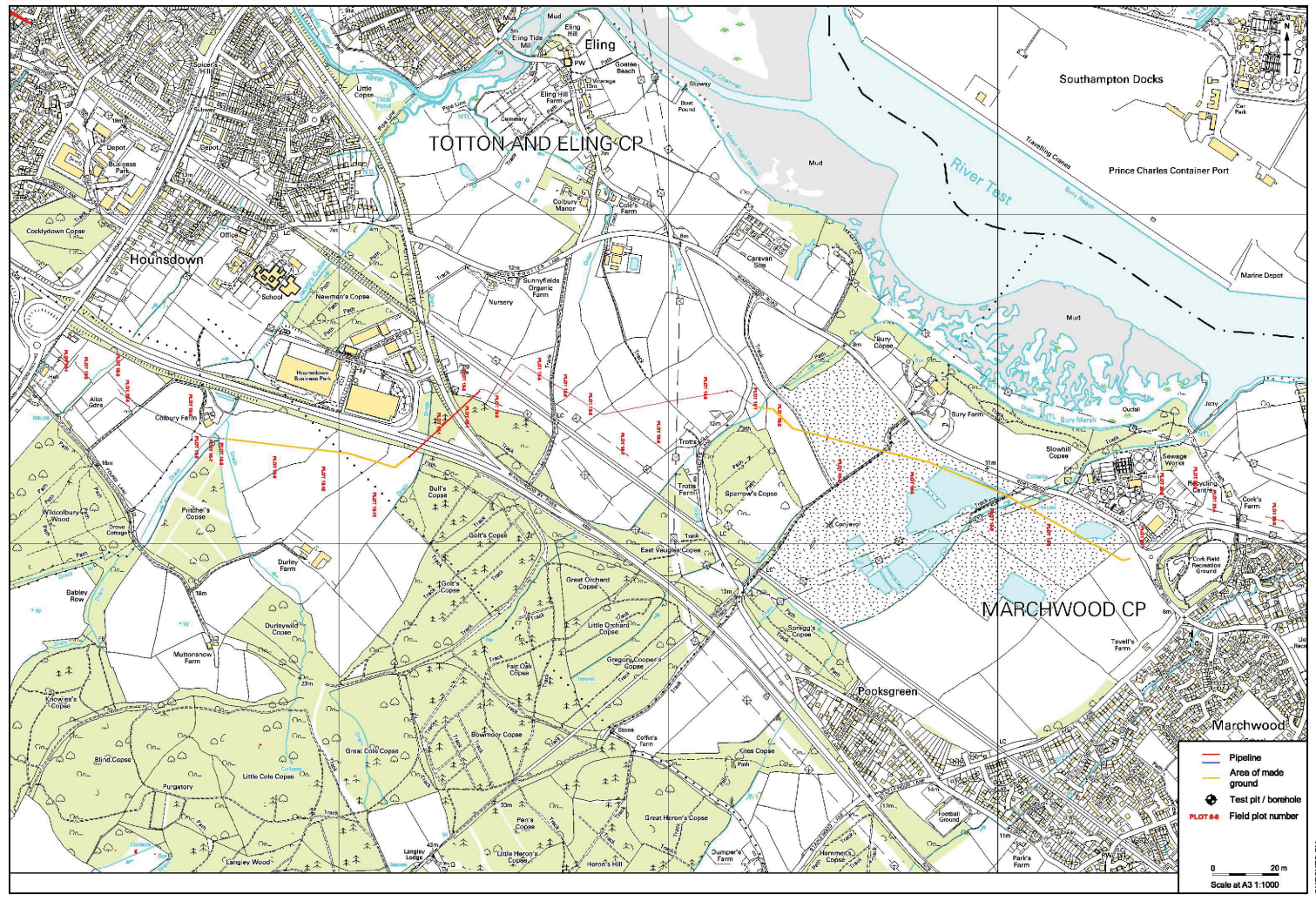
- Pipeline
- Test pit / borehole
- Field plot number

Scale

0 20 m
Scale at A3 1:1000

Figure 5: Field plots 11.8 - 16.4

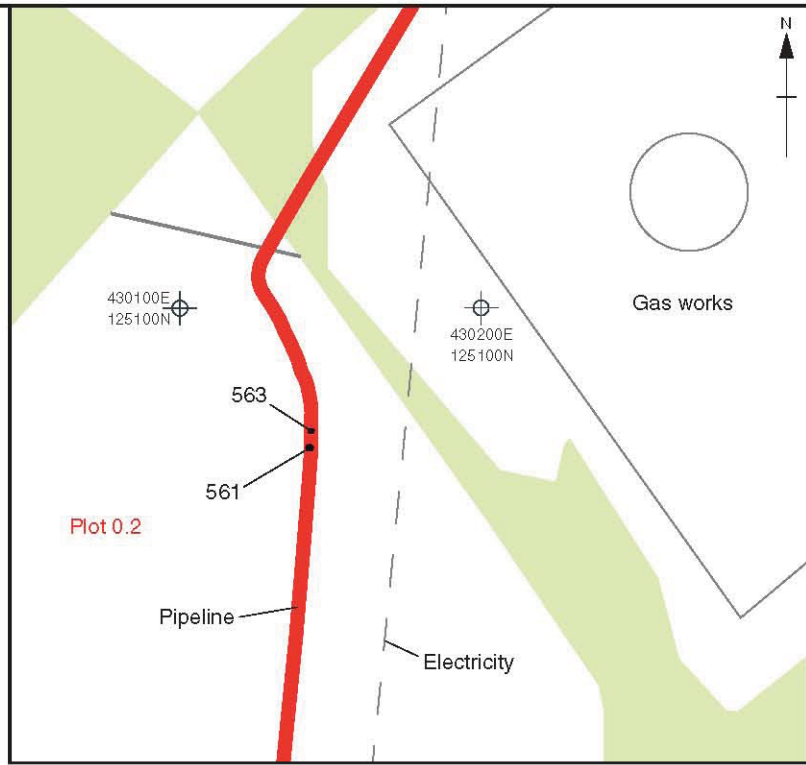
CHECKED BY:



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Figure 6: Field plots 16.4 - 20.5

CHECKED BY:



Scale 1:500

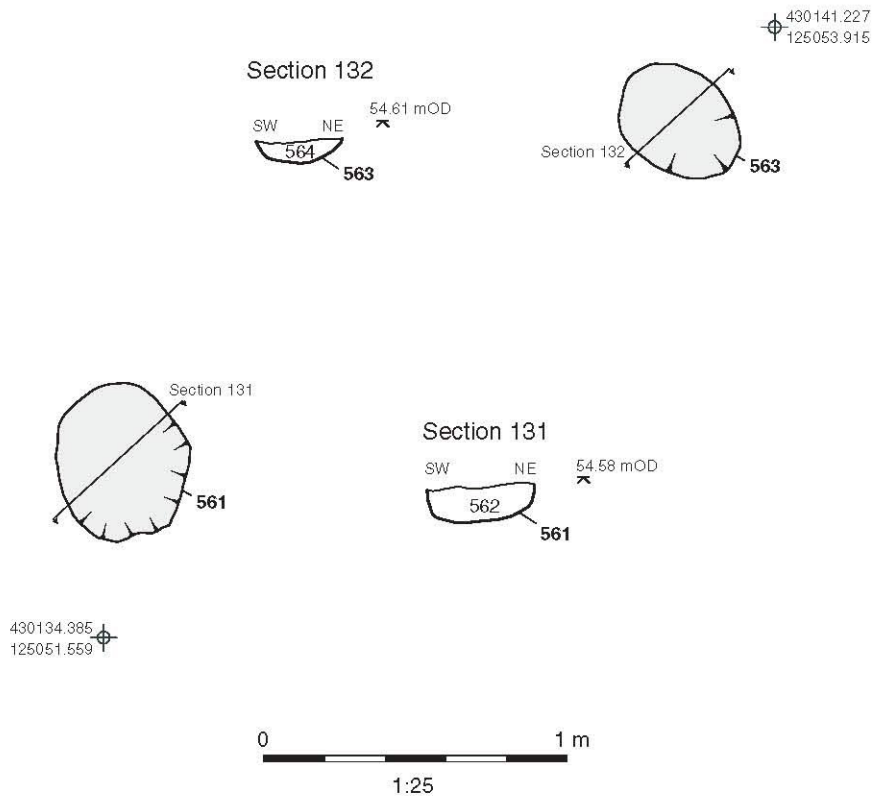


Figure 7: Field plot 0.2, pits 561 and 563

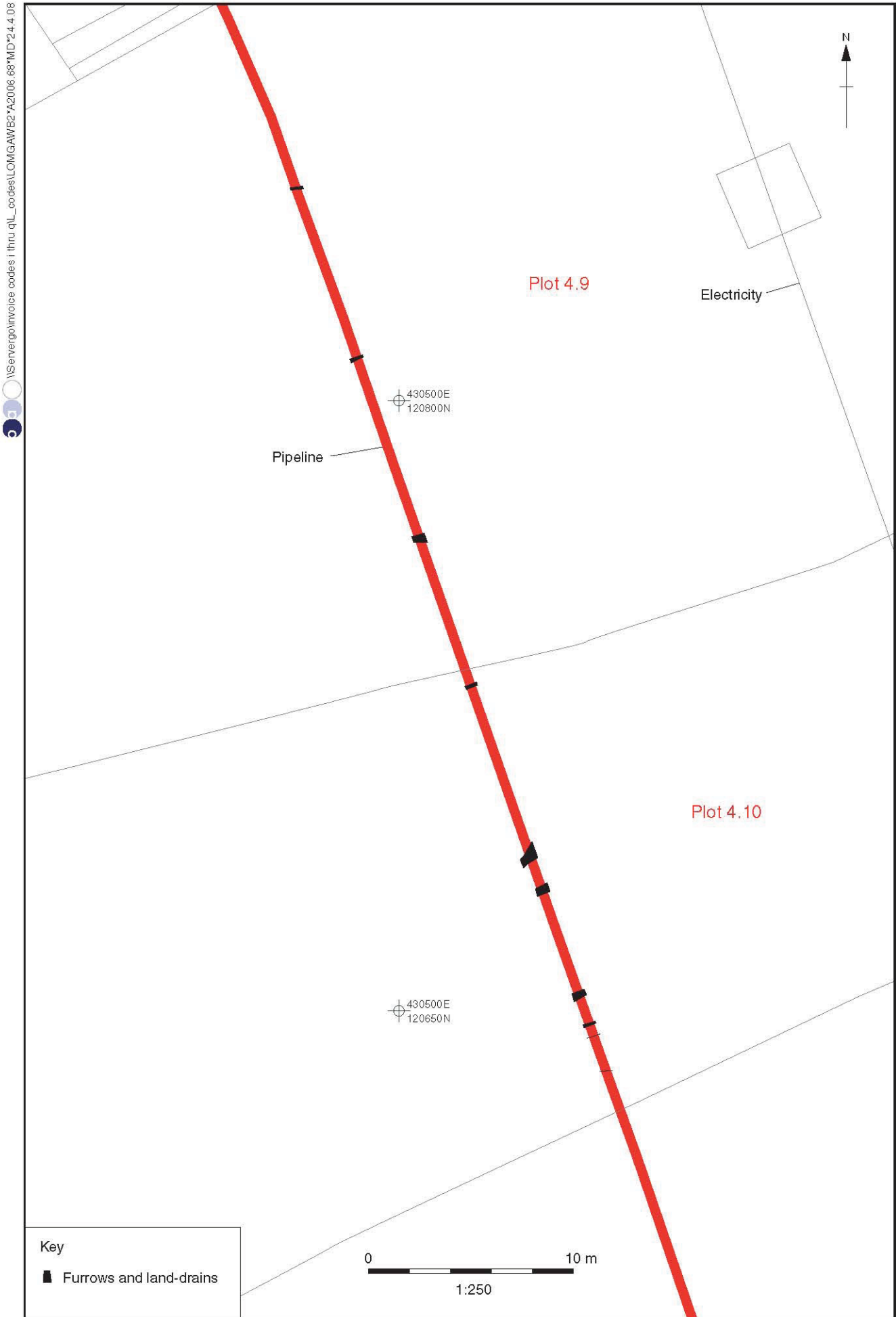


Figure 8: Field plot 4.9 and 4.10, ridge and furrow and land-drains

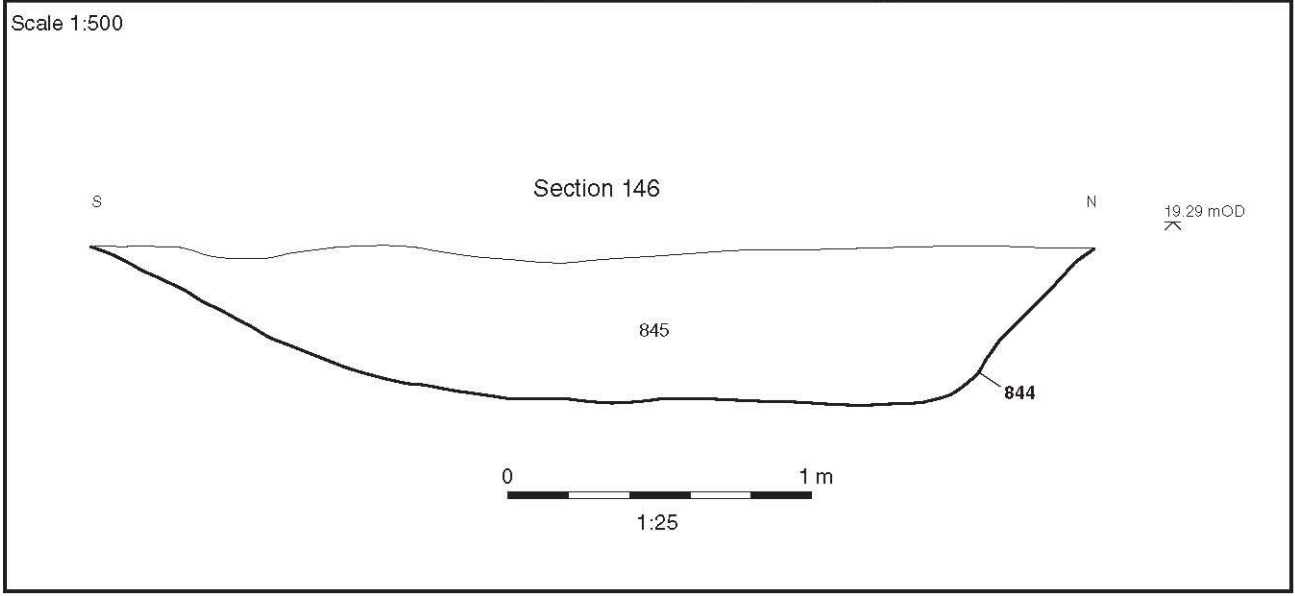
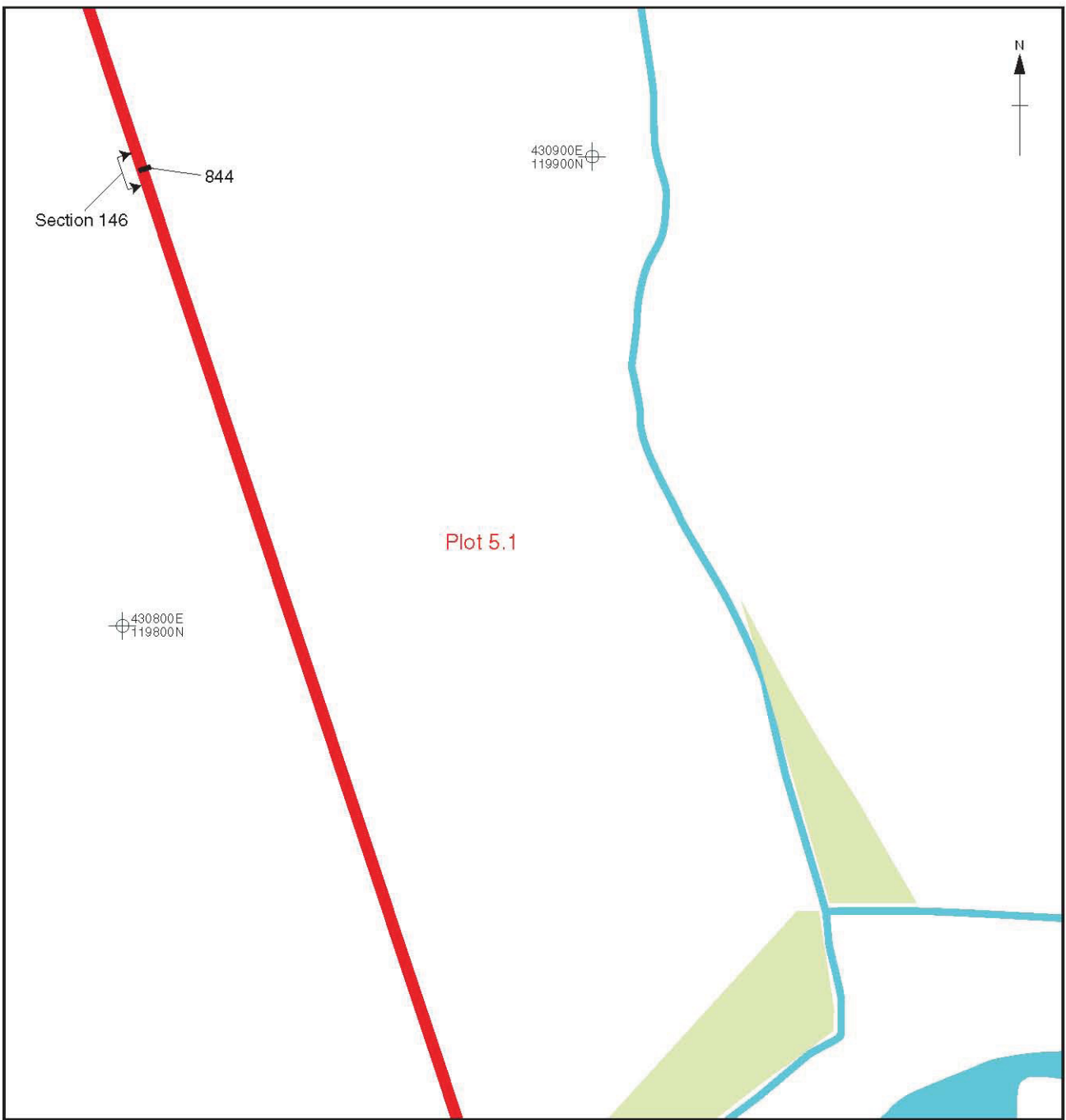
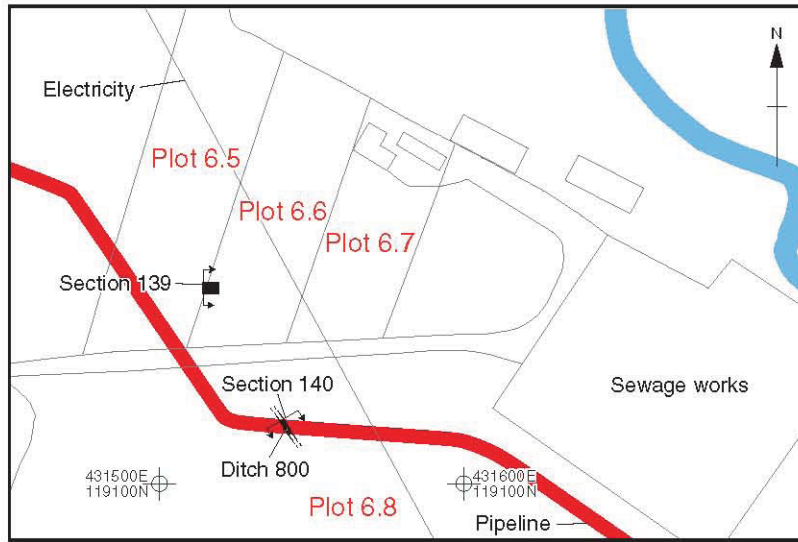


Figure 9: Field plot 5.1, Ditch 844



Scale 1:500

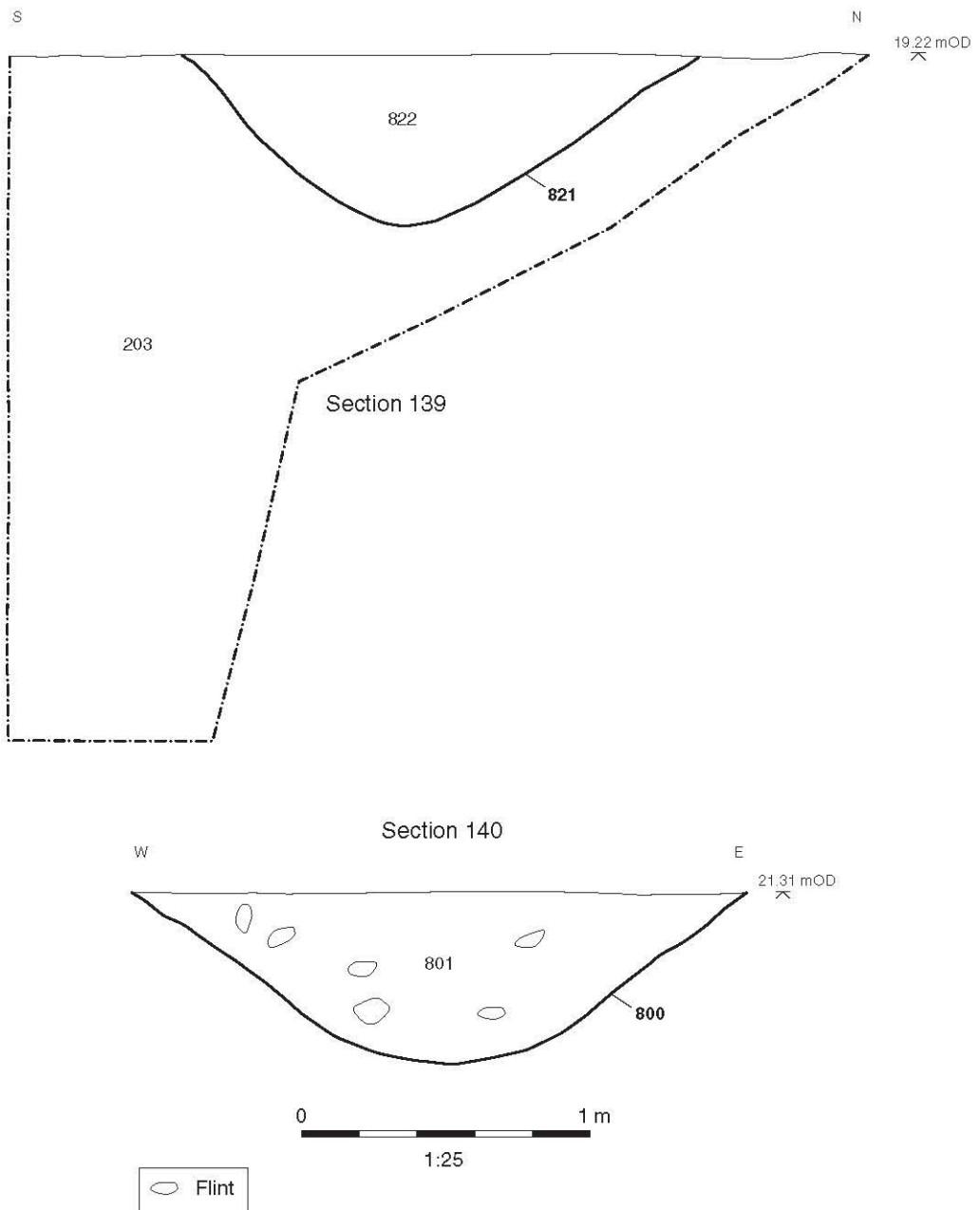
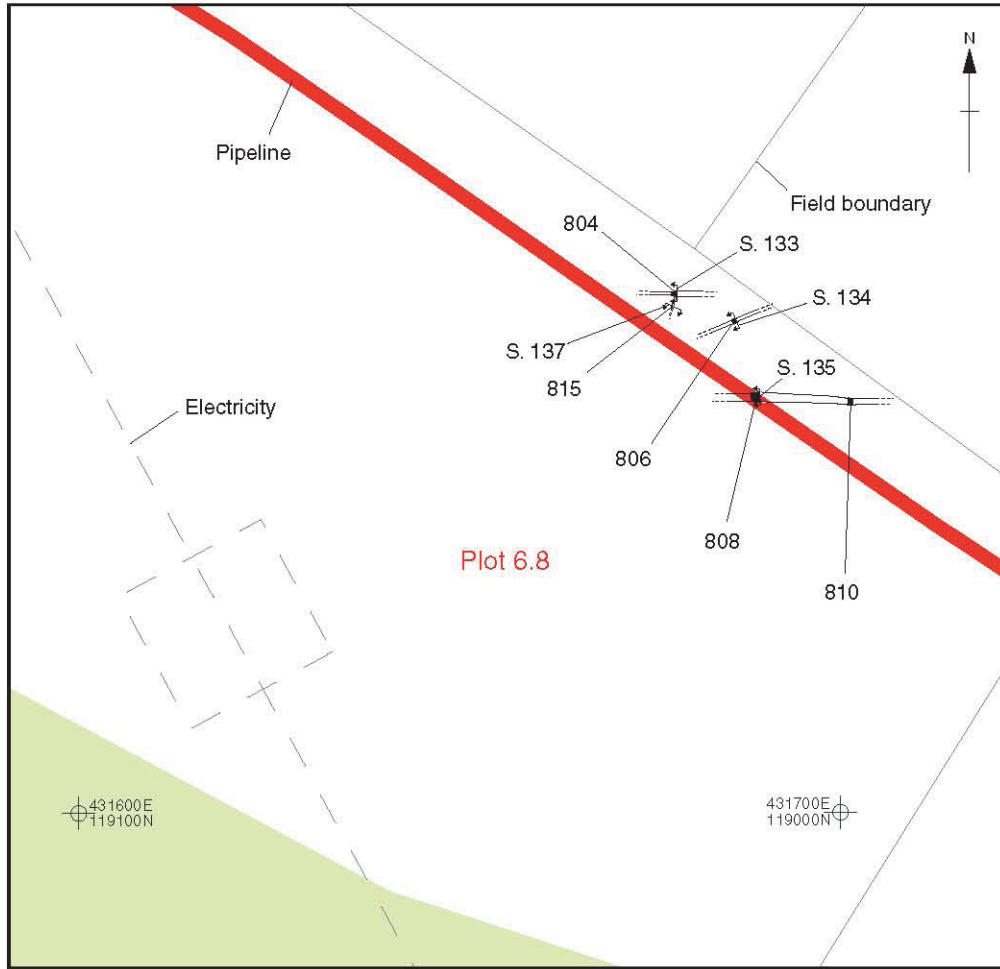


Figure 10: Field Plots 6.5 to 6.8, ditches 800 and 821



Scale 1:200

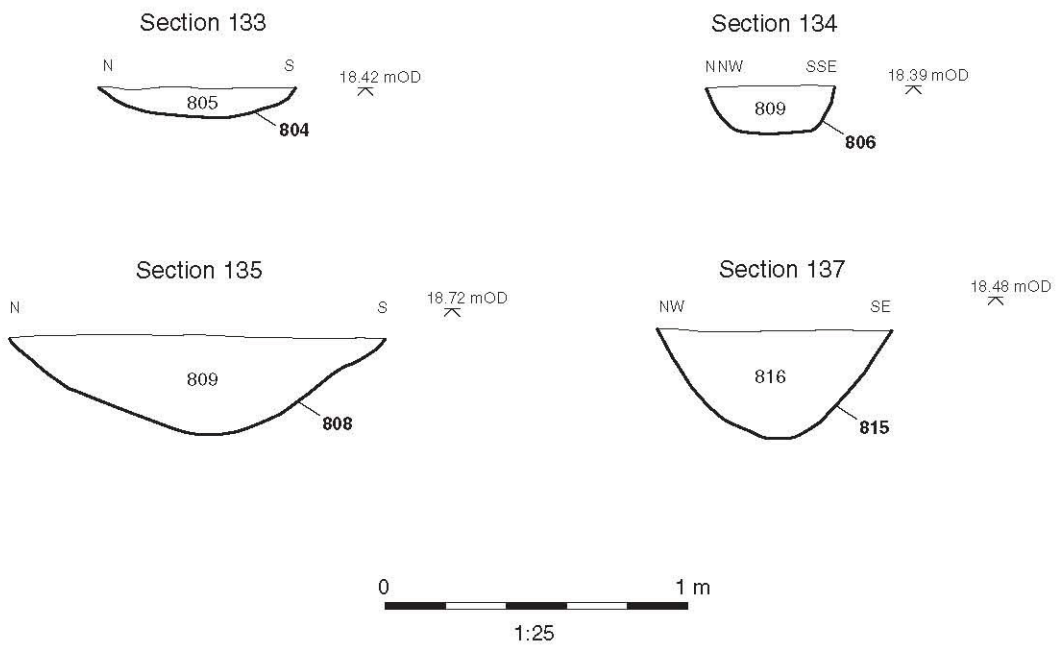
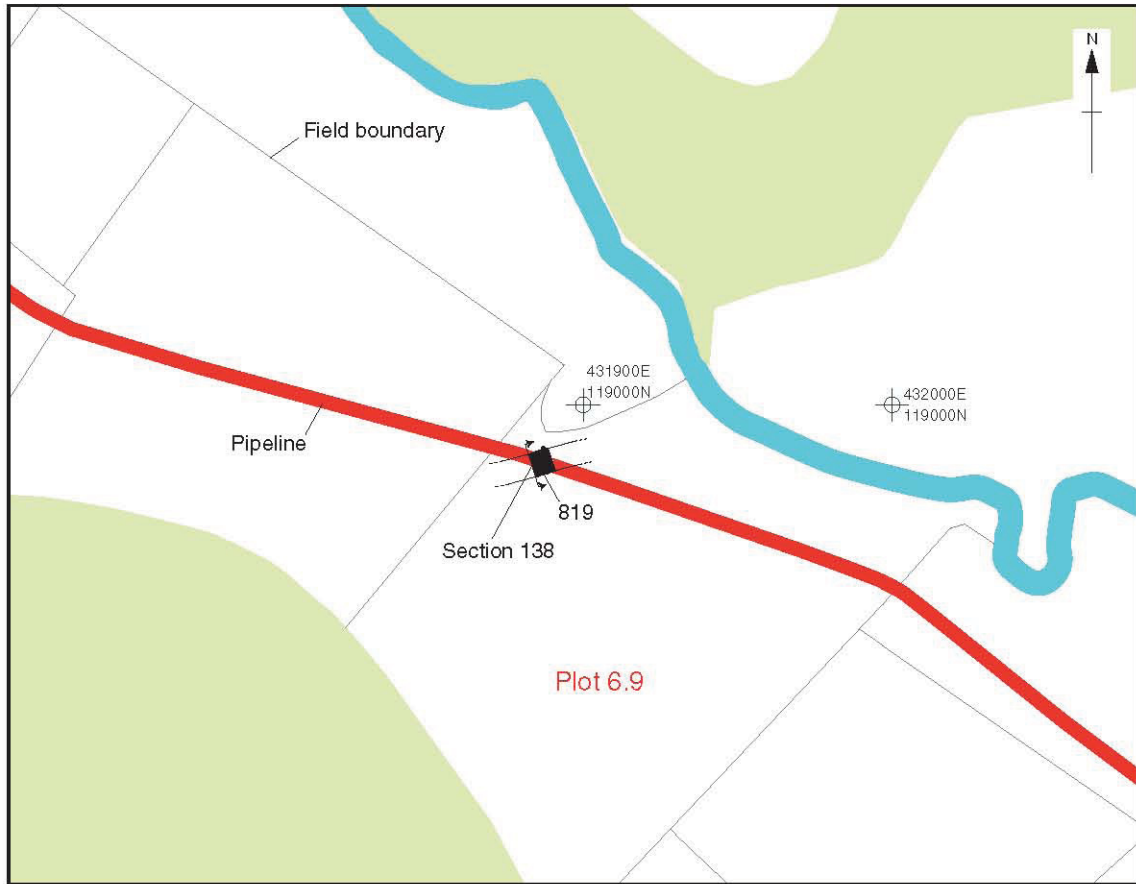


Figure 11: Plot 6.8, ditches 804, 806, 808, 810 and 815



Scale 1:500

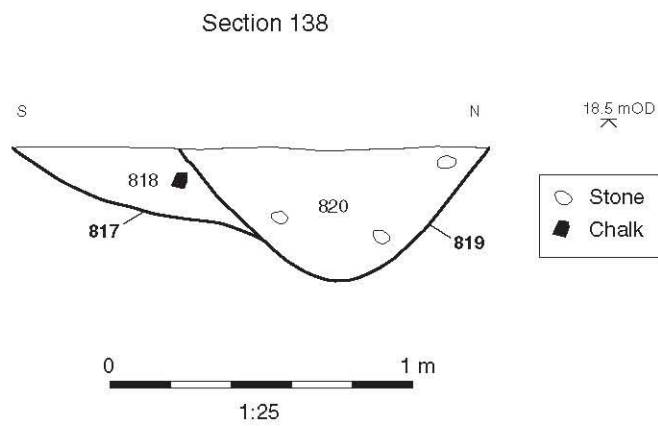
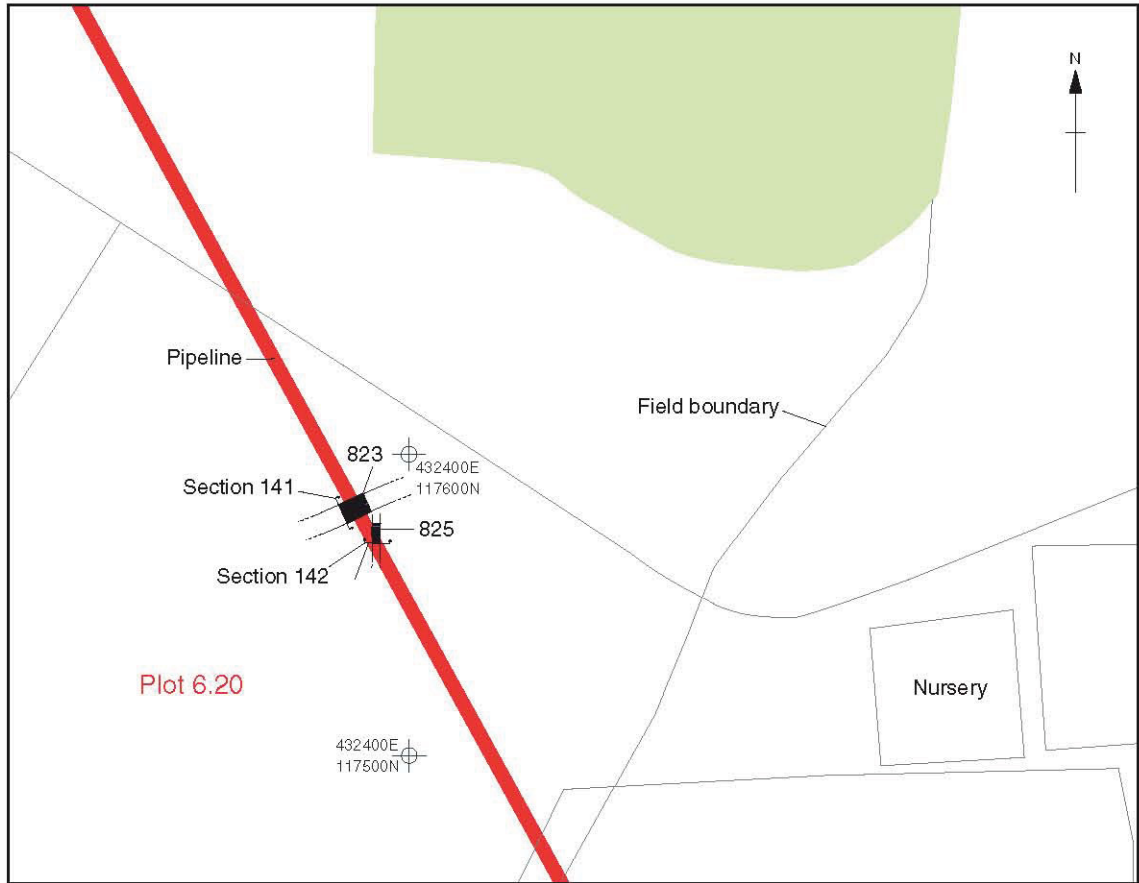


Figure 12: Field plot 6.9, ditches 817 and 819



Scale 1:500

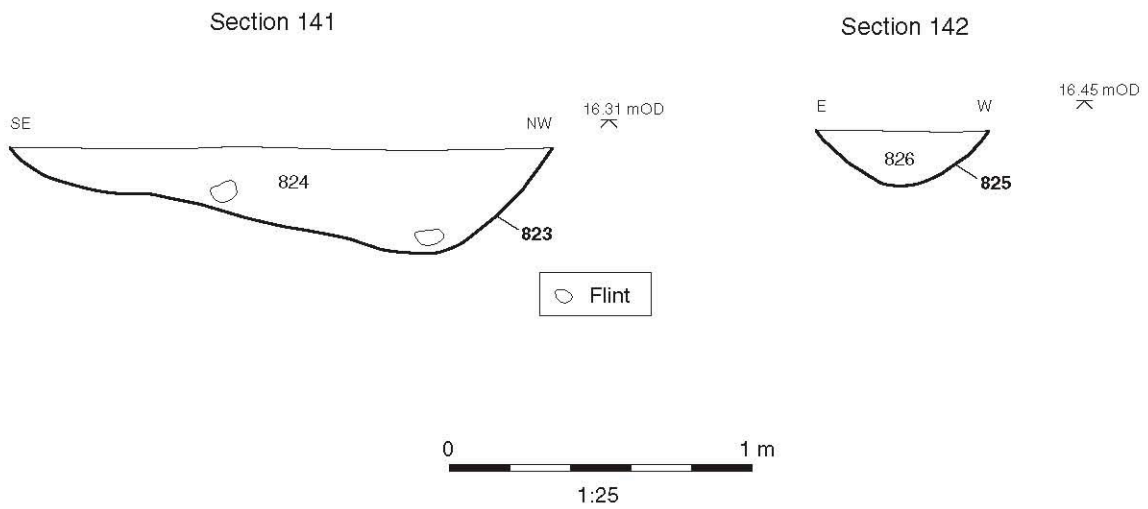
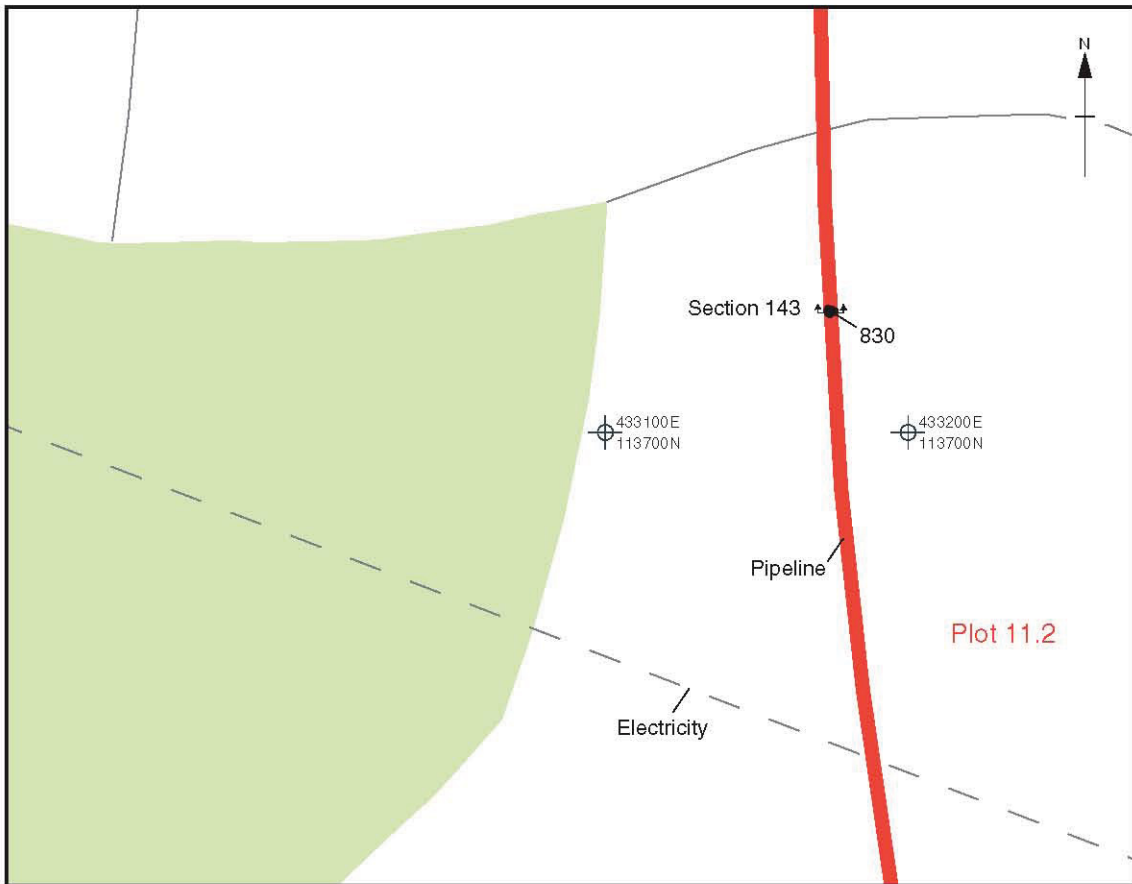
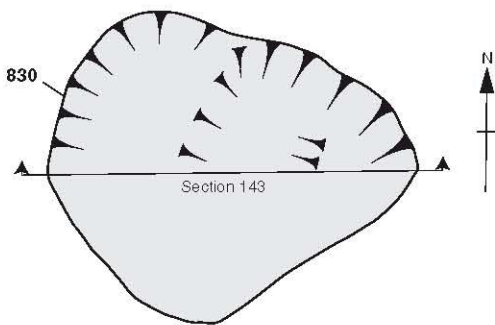


Figure 13: Field plot 6.20, ditches 823 and 825



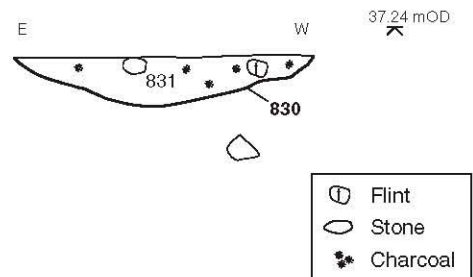
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Plan 510



0 1 m
1:20

Section 143

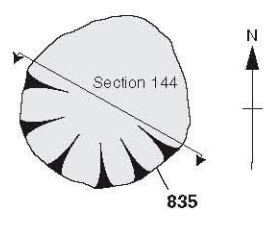


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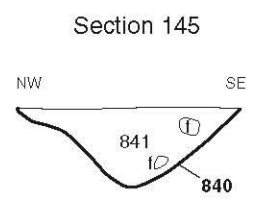
Figure 14: Field plot 11.12, pit 830



Scale 1:500



11.29 mOD



10.90 mOD

- ① Flint
- ② Stone



Figure 15: Field plot 12.7, pit 835 and gully 840



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