

## 6.39 Test Pit 41 'Burley Manor'

6.39.1 Burley Manor house is a Grade II listed building dating to the mid-19th century. The manor house, now a hotel, is located off Ringwood Road. The test pit was located in an area of flat grass lawn surrounded on two sides by the garden wall and outdoor seating area. The test pit was dug in spits (numbered 1-4 from top to base) to a depth of 50-60cm. The spit descriptions in Table 34, below are taken from the record booklet.

Spit no.	Depth (cm from surface)	Description
1	0 – 12-14	Dark brown clayey silt with stone inclusions.
2	12-14 – 21-26	Dark brown clayey silt with stone and charcoal inclusions. Contains black plastic containing rubble uncovered.
3	21-26 – 32-37	Dark brown clayey silt with stone inclusions. Contains black plastic containing rubble.
4	32-37 – 50-60	Dark brown clayey silt with stone inclusions. Contains black plastic containing rubble.

Table 34: Test Pit 41 spit descriptions.

6.39.2 The records suggest a single modern mixed topsoil and rubble deposit containing plastic, spanning all of the spits. After the plastic sheeting and rubble deposit had been removed, the deposit was 50-60cm deep. Unfortunately, despite the potential of this test pit to uncover something of interest, these deposit solely related to modern use of the land and successive reconfiguration of the garden.



Plate 32 – De-turfing for test pit 41.

## 6.40 Test Pit 42 'Stock's Farm'

6.40.1 Stock's farmhouse is a Grade II listed building dating to the mid-18th century. The test pit was located in an area of lawn to the rear of Stocks House. The test pit was dug in spits (numbered 1-8 from top to base) to a maximum depth of 70cm. The spit descriptions in Table 35, below are taken from the record booklet.

Spit no.	Depth (cm from surface)	Description
1	0 - 10	Turf.
2	10 - 20	Dark brown coarse sand with medium- large stones and small charcoal inclusions.
3	20 - 30	Dark brown medium sand with medium stone and charcoal inclusions.
4	30 - 40	Dark brown medium sand with medium-large stones and small charcoal inclusions.
5	40 - 50	Mid brown sand and clay with large stones and medium charcoal inclusions.
6	50 - 60	Mid brown sand and clay with large stones and small charcoal inclusions.
7	60 - 70	Mid brown silty sand with stone and charcoal inclusions.
8	70 -	Mid yellow brown clayey sand with stone and charcoal inclusions.

Table 35: Test Pit 42 spit descriptions.

6.40.2 The records suggest that there are three soil deposits. The topsoil surface deposit is represented in spits 1-4, which is 40cm deep in this area. The topsoil covers a sandy clay layer that spanned spits 5-6, most likely representing subsoil. Beneath this was a silty sand layer with an approximate thickness of 10cm, overlying a clayey sand, which was probably underlying geology, at a depth of 70cm.

6.40.3 Stocks Farm is an old property and likely the site of a medieval farmstead. The medieval pottery and ridge tile fragment (Plate 37) found in the test pit (Appendix B) provide a direct link to the people that lived here during this time. A very special find, was also recovered from the soil during backfilling. An Early Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead, over 3500 years old puts human use of this area back significantly further than the medieval period (Plate 40). It is not believed the New Forest was widely settled at this time, but rather exploited on a seasonal basis by populations coming from settlements established on more fertile lands elsewhere. This arrowhead might have belonged to a hunter passing through the area.



Plate 33 – Test pit 42 under excavation.



## 6.41 Test Pit 43 'Warnes Lane'

6.41.1 Test Pit 43 was excavated at the same address as Test Pit 34, and this one was situated in the back garden of the property, 2.6m from the rear boundary. The test pit was dug in spits (numbered 1-5 from top to base) to a depth of 57cm. The spit descriptions in Table 36, below are taken from the record booklet.

Spit no.	Depth (cm from surface)	Description
1	0 - 10	Turf.
2	10 - 20	Dark sandy silt with small stone inclusions.
3	20 - 30	Dark sandy silt with small stone inclusions.
4	30 - 38	Mid silty sand with stone inclusions.
5	38 - 57	Pale clayey silt with stone inclusions.

Table 36: Test Pit 43 spit descriptions.

6.41.2 The records for Test Pit 43 suggest that spits 1-3 spanned a topsoil deposit, which was approximately 30cm thick in this area. Beneath this was a lighter coloured silty sand deposit that spanned spits 4-5, most likely representing subsoil. A small test slot was dug in the north-west corner of this test pit to investigate the depth of this deposit. The bottom of this deposit was reached, and the natural geology occurred at a depth of approximately 57cm below ground surface.

6.41.3 A few finds were made, of similar nature to those found at the front of the property in Test Pit 34. These finds date to both the modern domestic occupation of this site as well as its prior use as farmland.



Plate 34 – Testpit 43 under excavation.

## 6.42 Test Pit 44 'Collets Cottage'

6.42.1 The test pit was located in an area of flat lawn to the south of the cottage. The test pit was dug in spits (numbered 1-5 from top to base) to a depth of 44cm. The spit descriptions in Table 37, below are taken from the record booklet.

Spit no.	Depth (cm from surface)	Description
1	0 - 14	Dark brown silty sand with small-medium stone inclusions.
2	14 - 24	Dark brown silty sand with small-medium stone inclusions.
3	24 - 34	Dark brown silty sand with small stone inclusions.
4	34 - 44	Dark orange silty sand with small stone inclusions.
5	44 -	Mid orange clay.

Table 37: Test Pit 44 spit descriptions.

6.42.2 The records for Test Pit 44 show that spits 1-4 spanned a topsoil deposit that was 44cm thick. The slight change in colour in spit 4 indicates the interface between the topsoil and the clay deposit. A small test slot was dug in the north-west corner of the pit to investigate the clay; it was determined to be natural at a depth of 44cm below ground surface.

6.42.3 The complete absence of finds relating to former habitation suggests that Collets Cottage, built in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century is the first house to have occupied this site.



Plate 35 – Testpit 44 under excavation.



## 6.43 Test Pit 45 'The Wards'

6.43.1 This was a second test pit at The Wards address, the site of Test Pit 3. This test pit was located in an adjacent paddock flat grass area 31m east of the hedge line and 6m south of Forest Road. The test pit was dug in spits (numbered 1-3 from top to base) to a depth of 30cm. The spit descriptions in Table 38, below are taken from the record booklet.

Spit no.	Depth (cm from surface)	Description
1	0 - 10	Turf.
2	10 - 20	No description.
3	20 - 30	Mid brown/ black.

Table 38: Test Pit 45 spit descriptions.

6.43.2 The records for Test Pit 45 are limited. The photographs suggest that spits 1-3 span a single soil deposit, representing topsoil. It can be assumed that the bottom of this deposit was not reached as any further descriptions, measurements or natural geology were not recorded.



Plate 36 – Testpit 45 under excavation.

**6.44 Test Pit 46 'Holly Grove Cottage'**

- 6.44.1 The test pit was located in a wooded area towards the south-east corner of the property. The archive for Test Pit 46 is limited, consisting of a small selection of photographs showing the finds recovered from the excavation but no accompanying records.

## 7 THE FINDS

### 7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 Finds were recovered from most of the test pits and these were processed during the Dig Burley event and during subsequent finds processing sessions. The finds that were submitted to the collective archive are quantified and listed according to site in Appendix B. Specialist assessments have been undertaken on the pottery and flint assemblages and these are presented below. Identification and dating of finds that do not feature in the specialist assessments was undertaken by NFNPA archaeologists and Dig Burley participants. Finds added to the collective archive after the last update of the quantification table might not feature in this report.

### 7.2 Pottery – by Dr AD Russel

- 7.2.1 A partial collective ceramic assemblage assessment was undertaken by Andy Russel in November 2019. Fabric descriptions and dates are presented in Appendix C, below. A spatial distribution of the pottery by period is shown on Figure 8.
- 7.2.2 A total of twenty-four finds from the Dig Burley project were submitted for pottery identification. Twenty-two were pottery sherds ranging from medieval to 19th century in date, with one fragment of medieval ridge tile and one fragment of modern wall tile. The sherds were mostly small and abraded.
- 7.2.3 The Anglo-Norman period (late 11<sup>th</sup> century to 1250) was represented by four sherds, probably all from cooking pots. There were seven sherds of High Medieval pottery (1250-1350) from cooking pots and jugs, including a sherd of a late 13<sup>th</sup> century developed Rouen ware jug, a rare fabric in medieval Southampton and an unusual find in rural Forest settlement. It could have arrived via the ports of Christchurch or Lymington, and perhaps indicates the manor house was nearby. Most of the medieval pottery fabrics could well have come from Reading Beds clays, which outcrop around the north edge of the Forest, and there are known kiln sites in the Verwood and Alderholt areas, some 13km to the northwest, which could have supplied Burley (Draper and Copland-Griffiths 2002, 31-2). The Burley pottery was compared with recently excavated material from Buckland (13km to the south east), but none matched.
- 7.2.4 Only one sherd of Late Medieval pottery (1350-1510) was present. This was in the Well-Fired Sandy ware tradition. The low number of Late Medieval sherds perhaps reflects economic decline in Burley after the Black Death.
- 7.2.5 The post-medieval period was marked by sherds of classic Verwood pottery (fine sandy buff fabrics with light green or orange lead glazes), and the early 19th century saw the introduction of decorated vessels from the industrial centres in Staffordshire.

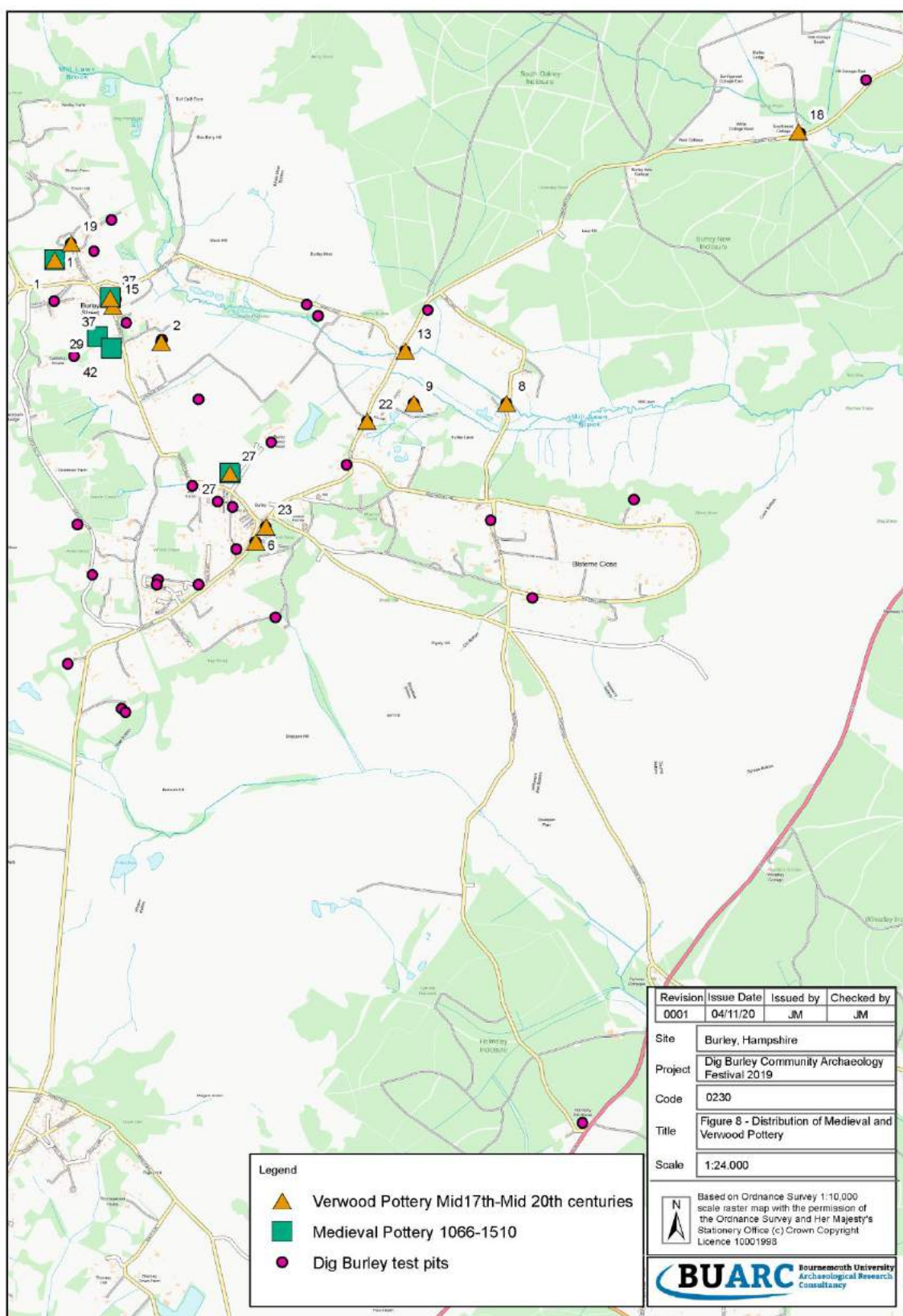


Figure 8 – Distribution of Medieval and Verwood Pottery



### 7.3 The Flint – by Dr K Walker

- 7.3.1 Nine flint artefacts from six different test pits were found during the Dig Burley event. Eight of these were submitted to Katherine Walker for assessment of raw material, technology and implement form, and dating. The ninth artefact, a Bronze Age Arrow head from Test Pit 42, was unfortunately lost during finds processing prior to analysis. The assessment of this artefact was therefore based upon a photograph of it. The assemblage comprises both classifiable tool types, and both retouched and unretouched flakes and blades.

#### *Raw materials*

- 7.3.2 The raw material is largely a buff to pale grey flint. Some artefacts are almost translucent and all exhibit lustre. Some raw material has been gathered from local gravel deposits. The artefacts from Test Pit 13 have acquired an orange mineral staining characteristic of having lain in plateau or river terrace gravels. Cortex, where present, is creamy white in colour, probably due to surface bleaching. At least one artefact (from Test Pit 30) is a likely to have been collected from the chalk or River Avon washed down from the chalk. It is a larger piece made from better quality slightly darker grey flint.

#### *Technology and implement forms*

- 7.3.3 Of the pieces that conform to classifiable tool types, the earliest is a Mesolithic knife (see Butler 2005: 112) from spit 5 of Test Pit 13. It is made on a soft-hammer-struck tertiary blade and displays fine semi-abrupt retouch for 18mm down one of its lateral edges. The three other artefacts from the same spit of Test Pit 13 are blades and a bladelet-like flake; they support a Mesolithic date (Plate 39). One is primary and the other two are secondary. The pieces are unrolled. This indicates that all stages of flint working were happening at the site of Test Pit 13 during the Mesolithic. The artefact from Test Pit 10 is a blade of probable Late Mesolithic date.
- 7.3.4 There are two undiagnostic flakes from Test Pits 19 and 29: that from 19 is utilised and that from 29 has some minor retouch. Test Pit 30 yielded a combination piece comprising a scraper and piercer (Butler 2005: 168). This is of probable Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date. The artefact from Test Pit 42 is a barbed and tanged arrowhead of categorically Early Bronze Age date (Plate 40).

#### *Discussion*

- 7.3.5 Based on the technology and tool types, this assemblage comprises pieces that are most likely to be of Mesolithic and Early Bronze Age date. The Mesolithic period is also well represented in the New Forest with numerous single finds and larger assemblages of flint (e.g. Troubridge 1936; Rankine 1939; Moody 2018). Burley has an abundance of evidence for Bronze Age activity with a scattering of barrows around the village being the most visible evidence for this (Hardcastle 1987: 22). Other Bronze Age flint assemblages from the New Forest include that from Gorley Bushes (Moody 2010) and the Latchmore excavation (Moody 2012).
- 7.3.6 Burley is an archaeologically rich area of the New Forest. This small assemblage is important in adding to the picture of prehistoric activity in the area and offers a flavour of what could be gleaned if more extensive excavation was to take place.

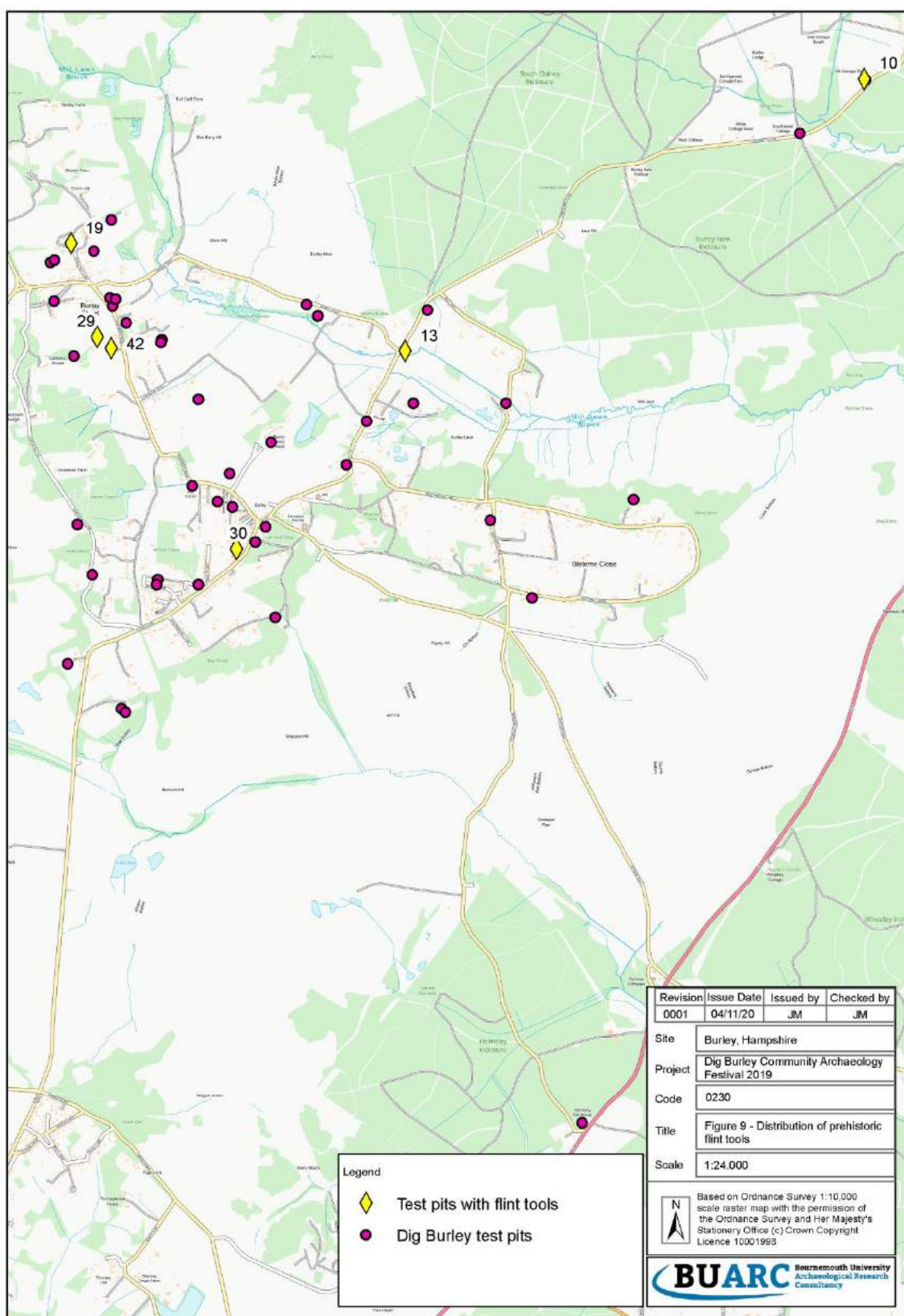


Figure 9 – Distribution of prehistoric Flint Tools

## 8 DISCUSSION

- 8.1.1 Due to the high level of interest in the project and participation during the Dig Burley event test pits were distributed around the whole village, covering old historical properties, new properties on developed manorial lands and more marginal properties on the periphery of the settlement.
- 8.1.2 The participants that did not find very much should not be disheartened as in archaeological research negative results can be as important as positive ones. For spatial analysis to be undertaken both presence and absence must be represented in the data.
- 8.1.3 The soil profiles recorded in the test pits were varied and most reflect some form of human impact through agriculture. A more detailed consideration of the soils might show those areas that were favoured and more intensively worked over a long period of time and this would probably correlate with the older building locations and farmstead sites.
- 8.1.4 From a spatial point of view it is interesting to note the medieval pottery predominantly came from the Burley Street area of the village. This implies the Medieval settlement might have been focussed in this area and quite nucleated. The Anglo-Norman and High Medieval pottery and roof tile from Test Pit 42 'Stocks Farm' suggests there was a house in the vicinity of the test pit. Test Pit 37 at Burley Cottage also contained pottery of sufficient quantity to indicate a domestic residence close by. It was interesting that no further Medieval artefacts were found in Test Pits 26 or 15, despite their close proximity to Test Pit 37.
- 8.1.5 As suggested by Andy Russel, the low quantity of Late Medieval pottery represented in the collective archive could be due to the impact of the Black Death upon the settlement, which might have contracted to just a handful of families occupying the more desirable plots.
- 8.1.6 A snapshot of the post-Medieval but pre-modern extent of the settled area is represented by the distribution of Verwood pottery, which was found in a lot of the test pits in the Burley Street area, around The Cross and clustered around the Mill Brook along Chapel Lane (Figure 8).
- 8.1.7 The flint tool locations (Figure 9) are also worthy of comment. Both test pits with Mesolithic finds are close to water courses and the area around Test Pit 13, which produced four Mesolithic flints representing 'all stages of flintworking', was probably a campsite. The Bronze Age finds from the more elevated sites of Test pits 30 and 42 were likely lost by people passing through the area, hunting or interacting with the barrows in the wider landscape.

## 9 REFLECTION

- 9.1.1 It is clear that the pre-event publicity worked and a lot of interest was generated leading up to the main Dig Burley event. A good level of community participation was accomplished, although failure to engage with more young people through the primary school was a shame as this has been acknowledged by the organisers as an objective of similar future projects.
- 9.1.2 Feedback from the organisers included reference to issues that 'lasted the whole event due to a swamping of the registration when the doors opened on the first day'. The registration should have provided an opportunity to make sure participants fully understood what they were expected to do, clarify any confusion relating to the recording system and emphasise the importance of returning records to the collective archive. Because a large number of people turned-up at the same time this process was compromised and might be partly to blame for some of the issues with the archive.
- 9.1.3 Planning of future similar projects should consider ways to improve upon the registration process, perhaps encouraging participants to pre-register and then turn up to collect resources at an allocated time, allowing for a bit of one-to-one time with project supervisors to ensure volunteers are sent off with a good grasp of the project objectives and methodology.
- 9.1.4 The post excavation phase of the project was an unduly difficult and time consuming process for a number of reasons. Some records were absent and those that were available ranged quite



considerably in quality and consistency. Spit records were also very hard to decipher into accurate descriptions and interpretations of the archaeological natural deposits and features that were encountered.

- 9.1.5 The primary reason for the issues with the archive is unclear, it may have been due to collective insufficient understanding of the record production process; lack of professional archaeological support and on site checking of records or the adoption of a recording system that, after this trial can be described as not really suitable for this kind of activity. During the planning stage of future similar projects it would certainly be worth revising the recording system in favour of one that aims to record actual individually distinguishable layers and deposits (contexts) and not spits.
- 9.1.6 As a methodology, spit excavation is only really used to spatially understand large homogenous contexts and is not appropriate if more than a single layer/context is expected. It is not considered an appropriate technique for recording test pits for numerous reasons. For instance, a single spit can span multiple layers, each potentially having different colours, textures inclusions and other variables that would need to be described within a single spit record. It is far easier to describe the characteristics, including the dimensions of each layer or deposit individually, as you would if using a context system.
- 9.1.7 Another problem with the spit system is finds contamination. If finds are collected from spits in disregard of context then they are essentially 'unstratified' and of limited use for phasing and interpretation. This would not be the case if finds were collected contextually.
- 9.1.8 The alternative to a spit-based recording system would be to use a context based system in accordance with current professional best practice. This would require a complete redesign of the recording resources but would be an opportunity to design a system that was both intuitive and user friendly for the volunteer participants and whoever was tasked with undertaking the post excavation phase of the project. Any recording pro forma would need to be supplied with a user guide with very clear instructions and examples of 'good quality' filled-in records for reference.
- 9.1.9 As context recording is universally used in both professional and amateur capacities in the UK there are numerous easily available and well written recording manuals guidelines and texts on the subject that could be referred to during the compilation of a user guide. Ideally the new recording system would be trial tested in advance of future similar projects and adjusted according to feedback and the quality of the record that was produced from it.
- 9.1.10 It would also be beneficial for volunteer participants to be familiar with and comfortable with the recording system ahead of archaeological activities where it was going to be used. Group briefing and demonstration sessions would be a good opportunity to introduce and explain the recording system, answer any questions and clearly define expectations and requirements. Such sessions could be complimented by online resources available for reference prior to and during the event for those who were unable to attend the briefing sessions.
- 9.1.11 Community archaeological projects like Dig Burley will attract participants with no or little experience and there needs to be a mechanism for education and support at all stages of the excavation and recording process. Complete novices with no prior understanding of layers/context, site formation and recording processes may really struggle with archaeological concepts without it being explained to them. Volunteers that might need additional support should be identified early on and catered for accordingly. Ideally there should be a number of professional archaeologists employed during such events to provide a really good standard of support and ensure that the archive that is produced is representative of what was found.
- 9.1.12 Another benefit of using a traditional context-based recording system is that it can be adjusted and corrected during the post-excavation phase as necessary. Contexts can be merged or split while maintaining the general integrity of the record. In contrast, it has been very difficult to adjust this projects spit-based record into a record that more closely represents what was actually found.
- 9.1.13 Any post excavation adjustments to the record should be minimal, however, and the best way of achieving this would be through on site quality control and thorough checking of records on-site

prior to test-pit closure as an opportunity to make any amendments or additions to the records if necessary. At this point, after formal signing off, pits could be backfilled and records and finds could then be removed for inclusion into the collective archive.

- 9.1.14 The importance of the production of a good archaeological record cannot be over emphasised. Without this, no matter how well intentioned the 'archaeologists' may be, if archaeological deposits and features are irreversibly impacted upon by excavation then the record needs to be of sufficient quality to mitigate this impact; a process often referred to as 'preservation by record'. If it is not feasible for the aims of the project, including the production of a good archive, to be achieved by participating personnel using available resources then it should not be attempted.

## 10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 10.1.1 The success of Dig Burley can be attributed to the high level of planning, preparation and effort put into the Project by James Brown, other NFNPA staff and the Burley Historical Society. The hard work and enthusiasm of the Community of Burley is reflected in this report, which serves as both an archaeological project record and a case study that will hopefully inspire more community projects in the New Forest.
- 10.1.2 Thanks also to Tim Taylor, Anastasia Vasileiadou, Andy Russel, Kath Walker for their presentation and workshop sessions and all other NFNPA personnel and volunteers not mentioned here.
- 10.1.3 James Brown (NFNPA), Jon Milward and Niomi Edwards (BUARC) co-authored this report, which also has contributions by Andy Russel and Kath Walker.
- 10.1.4 Participants named in the project archive include: Anthony Armitage and family, Sue Atkinson, Anne Blackman, Kim and John Boddy, Irene Brinton, Peter Bromfield, David Burns and family, Sharon Byers, Caroline and JP Carpenter, John Carter, Rob Clarke, Caroline & Paul Coe, Bob & Christine Coney, Philip Daubeney, Jane Downing, David Etchells, Paul Fisher, Nigel & Nikki Forsyth, Liz Gurg, Diane & Gwyn Evans, Peter Hanna, Roger Hutchings, Jacqui and Rob Ivery, Elizabeth Kier, Phillip Mackworth-Praed, Chris Marsh, Doug Mitchell, Paul Moors, Andrew & Lucy Norris, Robin Pellatt, Angela Perry, Peter Russell, Helen & Ian Siddall, Jo Smith, David Stewart, Moira Swayne, Graham Tucker, Richard & Jack Webb, Linda & Chris White, Jeanne Wilde, Wanda Williams, Julie and Tim, John, Penny and Rob.

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## 12 FINDSPLATES



Plate 37 – Medieval 13<sup>th</sup>/14<sup>th</sup> century ridge tile fragment from Test Pit 42.



Plate 38 – Rim sherd of Anglo-Norman cooking pot from Test Pit 37.



Plate 39 – Mesolithic tools from Test Pit 13.





Plate 40 – Early Bronze Age flint arrow head from Test Pit 42.



Plate 41 – Potential cannon ball from Test Pit 16.



### 13 Appendix A – Catalogue of HER Monuments

Monument ID	Site Record	SiteName	Site Summary
54410	Monument	Site Of Stag Park, Burley	A stag park is indicated by the name of the wood.
54381	Monument	Bisterne Close	A curvilinear enclosure representing encroachment of settlement in the Medieval period.
39149	Findspot	Church Moor	1) On a knoll east of the barrow (SU10SE 7) were found burnt flint flakes.
42592	Findspot	Roman coin	A Roman coin is reported to have come from a garden in this area
19850	Monument	Possible Coppice Bank	(1) A bank with outer ditch, 6m in overall width and up to 0.8m high, running N-S from SU21800662 to 21640520. Possibly an old coppice bank (1969).
19833	Monument	Pit Under Barrow	(1) Beneath the mound of barrow (C), just E of the centre was a small pit, c.0.3m deep and 0.3m in diameter filled with dark silt. There were no finds from the feature. The excavator assumed it to have some ritual significance.
54115	Monument	Holmsley Lodge Deer Park	Suggested deer park related to Holmsley Lodge.
52364	Parks And Gardens	Burley Hill House	Garden.
19976	Monument	Bowl Barrow On Church Moor, N Of Long Pond	(1) Bowl barrow 13.5m in diameter and 1.3m high surrounded by a ditch 1.5m wide and 0.2m deep, mutilated by rabbits.
38855	Named Place	Burley	First documented in AD 1086 as BURGELEA (wood of or by the camp).
30116	Monument	Small Enclosures, Holmsley Ridge	Small enclosures known as "Holmsley Ridge type" were excavated in advance of gravel pit development. They may be Post Medieval bee gardens.
19990	Monument	Round Barrow	(1) A large circular artificial mound 24m in diameter and 1.9m high, in good condition (1954). 'There seems no reason why this should not be regarded as a barrow' (1969).
20743	Findspot	Mesolithic Tranchet Axe Findspot	(1) A Mesolithic tranchet axe found at Holmsley. In HCMS collection.
20734	Monument	Enclosed Field System	(1) A sub-rectangular enclosure field formed by a bank with outer ditch. Possibly a forest edge encroachment (1970).
30115	Monument	Burnt Mound	1) A boiling mound has been found at Creek Bottom, NW of the boiling mound SU20SW 19. *** Possibly a duplicate of SU20SW 23 - CMA ***
20740	Monument	Bank And Ditch, Burley Moor	Bank and ditch c.2.1m wide and 1.2m overall height, encloses 1.5ha. Probably an illegal encroachment of the Napoleonic Wars period (LC18/EC19). In use until LC19 at latest. (2) Earthworks still exist (1970).

19977	Findspot	Limade Of Acheulian Type	(1)A limade of 'Mid-St Acheul type' of flint found in a gravel pit at a depth of 1-1.5m. Length 9cm and thickness 3cm with characteristic S curve. Buff brown in colour and slightly rolled.
19846	Monument	Enclosed Field System	(1)Remains of the northern part of an enclosure formed by a wasted bank and ditch up to 5m in overall width and up to 0.7m high (1969).
19843	Findspot	Roman Pottery	(2)A single sherd of New Forest ware found on a footpath in 1965 (1970).
39148	Findspot	Church Moor	1) On a knoll east of the barrow (SU10SE 7) were found many struck flints. See backup file for details.
19849	Monument	Possible Coppice Bank	(1)Fragment of bank running NW-SE. Possibly remains of a former coppice bank (1969).
38856	Monument	Holmesley Lodge	Suggested post-medieval keeper's lodge.
19992	Monument	Hillfort At Castle Hill	A univallate Iron Age hillfort which has been subjected to gravel digging.
19830	Monument	Bowl Barrow At Berry Wood	Bowl barrow (2200 BC-801 BC).
19828	Monument	Bowl Barrow At Berry Wood	(1)A small bowl barrow 6.4m in diameter and 1m high. Some damage by rabbit burrows (1954, confirmed 1969). (3)Touches another barrow to S (C) and excavation in 1952 and 1956 revealed that the ditch of this barrow appeared to join the ditch of barrow (C).
19985	Monument	Enclosed Field System	(1)A vast complex of disjointed lengths of bank and ditch on Dur Hill Down and Lugden Bottom. They are presumably post-medieval enclosure banks.
19975	Monument	Bowl Barrow At Vales Moor	(1)Large bowl barrow in perfect condition 20.5m in diameter and 1.6m high surrounded by a ditch 1.5m wide. 2) The barrow mound is 21m in diameter and up to 2.2m high. It has a slight hollow in the centre. Around the mound is a quarry ditch.
19991	Monument	Boundary Marker	(2)Called 'Kaveneburgh' in Edward I's perambulation of 1289 and is named as a boundary marker in various documents thereafter. The present Ringwood/Burley boundary changes alignment at this point.
19988	Monument	Round Barrow	(1)A barrow is marked on a map of the New Forest (scale 0.5ins : 1 mile) WSW of Burley, it is not mentioned in the text. (2)Gives the NGR recorded though there is some doubt about its exactitude. No trace of this barrow was found during field investigation.
68726	Monument	Hollow Way	Section of hollow way identified from Lidar and field walking survey.
68725	Monument	Trackway	Section of trackway identified from Lidar and field walking survey.
68204	Monument	Ww2 Bomb Crater	bomb crater identified by LIDAR survey.
68203	Monument	Ww2 Bomb Crater	bomb crater identified by LIDAR survey.
20747	Findspot	Burnt Flints	(1)A concentration of burnt flints. Possibly a boiling mound.
61282	Monument	Barrow Cemetery	A bronze age barrow cemetery consisting of 6 barrows in close proximity to one another.
20756	Monument	Cremation Burials In Stone Cists Beneath Bell Barrow Nw Of Wilverley Post	(1)A cremation burial was found in each of the 3 cists (B) found beneath barrow (A). Two of the burials were accompanied by pots (D). Finds in Christchurch Museum (1954).

20754	Monument	Bell Barrow Nw Of Wilverley Post	Bowl barrow (2200 BC-801 BC).
68193	Monument	Rifle Range, Strodgemoor Bottom	A series of linear mounds delineating a 19th century rifle range identified by LIDAR survey.
68191	Monument	Extractive Pits	Large area of extractive pits identified by LIDAR survey.
68294	Monument	Hollow Way	Significant cut identified by LIDAR survey interpreted as a hollow way.
68190	Monument	Gravel Extraction, Coffins Holms	Large extractive pit identified by LIDAR survey.
68207	Monument	Hollow Ways & Tracks Across Cranes Moor	linear trackways identified by LIDAR survey.
68206	Monument	Hollow Ways & Tracks Across Strodgemoor Bottom	linear trackways identified by LIDAR survey.
68290	Monument	Linear Banked Feature	Linear bank identified by LIDAR survey, possible wood bank.
68127	Findspot	Brick Scatter	Brick scatter noted on ground following LIDAR survey.
59947	Monument	Bagnum Rough' Earthworks	Bagnum Rough' earthworks.
59946	Monument	Two Bee Gardens	Two bee gardens.
59949	Monument	Post Medieval Bee Gardens	21 post medieval bee gardens exist in this area.
59948	Monument	Post Medieval Bee Garden	Bee garden.
68286	Monument	Former Gravel Pit	Shallow of pit interpreted as a gravel pit identified by LIDAR survey
64352	Monument	Round Pound	A probable round pound was identified by the New Forest history and archaeology group.
59945	Monument	Two Bee Gardens	Two bee gardens.
59944	Monument	Bee Garden	A bee garden.
68301	Monument	Hollow Way	Sunken trackway identified by LIDAR survey.
68731	Monument	Irregular Pits	Series of irregular pits identified from Lidar and field walking survey.
68202	Monument	Linear Trackway	linear ditch identified by LIDAR survey.
68201	Monument	Post Medieval Field Boundary	Curvilinear earthwork identified by LIDAR survey.
68287	Monument	Linear Banked Feature	Linear bank identified by LIDAR survey, possible wood bank.
68205	Monument	Trackway	Linear banks associated with track way identified by LIDAR survey.
68728	Monument	Irregular Pits	Series of irregular pits identified from Lidar and field walking survey.
68288	Monument	Linear Banked Feature	Linear bank identified by LIDAR survey, possible wood bank.
70175	Monument	Bee garden	Circular bee garden visible on LiDAR.
70174	Monument	Bee garden	Rectangular bee garden visible on LiDAR.

70177	Monument	Bee garden	Circular bee garden visible on LiDAR.
70176	Monument	Possible pit and mound cemetery	Cluster of mounds visible on LiDAR.
70171	Monument	Bee garden	Square bee garden.
70170	Monument	Bee Garden	Circular bee garden.
70173	Monument	Burial mound	Low mound possibly an unrecorded burial mound.
70172	Monument	Bee Garden	Rectangular bee garden visible on LiDAR.
70167	Monument	Bee garden	Rectangular bee garden.
70166	Monument	Bee garden	Rectangular bee garden.
70169	Monument	Bee garden	Square bee garden.
70168	Monument	Bee Garden	Rectangular bee garden.
70163	Monument	Possible slit trench	U shaped trench possibly a WWII slit trench.
70162	Monument	Possible slit trench	Shallow depression possibly a WWII slit trench.
70165	Monument	Rectangular bee garden	Possible bee garden.
70164	Monument	Possible Slit trench	Small depression possibly a military foxhole.
70191	Monument	Bee garden	Square bee garden visible on LiDAR.
70190	Monument	Bee garden	Rectangular bee garden visible on LiDAR.
29434	Monument	Small Enclosures, Durr Hill	Several small enclosures have been identified, two are circular in plan. They may be Post Medieval bee gardens found in heathland.
70196	Monument	Earthwork bank	Sinuous length of bank with a faint ditch visible alongside.
70187	Monument	Bee Garden	Rectangular mound visible on LiDAR.
70186	Monument	Bee garden	Rectangular mound visible on LiDAR.
70189	Monument	Bee Garden	Rectangular bee garden visible on LiDAR.
70188	Monument	Bee garden	Low oval mound.
70183	Monument	Bee garden	Square mound possible bee garden.
70182	Monument	Large mound	Possible burial mound.
70185	Monument	Bee garden	Possible site of a bee garden visible on LiDAR.
70184	Monument	Bee garden	Possible bee garden.
70179	Monument	Bee garden	Shallow depression possibly a bee garden.
70178	Monument	Bee garden	Rectangular bee garden.
70181	Monument	Large mound	Possible burial mound.
70180	Monument	Large mound	Possible burial mound.
54664	Findspot	Roman Pottery, Berry Wood	A fragment of Roman pottery was found.



54660	Findspot	Roman Potter Scatter, South Oakley	A quantity of Roman pottery was found, but no evidence of a kiln.
20728	Monument	Field System	(1)A series of banks and ditches upto 4m wide and 0.6m high, possibly part of a post-medieval field system (1970).
63994	Monument	Watching Brief At Castle Camp, Burley	A watching brief carried out at Castle Camp in Burley
20693	Findspot	Neolithic Polished Axes	(1)Two Neolithic polished axes found at Frogmore House in MC19. One is of polished flint, 11.9cm long and 5.6cm across the cutting edge. It has a thin butt and is of pointed oval section. The second is made of foliated hornblend schist.
20700	Monument	Banks And Ditches	(1)Intermittent traces of a bank and ditch running N-S at foot of Holmsley Ridge. Possibly remains of a coppice enclosure (1970).
20701	Monument	Post Medieval Field System	(1)A series of banks and ditches, much damaged c.2.1m wide and 1.2m in overall height. Probably a series of illegal encroachments on the forest edge. No firm dating evidence but probably of the Napoleonic era. Short lived out of use by the LC19.
20694	Monument	Bowl Barrow On Burley Moor	(1)Bowl barrow with ditches and outer bank measuring 28m in overall diameter. Some mutilation in NE quadrant (1970). 2) A barrow with a mound 12m in diameter and up to 0.9m high. A ditch, 3m wide and up to 0.5m deep surrounds the mound. On the external
19832	Monument	4 Cinerary Urns	(1)Each of the 4 cinerary urns (D) found beneath the round barrow (C) during excavation in the 1950's contained a cremation burial.
69719	Monument	Esdaile Lane, Burley,	Results of a watching brief during mains replacement.
20695	Monument	Park Pale Of Holmsley Lodge Deer Park	Pale of Holmsley Lodge still extant as an earthwork
19847	Monument	Possible Coppice Bank	(1)Fragmentary remains of a bank and ditch running E-W. Possibly an old coppice bank (1969).
20735	Monument	Paralell Ditches And Banks	(1)Two stretches of bank with outer ditch c.30m long. Possibly part of a forest edge encroachment (1970).
20732	Monument	Banks And Ditches	(1)Fragmentary banks and ditches up to 4.5m wide and 0.8m high. Remains of an old enclosure field (1970).
20745	Monument	Burnt Mound	(1)Remains of a boiling mound.
20742	Monument	Banks And Ditches	(1)Bank with ditch to N. No further details available (1954).
20726	Monument	Enclosure, Goatspen Plain	A 'D' shaped enclosure which may be the site of a former animal pound.
20698	Monument	Field System	A series of earthworks relating to a field system.
20730	Monument	Banks And Ditches	(1)Banks and ditches upto 4.5m wide and 0.8m high, possibly an old encroachment (1970).
20729	Monument	Field Systems, Near Lucy Hill	Field systems of two different periods. The first is possibly Prehistoric or Roman which is overlain by the second Medieval or Post Medieval system.

20691	Findspot	Bronze Palstave Axes, Broad Oak Pit	Findspot (2200 BC-801 BC).
20755	Monument	3 Stone Cists Beneath Bell Barrow Nw Of Wilverley Post	(1) At a depth of 1.5m beneath the mound of barrow (A) 3 rectangular stone cists with capstones were excavated. All appeared to be made of local stone quarried nearby. Two contained cremations (C).
20696	Monument	Post Medieval Enclosure	(1) A small enclosure field, encroaching onto the forest is shown in (2). It has now disappeared under a golf course.
20692	Findspot	Roman Coin	(1) A coin of Diocletian (AD284-305). Found at a depth of 45.7cm in digging of a post hole in 1936 (1954).
20739	Monument	Banks And Ditches	(1) Series of broken banks and ditches with dimensions c.2.74m to 3.66m wide and 0.3m to 0.76m high. They form 2 enclosure fields. May possibly pre-date Wiverley Inclosure (dated 1755), otherwise dating evidence is lacking. (2) Features still exist (1970).
20751	Monument	Bowl Barrow Wnw Of Wilverley Post	(1) Round barrow 7m in diameter and 0.5m high. Ditch 1m wide and 0.25m deep. Track cuts ditch on S side. Milestone mounted on top.
20753	Monument	Bowl Barrow Nw Of Wilverley Post	(1) Bowl barrow 18m in diameter and 1m high. A ditch visible on NE and S sides (2). Damaged by rabbits and cattle. 4) The barrow has a central mound 12.5m in diameter and 0.6m wide. It has a surrounding berm 3m wide.
20752	Monument	Bowl Barrow Wnw Of Wilverley Post	(1) Bowl barrow 1m high and 12m in diameter. Ditch 0.6m wide and 0.15m deep. Some evidence of mutilation by rabbits. 4) The bowl barrow has a mound 10m in diameter and up to 0.8m high. It has a surrounding quarry ditch which is still just visible.
20738	Monument	Remains Of An Enclosure On Holmsley Ridge	Incomplete sections of bank and ditch, once part of an enclosure.
20731	Monument	Banks And Ditch	(1) Bank and ditch forming incomplete enclosures, probably forest edge encroachments (1970).
20727	Monument	Bell Barrow E Of Slap Bottom	(1) A bell barrow 18.28m in overall diameter. Mound 9.14m in diameter and 0.91m high, with a berm 2.44m wide and a ditch 2.13m wide and 0.15m deep. Slight hollow in the centre of the mound. (2) Still survives as an earthwork.
20723	Monument	Bowl Barrow Nw Of Wilverley Post	(1) A bowl barrow, 20m in diameter and 1.6m high with a ditch 1.75m wide and 0.15m deep. Some evidence of plough damage. 3) A bowl barrow with a mound 11m in diameter and up to 0.7m high. It has a surrounding quarry ditch surviving as a feature 2m wide.
68799	Monument	Earthen Bank	Blast protection associated with Holmsley Airfield explosive stores.
68197	Monument	Extractive Pits	Large area of extractive pits identified by LIDAR survey.
68801	Monument	Earthen Bank	Blast protection associated with Holmsley Airfield explosive stores.
68800	Monument	Earthen Bank	Blast protection associated with Holmsley Airfield explosive stores.
68194	Monument	Extractive Pit	Extractive pit identified by LIDAR survey.

63210	Monument	Enclosure	An oval enclosure identified by LIDAR survey.
68196	Monument	Extractive Pits	Large area of extractive pits identified by LIDAR survey.
68195	Monument	Extractive Pits	Large area of extractive pits identified by LIDAR survey.
51960	Parks And Gardens	Castle Top	Garden including green house, pond and possibly a walled garden, evergreen planting and an orchard.
51959	ParksAndGardens	Byways	Alpine garden of E D Doncaster during 1920s and 30s - Apline Garden President.
63206	Monument	Bank & Ditch Earthwork	A bank & ditch earthwork identified by LIDAR survey.
51978	Parks And Gardens	The Old Vicarage	Garden with veteran trees.
54414	Monument	Rectangular Enclosures, Dur Hill	Two undated large rectangular enclosures which may be the remains of Medieval fields.
20741	Findspot	Elizabethan Coins	(1)Two coins of Elizabeth I found in the garden of Oakley Cottage in EC20. No further details available.
51958	Parks And Gardens	Burnt Axon	Garden created by Gertrude Jekyll for Col H B Strang. Garden plans survive including the layout of the house, site plans, garden plans, numbered beds, plant lists and notes. HBMC Microfilm 184/30.
54415	Monument	Enclosures, Ne Of Burley	A series of enclosures which form part of a wider multi-period field system.
20690	Findspot	Retouched Flint Flakes	(1)Retouched flint flakes found at Burley Rocks.
51570	Parks And Gardens	Burley Manor Park	Post 1810 park. Includes fish pond, waled garden and green house.
20725	Monument	Bowl Barrow At Black Hill	(1)Bowl barrow 13m in diameter and 1m high. Good condition (1954, confirmed 1970).
20697	Monument	Site Of Burley Beacon	A beacon at Burley is marked on several historic maps.
51567	Parks And Gardens	Durmast House	Garden designed by Gertrude Jekyll for Mis Baring, Jekylls cousin, in 1907. Garden plans survive showing rose garden, sketch of sundial and formal garden, square garden, flower garden and estimate of planting.
51566	Parks And Gardens	Burley Grange	Garden. Shown on OS map of 1870s.
51569	Parks And Gardens	Littlehay	Garden designed by Gertrude Jekyll for Lady Isobel Ryder. Plan of garden survives. Also orchard, woodland walks, pergola and pond.
51568	Parks And Gardens	Highcroft	Garden designed by Gertrude Jekyll for Miss Sarin.
68199	Monument	Extractive Pit Associated With Rifle Range	Extractive pit identified by LIDAR survey
68198	Monument	Extractive Pits	Large area of extractive pits identified by LIDAR survey.
68291	Monument	Ww2 Bomb Crater	Small pit identified by LIDAR survey, interpreted as bomb crater.
68200	Monument	Concrete Feature Associated With Rifle Range	Concrete feature identified by LIDAR survey.

64434	Monument	Remains Of A Bank And Ditch	Fragmentary remains of a bank and ditch visible on LiDAR, running parallel and possibly related to the vicarage boundary.
64433	Monument	Network Of Hollow Ways/Trackways	An undated network of hollow ways and trackways visible on LiDAR.
64436	Monument	Post-Medieval Sunken Trackway	Post-medieval sunken trackway, visible on LiDAR, and appearing on 1st to 4th ed. OS mapping.
64435	Monument	Post-Medieval Sunken Trackway	Post-medieval sunken trackway, visible on LiDAR, and appearing on 1st to 3rd ed. OS mapping.



## 14 Appendix B – Finds Catalogue

Test Pit ID	Spit No [depth]	Type	Quantity	Description
1 'Sandhills'	2 [10-20cm]	Pottery	4	2x Verwood ware sherds, 1x Industrial stoneware sherd, 1x white Victorian sherd.
		Bone	1	Pig canine tooth.
		CBM	Unspecified	Unspecified.
		Metal	1	Shoe cleat.
	3 [20-30cm]	CBM	Unspecified	Unspecified.
	4 [40-50cm]	Pottery	1	1x sherd from high Medieval jug.
2 'Ladywell'	2 [20-30cm]	Pottery	2	2x Verwood ware sherds.
	4 [30-40cm]	CBM	11	Unspecified.
	5 [40-50cm]	CBM	22	Unspecified.
	6 [50-60cm]	CBM	8	Unspecified.
		Metal	1	Unidentified ferrous object.
4 'Castle Top Bungalow'	2 [10-20cm]	Other	1	Piece of charcoal.
6 'Little Brenchley'	1-4 [0-40cm]	CBM	6	Unspecified.
		Pottery	11	2x Verwood ware sherds, 5 blue & white sherds, 2x Industrial China sherds, 1x porcelain, 1x Industrial stoneware.
		Glass	6	5x unspecified, 1x small bottle.
		Other	9	1x piece of slate, 7x pieces of charcoal, 1x piece of coal.
8 'Mill Cottage'	1 [0-10cm]	CBM	Unspecified	Roof tile fragment(s).
		Pottery	Unspecified	Flower pot fragments.
		Metal	2	1x ferrous nail and 1x fire bar for open fire.
	2 [10-20cm]	CBM	Unspecified	Roof tile fragment(s).
		Pottery	2	1x Verwood handle, 1x 'TPP'.
		Glass	Unspecified	'Modern'.
		Metal	Unspecified	'Nails'.
		Other	Unspecified	'Coal'.
		CBM	Unspecified	'Burnt piece'.
	3 [20-30cm]	CBM	Unspecified	

		Pottery	Unspecified	Verwood base & 'TPP'.
		Other	Unspecified	'Coal'.
9 'The Old Orchard'	1 [0-10cm]	CBM	6	Unspecified.
		Pottery	2	1x Verwood sherd, 1x flower pot sherd.
		Other	Unspecified	Piece of limestone, burnt plastic.
	2 [10-20cm]	CBM	5	Brick fragments.
		Other	1	Piece of asbestos.
	3 [20-30cm]	CBM	1	Unspecified.
		Glass	2	Unspecified.
		Other	Unspecified.	'Coal'.
	4 [30-40cm]	CBM	1	Unspecified.
		Pottery	1	Piece of flower pot.
	5 [40-50cm]	CBM	1	Unspecified.
10 'Hill Cottage East'	1 [0-10cm]	Pottery	1	Piece of 19 <sup>th</sup> century porcelain.
		Metal	2	2x unidentified ferrous.
	2 [10-20cm]	Flint	1	Probable Late Mesolithic blade.
13 'Red Oaks'	1 [0-10cm]	CBM	1	Piece of cement roof tile.
		Pottery	1	'Verwood ware'.
	2 [10-20cm]	CBM	1	'Tile'
		Pottery	1	'Verwood ware'.
		Metal	Unspecified.	Ferrous pins.
		Other	Unspecified.	Asbestos roofing sheet.
	3 [20-30cm]	Metal	Unspecified.	Ferrous nails and shed bolt.
	5 [40-50cm]	Flint	4	1x Mesolithic knife 2x blades and 1x bladelet-like flake.
15 'Burley Cottage'	1-2 [0-20cm]	CBM	7	1x brick fragment, 3x tile (1 with name on), 3x other including a fragment, 10g, from a machine-pressed white earthenware wall or floor tile with a dark blue glaze. Probably late 19 <sup>th</sup> early 20 <sup>th</sup> century, perhaps from a tiled fireplace.
		Pottery	6	2x Verwood, 2x flower pot fragments, 2x other.
		Glass	4	3x clear fragments, 1 white fragment.
		Metal	4	3x ferrous nails, coat hanger hook.

16 'Burbush House'	1 [0-10cm]	Metal	2	1x 4cm metal sphere, 1x metal shoe guard.
	2 [10-20cm]	CBM	2kg	'Roof tiles'.
		Glass	Unspecified.	Unspecified.
		Other	4	Coal fragments.
	3 [20-30cm]	CBM	Unspecified.	'Roof tiles'.
		Pottery	Unspecified.	Modern white porcelain and flower pot.
		Metal	2	Ferrous nails.
	4 [30-40cm]	CBM	1	Piece of roof tile.
		Glass	2	Unspecified.
17 'Burbush House'	1 [0-10cm]	CBM	3	'x3 + render'.
		Pottery	Unspecified.	'Flower pot'.
		Glass	Unspecified.	'Modern'.
		Metal	5	'pins/nails'
		Other	Unspecified.	'Charcoal'
	2 [10-20cm]	Metal	Unspecified.	'Ferrous hinge and rivets'
18 'Burley Lodge'	1 [0-10cm]	Pottery	1	One sherd of 17 <sup>th</sup> /18 <sup>th</sup> century Verwood ware bowl.
19 'Lucy Cottage'	1 [0-10cm]	CBM	Unspecified.	Unspecified.
		Pottery	16	'Verwood + misc'
		Glass	Unspecified.	Unspecified.
		Metal	Unspecified.	Unidentified ferrous objects.
		Other	Unspecified.	'Bag of burnt material'.
	2 [10-20cm]	Pottery	3	1x sherd of china, late 19 <sup>th</sup> or early 20 <sup>th</sup> century. 1x sherd of flower pot. 1x sherd of well-fired pale buff gritty fabric, possibly from an 18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup> century Verwood flower pot.
		Glass	Unspecified.	Unspecified.
		Metal	15	14x unidentified ferrous, 1x lead dog model.
		Other	Unspecified.	'bag of charcoal/burnt material'.
	3 [20-30cm]	CBM	Unspecified.	Unspecified.
		Pottery	>12	6x Verwood ware, 6x B/W, 19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> century Industrial porcelain.
		Glass	Unspecified.	Unspecified.
		Clay pipe	1	Unspecified.
		Metal	12	11x unidentified ferrous, 1x piece of lead.
		Other	Unspecified.	'Charcoal'.
	4 [30-40cm]	CBM	'lots'	Unspecified.

		Pottery	2	1x Verwood ware, B/W 18/19 <sup>th</sup> century.
		Glass	1	Unspecified.
		Metal	7	Unidentified ferrous.
		Other	Unspecified.	Charcoal 'lots'.
	5 [40-50cm]	CBM	2	Unspecified.
		Pottery	4	1x sherd 18/19 <sup>th</sup> century Verwood ware, 1x sherd 18/19 <sup>th</sup> century Mocha ware, 2x unspecified.
		Flint	1	Undiagnostic utilised flake.
		Clay pipe	1	Unspecified.
		Other	Unspecified.	'burnt material'
	6 [60-70]	CBM	Unspecified.	Unspecified.
		Pottery	Unspecified.	Unspecified.
		Metal	>1	Unidentified ferrous object and unspecified.
22 'Rosebay Cottage'	1 [0-10cm]	CBM	4	Unspecified.
		Pottery	1	'Verwood'
		Metal	23	10x ferrous nails, 1x large ferrous staple, 12x unidentifiable ferrous objects.
	2 [10-20cm]	CBM	1	Unspecified.
		Pottery	4	1x Pearl ware plate sherd, probably early 19 <sup>th</sup> century. 1x Pearl ware bowl sherd with upright plain rim. 2x unspecified.
		Glass	1	'Green'
		Clay pipe	1	Unspecified.
		Other	2	1x charcoal, 1x slate fragment.
	3 [20-30cm]	CBM	1	Unspecified.
		Pottery	2	1x Verwood, 1x unspecified.
		Other	1	Piece of slate.
23 'Arnwood'	1 [0-10cm]	CBM	2	'Tile'
		Glass	23	'18x clear, 1x tube, 2x green TP, 1x white ind, 1x blue ind'.
		Metal	11	9 ferrous nails and screws, 2x ?Mail bag buckles.
		Bone	Unspecified.	Unspecified.
		Other	Unspecified.	Asbestos tile.
	2 [10-20cm]	CBM	10	5x unspecified, 5 peg tile fragments.
		Pottery	24	'15x industrial, 4x blue TP, 1x Green TP, 2x others, 2x flower pot'.
		Glass	21	20x unspecified, 1x glass stud.
		Clay pipe	1	Unspecified.



		Metal	6	4x ferrous nails, 1x ferrous bolt, 1x brass bag hook.
		Other	16	Asbestos.
	3 [20-30cm]	CBM	5	'3x ceramic roof tile, brick, 60s skirting tile'.
		Pottery	3	1x Verwood ware sherd, 1x Red ware sherd, 1x sherd of decorated flower pot.
		Glass	76	Fragments of lamp shade.
		Other	2	Fragments of asbestos.
	4 [30-40cm]	CBM	20	9x brick fragments, 1x whole brick, 5x ceramic roof tiles, 5x render fragments.
		Pottery	9	'4x ind cer, 1x brown teapot, 1x TP, 1x 19th cent Japanese porc, 1x white slip, x1 red earthenware'.
		Other	>2	Glass thermometer, carbon battery rod, various rotted wood.
	5 [40-50cm]	CBM	9	'5x brick, 1x chimney pot, 3x roof tile ("Burley pantile")'.
		Pottery	15	'1x Verwood, 11x white ind cer, 1x Hartley's jam pot base, 1x blue TP, 1x Majolica'.
		Glass	69	12x white, 56x clear, 1x paste bottle.
		Metal	3	2x ferrous nails, 1x large oven door.
		Other	3	'Coal, lump of concrete, light bulb base'.
	6 [50-60]	CBM	40	'1x glazed brick (?18th cent), 38x brick frags, cer roof tile'.
		Pottery	9	8x Verwood ware sherds, 1x unspecified sherd.
		Metal	4	Ferrous nails.
		Other	9	'Coal slag'.
24 'Durmast House'	2 [10-20cm]	CBM	Unspecified.	'Stoneware sewer pipe + industrial ceramic'.
		Pottery	Unspecified.	'Modern pottery circle'
		Other	>2	Door handle (60's/70's), Coal slag.
	3 [20-30]	Pottery	3	'Face cream pot, ind stoneware bottle top, TP 19th cent B+W'
		Other	1	'Battery'
	4 [30-40cm]	Glass	4	'4x late 19th early 20th cent bottles'.
26 'The Cottage'	2 [10-20cm]	Glass	Unspecified.	Unspecified.
		Clay pipe	Unspecified.	'Bowl'.
	4 [30-40cm]	CBM	2	Unspecified.
27 'Tanners Farm'	All	CBM	Unspecified.	Unspecified.
		Pottery	6	1x sherd Verwood ware, 17th/18th century, 1x sherd of Medieval thin-walled jug.
		Glass	Unspecified.	'Coloured glass (red, orange, pink & green)'.
		Clay pipe	Unspecified.	Unspecified.
		Metal	1	Iron gate lintel.

		Other	Unspecified.	Charcoal.
28 'Sandhills'	2 [10-20cm]	Pottery	2	Stoneware sherds.
	3 [20-30cm]	Clay pipe	3	'3x (2x 18 <sup>th</sup> cent)'.
		Metal	1	Ferrous nail.
	4 [30-40cm]	CBM	Unspecified.	Unspecified.
		Pottery	2	'2x cream ware, 19 cent footing'
		Flint	3	Burnt.
	5 [40-50cm]	CBM	>2	Unspecified plus 2x peg tile fragments.
		Flint	5	Burnt
		Other	>2	2x pieces of charcoal and a fragment of sarson stone.
29 'Beeches'	2 [12-15 – 22-24]	Pottery	1	Sherd of high Medieval pottery, possibly from a jug.
	4 [37-38]	Pottery	2	1x sherd possibly high Medieval Verwood fabric, 1x sherd possibly Anglo Norman.
	Unspecified.	Flint	1	Flake with minor retouch.
30 'Garden Road'	Unspecified.	Flint	1	Late Neolithic – Early Bronze Age scraper/piercer combination tool.
34 'Warnes Lane'	1 [0-10cm]	Other	Unspecified.	Toy car wheels.
	2 [10-20cm]	CBM	Unspecified.	Unspecified.
	3 [20-30cm]	CBM	Unspecified.	Unspecified.
		Pottery	Unspecified.	Unspecified.
		Glass	Unspecified.	Unspecified.
		Metal	Unspecified.	Unspecified.
		Other	Unspecified.	Coal slag.
	4 [30-40cm]	CBM	Unspecified.	Unspecified.
		Glass	Unspecified.	Unspecified.
		Clay pipe	2	Unspecified.
		Metal	2	Unidentified ferrous.
		Other	Unspecified.	Coal.
37 'Burley Cottage'	1 [0-20cm]	Pottery	2	'1x Verwood, 1x transfer blue + white'
		Metal	4	'3 nails, 1 rect metal'.
	2 [20-40]	CBM	Unspecified.	Unspecified.
		Pottery	1	'1x ind porcelain'.
		Metal	2	Large ferrous nails.

		Other	1	Mortar/plaster.
	3 [40-60]	Pottery	5	1x sherd late Medieval fine ware, 1x sherd from Anglo Norman cooking pot, 1x sherd early Verwood ware, 1x sherd from high Medieval jug, 1x sherd from Medieval cooking pot.
40 'ladywell'	1 [0-10cm]	CBM	Unspecified.	'Tile'.
		Glass	1	'Clear glass cylinder'.
		Metal	4	Unidentified ferrous objects.
	2 [10-20cm]	CBM	Unspecified.	'Brick'.
	3 [20-30cm]	CBM	3	Unspecified.
	4 [30-40cm]	CBM	Unspecified.	Unspecified.
		Flint	2	'Flakes'.
	5 [40-50cm]	CBM	4	'Roof tile'.
		Pottery	1	'Verwood'
42 'Stocks Farm'	7	pottery	2	1x sherd from Medieval cooking pot, 1x sherd from probable Anglo-Norman cooking pot.
	Unspecified.	Flint	1	Early Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead.
43 'Warnes Lane'	2 [10-20cm]	CBM	Unspecified.	'Fletton' (brick).
		Flint	Unspecified.	Unspecified.
		Metal	1	'Skewer'.
	3 [20-30cm]	CBM	Unspecified.	Unspecified.
		Pottery	Unspecified.	'Mod industrial'
		Glass	Unspecified.	'Modern'
		Metal	Unspecified.	Unspecified.



## 15 Appendix C – Pottery Assessment Catalogue

Test Pit	Quantity	Description
TP1 (Sandhills)	1 sherd	One abraded sherd, 5g, from a High Medieval jug in a fine sandy fabric (abundant well-sorted pink and clear quartz grains) with occasional rounded quartz grits up to 1.5mm in size, and rare larger flint fragments up to 2.25mm in size. Remnants of green glaze on exterior.
TP10 (Hill Cottage East)	1 sherd	One sherd, 1g, of soft paste porcelain. Unglazed, possibly from an ornament or dish. Popular as 'Parian ware' in the second half of the 19th century.
TP15 (Burley Cottage)	1 fragment	A fragment, 10g, from a machine-pressed white earthenware wall or floor tile with a dark blue glaze. Probably late 19th early 20th century, perhaps from a tiled fireplace.
TP18 (Burley Lodge)	1 sherd	One sherd, 30g, from 17th/18th century Verwood large bowl/platter (18cm radius) with a thickened flat rim. Glazed inside and out, and well-reduced to give a pale grey core.
TP19 Spit 2 (Lucy cottage)	3 sherds	<p>One sherd, 1g, of china, outer surface grooved with wavy horizontal lines filled with brown slip. Late 19th or early 20th century. English.</p> <p>One sherd, 4g, of a flower pot made by Sankey of Bullwell in Nottinghamshire 1885-1975.</p> <p>One sherd, 8g, of well-fired pale buff gritty fabric, possibly from an 18th/19th century Verwood flower pot.</p>
TP19 Spit 5 (Lucy Cottage)	2 sherds	<p>One sherd, 12g, of Verwood. Internal glaze. Layers of red, white and black paint showing the vessel was used as a paint pot. Probably late 18th / 19th century.</p> <p>One sherd, 4g, of china 'Mocha ware' with orange slip decorated with feathered blue, brown and white slips. Curvature of sherd suggests a large jug or bowl. Popular from late 18th/early 19th century onwards.</p>
TP22 Test pit 1 Spit 2 (Rosebay Cottage)	2 sherds	<p>One sherd, 9g, of pearl ware plate with faintly-moulded blue 'feathering' around the rim. Probably early 19th century. Craze glaze.</p> <p>One sherd, 2g, of a pearl ware bowl with upright plain rim. One single blue horizontal line just below rim on interior surface, exterior decorated with two blue horizontal lines, with blue foliage below that. Decoration applied by hand, not transfer print.</p>
TP27 (Dan Tanner Field)	2 sherds	<p>One sherd, 6g, of Verwood with a patchy external near-black, iron rich glaze, 17th/18th century.</p> <p>One sherd, 1g, of medieval thin-walled jug in a fine cream-coloured sandy fabric with temper of fine, well-sorted, clear and pink quartz grains. After throwing the outside was painted with a pinky-red slip, after which strips of body-colour clay were applied, and impressed with a square-notched roulette wheel. A clear lead glaze was then applied. The fabric and decoration identify this as Developed Rouen Ware (Brown 2002, 24), a late 13th century</p>

		continuation of the Anglo-Norman Rouen ware.
TP29 Spit 2 (Beeches)	1 sherd	One abraded sherd, 9g, of low-fired, probably High Medieval, pottery. The clay is tempered with fine, well-sorted, clear and pink quartz grains. The thin vessel wall suggests a jug.
TP29 Spit 4 (Beeches)	2 sherds	One very abraded sherd, 6g, in a sandy clay with well-sorted, fine quartz temper. Probably a High Medieval Verwood product.  One much abraded sherd, 8g, in a sandy fabric with sub angular to rounded quartz and flint grits up to 2.3mm in size. Probably Anglo-Norman in date.
TP37 Spit 3 (Burley Cottage)	5 sherds	One sherd, 43g, of a well-fired wheel-thrown vessel, in a fine sandy fabric. It probably belongs in the Late Medieval Well-Fired Sandy tradition that marks the end of the medieval period in Southampton (Brown 2002, 19). The vessel has been fired in a reducing atmosphere giving a dark grey body with the core slightly oxidised in places. There was a wide range of vessel forms in the LWFS tradition including cooking pots, bowls and bung-hole pitchers, and this sherd may well have come from the later.  One sherd, 7g, probably from an Anglo-Norman cooking pot. The clay is tempered with sub-angular to rounded quartz grains (clear and white) mostly 0.5mm to 0.7mm across.  One sherd, 9g, of early Verwood pottery. The vessel is well fired and reduced. There are glaze spots on the interior, and a thin glaze on the exterior.  One abraded sherd, 7g, from a High Medieval jug in a sandy fabric. The fabric is tempered with ill-sorted, clear, white, and pink, quartz grains. The exterior has a thin black coating, possibly a failed glaze.  One sherd, 17g, from a medieval cooking pot with rounded everted rim in a well-fired sandy fabric. Fired in a reducing atmosphere, giving a dark grey surface with a light grey core. The coarse quartz-rich sandy fabric is a good match for Brown's Anglo-Norman Medieval Dorset Sandy ware (2002, 11).
TP42 Spit 5 (Stocks Farm)	2 sherds	One fragment, 240g, of 13th/14th century ridge tile with lead glazed exterior. The mixed red and white fabric suggests it was made from a Reading Beds clay, with additional fine, well-sorted red and clear quartz sand. The Reading Beds clay outcrops around the outer edge of the Hampshire basin, including near Verwood. An extra strip of clay was applied to the apex of the tile and then cut into a coxcomb with a knife. Ridge tiles of this type would have been used on roofs that used clay peg tiles or West Country slates.  One sherd, 5g, of low-fired, abraded pottery, probably of 12th-13th century date. Probably using a Reading Beds clay, it has been tempered with clear and pink quartz grits up to 1.5mm in size.
TP42 Spit 7 (Stocks Farm)	2 sherds	One sherd, 11g, from basal angle of a medieval sagging-based cooking pot. Good quality clay tempered with fairly well-sorted clear quartz sand. Thin walls and lack of coarse grits suggest a High Medieval date.  One sherd, 22g, of a much coarser cooking pot, with sooting on the exterior. Low fired fine sandy clay tempered with clear, pink and red quartz grains up

		to 2.3mm in size. Probably Anglo-Norman.
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