

**Park Farm Prehistoric Monument, Beaulieu,
New Forest National Park**

Archaeological Excavation Interim Report



BUARC

Protecting the past, supporting the future

**Park Farm Prehistoric Monument, Beaulieu,
New Forest National Park**

Archaeological Excavation Interim Report

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Executive Summary

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SUMMARY

BUARC has undertaken an archaeological excavation alongside and for New Forest National Park Authority (NFNPA) at Park Farm, located near Beaulieu in Hampshire. Over the course of a week in September 2018, BUARC and NFNPA staff along with a large number of volunteers explored the site of a circular cropmark, believed to be a ploughed out Bronze Age round barrow. A multi-phase prehistoric ring ditch feature was found, along with Bronze Age cremation deposits, however, the complexity and apparent longevity of the stratigraphic sequence suggests the site may be older than originally thought.

The evidence to date suggests, but does not definitively confirm, that the monument was a Neolithic hengiform feature potentially maintained and recognised as a place of ritual significance within the landscape, and ultimately chosen for use as a cremation cemetery in the Bronze Age period.

Despite the project yielding a large amount of information about the character and chronology of the monument, there are still many outstanding questions relating to its character, function and chronology that will be addressed through further fieldwork in due course.

Three cremation urns were recovered during the fieldwork and these could be only a sample of the total number that exists on the site. The urns will be micro-excavated within a laboratory environment and the results will be included in a forthcoming assessment report on the project results.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Bournemouth University's Archaeology Consultancy (BUARC) was appointed by New Forest National Park Authority (NFNPA) to coordinate the investigation of a circular monument, presumed to be a Bronze Age barrow, located at Park Farm near Beaulieu (the 'Site'). The monument presents as a distinct circular cropmark in aerial photography but there is no evidence of it upon the ground surface.

1.1.2 In respect of project aims documented in a NFNPA project scheme of investigation (NFNPA 2018A), a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by BUARC which proposed an evaluation style archaeological excavation strategy along with a geophysical survey of the surrounding area to place the monument within a wider landscape context (BUARC 2018).

1.1.3 Both the excavation and geophysical survey were largely undertaken by volunteers under the supervision of BUARC and NFNPA archaeologists during September 2018.

1.2 Scope of Document

1.2.1 This document presents an interim assessment of the project results and will be succeeded by a full assessment report that will provide a comprehensive description of the project findings, alongside an assessment of the artefacts, environmental samples and cremated remains and recommendations for further research and analyses.

1.2.2 As a minimum, additional information contained in the final assessment report will include:

- Full stratigraphic analysis and appended contextual information;
- Record of the micro-excavation of the three cremation deposits block lifted and recovered from the site;
- Assessment of the cremated remains represented in each urn, including degree of oxidation, dehydration, demographic data, minimum number of individuals and pathology data.
- Assessment of finds including the urn vessels;
- Assessment of environmental samples;
- Reconstruction of vessel sherds and illustration;
- Additional figures and plates;
- Research aim recommendations to be taken into consideration within future research proposals.

1.3 Site Description

1.3.1 The Site is located at NGR SZ 39580 97615, towards the north east corner of an approximately 9ha sized flat arable field, to the south of and accessed from St Leonards Cottages. The site is within the New Forest National Park and part of the Beaulieu Estate. Park Farm on and is currently managed by tenant farmer, Arthur Rolf.

1.4 Geology and Topography

1.4.1 In this location the underlying geology can be expected to be Quaternary period sand and gravel river terrace deposits (British Geological Survey 2011).

1.5 Archaeological Background

1.5.1 Park Farm is within the Beaulieu Estate which has been an entity since King John granted land to the Cistercian monks who founded Beaulieu Abbey in 1204.

1.5.2 Hampshire Historic Environment Record (HER) records the site as a probable barrow

(ref:63617) and one of over 400 similar features, preserved in varying states of condition within the New Forest. Other cropmarks in the vicinity of the site attest to further potential Bronze Age activity. A square shaped enclosure in an adjacent field was targeted by trial trenches in 2013 and appears to date to the Roman period or later (Bournemouth Archaeology 2013). Despite the investigation the function of this feature remains enigmatic. Before the investigation and based upon the form of the cropmarks it was suggested that the feature might be a Roman temple and until further evidence to the contrary is presented, this is still a valid interpretation.

- 1.5.3 During WW2 numerous parts of the New Forest, including land within the Beaulieu Estate, were requisitioned by the War office for various purposes. At this time farmland at Park Farm was converted to accommodate an advance landing ground, named 'Needs Oar Point'. As a defensive measure the airfield was equipped with a battery of anti-aircraft guns that were manned by the Royal Artillery. The battery was located in the field to the immediate east of the site although there is no above ground evidence of it as it was demolished by bulldozer at the end of the war. The battery site was investigated by trial trenches in 2013 at the same time as the square shaped enclosure and concluded that subterranean aspects of the facility are preserved in an excellent state of preservation (Bournemouth Archaeology 2013).
- 1.5.4 A magnetometer survey of the site was conducted in May 2018 by NFNPA volunteers and this identified a circular anomaly, roughly 18m in diameter which corresponds with cropmarks visible on modern aerial imagery (NFNPA 2018B). Historic mapping shows the barrow location bisected by a former field boundary and this feature can also be seen as a double ditched boundary in aerial imagery and the results of the geophysical survey.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1.1 This project was established to seek a better understanding of the potential barrow at Park Farm to inform wider research agenda relating to monuments of this type within the New Forest, with the secondary objective of providing a hands-on educational experience for volunteers engaged in NFNPA heritage programmes.
- 2.1.2 The general aims of the project as documented in the NFNPA project scheme of investigation (NFNPA 2018) were summarised in the project WSI (BUARC 2018) as follows:
- Confirm the presence of a barrow monument at Park Farm;
 - Provide training and instruction in archaeological excavation and survey to volunteers;
 - Produce an archaeological archive of the fieldwork undertaken;
 - Produce an archaeological report for dissemination of project results.

3 RESEARCH AGENDA

- 3.1.1 As there is a general corpus of information from archaeological excavation of barrows in the New Forest it was anticipated that this project would make significant contributions towards furthering the understanding of the local typology and classification of this type of monument (NFNPA, 2017).
- 3.1.2 The overarching aim of the project was to establish a greater understanding of the site in question which will contribute to 'a wider understanding of changing land-use in the New Forest' (NFNPA, 2017, p. 6).
- 3.1.3 It is envisaged that the results of this excavation will significantly contribute to a review of such monuments in the landscape, alongside results of the LiDAR surveys in understanding barrow groups, distributions, forms, finds, locations, and geologies, and provide information

to further gain interpretations of these monuments from a territorial and political perspective.

- 3.1.4 In respect of the type of monument, its current condition and location within an agricultural setting specific research aims for the excavation included:
- Investigating whether evidence of a buried ground surface can be seen within the soil profile enclosed within the ring ditch, where a mound would have formerly existed and if present, what palaeoenvironmental information can be learned from these deposits,?
 - Investigating the character of the ring ditch, whether it is a multi-phase feature and if it is consistent or variable along its length?
 - Looking for evidence of a primary, central burial to establish whether it is threatened by modern agricultural practices.

4 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

- 4.1.1 Prior to the project commencing an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> was initiated by the Bournemouth Archaeology and key fields completed on Details, Location, and Creators forms.
- 4.1.2 The project was carried out in accordance with a WSI Which was circulated between and agreed by key stakeholders prior to the start of the project (BUARC 2018). The fieldwork aspect of the project involved archaeological excavation and geophysics, both of which were largely undertaken by NFNPA volunteers supervised by BUARC and NFNPA staff. The excavation strategy was devised to get the most amount of information using available resources within the allotted timescale (1 week).
- 4.1.3 Removal of overburden was carried out by a mechanical excavator and monitored under the supervision of BUARC staff. The topsoil and subsoil was removed to the level of an archaeological horizon where features could be kind of defined in plan and it was apparent further reduction could impact upon significant finds (cremation urn deposits).
- 4.1.4 The configuration of the excavation area was dictated by the circular shape of the monument and anticipated nature of the buried archaeological deposits. The cropmark and geophysical survey data was used to determine the centre of the monument, which was then divided into a grid of four squares. The NW and SE opposing squares were then stripped by mechanical excavator to provide running profiles across the monument on N-S and E-W axes. This was important because an aim of the project was to investigate whether any mound material had been preserved within the soil profile within the area enclosed by the ring ditch.
- 4.1.5 Records were made using BUARC's *pro forma* recording system and the archive includes scale drawings on polyester-based drawing film and a full digital photographic record.
- 4.1.6 The site was surveyed using total station and GPS survey apparatus with an accuracy of $\pm 3\text{mm}$ over 25m.
- 4.1.7 The fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (CIfA, 2014) and Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (Historic England, 2015).

5 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY METHODOLOGY

5.1 Technical Description

- 5.1.1 Fluxgate gradiometer systems detect changes in a local magnetic field by measuring the gradient (difference) between two magnetometers spaced at least 0.5m apart vertically, of which the upper magnetometer serves to reduce the impact of any changes in or effects from

the Earth's magnetic field. In many cases, archaeological features are only slightly more magnetic than the surrounding soil and their interpretation can be hindered by noise in the dataset. While magnetic techniques detect notable differences in the magnetic properties of a subsurface material, any modern ferrous objects near the survey area can interfere with results by introducing noise to the data.

5.1.2 Soil chemistry, the condition of the target object, ferrous objects, rubble, and the presence of subsurface obstacles such as tree roots, animal activity, and large stones, all affect data quality in geophysical surveys. As such, the data presented within this report are only representative of the ground conditions at the time of survey, data quality may change under various ground conditions.

5.1.3 For an object to be detected, it must differ from the surrounding material. During survey, the operator has control over the traverse spacing and sampling interval to acquire high-resolution data. The parameters for this survey follow or exceed Historic England's (formerly English Heritage) geophysical survey guidelines (David et al. 2008). Under optimal conditions, magnetic techniques are likely to detect a broad range of features including areas of burning, areas of industrial activity, geomorphological changes, structures (or their foundations), and ditches.

5.2 Survey Methodology

5.2.1 Magnetic surveys were conducted with a Bartington Grad601-2 dual fluxgate gradiometer. The area was divided into 20m x 20m reference grids and surveyed in a zig-zag traverse pattern using a 0.5m traverse interval and 0.25m sampling interval. The grid points were located using an RTK Leica Viva GPS with 0.03m accuracy.

5.3 Data Processing

5.3.1 Magnetometry data were processed using TerraSurveyor™ and presented using AutoCAD™ software. Raw data (presented in Figure 7) are displayed to ± 3 standard deviations. Corrected data (presented in Figure 8) were de-staggered and displayed with a zero mean traverse function and display clipped to ± 3 standard deviations. Processed data were interpolated to match the X and Y axes, for a 0.25m x 0.25m survey resolution, and display clipped to ± 3 nT. The XY trace plot (presented in Figure 9) reflects corrected data displayed to ± 3 standard deviations.

6 RESULTS

6.1 Summary

6.1.1 The shape of the excavation area was designed to investigate a positive response identified through the geophysical survey located centrally within the monument and to permit exaction of the apparent ring ditch in four, roughly equidistant locations along its length. A plan of the excavation area is shown on Figure 2. Prior to excavation the central geophysical response was interpreted as potentially representing a central burial at the centre of the monument or secondary disturbance from antiquarian investigations.

6.1.2 The soil overburden, removed by mechanical excavator comprised a 0.25-0.3m deep topsoil over an intermittent and variable subsoil up to 0.15m deep. The surface of the underlying geology comprised of sand and gravels, with silt patches and considerable variation in colour and composition at the surface.

6.1.3 Stripping was undertaken by mechanical excavator and in accordance with the project WSI (BUARC 2018). Two opposing quadrants centred on the middle of the barrow were stripped to provide running sections through the entire monument on N-S and E-W axis.

6.1.4 The final assessment report will provide a detailed account of the recorded contexts, how they relate to each other across the excavated areas and a comparison of the soil colours

and compositions to allow a degree of certainty in the cross referencing of the layers across the sections in accordance with the stratigraphic matrices.

Ring ditches

- 6.1.5 Once cleaned and defined in plan the excavation of the ring ditch focussed on four areas situated on the north, east, south and west sides of the monument (Figure 2). In each instance two chronologically separate ditch cuts were identified, the earliest cut (Phase 1) was succeeded by a larger cut (Phase 2), which was on a slightly different alignment and partially truncated the outer edge of the Phase 1 ditch. The four ring ditch sections are located on Figure 3 and shown in greater in Sections 1-4 on Figure 4 and Plates 1-4. Each section demonstrates a complex and unique depositional sequence, although there were similarities and some apparent common depositional events were recorded. Further assessment of these will be carried out for the final assessment report.
- 6.1.6 During the excavation no evidence of associated bank or mound material was identified. This is potentially due to the shallow nature of the topsoil layers and the probability of truncation and disturbance from agricultural activity.

6.2 Phase 1 enclosure ditch

- 6.2.1 The earliest phase of ring ditch identified during the excavation was recorded using the feature numbers 122, 123, 136 and 137. The ditch cut was a consistent depth of approximately 0.9m, measuring approximately 2m in width, however it was only preserved up to a width 1.8m as its outer side had been truncated to a varying degree by the Phase 2 ditch. The earliest deposits, which are interpreted as representing gradual silting, were localised relating to initial erosion and stabilization of its sides shortly after it was constructed. In three of the four sections where the ditch was excavated a series of layers clearly indicated that a process of gradual silting up had occurred (Sections 1, 3 & 4). For example these are represented in Section 1 as 188, 191 and 194. In contrast towards the south side of the monument (Section 2, Plate 2) the Phase 1 ditch is less clear probably as a result of the level of truncation of the Phase 2 ditch.
- 6.2.2 Due to truncation of the Phase 2 ditch it is difficult to determine from what direction the fills entered the open Phase 1 ditch, however Section 1 (Figure 3) indicates that the material was eroding in to the open feature from both inside and outside the enclosed area.
- 6.2.3 In one location, on the north side of the monument (Section 1, Plate 1) an apparent re-cut of the ditch seemed to have been carried out (190), suggesting that a deliberate reinstatement may have been undertaken in this location but apparently not elsewhere. Further intervention would be useful here to investigate if there is further evidence for such activity.
- 6.2.4 While the truncation from the Phase 2 ditch masks the clarity of the upper fills sequence of the Phase 1 ditch the evidence from Section 1 and 4 in particular and less clearly in Section 4, that the Phase 1 ditch would have been completely infilled prior to the excavation of the Phase 2 ditch.
- 6.2.5 While the artefact assemblage associated with Phase 1 is small there is evidence to suggest that Phase 1 is associated with Neolithic activity as a small flint blade and a possible partial projectile point both display characteristics of Neolithic knapping technology. Further assessment of these artefacts will be provided in the assessment report.

6.3 Phase 2 enclosure ditch

- 6.3.1 The second and final phase of the ring ditch was recorded with the feature numbers 104, 105, 106 and 107. This ring ditch would have been much larger than the Phase 1 feature it replaced, measuring up to 1.48m deep and 3.3m wide, excavated on a slightly different alignment over the outer edge of the earlier feature.

- 6.3.2 This redesign of the feature would have required a significant investment in time and labour, however it is interesting to note that this action would have increased the diameter of the interior of the monument by only a few meters.
- 6.3.3 In each of the locations where the ditch was investigated the lower fills comprised of 'clean' gravels, which may have eroded from the sides of the newly excavated ditch or from an adjacent mound or bank of material from the initial ditch excavation. These primary layers appear to be biased along the outside edge of the cut (Figure 3), for example (129) in Section 2, (145) in Section 3, and (165) in Section 4, however this relationship is not consistent and not represented in Section 1. Moreover the potential for recuts and periodic cleaning out of the ditch appears to be high given the lack of consistency in the fills sequence.
- 6.3.4 The orientation of the secondary layers within the ditch shows a series of 'tip lines' which are not consistent with being deposited within the ditch from a single direction and show an overlapping sequence of fills from both inside and outside the enclosed area. Section 1 reveals a series of layers entering the ditch from inside [ie. (181) and (184)] and outside the monument [ie. (125) and (182)] and this relationship is paralleled in each of the four areas investigated.
- 6.3.5 This overlapping sequence renders it difficult to decipher the origin of the fill material and from what direction it entered the ditch, and as such further investigations in to the stratigraphic sequence will be undertaken as part of the final assessment report and will inform the future direction of research questions in any future invasive investigations of the monument.
- 6.3.6 Further inactivity and gradual filling up of the uppermost part of the ditch means it would have been a very subtle earthwork, not much deeper than the surrounding ground surface when at least part of it was selected for use as a cremation cemetery, currently interpreted as dating to Bronze Age funerary activity.
- 6.4 Phase 3 cremation cemetery**
- 6.4.1 A total of four urned cremation deposits and an apparent cremation related deposit were found in a cluster on the east side of the monument (Figure 2, Plate 5). Initial assessment of these vessels and the burial tradition they represent suggest a Bronze Age date however further assessment of the vessels and analyses of their remains will provide comprehensive dating of this phase of activity.
- 6.4.2 No discernible 'grave' cuts for the urned deposits were identified in plan or in section and it is reasonable to assume the cuts were of a similar size to the vessels placed within them.
- 6.4.3 Three urns and their contents were block lifted and the material excavated from around them, to facilitate their lifting, was fully bulk sampled. The fourth urn (152) was coincidentally located on the alignment of one of the main ring ditch sections (Section 4, Figure 3). This one was recorded in situ and remains on site.
- 6.4.4 The three recovered urns will be micro-excavated within a laboratory environment and the results presented in the forthcoming assessment report. Each presumed cremation deposit comprised similar dark soil with visible fragment burnt bone. The associated vessels were all different, however. Deposit 111 was contained within a large inverted urn along with a second smaller vessel. Deposit 114, was enclosed within two inverted partial pots of identical form and deposit 117 appeared to be contained within a single inverted cooking type pot.
- 6.5 Other prehistoric features**
- 6.5.1 The only other prehistoric feature identified within the trench, 153, was found on the outer edge of the second phase of the ring ditch on the west side of the monument (Plate 6). The feature wasn't fully exposed in plan and it was not confirmed whether it was a pit or the terminus of another phase of the ring ditch that wasn't identified elsewhere.

6.6 Field boundary ditches

- 6.6.1 Two parallel ditches, 108 and 109, were identified in the anticipated location of a modern field boundary which had previously been recorded in cartographic sources and identified through the geophysical survey. Both ditches were sample excavated and proved to have very similar characteristics, suggesting they were contemporaneous.
- 6.6.2 The current farmer removed a wire fence and vegetation along the alignment of these ditches in 2007, which probably replaced the earlier ditches investigated here.

6.7 Geophysical Survey

- 6.7.1 The geophysical survey comprised a magnetometer survey across the area of the investigation, the extent of which was limited by the number of volunteers who took part (Figure 4). The monument is clearly visible within the geophysical data and is represented as a circular positive magnetic response (Figure 5), a central positive response interpreted as a central burial or antiquarian disturbance, the NE/SW aligned ditches through the monument and numerous dipolar responses from isolated ferrous materials.
- 6.7.2 The western sector of the survey area contains a number of irregular, linear positive magnetic responses which have been interpreted as representing palaeochannels which are also visible on aerial imagery.
- 6.7.3 Other responses of archaeological potential are shown on Figure 6 and include;
- a positive circular response in the northwest corner of the survey area which potentially corresponds to a similar circular monument;
 - isolated circular positive responses throughout the survey area which are morphologically similar to pit-like features;
 - a positive linear and rectangular response in the northeast corner of the survey area.

7 THE FINDS

7.1 Summary

- 7.1.1 The archive includes assemblages of metalwork, recovered using a detector from the topsoil in advance of the trench being opened. The flint and pottery assemblages were mostly derived from stratified deposits excavated by hand features although some finds were recovered from the spoil heaps.

7.2 Flint

- 7.2.1 A small collection of late prehistoric flint debitage was recovered from the overburden deposits, removed using the mechanical excavator. Two significant flints were recovered from deposits within Phase 1 of the ring ditch, a blade and a possible partial projectile point both display characteristics of Neolithic knapping technology. A full assessment of these will be included in the final assessment report.

7.3 Pottery

- 7.3.1 The prehistoric pottery, with the exception of a few sherds from the upper ring ditch fills, came from the four apparent cremation urns, three of which were block lifted and form part of the project archive. This pottery along with any additional recovered from the bulk environmental samples will be re-associated with the respective urns where possible when they are processed and micro-excavated at a later stage of the post excavation process.
- 7.3.2 Post medieval pottery from the fill of ditch 108 provides a date for this feature and therefore, ditch 109, by association.

- 7.3.3 A full assessment of the pottery assemblage will be included in the final assessment report.

7.4 Metalwork

- 7.4.1 The metalwork assemblage comprises a selection of modern ferrous, copper and lead objects and some of these have been identified as shrapnel from rounds fired by the anti-aircraft gun emplacement that occupied an adjacent field for a period of time during World War 2.

8 DISCUSSION

- 8.1.1 It can be stated with a high degree of confidence that the overall aims and objectives of the project have been met and the methodology employed during the fieldwork was appropriate to address the initial set of research questions proposed in the WSI.
- 8.1.2 The initial project results summarised in this interim statement have contributed to understanding the chronology and character of the monument, although contrary to the expected outcome, at this stage it is not possible to confirm that the monument represents the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow. The evidence recorded during the project presents a much more complex series of phases potentially spanning thousands of years originating in the Neolithic period with the initial enclosure ditch with the final deposition of the cremation urns in the Bronze Age period, however it is anticipated that the further assessment, analyses and radiocarbon dating projected for completion in the final assessment report will shed more light on these phases and potential sub-phases.
- 8.1.3 It is interesting to note that there is an absence of evidence for a central burial or any definite mound material within the area enclosed by the ring ditch and that this should prompt a re-assessment of the interpretation of the monument as more than a single phase feature. A Bronze Age phase of activity has, however, been confirmed at the latter end of the stratigraphic sequence, represented by the cremation deposits interned in the upper fills of the back filled Phase 2 ring ditch. This suggests that the monument was significantly older, potentially constructed as a hengiform monument during the Neolithic period but still visible and potentially recognised as a place of importance within the landscape during the Bronze Age period when it was chosen for use as a cremation cemetery. It is therefore not impossible that a barrow monument did, in fact, exist.
- 8.1.4 The further assessment and analyses of the findings from this project which will be included in the final assessment report for the project will form an interesting parallel to the recent finds made at Heatherstone Grange in Bransgore, where up to four Middle Bronze Age barrow ring ditches, cremation urns and evidence of a timber circle were identified in 2015 (Cotswold Archaeology 2017). Further research will also be carried out in an attempt to draw comparisons across similar sites dating to the phases identified at Park Farm.
- 8.1.5 If further investigations are to be carried out on the site in the future a more detailed picture of the stratigraphy and phases of use could be determined, building on the evidence of this excavation and would allow for a greater degree of certainty over the use and significance of the monument within the landscape. The final assessment report will detail recommendations and potential areas for further assessment within future excavations in line with a set of research questions that will aim to deliver definitive answers on the exact nature, extent and significance of the Park Farm monument.

9 COPYRIGHT

- 9.1.1 Bournemouth University shall retain full copyright of any report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved, excepting that it hereby provides a licence to New Forest National Park Authority and Hampshire County AHBR for the use of the report in

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- 9.1.2 Bournemouth University reports deposited with New Forest National Park Authority and Hampshire County AHBR may be photocopied for development control, planning, conservation and educational purposes without recourse to the originator.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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PLATES



Plate 1 – Ring Ditch cuts 104 (left) and 123 (right), facing E. Scale = 2m.



Plate 2 – Ring ditch cuts 106 (left) and 122 (right), facing W. Scale = 2m.



Plate 3 – Ring ditch cuts 136 (left) and 107 (right), facing S. Scale = 2m.



Plate 4 – Ring ditch cuts 137 (left) and 105 (right), facing N. Scale = 2m.



Plate 5 – Cremation related deposit 120 (foreground, left), and cremation urn deposits 117 (foreground, right), 111 (background, left) and 114 (background, right), facing N. Scale = 2x1m.



Plate 6 – N facing section through feature 153, facing S. Scale = 1m.



Plate 7 – NE facing section through ditch 108, facing SW. Scale = 1m.

New Forest
National Park

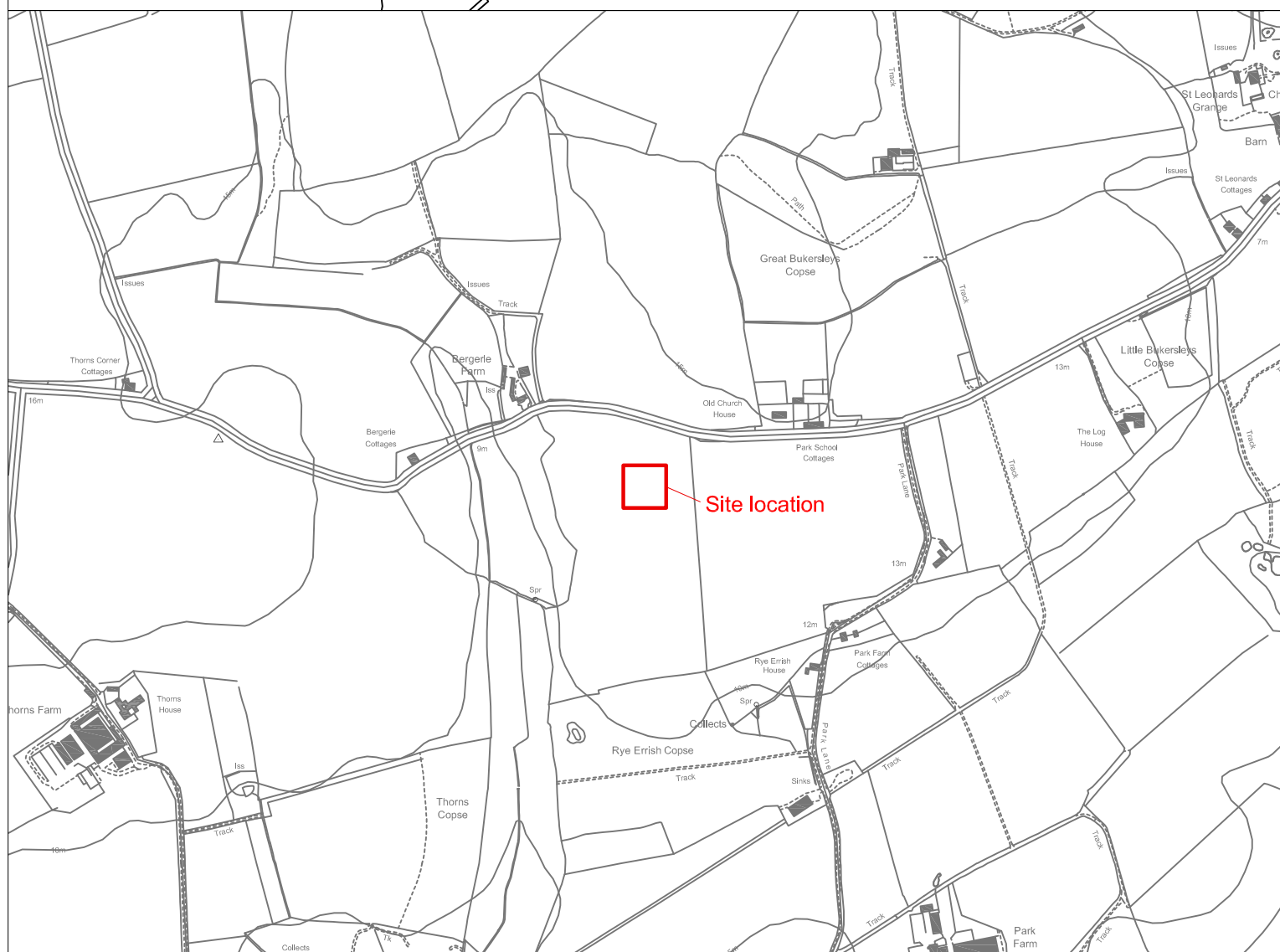
Beaulieu

Lymington

Site location

Isle of Wight

0 5km



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Key



Title

Figure 1 - Site location

Compiled by

JM

Issued by

JM

Site

Park Farm, Beaulieu, New Forest

Scale

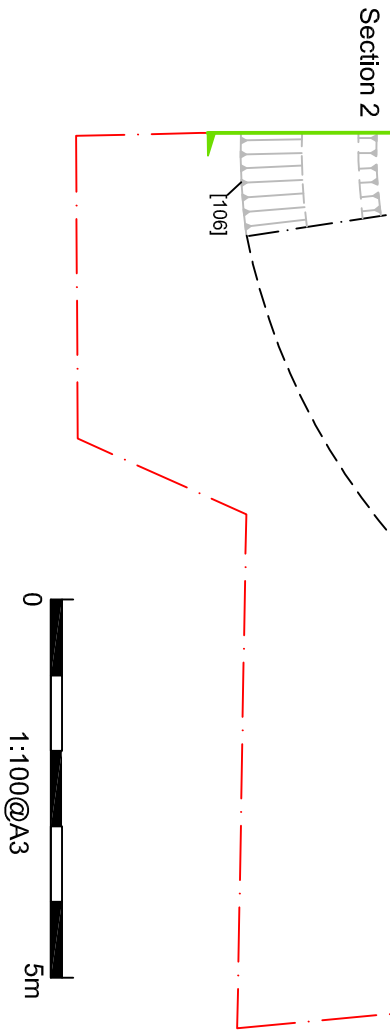
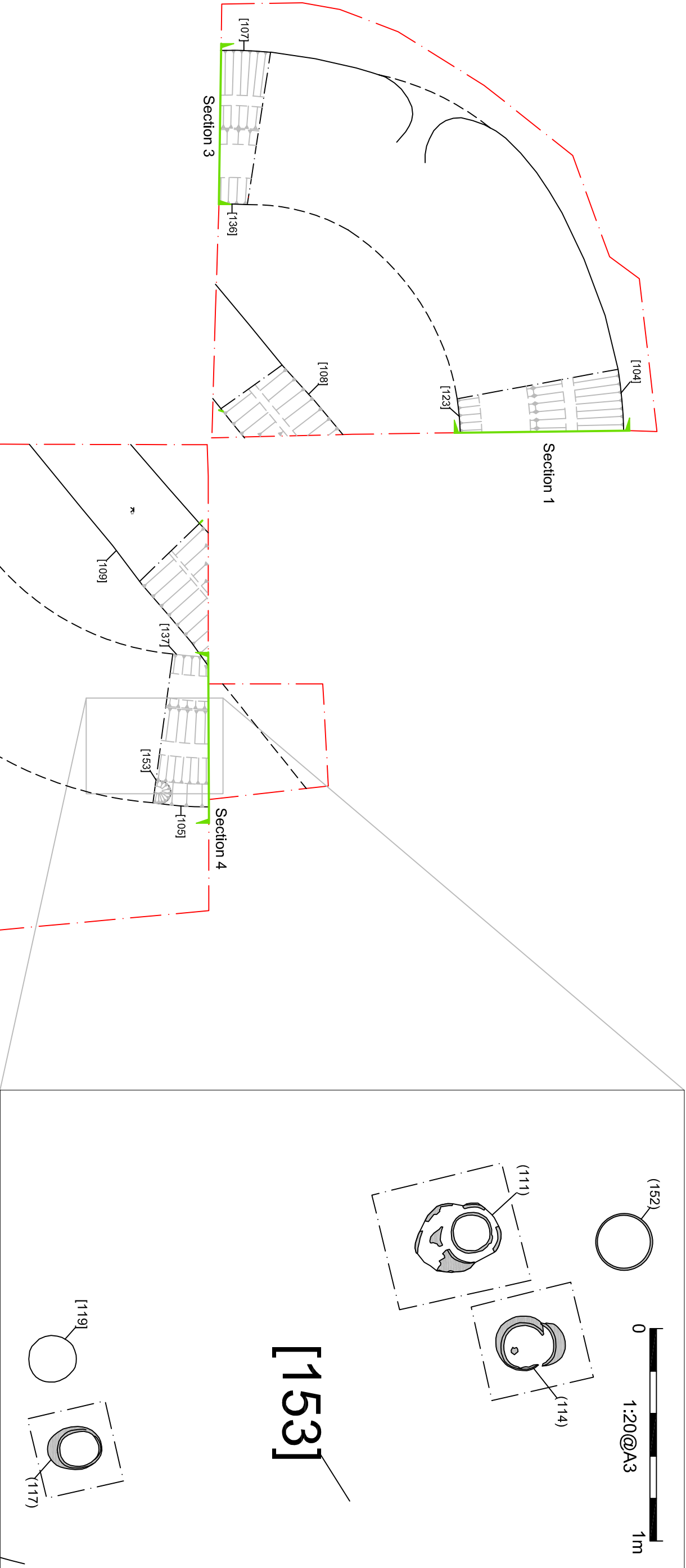
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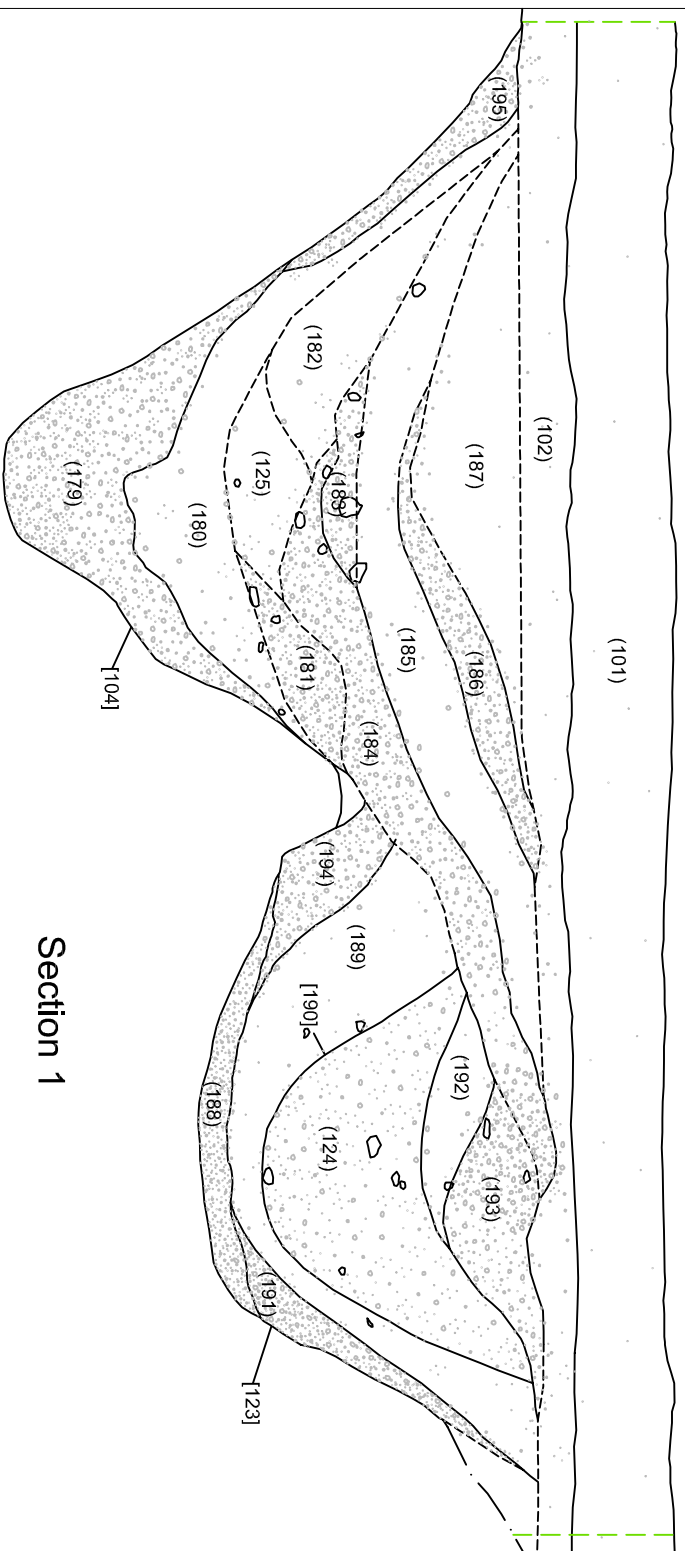
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Project

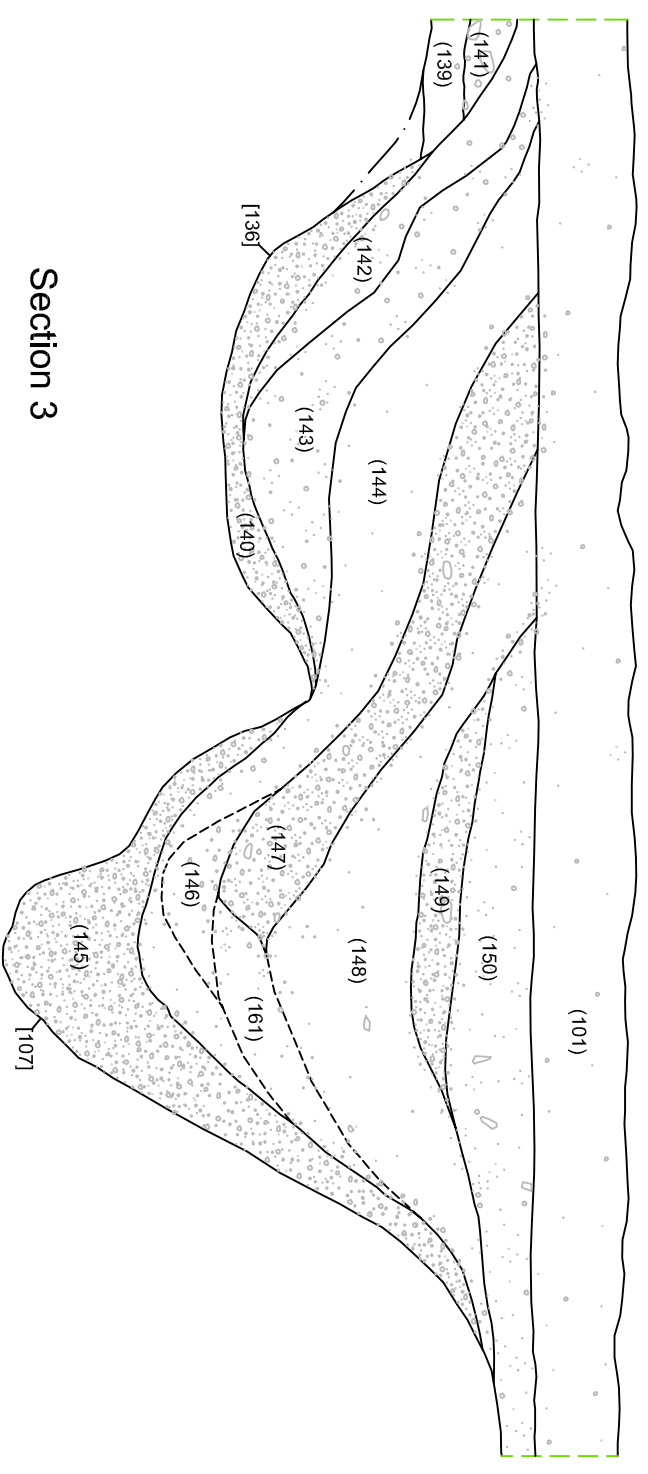
Excavation



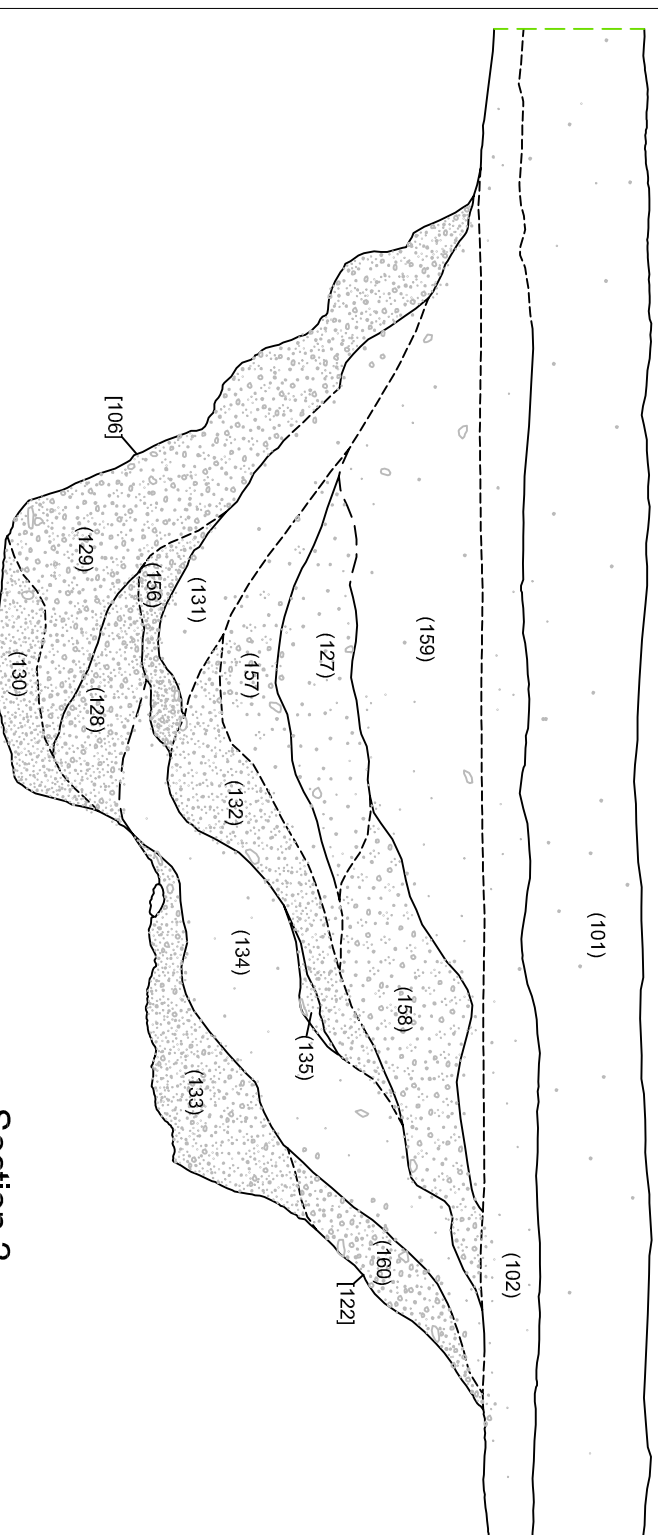
 Bournemouth Archaeology Christchurch House Talbot Campus Fern Barrow Poole, Dorset BH12 5BB Tel: +44 (0)1202 965295 Fax: +44 (0)1202 965255 Email: heritage@bournemouth.ac.uk	Key		Compiled by		Title	
			JM		Figure 2 - Trench plan	
			Issued by			
			JM			
	Scale	Date	Site		Project	
			Park Farm			
	1:100/1:20@A3	28.11.18	Excavation			



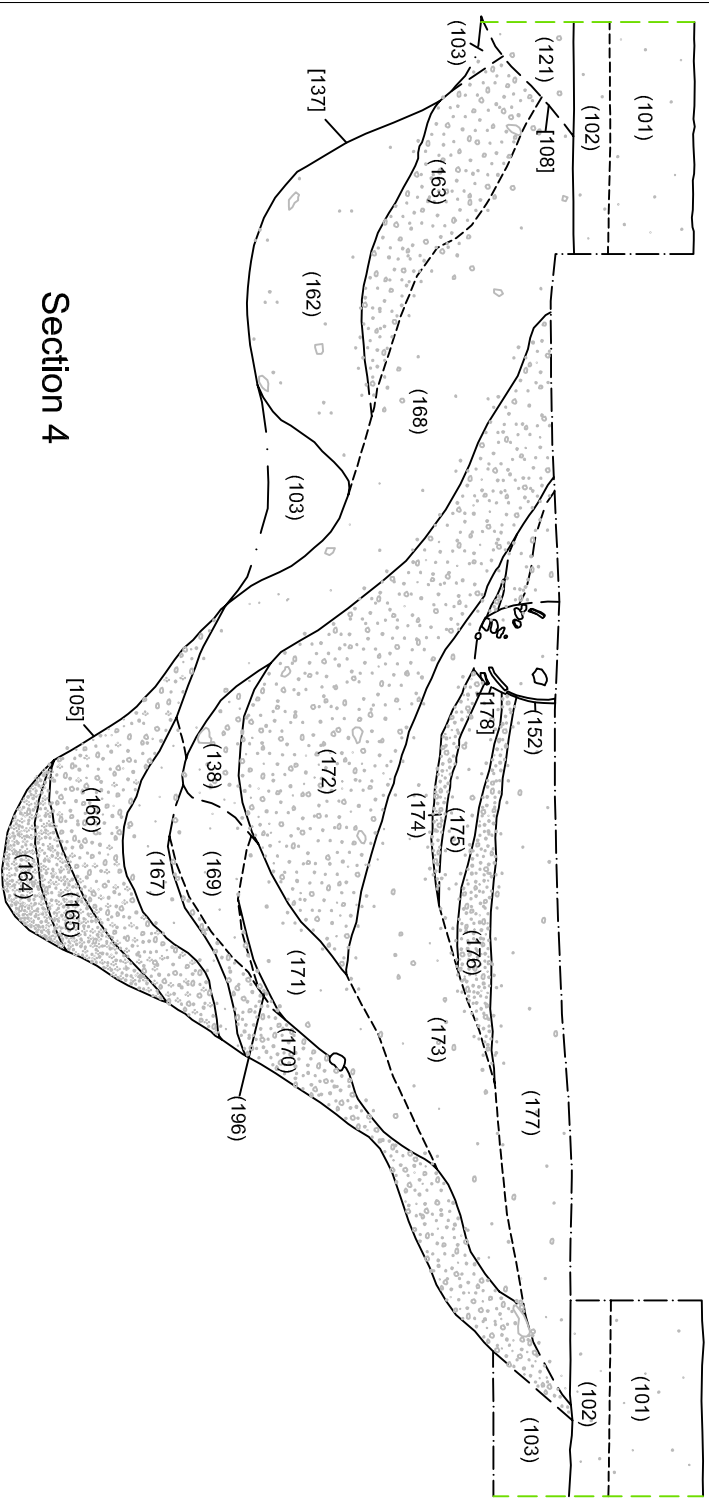
Section 1





Section 3

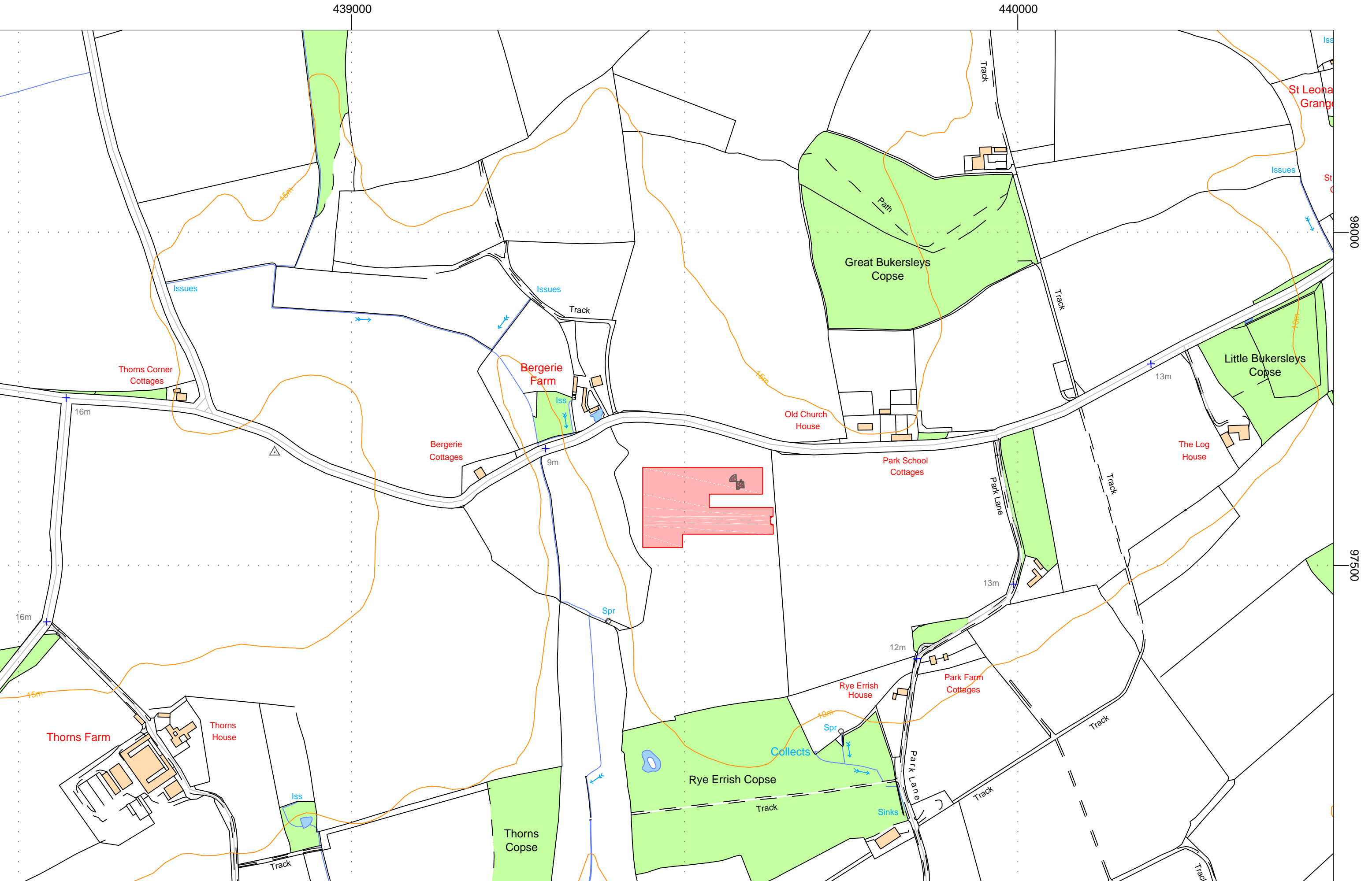


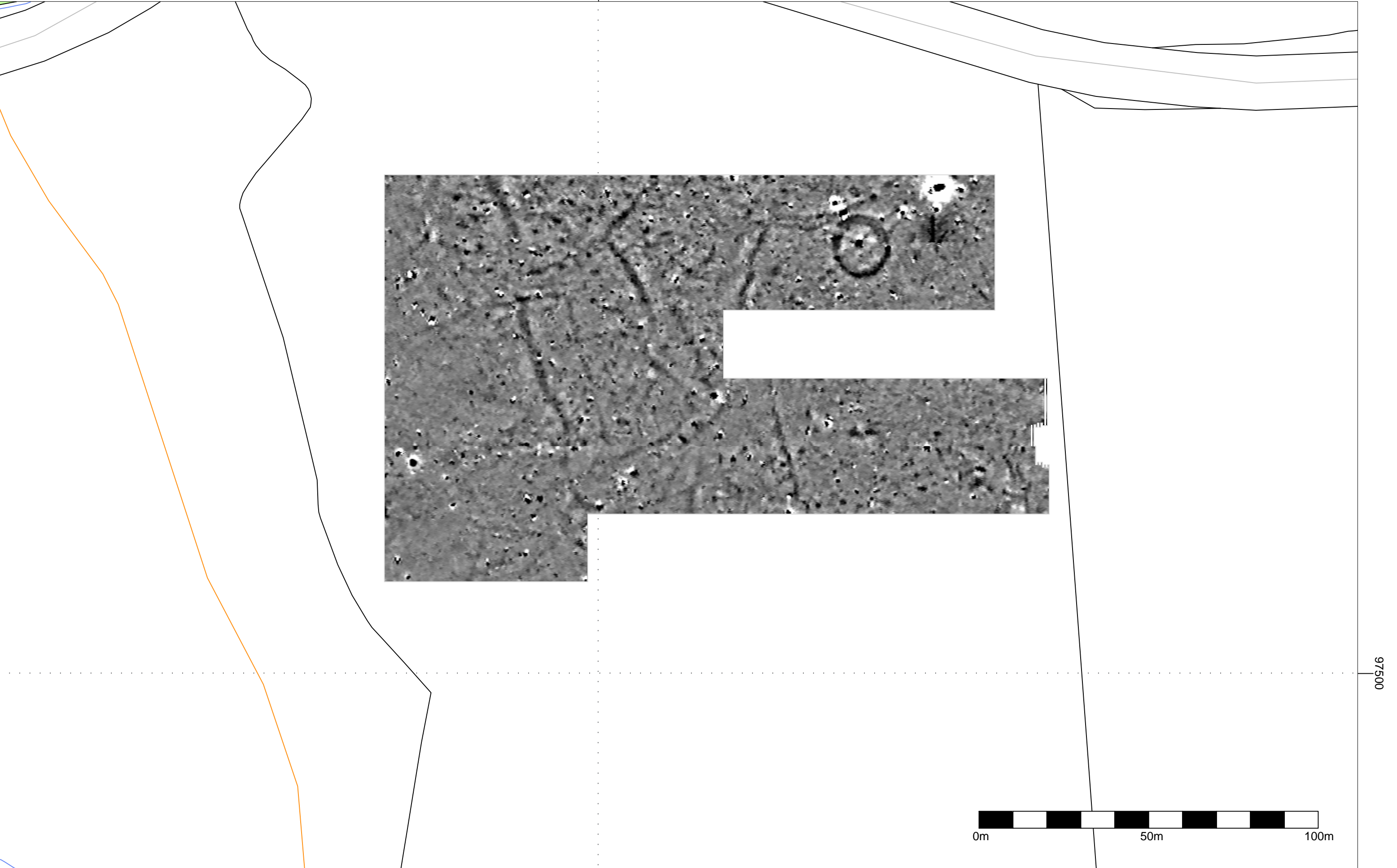
Section 2



Section 4

 <p>Bournemouth University Bournemouth Archaeology Christchurch House Talbot Campus Farm Barrow Poole, Dorset BH12 5BB Tel: +44 (0)1202 965295 Fax: +44 (0)1202 965255 Email: heritage@bournemouth.ac.uk</p>	Key				<p>Title</p> <p>Figure 3 - Ring Ditch Sections</p>
		<p>Compiled by</p> <p>JM</p>	<p>Issued by</p> <p>JM</p>	<p>Site</p> <p>Park Farm</p>	
	<p>Scale</p> <p>1:20@A3</p>	<p>Date</p> <p>28.11.18</p>	<p>Project</p> <p>Excavation</p>		





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