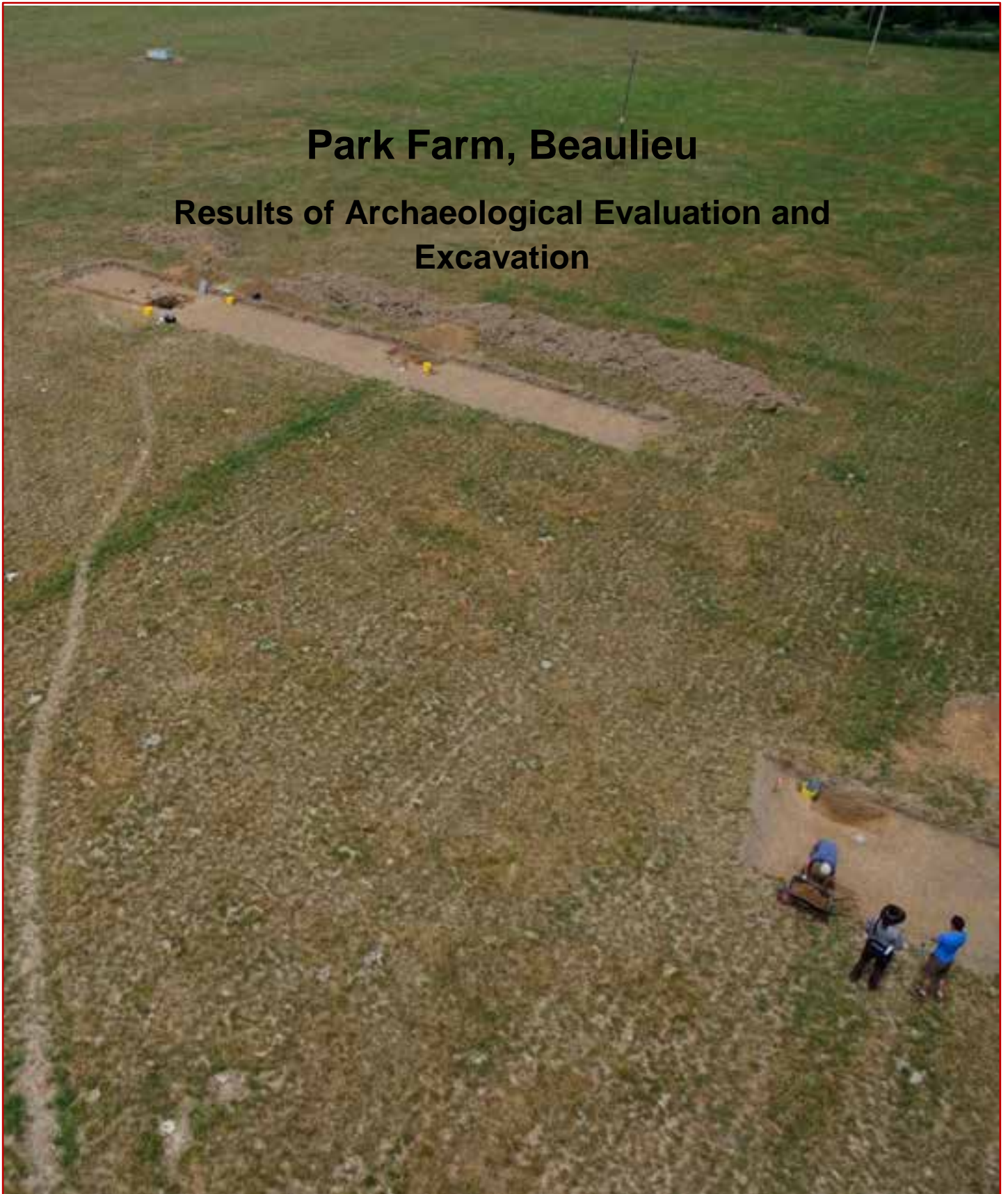


Park Farm, Beaulieu

Results of Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation



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Results of Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation

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Bournemouth Archaeology Project Code: 0099

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Project Name: Park Farm, Beaulieu, Hampshire
Location: Beaulieu
NGR: SZ 3987097503
Type: Evaluation
Date of fieldwork: July 2013
Location of Archive: Beaulieu Estate Archive
BA Code: 0099
NFNPA Code: PFB13

Executive Summary

In July 2013 Bournemouth Archaeology, Bournemouth University's archaeological consultancy unit, was commissioned by New Forest National Park Authority to carry out an archaeological evaluation and excavation on land at Park Farm in Beaulieu to investigate and establish the survival of archaeological remains of a WWII Anti-Aircraft gun emplacement and evaluate a multi-ditch square shaped enclosure identified through non-intrusive survey and located to the immediate east of the of the gun emplacement. No previous intrusive archaeological investigations had been carried out on the site.

The investigations were carried out as a community project, part of 'New Forest Remembers' a Heritage Lottery Funded project established in 2012 to record and collate information about the role of the New Forest and its inhabitants during the Second World War.

A total of five evaluation trenches were opened and the features they contained excavated and recorded by volunteers under supervision. The outer ditch of the enclosure was identified and recorded in Trenches 1 and 2 while two inner ditches were identified and recorded in Trench 4. Gun pits and associated features were identified and recorded in Trenches 1 and 5 and a number of possible structural features associated with the enclosure were identified and recorded in Trench 3.

Geophysical (magnetometer) and metal detector surveys were also undertaken by the volunteers. The geophysical survey succeeded in locating the six gun pits and central command bunker, which was not investigated by the project. The metal detector survey identified a large number of artefacts mainly relating to the WWII activity but also including post-medieval objects.

This report presents the final results of this project.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation and excavation undertaken by Bournemouth Archaeology, New Forest National Park Authority (NFNPA) archaeologists and volunteers between July 12th and August 1st 2013 on land at Park Farm, which is part of the Beaulieu Estate in the New Forest, Hampshire (HGR SZ 3987097503).

1.1.2 The project was commissioned by the New Forest National Park Authority as part of their 'New Forest Remembers – Untold Stories of World War II' project. This project was established with a Heritage Lottery Fund Grant in 2012 to record and collate information about the impact of the Second World War (WWII) on the New Forest and its inhabitants.

1.2 Historical and Archaeological Background

1.2.1 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. The Estate is now jointly owned by Lord Montague and his elder son, Ralph.

1.2.2 Large areas of the Beaulieu Estate were requisitioned during WWII and in 1943, farmland at Park Farm was converted into an advance landing ground, named 'Needs Oar Point'. From April 1944, RAF Typhoon squadrons operated from the airfield flying missions over France in preparation for the D-Day landings and later to support the troops advancing into Normandy. At the beginning of July 1944, the RAF squadrons left Needs Oar Point destined for new bases built in Normandy.

1.2.3 Associated with the airfield was a diver battery of anti-aircraft guns of the Royal Artillery who afforded protection to the airfield during operation Overlord and later targeted Stuka dive-bombers on their way to Southampton. The last time Southampton was attacked by air was on 5th November 1944 (Rance 1986, p.169).

1.2.4 War diary records indicate this gun battery was designated S.101 and, from 11th April 1944, Battery 356 of the 111 Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment Royal Artillery was based here.

1.2.5 The gun battery and associated military activity is clearly visible in a series of WWII aerial photographs (Figures 2 - 4). The photographs show the battery site was of a standard layout with eight 3.7" anti-aircraft guns arranged in an oval shape around a central command facility. According to the photographs the guns were positioned in pits surrounded by a bank. In plan the pits are square-shaped with a recessed area on one side. The perimeter banks would have been created from the upcast derived from the excavation of the pits and were probably covered by camouflage netting, which is why they look disproportionately large in the aerial photographs. WWII photographs of similar anti-aircraft battery sites show a variation in the depth of the pits and in the use of

revetment material to stabilise the edges of the bank, some of which incorporated shelving and artillery shell storage facilities.

1.2.6 Military personnel were accommodated in tented sites around the airfield. The aerial photographs show the tents for gun battery personnel were positioned to the immediate west of the gun battery and arranged in a line to mimic a hedge.

1.2.7 There is a reference to the demolition of the Site on the 4th of August 1945, however, this is very brief merely stating that a bulldozer was used and all holdfast were removed (Appendix A to 35 AA Bde letter 0400/13 dated 24 July 1945). The land has been used for agricultural purposes ever since.

1.2.8 By coincidence the gun battery is located to the immediate west of a large square-shaped multi-ditch enclosure which was identified in aerial Google Earth images dating to 1999 and recently added to the HER. This enclosure was subject to a geophysical survey in 2013 for an undergraduate dissertation, which concluded there was potential for this feature to represent a Roman temple (Moffatt 2013).

1.3 Project Parameters

1.3.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation for this project (Brown 2013) sets out the methodology to be used by Bournemouth Archaeology when undertaking archaeological works. In format and content it conforms with current basic practice and with the guidance outlined in Management of Archaeological projects (English Heritage 1999) and the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (1999 – revised version).

1.4 Site Location and Geology

1.4.1 The site is located on SZ 39870,97503 in a field bounded by Park School Cottages to the North, Park Lane to the East and Park Farm Cottages to the South (Figure 1). The site is within an agricultural landscape and the field which is bisected by a temporary concrete track way is currently being used to graze livestock (Plate 1). The site is flat and has prevailing views towards the Beaulieu River and coast to the east.

1.4.2 The underlying geology of the site comprises Quaternary river terrace deposits of sand and gravel (British Geological Survey). The site is approximately 13.8m above ordnance datum (AOD).

2 OBJECTIVES

2.1 The objectives of the investigation

- Clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the site and date them.

- Identify any other archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within the area of the site, and to record such evidence.
- Provide training and instruction in archaeological excavation and survey to volunteers.
- Provide a weekend open excavation day for local Young Archaeologists Groups.

3 METHODOLOGIES

3.1 Excavation Strategy and Methodology

3.1.1 Four evaluation trenches (1-4) as specified in the WSI (Brown, 2013) were excavated. After consultation with NFNPA archaeologist an additional trench (Trench 5) was excavated and Trench 1 was extended.

3.1.2 Trench 1 was located over the outer ditch of the square enclosure and one of the gun pits; Trench 2 was located over the tent line and the outer ditch of the square enclosure; Trench 3 covered an area of the enclosures interior; Trench 4 spanned the two inner ditches of the square enclosure and Trench 5 was located over a second gun pit. The final trench locations were surveyed with a GPS and their positions are shown on Figure 5.

3.1.3 Deposits not considered to be archaeologically significant (plough soil) were removed by a 360° tracked excavator, employing a 1.8m toothless bucket under archaeological supervision. Subsequent excavation was undertaken by hand. Clean surfaces were inspected and selected deposits were excavated to characterise them and retrieve artefactual and environmental evidence. Deposits were recorded using Bournemouth Archaeology's standard pro forma recording system, including the production of a full drawn and photographic record.

3.2 Metal Detector Survey

3.2.1 A metal detecting survey was carried out in the vicinity of the trench locations under the supervision of a suitable qualified archaeologist (Figure 5). Metal detecting was undertaken by some of the volunteers according to the guidelines set out in the Portable Antiquities Scheme's Code of Practice for Responsible Metal Detecting in England and Wales.

3.2.2 The survey was conducted by walking slightly overlapping transects in 30m x 30m grid squares.

3.2.3 As there was a large amount of heavily corroded and unidentifiable ferrous objects on the site the sensitivity of the instrument was adjusted to filter these out, although a sample of them were retained. All finds made with the metal detector were individually numbered and located using a GPS and these are shown on Figure 6.

3.3 Geophysical Survey

3.3.1 The geophysical survey was undertaken using the Bartington Grad 601-2, twin sensor array, vertical component fluxgate gradiometer in order to quickly complete a full gradiometer survey of the area. The instruments were carried at a brisk but steady pace through each grid, collecting data along 1m spaced traverse lines, with measurement taken every 0.25m. This equates to 3600 sampling points in a full 30m x 30m grid. Each grid was surveyed in a zigzag fashion. This sampling interval is very effective at locating archaeological features and is the recommended methodology for archaeological prospection (English Heritage, 2008).

Field Survey

3.3.2 Gradiometry works by detecting small changes in the earth's magnetic field, recording magnetic fields that are associated with alterations in the magnetic enhancement of the soil, due to human activity, such as episodes of burning, soil disturbance or depositions. The Grad 601 has a depth penetration of between 0.5m and 1m.

3.3.3 The survey area was divided into grids squares measuring 30m x 30m. These were laid out using GPS survey equipment.

3.3.4 The survey was carried out in accordance with the guidelines issued by English Heritage and the Institute of Field Archaeologists (EH 2008 & Gaffney, Gaffney, Gater and Ovendon 2002).

Data Processing

3.3.5 The data gathered during the survey was downloaded, processed and analysed using specialist processing software (TerraSurveyor version 3.0.22). The software allows greyscale and trace plots to be produced for presentation and display and allowed the data to be processed and presented in an appropriate format for this report. Survey grids are assembled to form an overall composite of data (composite file) creating a dataset of the complete survey areas.

3.3.6 In line with Bournemouth Archaeology's normal policy of data processing only minimal processing was carried out, in order to enhance the results of the survey for display. The survey and data information are contained in Appendix C and D. Raw data are always analysed as processing can modify anomalies. The following schedule sets out the data and image processing used in this survey, however, in some instances additional processing was carried out to further enhance the images for display, this included:

- clipping of the raw data at +/-1 SD to improve greyscale resolution,
- destripe/zero median/mean traverse is applied in order to balance readings along each traverse.

3.3.7 In March and April 2013 a gradiometer survey measuring a little over two acres was carried out by Lee Moffat and Paul Cheetham of the School of Applied Sciences, Bournemouth University (Geophysical area 1). The aim of this survey was to characterise a large square enclosure measuring

approximately 80m sq. This enclosed a smaller, possible double ditched enclosure measuring approximately 40m sq. These features had been identified as crop marks in both historic and modern aerial photography. The geophysical survey, carried out by Bournemouth Archaeology during this project, was intended to extend this survey area to include an area to the immediate west to include the gun battery and surrounds and to identify any other archaeological features in the area (Geophysical area 2), (Figure 7).

4 EXCAVATION RESULTS

4.1 Summary

4.1.1 Two distinctly different phases of archaeological activity were investigated during the evaluation. The earliest activity related to the square-shaped enclosure on the east side of the site. Based upon the minimal dating evidence from this feature, discussed below, it is considered to be late prehistoric in date. The outer ditch of this enclosure was excavated in Trenches 1 and 2 and its middle and inner ditches were investigated in Trench 4. Some undated but probably prehistoric activity relating to the enclosure was also recorded in Trench 3 which covered an area of the enclosure interior. The second phase of activity dates to WWII and specifically relates to the anti-aircraft gun battery on the west side of the site. The two easternmost gun pits of the battery were investigated in Trenches 1 and 5. Trench 1 also contained an unexpected discovery of a small gun pit ancillary feature.

4.1.2 The topsoil on the site consisted of mid-brown silty clay with occasional gravel sized flint inclusions and was consistently 0.3m deep. Beneath the topsoil was a 0.1-0.2m deep subsoil which consisted of compact, fine silty clay with varying concentrations of gravel. A clean gravel surface existed at a depth between 0.4 and 0.5m. Most archaeological deposits were encountered in the top of the subsoil except for those in Trench 3 which were not definable until the top of the natural gravel was exposed at a depth of 0.5m.

4.1.3 For the purpose of this report archaeological deposits are denoted using rounded (00) brackets while cut features, such as ditches or pits, are denoted using square [00] brackets.

4.2 Enclosure

Outer Enclosure Ditch

4.2.1 The north – south orientated west side of the square-shaped outer ditch of the enclosure was targeted in Trenches 1 and 2 (Plates 2, 3 and 4). The ditch cut was identified in both trenches. Two sections were hand dug through it in Trench 2 and one in Trench 1. Prior to backfilling and in an attempt to recover dating evidence, the unexcavated parts of these ditches were removed by mechanical excavator under archaeological supervision.

- 4.2.2 In Trench 1 the outer enclosure ditch was recorded as cut [105] (Figure 8). It had a 'V'-shaped profile measuring approximately 0.86m in depth from the base of the topsoil and 1.8m in width. It had slightly convex sides with a narrow flat base that measured approximately 0.1m in width. (Plate 2) This feature [105] contained three fills. The primary fill (106) was dark brown in colour and of sand composition, with a high flint content and measured 0.35m in depth, and was sealed by a secondary layer. This secondary fill (107) consisted of dark, orangey brown sandy silt and was 0.38m in depth. The uppermost fill consisting of a greyish brown loamy deposit (108), containing a large amount of small gravel sized flints and was 0.12m deep.
- 4.2.3 In Trench 2 the outer enclosure ditch was recorded as cut [202] (Figure 9). This cut measured between 2.1m and 2.3m wide and 0.85m in depth from the base of the topsoil. The profile varied slightly between the two hand-excavated sections. In the northernmost section the ditch had moderately sloping slightly convex sides and a narrow flat base (Plate 3) and in the southernmost section it had irregular undulating sides and a narrow pointed base. Two fills were recorded in the ditch. The primary fill (204) covered the base of the ditch and was grey brown silty sand with a high content of gravel sized flints up to 0.24m deep. The secondary fill (203) comprised the main fill and consisted of mid brown fine silty clay. It was very compact and contained occasional gravel sized flint inclusions. This fill was up to 0.75m in depth.
- 4.2.4 Finds from the outer enclosure ditch all derived from Trench 1 and the upper fill (203). These comprised a prehistoric flint blade, a tiny fragment of Romano-British pottery, some small fragments of ceramic building material (CBM), two pieces of animal bone, two small nails and two large iron objects (Objects 181 and 186).

Inner Enclosure Ditches

- 4.2.5 The two, north-south orientated, inner enclosure ditches were both investigated in Trench 4 (Figure 11), and had been accurately mapped using both geophysical survey results and crop marks (Plate 4).
- 4.2.6 The westernmost of the two ditches was recorded as cut [405]. It had gradually sloping sides with a wide slightly concave base (Plate 5). It measured 2m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.7m below the base of the topsoil. The primary fill (407) was mid-brown sandy silt. It was a very loosely compact material and contained a small amount of charcoal, and comprised the main fill of the feature. An assortment of seven non-diagnostic struck flints were recovered from this material. This layer was sealed by a 0.35m deep compact brown silt deposit (410) which contained fewer gravel inclusions. The upper fill comprised a brown gravel rich silt material measuring between 0.11m and 0.22m in depth (406) and (409).

4.2.7 Approximately 4.2m east of ditch [405] was ditch cut [403], which defined the interior of the enclosure (Plate 6). It measured up to 1.8m wide and 0.7m deep below the base of the topsoil. It had moderately sloping slightly convex – slightly concave sides and a wide slightly convex base. Three distinct fills were identified filling this feature. The primary fill (411) was a dark grey gravelly sand with frequent flint inclusions and measured approximately 0.2m in depth. This layer was sealed by a secondary deposit of dark brown very fine clayey silt with a maximum depth of 0.43m comprising the main fill of the ditch. The uppermost fill (404) consisted of a shallow layer of mid-brown silt with a very high flint content up to 0.13m deep.

Associated Features

4.2.8 Beneath the overburden in Trench 3, which was positioned within the innermost enclosure ditch boundary, were four very ephemeral features (Plate 7, Figure 10). A curvilinear cut [303] was identified in the northern extent of the trench. This was extremely shallow in depth (0.05m) and measured 0.9m in length (north east – south west) and 0.24m in width. Its break of slope on the base and surface was sharp with vertical sides and a flat base. It was filled with (304), a mid-brown clayey silt with few inclusions.

4.2.9 Approximately 0.7m east of [303], was linear cut [305] which had a north - south orientation. The cut measured 2.35m in length and 0.2m wide with a maximum depth of 0.13m, and extended north beyond the limit of the trench. In profile it had a sharp break of slope on the surface and base with vertical sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid-brown silty clay with occasional gravel sized flint inclusions (306). The southern extend of this feature shallowed and terminated adjacent to a possible pit cut [307]

4.2.10 Cut [307] was a circular-shaped cut with gently sloping sides, slightly stepped on the south east side and a concave base. It measured 0.54m in length, 0.32m in width and 0.27m in depth. It was filled with a mid-brown very fine silt (308).

4.2.11 To the immediate north a linear shaped cut [309] was identified, approximately 0.4m south of [303]. It was linear in shape and consisted of two adjoining hollows. It measured 4.5m in length (east west) and 0.28m in width (north south). This was a shallow feature measuring 0.14m in depth with gently sloping sides to the east and steeply sloping sides to the west. The base was pointed on the west side and flat on the east side, and was filled with mid-brown clayey silt (310).

4.2.12 The function of these features remains uncertain but their close proximity to each other suggests a degree of contemporaneity and that they may have had some structural purpose. No finds were recovered from this area and surface truncation of these features seems highly probable.

4.3 WWII Features

4.3.1 The west end of Trench 1 was positioned over a large geophysical anomaly visible on the eastern side of the Geophysical Area 1 of the adjacent enclosure (Moffatt, 2012), which appeared to correlate with the location of one of the easternmost gun pits in the battery. Rectified aerial photographs were also used to locate the WWII features, allowing Trench 5 to be placed directly over another of the gun pits.

4.3.2 A large feature initially encountered in Trench 1 in the position of the aforementioned geophysical anomaly was not the gun pit but a much smaller and deeper ancillary feature that contained several iron objects (Figure 8, Plate 8). Investigation of this feature [102] determined that it was located off the south east corner of the gun pit we had aimed to target, which we were then able to investigate in an extension to the trench [109].

Ancillary feature 102

4.3.3 The ancillary feature, recorded as [102] was trapezoidal in plan measuring 2.45m in length (north south), 2m wide at its north end and 1.55m wide at its south end. It was cut 0.83m deep into the natural subsoil and was 1.13m deep below the present ground surface level. It had a flat base and vertical sides with a 0.2m wide concave ridge, around the top of the east, south and west sides of the cut (Plate 8). This ridge is believed to be where a sandbag revetment was built against the loose perimeter bank material.

4.3.4 The northern side of feature [102] was partially open to the adjacent gun pit providing a deliberate access between the two areas. This opening would have been approximately 0.7m wide and to the east of it was a ridge similar to that on the other three sides the cut although it was at a lower level, matching the base (opening level) of the adjacent gun pit. The preserved fills of two courses of sandbags were still present in the ridge (Plates 9 & 10). The edge of the opening and ridge on the north side of [102] were reinforced by a 2.1m long wooden post, with pointed end directed towards the west, to prevent it crumbling under foot pressure and/or water infiltration. Nailed to this post, abutting the feature's vertical edge below was a remnant of timber lining (Plates 10 and 11).

4.3.5 Against the south and east sides of feature [102], and matching the height of the base of the perimeter, were a large number of sandbags (103) which had been randomly piled up after the feature was no longer of practical use. Although some hessian sandbag fabric was preserved, most of it had decomposed; the form of the sandbags was preserved, however, by the shape of their contents (Plate 12). A small number of sandbags had also been piled at the base of the northern edge of the cut. It is believed, however, that these were used as a step for accessing the feature and not deposited prior to or during its demolition (Plate 10).

- 4.3.6 The contents of the sandbags found in and around feature [102] varied considerably in content. Some were filled with natural gravel and these were easy to detect but hard to define as they did not hold their form. Others were filled with a soil/gravel mix, presumably generated during the creation of the gun battery and these bags were impossible to define as their fill material was the same as the backfill of the feature. A number had evidently been filled with a bluey grey clay, presumably collected from the Beaulieu river estuary at low tide. These sandbags were found towards the top of pile (103) and their shapes were preserved almost perfectly.
- 4.3.7 Associated with the sandbags and integrated into the pile (103) were four 1.82m long angle iron stakes or posts which must have been discarded at the same time (Plates 12 & 13). Each of these iron posts had ten notches positioned every 0.10m along each side. These were evidently not in-situ but had been dumped into the pit when it was being backfilled and therefore their function remains uncertain. All of the posts were crusted with areas of corroded wire (Plate 13) which may be indicative of their use, potentially suggesting they had been lashed together or lashed to a wire mesh covering for the gun pit ancillary area. Also associated with the sandbags were long angle iron stakes measuring 0.61m in length, pieces of wire mesh, binding wire from split hazel pale fencing, an 8cm diameter wooden post and some thin wooden plank of the same type used in the preserved section of revetment on the north side of the cut.
- 4.3.8 A number of artefacts were recovered from this area, including an example of some of the wire objects, hessian fabric and nails associated with the sandbag pile (103) and also incorporated into the general mixed soil and gravel backfill of the feature (104). A fragment of artillery shell fuse cover was found on the bottom of [102], along with a crushed fuel can which was partially covered by sandbags (Object 203).

Gun pit 109

- 4.3.9 An extension to the west end of Trench 1 (Plates 14 & 15, Figure 8) revealed a large backfilled feature [109]. This has been interpreted as a small area of one of the eight gun pits that existed on the site between 1943 and 1945. Although probably in the region of 5m² the true dimensions of the main part of the gun pit could not be ascertained as it extended north and east beyond the limit of the trench. On the west side of the gun pit, 1.5m from its south west corner, was a recessed area which was also not fully defined in plan, however this may have accommodated ammunition racking (Plate 15). On the corner of the recess opening a vertical angle iron stake was found protruding 0.5m high from the base of cut (Plate 16). This appeared to be an in situ feature and may have been used to secure the ammunition racks. Cutting the gravel base of the recess was a sub-circular oval cut [118]. This feature had vertical sides and a concave base and measured 0.46m in length and 0.44m in width, with a depth of 0.24m (Plate 17). It was filled with grey gravelly material (119) which contained large nodules of clinker. It was not immediately apparent what this feature was, however it may have

just been a small soak-away, although this is unlikely as the surrounding ground surface is free draining.

- 4.3.10 The base of cut [109] was lined with black coloured fine grained clinker (113), a waste product from smelting metals and burning fossil fuels. This was extremely compact in places and contained occasional fragments of burnt flint. It was approximately 0.03m deep and formed a very flat, level surface (Plates 14,15 and 18). This was almost certainly the surface from which the anti-aircraft gun would have operated.
- 4.3.11 Sealing surface (113) were a series of deposits derived from the demolition of the perimeter bank. The lowest of these deposits was a uniform layer of clean redeposited natural gravel (112), which covered much of surface (113) and had a depth of 0.02m – 0.1m.
- 4.3.12 Above (112) the deposits were more soil rich. On the southern side of cut [109] there was a loose mid-grey brown sandy gravel deposit (115), measuring 0.9m north - south and approximately 0.04m in depth. Sealing (112) towards the central area of gun pit a mid-brown gravelly sand approximately 0.14m in depth, (116), was recorded.
- 4.3.13 Towards the south side of cut [109] these layers were covered by a layer of wire mesh which had a number of pieces of timber stake, twigs and possible camouflage material attached (111) (Plate 18). A separate deposit of this material was also present in the recess off the western side of the feature where it seemed to abut the cut directly. This material was recorded as (120) (Plates 16 & 19).
- 4.3.14 All of these contexts were sealed by (110) a substantial layer of mid brown very fine sandy silt with occasional gravel sized flint inclusions that was extremely compact in places. It measured approximately 0.16m in depth and appeared to be derived from the fills of a large number of sand bags. All of this material was sitting over or adjacent to the wire mesh deposits (111) and (120).
- 4.3.15 The artefacts recovered from gun pit include a safety pin (Object 169) from deposit (120) and a galvanized threaded nut of the type used to duct the gun's electrical wires (Object 170) also from deposit (120). A flattened artillery shell fuse cap (Object 162) was also found pressed into the surface of the black coloured fine grained clinker layer (113), potentially in the approximate position of one of the gun's four stabilising feet. The significance of the location of this artefact was discussed during the excavation and it was suggested that it may have been used as a marker for positioning the gun in the pit (Gareth Owen *Pers comm*).

Gun Pit 502

- 4.3.16 Trench 5 was located over the gun pit to the immediate south of gun pit [102] / [109], investigated in Trench 1.

- 4.3.17 The north side of the gun pit, recorded as cut [502] was found towards the centre of the trench (Figure 12). It was straight, orientated east – west and was vertically sided (Plate 20). The backfill of the gun pit comprised a soil and gravel mix (506) that represented the upcast from the original excavation of the feature, and would have formed the perimeter defensive bank which was ultimately bulldozed back into the gun pit. The surface of this material was scanned with the metal detector which yielded some wire mesh associated with the remains of what was probably a wooden stake, as well as a number of artillery shell fuse covers and a bent iron bar. A hollow concrete block measuring 0.23m x .23m x 0.46m (standard sized 9"x9"x18" building block) was found (Plate 21, not retained), as well as wire mesh, was also identified.
- 4.3.18 Against the edge of the cut and obscured by backfill (506) were the conglomerated fills of a number of sandbags (504). These appeared to be in situ, representing a 0.74m wide sandbag revetment around the edge of the gun pit. Context (503) was sandwiched between the cut and the sandbag material of mid-brown silty clay with gravel sized flint inclusions.

5 FINDS

5.1 Summary

- 5.1.1 A total of 201 artefacts were recovered during this investigation, 143 of these were found in the topsoil (**1000**) with the metal detector. The remaining 68 artefacts were recovered from archaeological deposits. All of the finds from the site are listed in Table 1, Appendix A and the distribution of metal detector finds is shown on Figure 6.

5.2 Metalwork

- 5.2.1 A large number of the non-ferrous metal objects have been positively identified and are discussed in the text below. Any objects that are not discussed in the text are unidentifiable corroded pieces of iron or small non diagnostic pieces of larger objects.

Coins

- 5.2.2 A total of nine coins were found during the survey. They consisted of a 1943 three pence piece (Object 46, Plate 22), five half pennies from the years 1888, 1905, 1910, 1911 and 19?? (illegible), (Objects 13, 87 [Plate 23], 105 [Plate 24], 117 & 121 [Plate 25] respectively), a 1916 penny (Object 34, Plate 26) and two unidentifiable pre-Victorian coins, one heavily worn (Object 61, Plate 27) and a worn half coin (Object 57, Plate 28). With the exception of the two unidentifiable coins the others would have all been legal currency during the WWII occupation of the site and some or all of these coins were probably lost by military personnel.

Buttons

5.2.3 Four buttons were found with the metal detector. Two were made of tombak (copper/zinc alloy) and are the plain disc type with iron-wire eyes anchored to a pronounced boss on the reverse (Objects 133 & 171, Plate 29). These buttons were popular from the mid 18th to the 20th century and used on both military and civilian clothing.

5.2.4 The other two buttons were from military clothing and date to the WWII occupation of the site. One is a small perforated button manufactured in Birmingham by W.L. Marrian Ltd. (Object 47, Plate 30) and the other is a regimental cap badge by Firmin & Sons, Conduit Street, Strand, London (Object 118, Plate 30). This button is embossed with the motto '*Honi soit qui mal y pense*' (Shame be to him who thinks evil of it) which was adopted by a few regiments including the Royal Engineers and the Royal Transport Corp.

Buckles

5.2.5 Four Cu alloy buckles were found in the topsoil with the metal detector (Objects 58, 64, 80 & 93, Plates 31 & 32).

Personal objects

5.2.6 A number of non-military items were found which can still be attributed to the WWII period of occupation. These objects include a corroded razor head (Object 143, Plate 33); A pocket clip off a pen (Object 22, Plate 34) and two dart bodies (Objects 88 & 176, Plate 35).

Cutlery

5.2.7 A stainless steel fork with a service number stamped on it was found (Object 95, Plate 36). The service number is within the Royal Artillery range of numbers used during WWII. The fork is stamped on the underside of the handle and has the manufactures mark: P.BROS. 1940 and the military broad arrow symbol. This means the fork was manufactured in 1940 for the ministry of Defence by the Pinder Brothers' factory in Sheffield.

5.2.8 An attempt to identify the individual who owned the fork has been unsuccessful to date. The war graves commission has no record of a grave so it is likely the individual survived the war. An official application for the individual's service record was also unsuccessful as permission by the individual or a next of kin has not been possible to obtain. The reply to the application received on the 9th of August 2013 stated that if the individual were alive he would be about to celebrate his 99th birthday within a few days. We can therefore deduce the individual's date of birth is within a few days of the 9th August 1914. We know from war diary records that 356 battery of the 11th Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment Royal Artillery were based at the gun emplacement and this individual was probably one of the men stationed here.

Shrapnel

- 5.2.9 Four pieces of shrapnel were found with the metal detector. Objects 3, 8 and 113 (Plate 37) are all fragments of exploded shell and weigh between 10.6g and 14g. Object 2 has been identified as part of an artillery shell driving band (Plate 38). This band engaged with the rifling grooves in the anti-aircraft gun barrels, to spin and stabilize the shell as it was fired.

Ammunition

- 5.2.10 A small number of bullet cartridges and tips were found with the metal detector. These included one intact .50 calibre cartridge stamped TW 42 which was manufactured by the Twin Cities Ordnance plant in 1942 (Object 56, Plate 39), the end of a cartridge, stamped LC 43, which was manufactured in Lake City Ammunition Plant in 1943 (Object 116, Plate 39). A .50 calibre bullet tip was also found (Object 33, Plate 39). This calibre ammunition was used in the Browning M2 Machine Gun, a mobile infantry support weapon also used as primary armament in WWII era U.S. aircraft.
- 5.2.11 The ends of two 9mm cartridges were also found (Objects 35 & 140, Plate 40). 9mm calibre ammunition was used in sten guns and pistols during WWII. Also included in the ammunition category are two modern 12 bore shotgun cartridge caps (Objects 4 & 108).
- 5.2.12 Three lead musket shot were found in the topsoil. Object 7 is a 15mm (28.8g) calibre ball used in flintlock rifles, the mainstay of European armies between 1660 and 1840 (Plate 41). This example is spherical with a smoothed casting line. If this was shot from a musket it did not impact against anything solid. Objects 6 and 91 are pistol-sized ammunition which date to within the same period and these weigh 9.8g and 10.4g respectively (Plate 41). These two balls are both distorted with flat surfaces synonymous with impact against a solid object. Some of the non diagnostic lumps of lead discussed below may also be severely distorted musket shot e.g. object 81 (Plate 42).

Fuel can

- 5.2.13 The corroded and misshapen remains of a 4 gallon (18 litre) fuel can were found in the base of feature [102], the gun pit ancillary area found in Trench 1 (Object 203, Plate 43). These fuel cans were made of very thin tinned steel sheet and were notoriously unreliable for transporting fuel, they were colloquially referred to as 'flimsies'. Object 203 is one of the 4 gallon (18 litre) sized versions that measured 9" x 9" x 15" (.23m x .23m x .23m). Flimsies were not designed to be re-used as fuel containers but with the tops cut-off they were often used for other purposes such as fire buckets (Will Ward *pers comm*). Although in poor condition it was clear that the top has been removed from this example.

Wire and Nails

- 5.2.14 Wire mesh was found in the backfill deposits of the two gun pits and the gun pit ancillary feature in Trench 1. The mesh is hexagonal and 1" diameter. Adhered to some of the wire was another material covered in and preserved by green paint. This material is organic and fibrous in nature and under

microscope analysis appears to be conglomerated feathers. A small sample of the wire mesh has been retained for the project archive (Plate 64).

- 5.2.15 A small amount of wire, found in the backfills of the Trench 1 gun pit [109] and ancillary feature [102] is specifically from hazel pale fencing, which must have been used somewhere in the gun pits (Plate 65).
- 5.2.16 A large number of 160mm long nails were found in the gun pit backfill deposits and in association with the *in situ* sandbag fills and these appear to have been used to pin the sandbags together. A sample of the nails, recovered from context (104), were retained (Plate 66).

Other military objects

- 5.2.17 The anti-aircraft shells used by the gun battery were tipped with an adjustable time fuse that was covered by a protective transit cap which was removed only when the shells were being prepared for firing. A number of fragments and complete examples of these fuse caps, sometimes stacked together, were found both in the backfill of the two gun pits investigated in Trenches 1 and 5 and in the surrounding area with the metal detector (Plate 44).
- 5.2.18 Object 10 appears to be a military container tag, possibly from a fuel can (Plate 45). Different liquids such as fuel, oil and hydraulic fluid were often supplied in generic containers so a labelling system to confirm a can's contents would have been essential.
- 5.2.19 Object 54 is an electrical toggle switch, this may have come off a portable instrument like a radio transmitter or off a control panel from one of the larger instruments based in the control area of the gun battery (Plate 46).
- 5.2.20 Objects 66 and 99 are light bulb ends. They are both bayonet fitting type and are of the kind in use during the war (Plate 47).
- 5.2.21 Object 112 is a simple tool, almost certainly related to the military activity. It is a 10cm long, 6mm wide hexagonal bar. It is slightly worn at one end and has slight expansion from hammering at the other end (Plate 48).
- 5.2.22 Objects 1 and 115 are both similar in form and may be food can keys. They do, however, both differ in size and material, Object 1 is made of tin and weighs 0.2g and Object 115 is copper alloy and weighs 9.7g (Plate 49).
- 5.2.23 Two canvas eye rivets were found. Objects 136 and 142 are the same size diameter (35mm) and were found very close to each other in the southern area of the site (Plate 50). These would have been found on items like tents, tarpaulins and vehicle covers.
- 5.2.24 Object 120 is a 19.2g ring of galvanised steel that was found with the metal detector. It is not immediately apparent what this object is, although steel is often galvanised to protect it from water

(Plate 51). Object 170 from the backfill of gun pit 109 is a galvanised nut. The technical drawings of the 3.7" Vickers gun shows similar nuts used to at the ends of cables between the guns electrical parts (Plate 51).

- 5.2.25 Object 63 is a 75mm long piece of wood clad in two layers of thin sheet metal fastened with bronze rivets. The outer surface of the object, which is obviously a piece of something much larger, is painted yellow. It has been speculated that this is a fragment of aircraft propeller (Plate 52).
- 5.2.26 Objects 59, 71, 72 & 75 are four examples of the same (unidentified) type of object which were found with the metal detector. The most in-tact example is Object 72, it is a copper alloy tube 78mm in length and 12mm in diameter, there is a seam along the length of the item with a collar and a circular disk brazed on at one end (plate 53).
- 5.2.27 A safety-pin (Object 169) was found amongst the backfill (120) of gun pit 109 (Plate 54).
- 5.2.28 Three other Cu alloy objects potentially related to the military occupation were found in the topsoil with the metal detector. These included Object 100, a thin flat disk (Plate 55); Object 70, a small ring or collar (Plate 56); and Object 9, a threaded toggle (Plate 57).

Other non-military objects

- 5.2.29 Object 111 is a bronze crotal bell. It has a loop for fastening, a metal ball clapper, rounded shape and sound holes and measures 39mm tall and 32mm wide, and weighs 30.2g (Plate 59). These bells were hung around the necks of farm animals for location purposes and widely used between the 16th – early 19th centuries. From the late 17th century some bell makers started to initial their bells, although this example does not have any markings (<http://www.ukdfd.co.uk/pages/crotal-bells.html>)
- 5.2.30 Objects 10 and 53 are oval-shaped brass disks which measure 62mm x 50mm and 49mm x 36mm respectively (Plates 60 & 61). They both have corroded remains of four steel fastening rivets on the back and are both believed to be horse harness adornments.
- 5.2.31 Two iron objects were found in the outer enclosure ditch in Trench 2 (202). These both came from near the surface of the upper fill (203) and comprise a 600g amorphous lump of smelted iron (Object 186, Plate 62) and a 190mm long 254g length of bar, slightly thicker at one end and tapered to a blunt point at the other end (Object 181, Plate 63).

Lead

- 5.2.32 Nine amorphous shaped lumps of lead were found with the metal detector (Objects 26, 38, 40, 42, 48, 73, 98, 102 & 104). The largest of these weighs 31.4g (Object 40). These object are very hard to date, they all have advanced patination so they are unlikely to be modern, however, lead was widely used from the Romano British period and these items could date from any time after the 1st century AD.

5.3 Fabric

- 5.3.1 Two types of fabric were found: fragments of preserved hessian sand-bag were present in both of the gun pits and associated features (Object 149, Plate 67). A piece of close-woven cotton fabric was also found in one of the backfill deposits in gun pit 109 (114), and this may have been part of an item of clothing or an oil rag (Object 164, Plate 68).

5.4 Animal Bone

- 5.4.1 Two pieces of animal bone were recovered from the same context: (203), which was the upper fill of the outer enclosure ditch in Trench 2. These have been identified as cow bones; a (9.5g) piece of scapula and a (61g) piece of metatarsal. The surface of the bone is in poor condition and no butchery marks are evident (Plate 69).

5.5 Lithics

- 5.5.1 A total of 16 struck flints and one burnt flint were recovered during the evaluation. Two of these were residual within WWII contexts (Objects 150 & 196). One blade was found in the upper fill of the outer enclosure ditch in Trench 2 (203, Plate 70). Two flakes were found in the topsoil when Trench 2 was excavated and the rest of the flints, including the burnt piece were found in the lower fill (407) of the innermost enclosure ditch in Trench 4 (405). None of these artefacts were diagnostic flakes from tool manufacture.

5.6 Pottery

- 5.6.1 Two very small fragments of pottery were recovered from later (203). These have been identified as being of same vessel and weigh a combined 3.5g (Plate 71). The fabric has sand inclusions with a highly oxidised surface and is believed to be a New Forest ware dating to the Romano-British period (Iain Hewitt *pers comm*).

5.7 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

- 5.7.1 Fragments of CBM were found in two contexts: two small undiagnostic pieces with a combined weight of 10.2g from context (203) (Plate 72), the upper fill of the outer enclosure ditch in Trench 1 and a piece of modern brick (not retained) from the backfill of the gun pit in Trench 5 (506).

6 PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Four environmental soil samples were recovered during the project. Three of these were bulk samples from the potentially prehistoric features in Trench 3, one was a small sample of a charcoal rich lens of material in ditch [405]. A single wood sample was also recovered from the well preserved wooden stake found in gun pit ancillary feature [102].

6.1.2 Plant Remains

6.1.3 The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5mm mesh, residues fractioned into 5.6mm, 2mm and 1mm fractions and dried. The residues were weighed, sorted and discarded. Flots were scanned under a x10 – x40 stereo-binocular microscope and the presence of charred remains quantified (Table 2) to record the preservation and nature of the charred wood and charcoal remains.

6.1.4 The flots were generally small in size with minimal modern rootlets. Modern weed seeds were present in samples 3, 4 and 5 and this raises the possibility of contamination and disturbance of the feature and reworking of archaeological material. Charred plant remains were found in every sample; charcoal was generally well preserved and no cereal grain or chaff was present. It is anticipated that the charred plant remains are not present in suitable amounts to be used for radiocarbon determinations.

6.1.5 Wood

6.1.6 The wood sample is from a modern context and has not been identified at this stage. It will be kept as part of the project archive for future reference.

Table 2 – Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

| Sample No. | Context No. | Cut No. | Size (litres) | Flot | | | | | Residue |
|------------|-------------|---------|---------------|-------|-------|------------|-------|---------------------|---------------|
| | | | | Grain | Chaff | Weed seeds | Other | Charcoal weight (g) | Charcoal >4mm |
| 1 | (407) | 405 | <1 | - | - | - | - | 2.0 | - |
| 3 | (308) | 307 | 12 | - | - | B | - | 5.7 | Y |
| 4 | (304) | 303 | 18 | - | - | B | - | 1.5 | - |
| 5 | (306) | 305 | 16 | - | - | B | - | 0.9 | - |

Key: A = ≥10 items, B = 9 – 5 items, C = <5 items, Y = present

7 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 This non-invasive survey was carried out over an area of approximately 2.046 ha in an attempt to map the extent of any sub-surface archaeological features. No standing features were identified prior to the survey.

7.1.2 The survey was undertaken using the Bartington Grad 601-2, twin sensor array, vertical component fluxgate gradiometer in order to quickly complete a full gradiometer survey of the area.

7.1.3 The site as a whole had a significant number of positive anomalies indicating the location of eight gun pits from the anti-aircraft gun battery circled around a central command bunker.

7.2 Survey Background

7.2.1 In March and April 2013 a gradiometer Survey measuring a little over two acres was carried out by Lee Moffat and Paul Cheetham of the School of Applied Sciences, Bournemouth University (Area 1). The aim of this survey was to characterise a large square enclosure measuring approximately 80m sq. This enclosed a smaller, possible double ditched enclosure measuring approximately 40m sq. These features had been identified as crop marks in both historic and modern aerial photography.

7.2.2 This geophysical survey, carried out by Bournemouth archaeology, was intended to extend this survey area to include the gun battery and surrounds and to identify any other archaeological features in the area.

7.3 Objectives

7.3.1 The main objective of the survey was to carry out an accurately positioned and georeferenced gradiometer survey to locate geophysical anomalies that may be archaeological in origin.

7.3.2 The survey results will enable a definition of the archaeological features/anomalies to be made, allowing them and their relationship to one another to be precisely recorded. Interpretation of the survey results will inform any further investigation work to be carried out at the site.

7.4 Survey Conditions

7.4.1 The survey conditions were excellent and no adverse conditions were experienced as a result of weather.

7.4.2 A large trackway divided the area under investigation. These areas were avoided during the survey and are highlighted as 'Modern obstructions'.

7.5 Results

7.5.1 Geophysical anomalies can be classified in a number of ways. These can be categorized as positive linear and discrete positive responses of archaeological potential, positive linear and discrete

anomalies of uncertain origin, negative linear anomalies of uncertain origin, linear anomalies of an agricultural origin, anomalies with a natural origin, areas of magnetic debris and disturbance, strong discrete dipolar anomalies relating to ferrous objects, and strong multiple dipolar linear anomalies relating to sub-surface services.

Overview

7.5.2 For the purposes of this survey and to identify features and areas of archaeological potential the data interpretation focuses on identifying positive anomalies which may represent ditches, pits or ring gullies; areas of positive magnetic responses which may have an archaeological origin; weak linear anomalies of possible archaeological origin; and negative anomalies which may represent banks or earthworks.

7.5.3 The magnetometer survey identified a number of geophysical anomalies across the survey area. These anomalies have been abstracted into the following categories:

- Positive anomalies (related to cut features with magnetically enhanced infill)
- Positive magnetic responses (areas with cut features with magnetically enhanced infill)
- Dipolar anomalies/Ferrous response (related to magnetic interference from modern ferrous materials)
- Magnetic spikes/Modern obstruction (very strong single positive anomalies with associated negative response caused by modern ferrous objects)

7.5.4 The majority of the results from this survey consist of dipolar anomalies. These are the result of several isolated anomalies which have a strong negative response. This can usually be attributed to magnetic interference from modern ferrous materials in this case the location of gun emplacements during WWII.

7.5.5 A Dipolar anomaly is also evident in an east west orientation across the survey area. It is composed of both negative and positive responses which are likely to be caused by the concrete trackway visible across the survey area.

7.5.6 A small number of positive point anomalies are also present in the survey area. These are the result of positive responses and are present in isolation. These can be the result of archaeological cut features such as a pit but they can also be a natural feature in the landscape.

7.6 Interpretation

7.6.1 The geophysical survey has identified the exact location of the gun emplacements established during WWII. It has also identified a number of positive points which may or may not be of archaeological significance.

8 DISCUSSION

- 8.1.1 The evaluation has provided a large amount of information about the buried archaeological resource at Park Farm. Two different phases of activity were investigated; a tentatively dated late prehistoric enclosure and the remains of a WWII anti-aircraft gun emplacement.
- 8.1.2 The enclosure ditches were excavated and proved to be substantial in size and filled with slow-formed silt deposits. The finds recovered from the feature were prehistoric struck flints, a small amount of Romano-British pottery and two undiagnostic iron objects.
- 8.1.3 The ephemeral features recorded in Trench 3 almost certainly relate to the enclosure but they do not attest to any specific activity and no dating evidence was recovered. Features like this are commonly encountered on prehistoric sites and interpretations range from round-house drip gullies to remains of animal pens and enclosures.
- 8.1.4 There are obvious parallels between the Park Farm enclosure and Romano-Celtic temples at Hayling Island and Gosbeck (Moffatt 2013). The poverty of any Romano-British metalwork from the metal detector survey which covered a large part of the enclosure and adjacent land and the recovery of only a tiny amount of Romano-British pottery from a post-use context suggests the enclosure pre-dates the Roman period.
- 8.1.5 The excavated WWII evidence corresponded with the documentary and aerial photographic evidence of an anti-aircraft gun battery demolished by bulldozer at the end of the war. Two gun-pits were located by excavation and the locations of the other six, along with the facilities central command bunker have been defined by geophysical survey. The relative size and depth of these features is now documented as well as information about materials used in their construction.
- 8.1.6 The unexpected discovery of the gun pit ancillary feature in Trench 1 demonstrates that the gun pits were more complex than the WWII aerial photographs suggest. The absence of evidence for feature [102] in these photographs suggests one of two things; it was part of the original design but well camouflaged or that this feature and others like it were added after the photographs were taken, perhaps in response to the fatal attack on the neighbouring gun emplacement S102 on the 15th May 1944 (Brief Number. 1517 File Number: RE/B 16/45/2 Region VI Southampton 14/15.5.44 Gun Site Beaulieu).
- 8.1.7 Even if the ancillary feature was built as a storage area, when the gun battery came under attack it would have offered a much better degree of protection than the relatively exposed gun operating area.
- 8.1.8 A pathway, which is visible in earlier aerial photographs, appears to run in a straight line past this gun pit. In later aerial photographs it does appear to detour around an obstacle providing subtle evidence that it may have been a later addition.

- 8.1.9 The evaluation also aimed to investigate evidence of the tent line also visible in the WWII aerial photographs. Although the tents have left no physical evidence personal effects recovered with the metal detector from around the tent line and gun pits were almost certainly lost by military personnel accommodated here.

9 ARCHIVE

- 9.1.1 The project archive is currently held by Bournemouth Archaeology under the project code 0099. The archive, including the retained artefacts will be donated to the Beaulieu Estate's archive or (subject to the agreement), the Hampshire Museums Service.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 10.1.1 The fieldwork was directed by Bournemouth Archaeology staff: Jonathan Monteith, Jonathan Milward, Arlene Fadden and Alec Simpkins who were assisted on site by members of the New Forest National Park Authority: Frank Green (New Forest National Park Authority Archaeologist), James Brown (New Forest Remembers Project Manager), Jim Mitchell (Project Delivery Manager), Lawrence Shaw (Heritage Mapping and Data Officer) and Gareth Owen (New Forest Remembers Education and Outreach Officer).
- 10.1.2 The volunteers involved in the project were: Nick Barker, Robert Bowden, Jenny Brewis, Lorie Coffey, Diane Cuthbertson, Stephen Fisher, Bob Halliday, Anne Hobbs, Paul Kelly, Roger King, William Long, John Martin, Robert Millar, Dave Mott, Freddie Mott, Linda Musselmann, Burkhard Musselmann, Penny Nash, Emily Nash, Bryan Norman, Pauline Norman, Rachel Pearson, Avril Poppitt, Paul Raine, John Salkeld, Allison Shelley, Stephen Springate, Derek Stidder, Alfie Strugnell, Janet Strugnell, Ben Swingler, , Helen Wallbridge, Will Ward, Nora Waygood, Tim Wilding, Tina Wilding, Tim Wilks ,Wendy Wiseman, Katie Witherington. We were also assisted for the day by enthusiastic members of the Southampton Young Archaeologists Club and their parents.
- 10.1.3 We would also like to thank Michael Renyard for sharing his knowledge of Needs Point Airfield and his first-hand experiences of the gun battery in operation. We are also grateful to the Montagu family who own the Beaulieu Estate, and in particular Mary Montagu-Scott who visited and showed great interest in the site, and to Arthur Rolf, the tenant farmer for permitting access to the farmland. Thanks are also due to Iain Hewitt for commenting on the pottery assemblage. The project was managed on behalf of Bournemouth Archaeology by Jonathan Monteith. This report was authored by Jonathan Milward and Arlene Fadden, and edited by Jonathan Monteith.

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APPENDIX A – FINDS SUMMARY

| Object No | Context | Material Type | Description |
|-----------|---------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | 1000 | Unknown | Food can pull |
| 2 | 1000 | Cu | Shrapnel – driving band fragment |
| 3 | 1000 | Cu | Shrapnel |
| 4 | 1000 | Cu | End of shotgun cartridge |
| 5 | 1000 | Fe | Unidentified object |
| 6 | 1000 | Pb | Musket shot |
| 7 | 1000 | Pb | Musket shot |
| 8 | 1000 | Cu | Shrapnel |
| 9 | 1000 | Cu | |
| 10 | 1000 | Cu | Fuel can tag |
| 11 | 1000 | Cu | |
| 12 | 1000 | Pb | |
| 13 | 1000 | Cu alloy | Coin - Half Penny 1888 |
| 14 | 1000 | Fe | Key |
| 15 | 1000 | Fe | Wire |
| 16 | 1000 | Fe | Unidentified object |
| 17 | 1000 | Fe | Nail/Rod |
| 18 | 1000 | Cu alloy | Shell fuse cap fragment |
| 19 | 1000 | Unknown | Unidentified object |
| 20 | 1000 | Fe | Nail |
| 21 | 1000 | Fe | Unidentified object |
| 22 | 1000 | Cu alloy | Pen pocket clip |
| 23 | 1000 | Fe | Unidentified object |
| 24 | 1000 | Fe | |
| 25 | 1000 | Fe | Unidentified object |
| 26 | 1000 | Pb | Amorphous lump |
| 27 | 1000 | Fe | Unidentified object |
| 28 | 1000 | Fe | Unidentified object |
| 29 | 1000 | Fe | Nail |
| 30 | 1000 | Fe | Unidentified object |
| 31 | 1000 | Fe | Unidentified object |
| 32 | 1000 | Fe | Nail |
| 33 | 1000 | Cu | Bullet tip |
| 34 | 1000 | Cu alloy | Penny - 1916 |
| 35 | 1000 | Cu | 9mm bullet cartridge end |
| 36 | 1000 | Fe | Plough part |
| 37 | 1000 | Unknown | Metal foil |
| 38 | 1000 | Pb | Amorphous lump |
| 39 | 1000 | Cu alloy | Shell fuse cap fragment |
| 40 | 1000 | Pb | Amorphous lump |
| 41 | 1000 | Fe | Unidentified object |

| | | | |
|----|------|----------|---------------------------------|
| 42 | 1000 | Pb | Amorphous lump |
| 43 | 1000 | Fe | Bolt |
| 44 | 1000 | Fe | Unidentified object |
| 45 | 1000 | Fe | Unidentified object |
| 46 | 1000 | Cu alloy | Coin – three pence - 1943 |
| 47 | 1000 | Cu alloy | Button |
| 48 | 1000 | Pb | Amorphous lump |
| 49 | 1000 | Fe | Unidentified object |
| 50 | 1000 | Fe | Unidentified object |
| 51 | 1000 | Fe | Wire |
| 52 | 1000 | Fe | Plough part |
| 53 | 1000 | Cu | Harness adornment |
| 54 | 1000 | Cu alloy | Instrument switch |
| 55 | 1000 | Fe | Nail |
| 56 | 1000 | Cu alloy | Shell case |
| 57 | 1000 | Cu alloy | Coin - cut in half |
| 58 | 1000 | Cu | Buckle |
| 59 | 1000 | Cu | Unidentified cylindrical object |
| 60 | 1000 | Cu | Shell fuse cap |
| 61 | 1000 | Cu alloy | Coin |
| 62 | 1000 | Fe | Nail |
| 63 | 1000 | Unknown | Propeller fragment |
| 64 | 1000 | Cu | Buckle |
| 65 | 1000 | Fe | |
| 66 | 1000 | Al | Lightbulb end cap |
| 67 | 1000 | Cu | Fuse cap cap |
| 68 | 1000 | Cu alloy | Shell fuse cap fragment |
| 69 | 1000 | Fe | Unidentified object |
| 70 | 1000 | Cu | loop |
| 71 | 1000 | Cu | Unidentified cylindrical object |
| 72 | 1000 | Cu | Unidentified cylindrical object |
| 73 | 1000 | Pb | Amorphous lump |
| 74 | 1000 | Fe | |
| 75 | 1000 | Cu | Unidentified cylindrical object |
| 76 | 1000 | Fe | Angle iron |
| 77 | 1000 | Cu alloy | Tag |
| 78 | 1000 | Cu | Fuse cap cap |
| 79 | 1000 | Fe | |
| 80 | 1000 | Cu | Buckle |
| 81 | 1000 | Pb | Possible misshapen musket ball |
| 82 | 1000 | Fe | Bolt |
| 83 | 1000 | Fe | Unidentified object |
| 84 | 1000 | Fe | Unidentified object |
| 85 | 1000 | Fe | Unidentified object |

| | | | |
|-----|------|----------|------------------------------|
| 86 | 1000 | Cu alloy | Three shell fuse caps |
| 87 | 1000 | Cu alloy | Coin |
| 88 | 1000 | Cu | Dart body |
| 89 | 1000 | Fe | |
| 90 | 1000 | Fe | |
| 91 | 1000 | Pb | Musket shot |
| 92 | 1000 | Fe | Unidentified object |
| 93 | 1000 | Cu alloy | D-shaped buckle |
| 94 | 1000 | Fe | Nail |
| 95 | 1000 | Cu alloy | Fork |
| 96 | 1000 | Fe | Unidentified object |
| 97 | 1000 | Fe | Unidentified object |
| 98 | 1000 | Pb | Amorphous lump |
| 99 | 1000 | Al | Lightbulb end cap |
| 100 | 1000 | Cu | Disc |
| 101 | 1000 | Fe | Unidentified object |
| 102 | 1000 | Pb | Amorphous lump |
| 103 | 1000 | Unknown | Unidentified object |
| 104 | 1000 | Pb | Amorphous lump |
| 105 | 1000 | Cu alloy | Coin - Half Penny 1905 |
| 106 | 1000 | Unknown | Possible button |
| 107 | 1000 | Cu alloy | Harness adornment |
| 108 | 1000 | Cu | Shotgun cartridge cap |
| 109 | 1000 | Fe | |
| 110 | 1000 | Fe | Unidentified object |
| 111 | 1000 | Cu alloy | Croital bell |
| 112 | 1000 | Cu alloy | Hexagonal tool |
| 113 | 1000 | Cu alloy | Shrapnel |
| 114 | 1000 | Unknown | Unidentified object |
| 115 | 1000 | Cu alloy | Food canister key |
| 116 | 1000 | Cu | Cartridge end |
| 117 | 1000 | Cu alloy | Coin - Half Penny |
| 118 | 1000 | Cu alloy | Button - regimental markings |
| 119 | 1000 | Fe | Unidentified object |
| 120 | 1000 | Unknown | Galvanised object |
| 121 | 1000 | Cu alloy | Coin |
| 122 | 1000 | Fe | Large flat length of iron |
| 123 | 1000 | Fe | Rod/Spike? |
| 124 | 1000 | Unknown | |
| 125 | 1000 | Fe | Unidentified object |
| 126 | 1000 | Fe | |
| 127 | 1000 | Fe | Unidentified object |
| 128 | 1000 | Fe | Unidentified object |
| 129 | 1000 | Fe | Screw |

| | | | |
|-----|----------------|----------|--|
| 130 | 1000 | Fe | Unidentified object |
| 131 | 1000 | Fe | Nail/Spike |
| 132 | 1000 | Unknown | Unidentified object |
| 133 | 1000 | Unknown | Button |
| 134 | 1000 | Cu alloy | Shell fuse cap fragment |
| 135 | 1000 | Cu alloy | Shell fuse cap fragment |
| 136 | 1000 | Cu alloy | Fabric eye rivet |
| 137 | 1000 | Cu alloy | Shell fuse casing |
| 138 | 1000 | Fe | Hinge? |
| 139 | 1000 | Cu alloy | Shell fuse cap fragment |
| 140 | 1000 | Cu | End of 9mm bullet cartridge |
| 141 | 1000 | Cu alloy | Shell fuse cap fragment |
| 142 | 1000 | Cu alloy | Fabric eye rivet |
| 143 | 1000 | Cu alloy | Razor head |
| 144 | [102] (104) | Glass | Glass fragment |
| 145 | [102] (104) | Fe | Wire with organic material attached |
| 146 | [102](104) | Hessian | Sand bag material |
| 147 | [102] (104) | Fe | Nail with wood attached |
| 148 | [102](104) | Cu alloy | Fragment of artillery fuse cap |
| 149 | [102] (104) | Hessian | Sandbag material |
| 150 | [102] (103) | Flint | Struck flint |
| 151 | [102] (103) | Fe | Unidentified objects |
| 152 | [109](110) | CBM | Tile fragments |
| 153 | [109] (110) | FE | |
| 154 | [109](110) | Timber | Timber fragments |
| 155 | [109](110) | Fe | Clinker material |
| 156 | [109](110) | Fe | 4 Iron Nails |
| 157 | [109](110) | Fe | Wire with camouflage material attached |
| 158 | [109](112) | Fe | Wire |
| 159 | [109](112) | Glass | 4 glass fragments |
| 160 | [109](112) | Fe | Wire (different from other) |
| 161 | [109](113) | Unknown | Bright orange inorganic material |
| 162 | [109](113) | Cu alloy | Shell fuse cap |
| 163 | [109](113) | Pottery | Pottery sherd |
| 164 | [109](114) | Fabric | Fabric |
| 165 | [109](114) | Pottery | Pottery fragment |
| 166 | [109](115) | Timber | Timber fragments |
| 167 | [109](115) | Thread | Black thread |
| 168 | [109](119) | Fe | Clinker material |

| | | | |
|-----|----------------|----------|--|
| 169 | [109](120) | | Safety pin |
| 170 | [109](120) | Cu alloy | Galvanised nut |
| 171 | Tr.1 | Cu alloy | Button |
| 172 | Tr.1 | Flint | 2 struck flints |
| 173 | Tr.1 | Fe | 5 unidentified metal objects |
| 174 | Tr.1 | Fe | Horse shoe fragment |
| 175 | Tr.1 | Fe | Nail |
| 176 | Tr.1 | Fe | Dart body |
| 177 | Tr.2 200 | Fe | |
| 178 | Tr.2 200 | Fe | Horse shoe fragment |
| 179 | Tr.2 200 | Glass | Glass fragment |
| 180 | Tr.2 200 | Flint | 3 fragments of struck flint |
| 181 | [202](203) | Fe | |
| 182 | [202](203) | Bone | Bone fragment x 2 |
| 183 | [202](203) | Fe | Nails x2 |
| 184 | [202](203) | Flint | Flint flake |
| 185 | [202](203) | CBM | Brick fragments x 5 |
| 186 | [202](203) | Fe | Slag fragment |
| 187 | [102](104) | Fe | Nails x 10 |
| 188 | [102](104) | Wood | Timber fragments |
| 189 | [102](104) | Fe | Chicken wire (with camouflage ?) |
| 190 | [102](104) | Fe | Wire (particularly large chicken wire) |
| 191 | [102](104) | Fe | Chicken wire |
| 192 | [102](104) | Fe | |
| 193 | [102](104) | Rubber | Ring object |
| 194 | [405](407) | Flint | Struck flint x 8 |
| 195 | [405](407) | Flint | Burnt flint |
| 196 | Tr5 (501) | Flint | Flint core |
| 197 | Tr5 (501) | Fe | Wire |
| 198 | Tr5 (501) | Hessian | Sandbag material |
| 199 | [502](506) | Cu alloy | Artillery fuse cap and band fragments |
| 200 | [502] (506) | CBM | Brick fragments x 5 |
| 201 | [502] (506) | Fe | Metal object to be identified |
| 203 | [102] | Fe | Flimsy |

APPENDIX B – TRENCH AND CONTEXT INFORMATION

| Trench 1 | | | |
|------------|--|---------------|----------------|
| Length (m) | Width (m) | Max depth (m) | Height (m aOD) |
| 28.7 | 3.8 – 7.2 | | |
| Context | Description | | |
| 101 | Mid brown silty clay, (topsoil). | | |
| 102 | Rectangular cut on the south east corner of gun pit cut. | | |
| 103 | Sandbag revetment, possibly collapsed, within [102]. | | |
| 104 | Loose backfilled material in [102]. Mid brown clayey silt with sand and gravel inclusions. | | |
| 105 | Cut of outer 'enclosure' ditch, contains fills (106), (107), and (108). | | |
| 106 | Primary fill of [105], brown sand material. | | |
| 107 | Secondary Fill of [105], dark orange brown sand. | | |
| 108 | Tertiary fill of [105], greyish brown loamy layer. | | |
| 109 | Large cut at western extension of trench is the main gun pit cut. | | |
| 110 | Uppermost fill of cut [109] consisting of a large quantity of sandbags. | | |
| 111 | Layer of chicken wire in gun pit [109], mostly below (110). | | |
| 112 | Fill of gun pit [109] consisting of yellow grey gravel sized flints, possibly levelling material. | | |
| 113 | Primary fill of gun pit [109], black sand which may be stained or imported as camouflage material. | | |
| 115 | Mid brown sandy gravel in [109]. | | |
| 116 | Mid brown gravely sand in [109]. | | |
| 117 | Possible step into [102], consisting of compact sandbag material. | | |
| 118 | Sub-circular cut in the western extent of [109], filled with (119). | | |
| 119 | Grey gravely fill of [118]. | | |
| 120 | Deposit of sandbags, timber and chicken wire in the western extent of trench. | | |

| Trench 2 | | | |
|------------|--|---------------|----------------|
| Length (m) | Width (m) | Max depth (m) | Height (m aOD) |
| 15.2 | 4.1 | 1.14 | 13.56 |
| Context | Description | | |
| 200 | Medium brown silty clay (topsoil). | | |
| 201 | Compact light brown silty clay (subsoil). | | |
| 202 | Linear cut, possible outer ditch with north south orientation. Gently sloping sides with a flat –concave base. Measured approximately 1.1m below turf layer and 2.6m (east west) at its widest point. Filled with (203) and (204). | | |
| 203 | Secondary fill of [203], mid brown silty clay. | | |
| 204 | Primary fill of cut [203], mid brown silt with gravel sized flint inclusions. | | |

| Trench 3 | | | |
|------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| Length (m) | Width (m) | Max depth (m) | Height (m aOD) |
| 8 | 7.4 | 0.5 | 13.77 |
| Context | Description | | |

| | |
|-----|---|
| 301 | Mid brown silty clay with some flint inclusions (topsoil). |
| 302 | Mid brown fine silty clay (subsoil). |
| 303 | Curvilinear cut, shallow with vertical sides and a flat base. Filled with (304). |
| 304 | Mid brown clayey silt fill of [304]. |
| 305 | Linear cut with a north south orientation, filled with (306). |
| 306 | Fill of [305] a mid brown silty clay. |
| 307 | Circular cut with gently sloping sides and slightly stepped in the south east. Filled with (308). |
| 308 | Fill of cut [307], a very fine silt, mid brown in colour. |
| 309 | Cut, possibly linear or oval in plan, steep sided on the west and gently sloped on the east. Pointed base on the west side, flat base on the east. Filled with (310). |
| 310 | Mid brown clayey silt, fill of [309]. |

| Trench 4 | | | |
|------------|--|---------------|----------------|
| Length (m) | Width (m) | Max depth (m) | Height (m aOD) |
| 15.2 | 4.1 | 0.3 | 13.89 |
| Context | Description | | |
| 401 | Mid brown clayey silt (topsoil). | | |
| 402 | Mid brown fine silt (subsoil) | | |
| 403 | Ditch cut N/S, Containing (404) (408) (411) | | |
| 404 | Upper fill of ditch cut [403] | | |
| 405 | Ditch cut N/S. Positioned east of and parallel to [403], filled with (409), (410) and (407). | | |
| 406 | Upper fill of [405], grey gravelly silt. | | |
| 407 | Primary fill of [405], mid brown sandy silt. | | |
| 408 | Secondary fill of [403] consisting of dark brown clayey silt | | |
| 409 | Grey gravelly silt in [405](same as (406). | | |
| 410 | Gravelly silt in [405]. | | |
| 411 | Primary fill of [403] consisting of dark grey gravelly sand with flints. | | |

| Trench 5 | | | |
|------------|--|---------------|----------------|
| Length (m) | Width (m) | Max depth (m) | Height (m aOD) |
| 8.8 | 3 | .51 | 13.79 |
| Context | Description | | |
| 501 | Mid brown silty clay (topsoil) | | |
| 502 | Cut in Trench 5 appears to be gun pit. | | |
| 503 | Fill of [502] which abuts northern end of cut. Consists of mid brown silty clay. | | |
| 504 | Mid brown silty clay. Probably sandbag material which has been backfilled into [502] | | |
| 506 | Grey brown clayey silt filling gun pit [502]. | | |

APPENDIX C – GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY DATA AND INFORMATION

Table of results

| Anomaly | Type | Interpretation |
|---------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A | Dipolar anomalies | Gun Emplacements and radar equipment. |
| B | Dipolar anomaly | Concrete track way with fencing. |
| C | Positive point anomalies | Possible pits or natural features. |

Survey and Data Information

COMPOSITE

Instrument Type: Grad 601 (Magnetometer)
 Units: nT
 Direction of 1st Traverse: 0 deg
 Collection Method: ZigZag
 Sensors: 2 @ 1.00 m spacing.
 Dummy Value: 32702

Dimensions

Composite Size (readings): 1200 x 210
 Survey Size (meters): 150 m x 210 m
 Grid Size: 30 m x 30 m
 X Interval: 0.125 m
 Y Interval: 1 m

Stats

Max: 6.05
 Min: -6.46
 Std Dev: 2.71
 Mean: -0.05
 Median: 0.00
 Composite Area: 3.15 ha
 Surveyed Area: 2.046 ha

PROGRAM

Name: TerraSurveyor
 Version: 3.0.22.1

Processes: 4

- 1 Base Layer
- 2 DeStripe Median Traverse: Grids: All
- 3 Clip at 1.00 SD
- 4 Clip at 1.00 SD

PLATES



Plate 1. Elevated view of site, facing north. Showing trench locations and enclosure cropmarks (Image courtesy of NFNPA).



Plate 2. Outer enclosure ditch section 105, facing north. Scales = 1x1m, 1x2m.



Plate 3. Outer enclosure ditch section 202, facing north. Scales = 1x1m,1x2m.



Plate 4. Elevated view, facing north. Showing Trenches 1 & 4 and enclosure cropmarks (image courtesy of NFNPA).



Plate 5. Middle enclosure ditch 405, facing north. Scales = 1x1m,1x2m.



Plate 6. Section through inner enclosure ditch (403), facing north. Scales = 1x1m,1x2m.



Plate 7. Features 303, 305, 307 & 309 in Trench 3. Facing north. Scale = 2m.



Plate 8. Gun pit ancillary feature 202. Scale = 1m.



Plate 9. Gun pit ancillary feature 102, facing north. Scale = 2m.



Plate 10. Gun pit ancillary feature 102, facing north. Scale = 1m.



Plate 11. Remains of timber revetment on north side of cut 102, facing north. Scale = 0.2m.



Plate 12. Gun pit ancillary feature 102, facing south. Scale = 1m.



Plate 13. Angle iron posts recovered from gun pit ancillary feature 102. Scale = 2m.



Plate 14. Gun pit 109 in foreground and ancillary feature 102 in background, facing east. Scales = 1x1m, 1x2m



Plate 15. Gun pit 109, facing south west. Scales = 1x1m, 1x2m.



Plate 16. Wire mesh deposit 120 and iron stake. Scale = 0.2m.



Plate 17. Feature 119, facing east. Scale = 1m.



Plate 18. Wood and wire deposit 111, facing east. Scale = 1m.



Plate 19. Wire and sandbag deposit 120, facing north west. Scale = 1m.



Plate 20. Gun pit 502 in trench 5, facing south west. Scales = 1x1m,1x2m.



Plate 21. Concrete block found in backfill of gun pit 502 (506). Scale = 0.5m.



Plate 22. Object 46.



Plate 23. Objects 13 (left) and 87 (right).



Plate 24. Object 105.



Plate 25. Objects 117 (left) & 121 (right).



Plate 26 . Object 34.



Plate 27. Object 61.

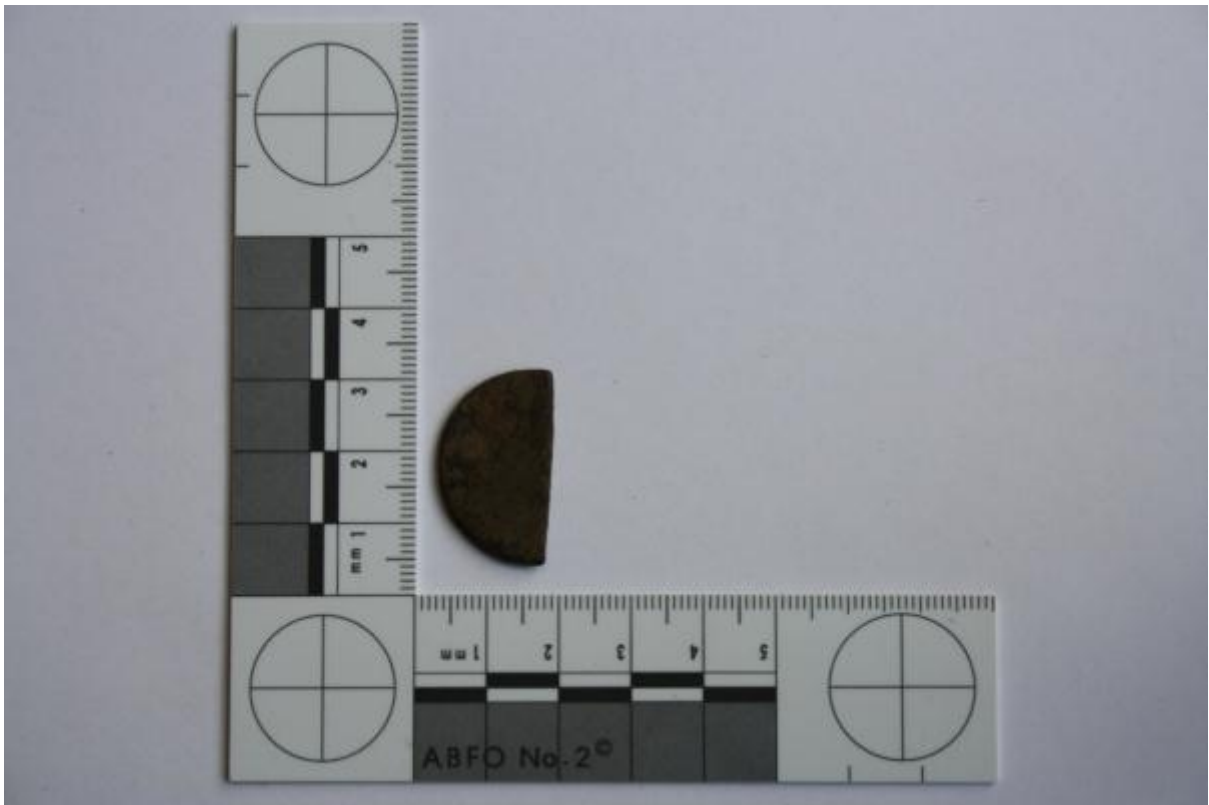


Plate 28. Object 57.



Plate 29. Objects 133 (left) and 171 (right).



Plate 30. Objects 118 (left) and 47 (right).



Plate 31. Objects 64 (left) and 58 (right).



Plate 32. Objects 93 (left) and 80 (right) .

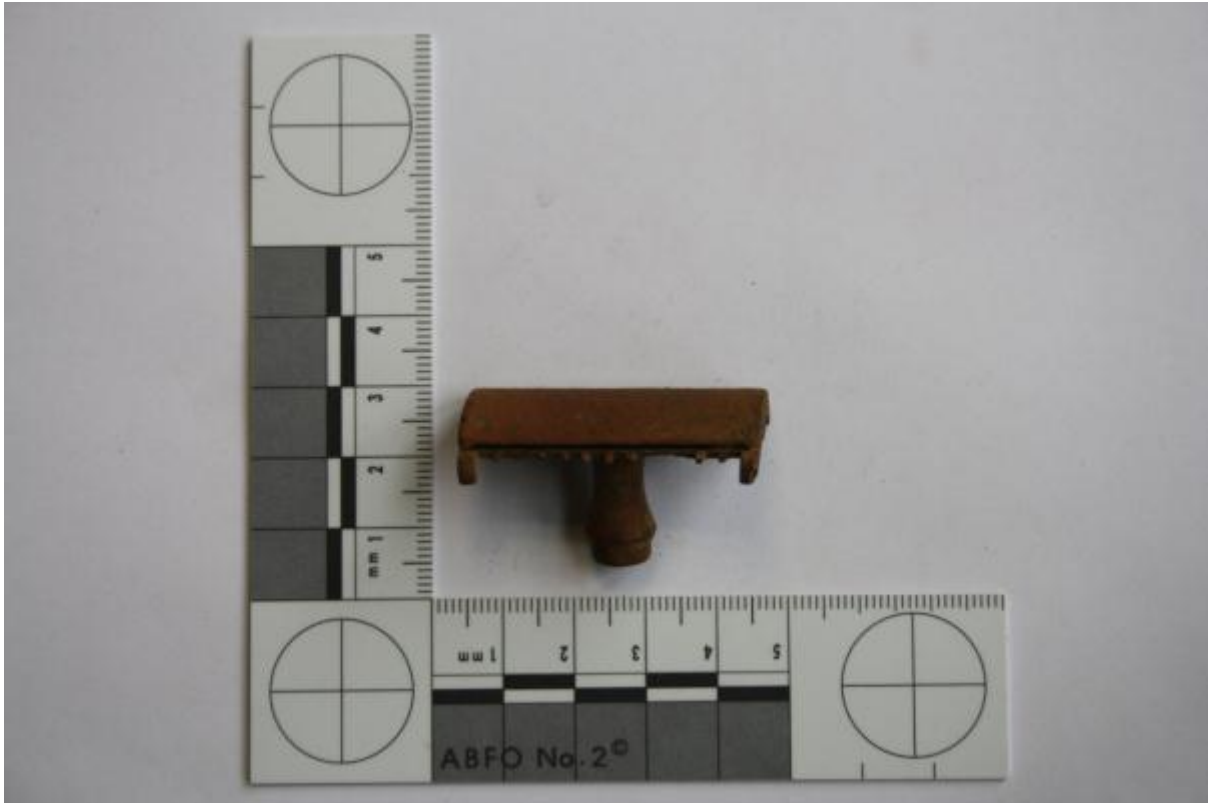


Plate 33. Object 143.



Plate 34. Object 22.



Plate 35. Objects 88 (left) and 176 (right).



Plate 36. Object 95.



Plate 37. Objects 113 (left), 3 (centre) & 8 (right).

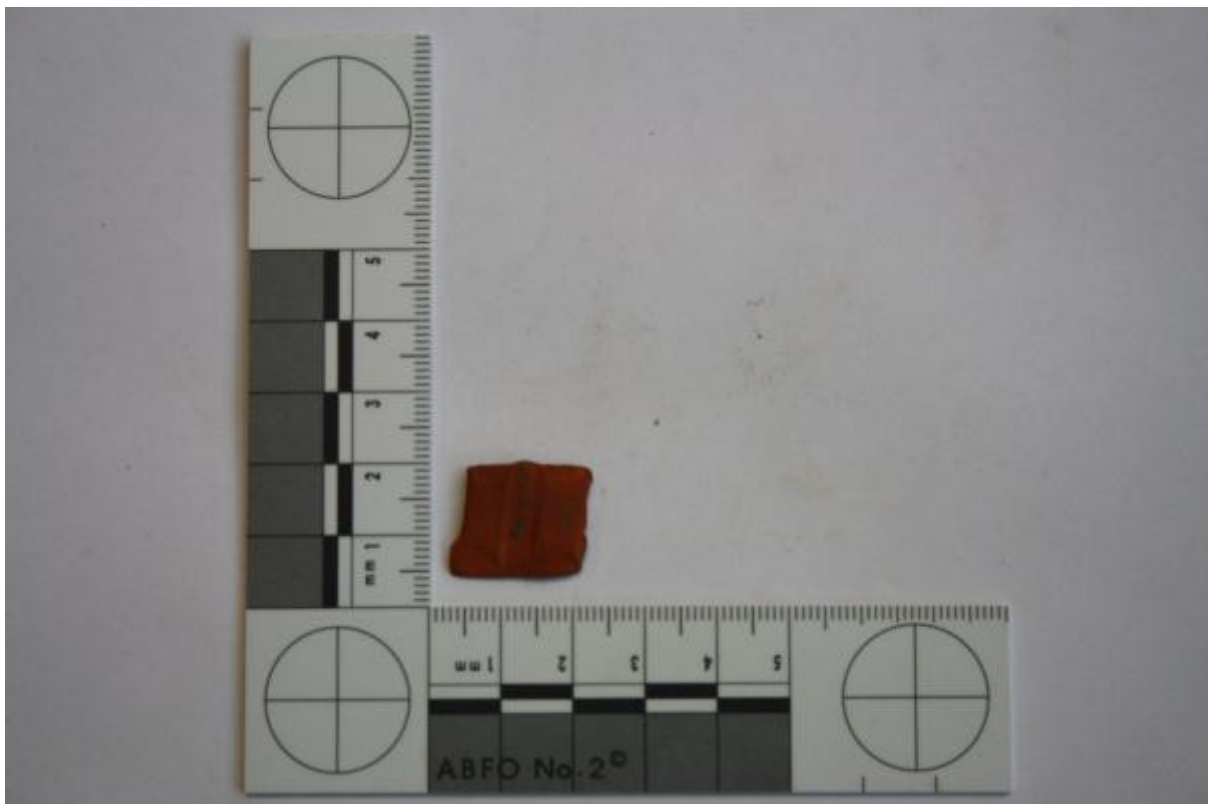


Plate 38. Object 2.



Plate 39. Objects 33 (left), 56 (centre) & 116 (right).

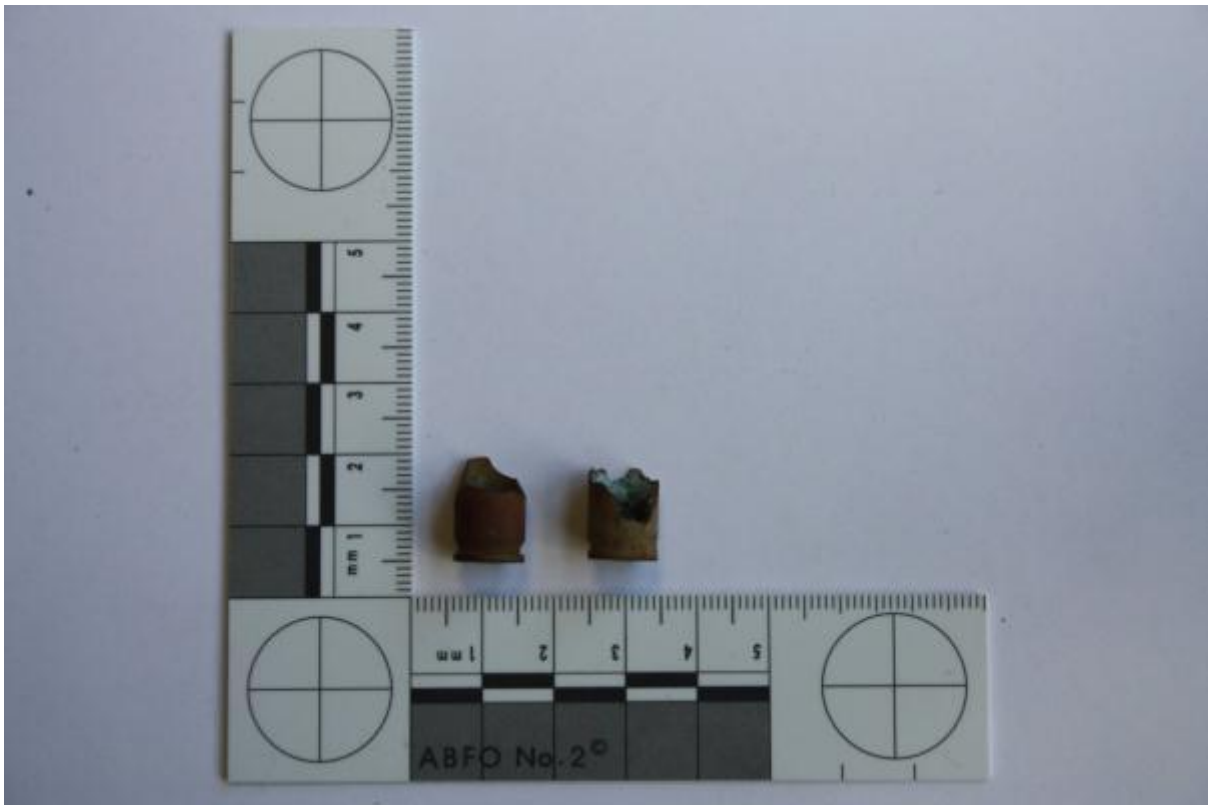


Plate 40. Objects 35 (left) & 140 (right).



Plate 41. Objects 6 (left), 7 (centre) & 91 (right).



Plate 42. Object 81.



Plate 43. Object 203, scale = 0.2m.



Plate 44. Object 199.



Plate 45. Object 10.



Plate 46. Object 54.



Plate 47. Objects 66 (left) & 99 (right).

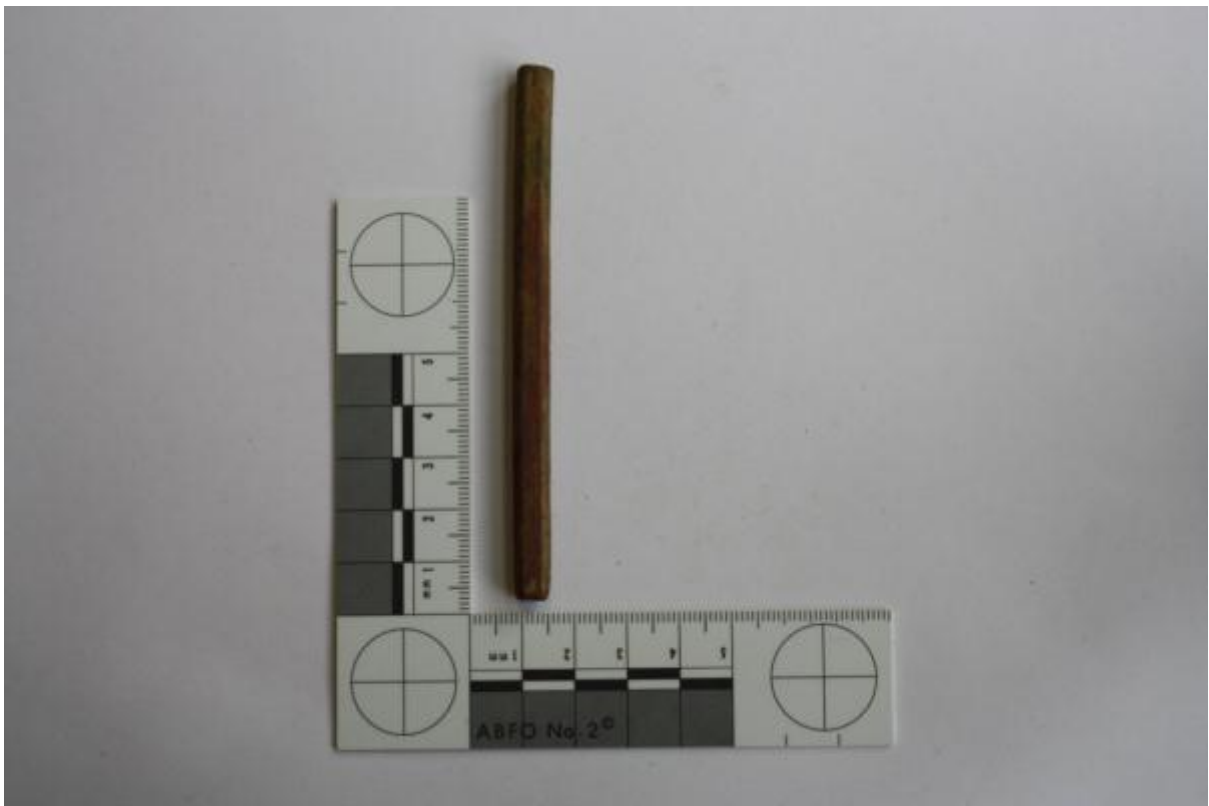


Plate 48. Object 112.



Plate 49. Objects 1 (left) & 115 (right).



Plate 50. Objects 136 (left) and 142 (right).



Plate 51. Objects 120 (left) & 170 (right).



Plate 52. Object 63.



Plate 53. Objects 71 (left) & 72 (right).



Plate 54. Object 169.



Plate 55. Object 100.



Plate 56. Object 70.



Plate 57. Object 9.



Plate 58. Object 193.



Plate 59. Object 111.



Plate 60. Object 53.



Plate 61. Object 107.



Plate 62. Object 186, scale = 0.2m.



Plate 63. Object 181., scale = 0.2m.



Plate 64. Wire mesh from context 104, scale = 0.2m.



Plate 65. Example of pale fencing wire from context 104, scale = 0.2m.



Plate 66. Iron nails from context 104, scale = 0.2m.



Plate 67. Object 149.



Plate 68. Object 164.



Plate 69. Animal bone from context 203.



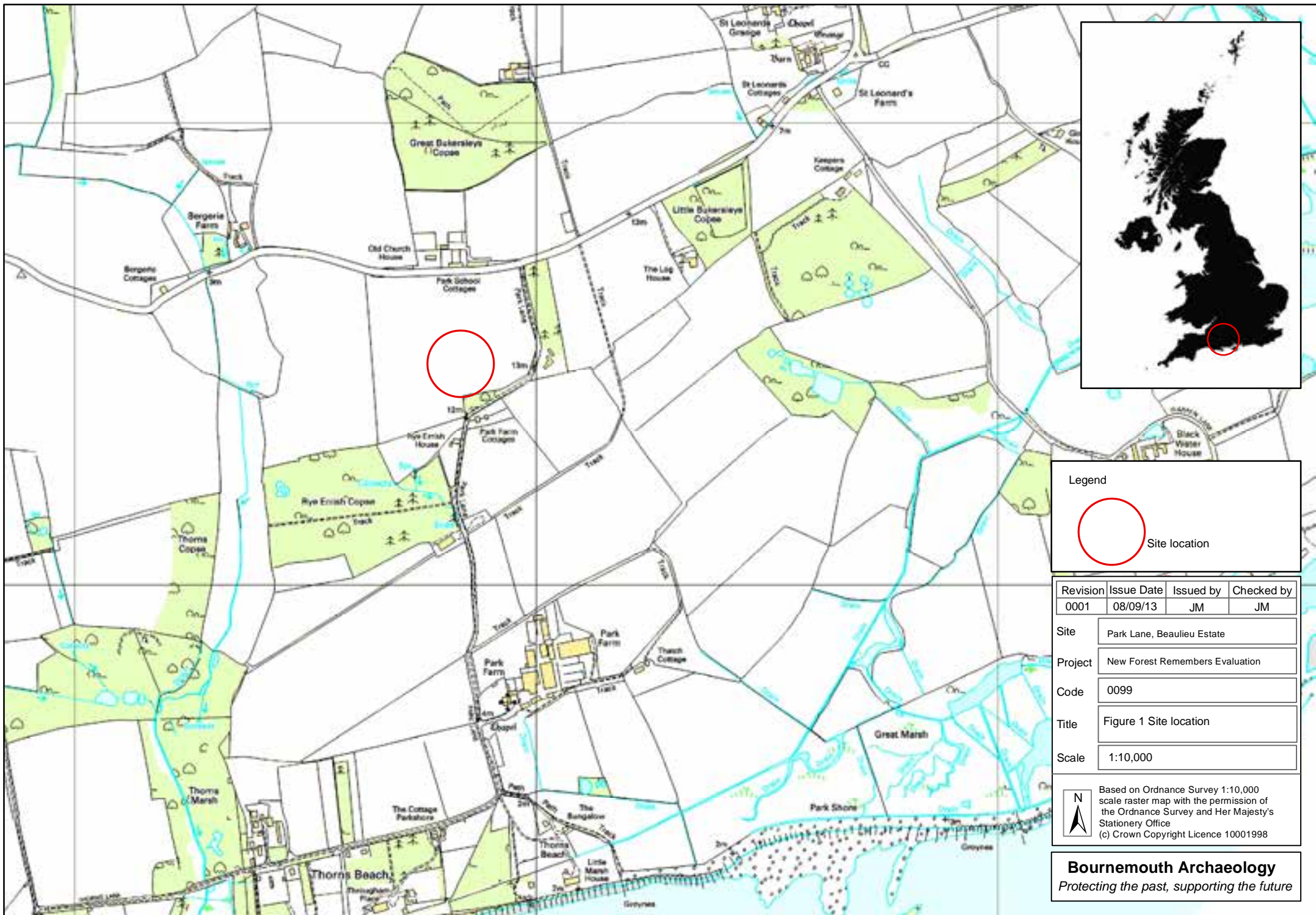
Plate 70. Flint blade from context 203.



Plate 71. Pottery from context 203.



Plate 72. CBM from context 203.




Legend

 Site location

| Revision | Issue Date | Issued by | Checked by |
|----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| 0001 | 08/09/13 | JM | JM |

| | |
|---------|---------------------------------|
| Site | Park Lane, Beaulieu Estate |
| Project | New Forest Remembers Evaluation |
| Code | 0099 |
| Title | Figure 1 Site location |
| Scale | 1:10,000 |


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Bournemouth Archaeology
Protecting the past, supporting the future

Park School Cottages



Park Lane

Track

13m

Rye Errish House


Park Farm Cottages

| Revision | Issue Date | Issued by | Checked by |
|----------|---|-----------|------------|
| 0001 | 08/10/13 | JM | JM |
| Site | Park Lane, Beaulieu Estate | | |
| Project | New Forest Remembers Evaluation | | |
| Code | 0099 | | |
| Title | Figure 2 1944 Aerial Image of Park Farm Battery S.101 Credit: Lord Montagu of Beaulieu | | |
| Scale | 1:2,000 | | |

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| Revision | Issue Date | Issued by | Checked by |
|---|---|-----------|------------|
| 0002 | 19/11/13 | JM | JM |
| Site | Park Lane, Beaulieu Estate | | |
| Project | New Forest Remembers Evaluation | | |
| Code | 0099 | | |
| Title | Figure 3 1944 Aerial Image of Park Farm Battery S.101 Credit: Lord Montagu of Beaulieu | | |
| Scale | | | |
|  Based on Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 scale raster map with the permission of the Ordnance Survey and Her Majesty's Stationery Office (c) Crown Copyright Licence 10001998 | | | |

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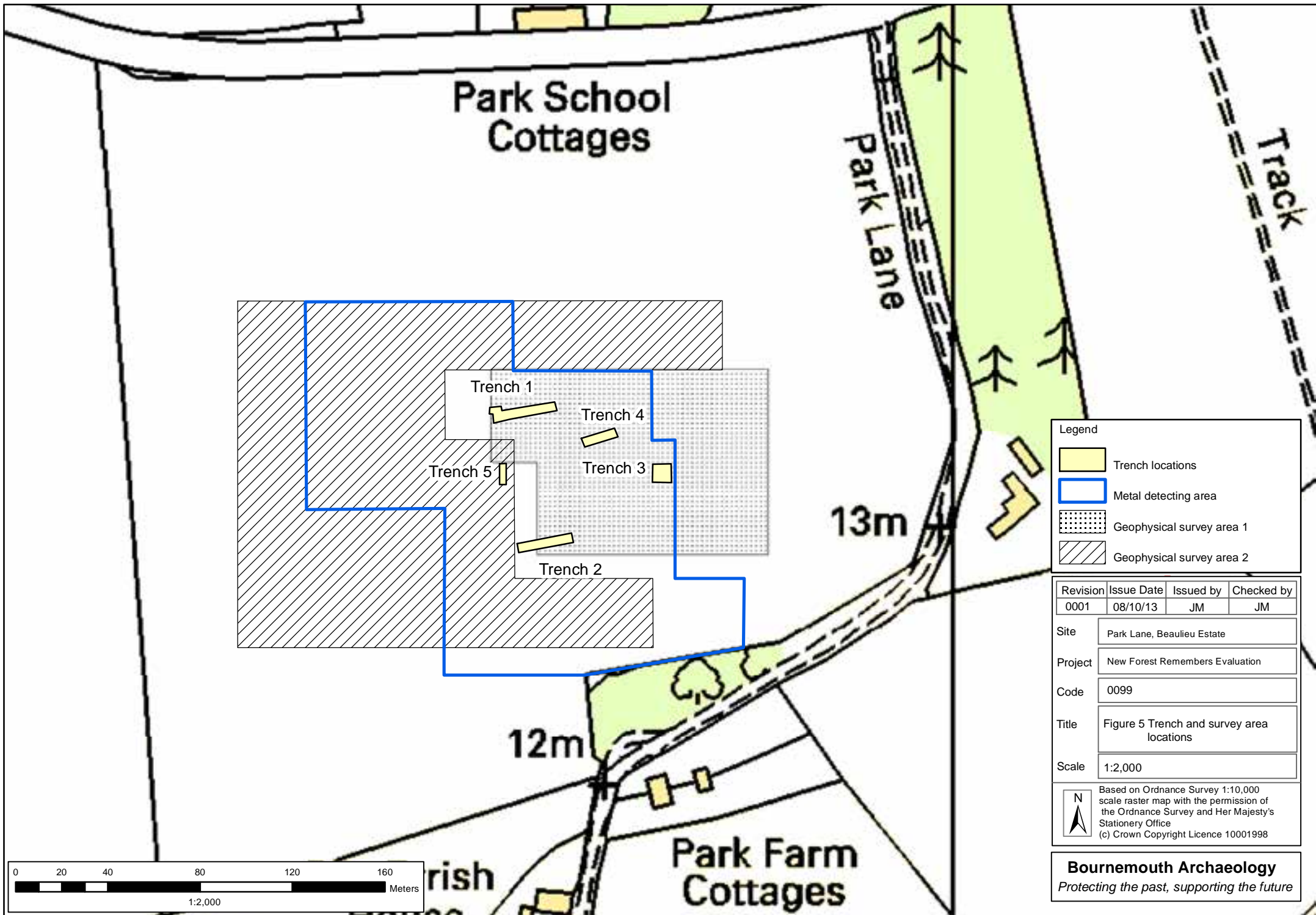


| Revision | Issue Date | Issued by | Checked by |
|----------|---|-----------|------------|
| 0002 | 19/11/13 | JM | JM |
| Site | Park Lane, Beaulieu Estate | | |
| Project | New Forest Remembers Evaluation | | |
| Code | 0099 | | |
| Title | Figure 4 1944 Aerial Image of Park Farm Battery S.101 Credit: Lord Montagu of Beaulieu | | |
| Scale | | | |



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Park School Cottages

Park Lane

Track

Trench 1

Trench 4

Trench 3

Trench 5

Trench 2

13m

12m

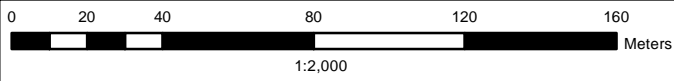
Park Farm Cottages

Legend

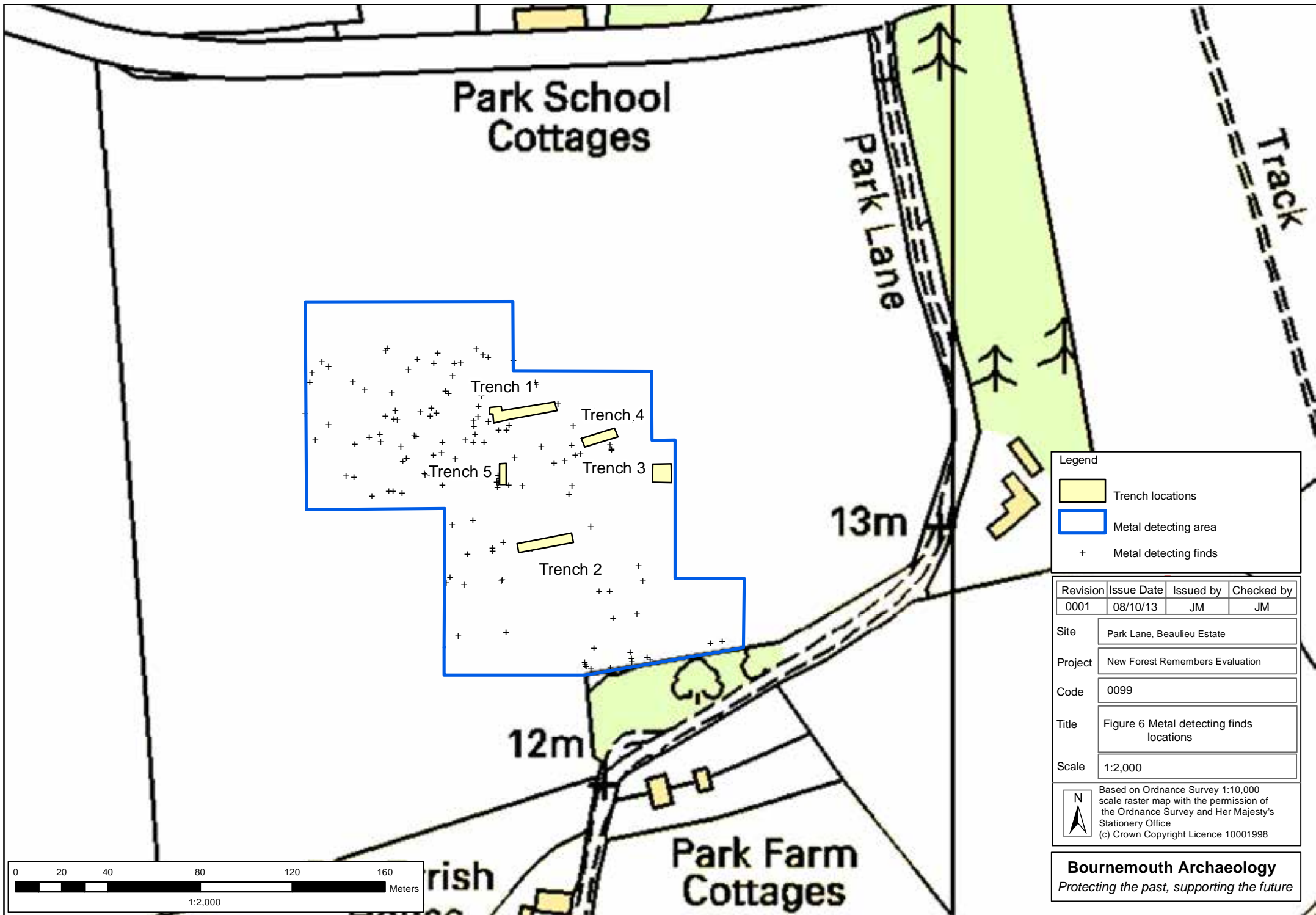
- Trench locations
- Metal detecting area
- Geophysical survey area 1
- Geophysical survey area 2

| Revision | Issue Date | Issued by | Checked by |
|----------|---|-----------|------------|
| 0001 | 08/10/13 | JM | JM |
| Site | Park Lane, Beaulieu Estate | | |
| Project | New Forest Remembers Evaluation | | |
| Code | 0099 | | |
| Title | Figure 5 Trench and survey area locations | | |
| Scale | 1:2,000 | | |

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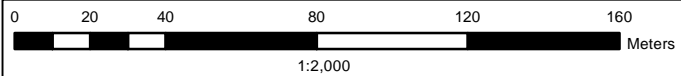
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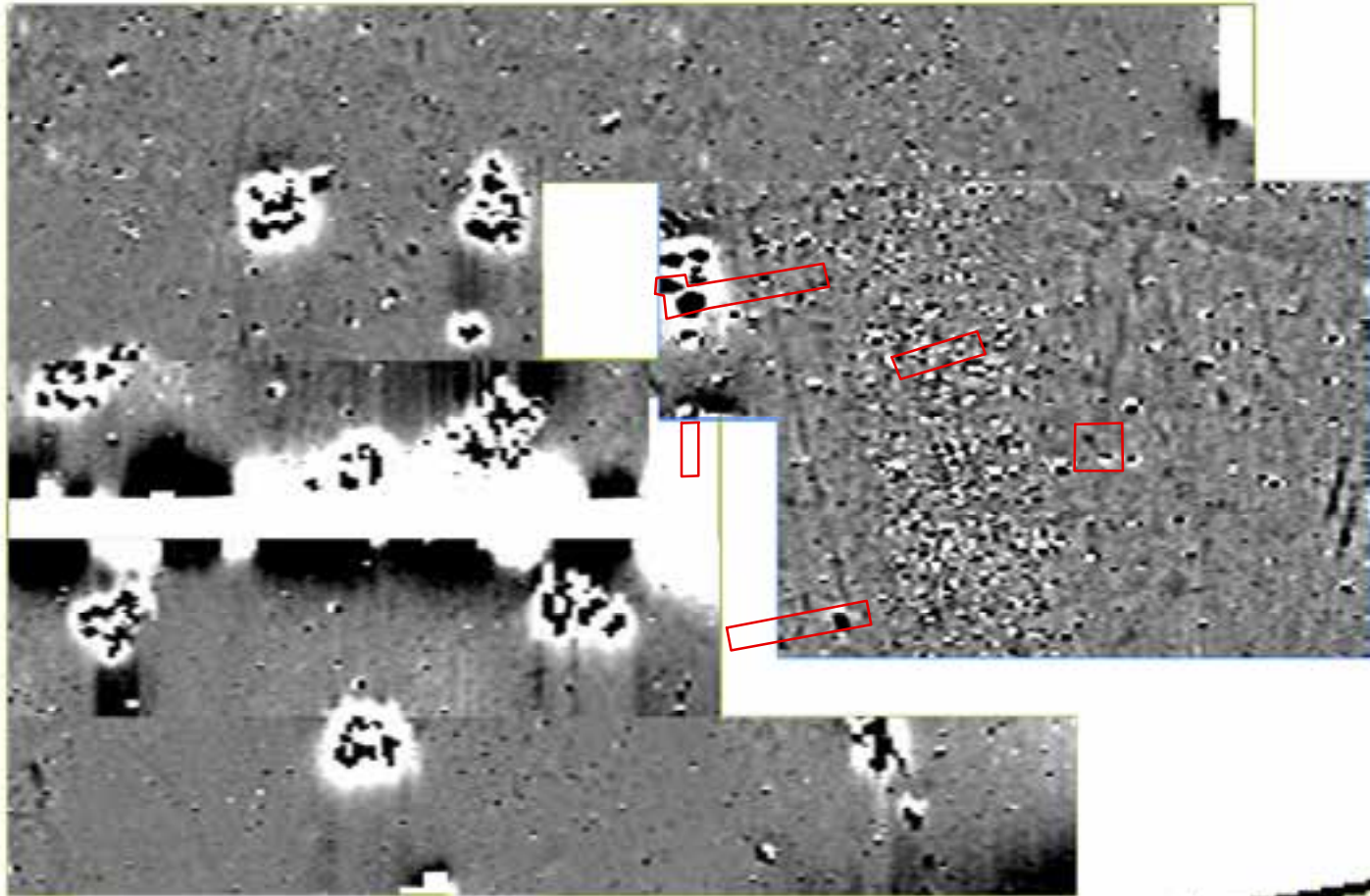
- Trench locations
- Metal detecting area
- + Metal detecting finds

| Revision | Issue Date | Issued by | Checked by |
|----------|--|-----------|------------|
| 0001 | 08/10/13 | JM | JM |
| Site | Park Lane, Beaulieu Estate | | |
| Project | New Forest Remembers Evaluation | | |
| Code | 0099 | | |
| Title | Figure 6 Metal detecting finds locations | | |
| Scale | 1:2,000 | | |

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Park Lane

12m

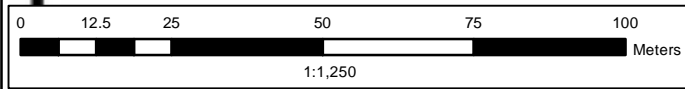
Legend

- Geophysical survey area 1
- Geophysical survey area 2
- Trench locations

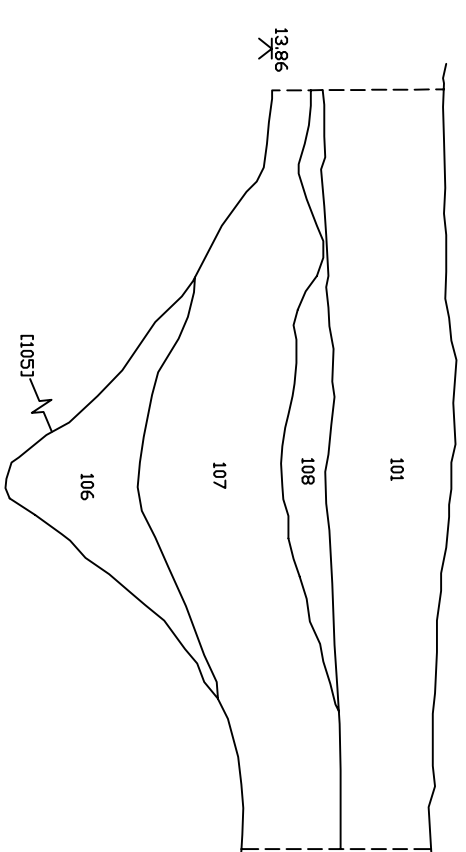
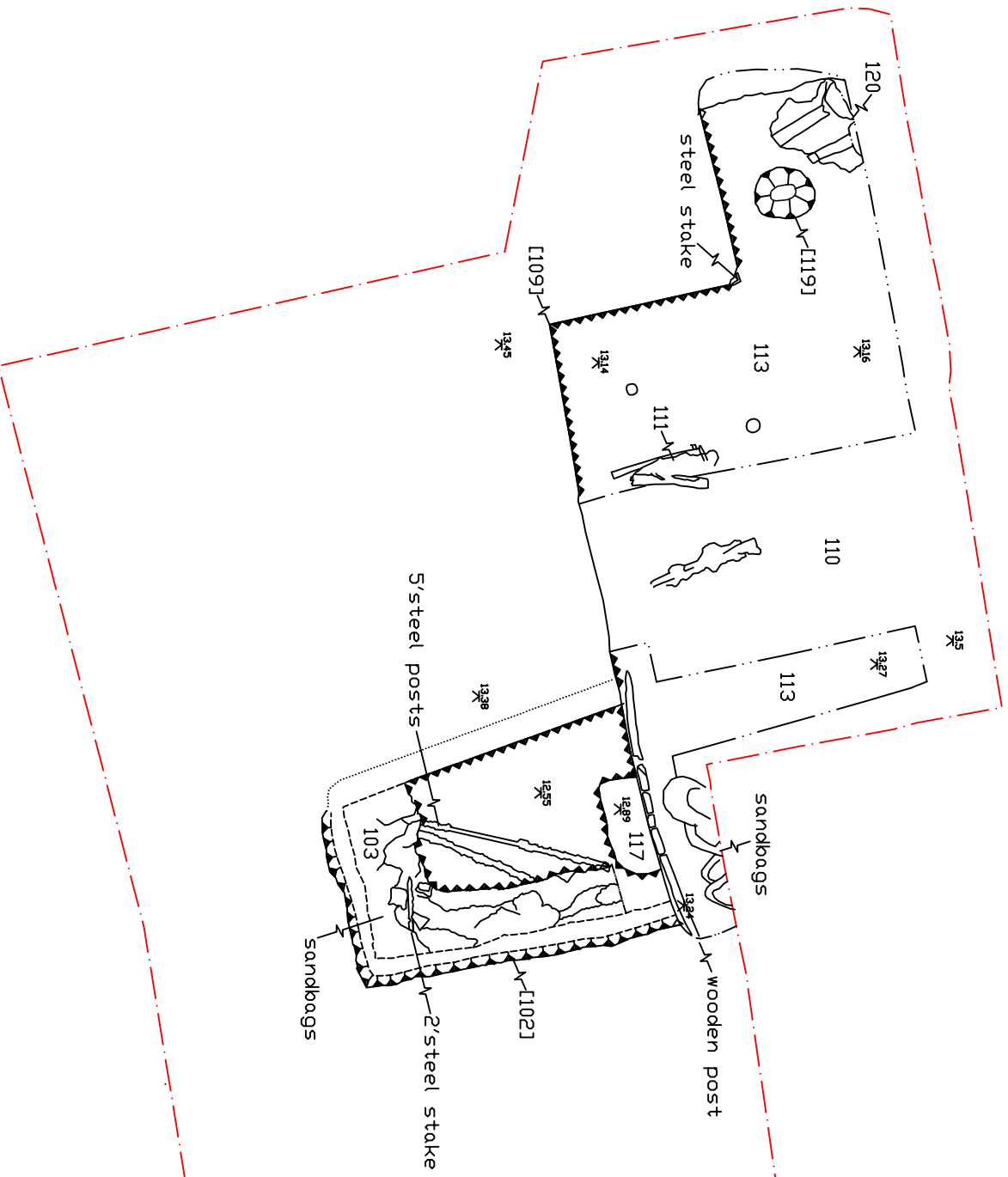
| Revision | Issue Date | Issued by | Checked by |
|----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| 0001 | 08/10/13 | JM | JM |

| | |
|---------|-------------------------------------|
| Site | Park Lane, Beaulieu Estate |
| Project | New Forest Remembers Evaluation |
| Code | 0099 |
| Title | Figure 7 Geophysical survey results |
| Scale | 1:1,250 |

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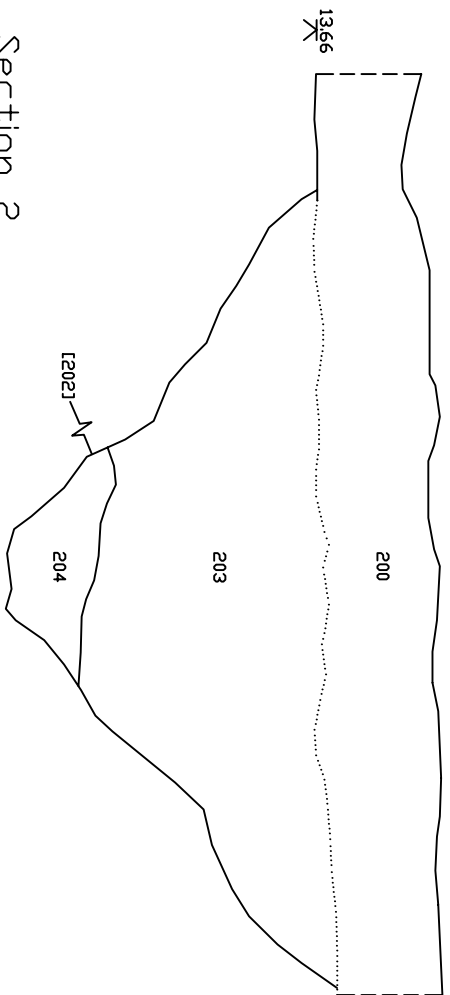
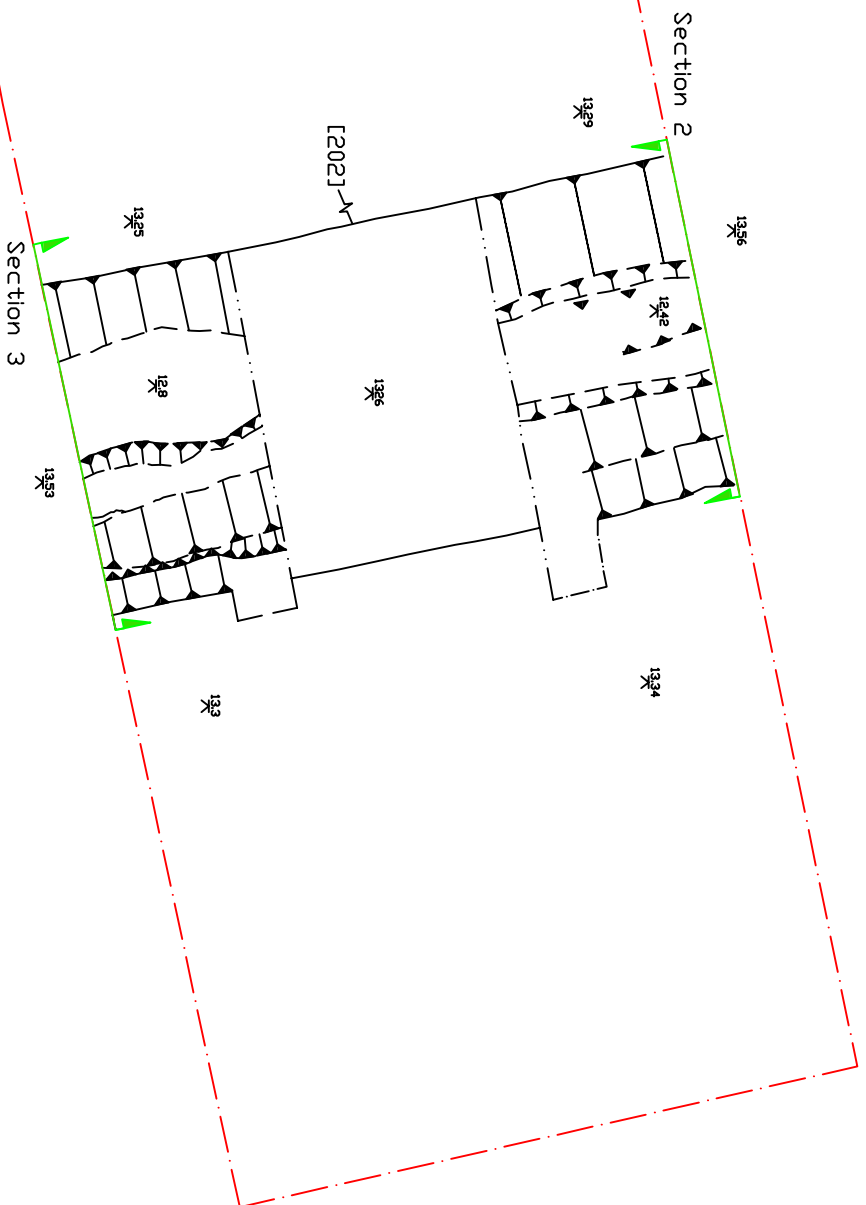


Section 1

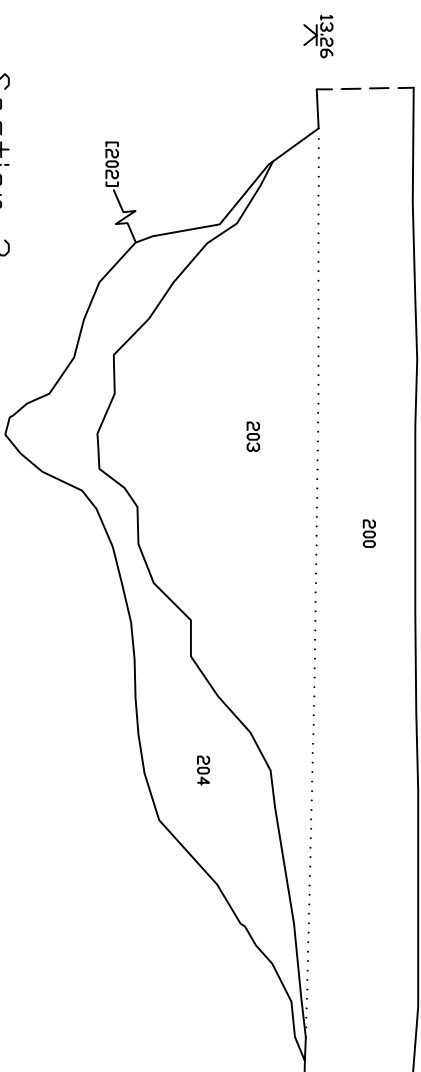
| Revision | Issue date | Issued by | Checked by |
|----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| 01 | 00.00.13 | JCM | JM |

Site
Park Farm, Beaulieu, Hampshire
Project
Archaeological evaluation and excavation
Code
0099/PFB13
Title
Figure 8 Trench 1
Scale
Plan 1:50, Section 1:20 @A3





Section 2



Section 3

| Revision | Issue date | Issued by | Checked by |
|----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| 01 | 00.00.13 | JCM | JM |

Site
Park Farm, Beaulieu, Hampshire

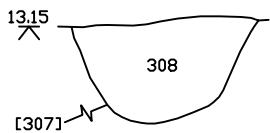
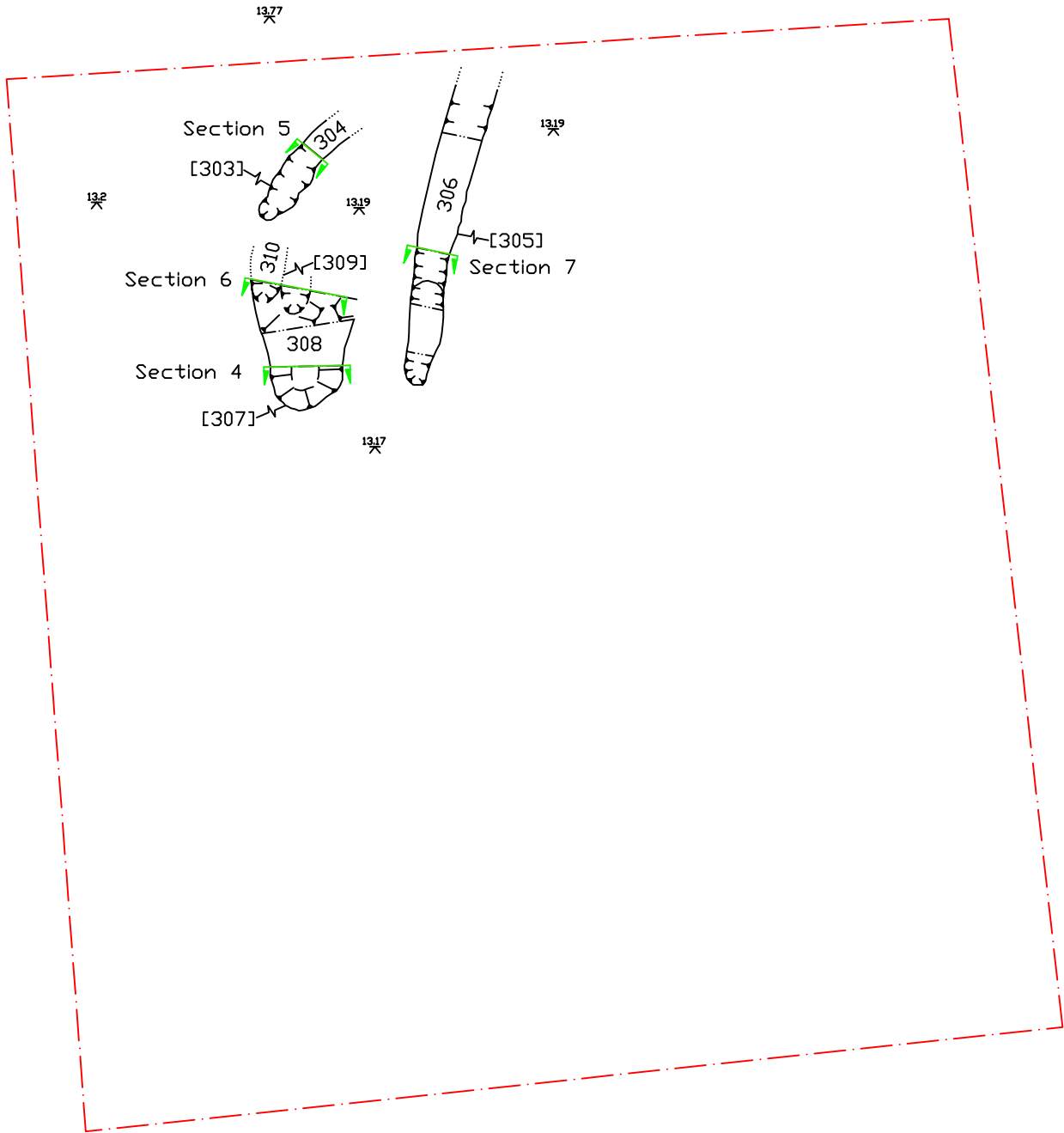
Project
Archaeological evaluation and excavation

Code
0099/PFB13

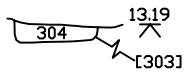
Title
Figure 9 Trench 2

Scale
Plan 1:50, Sections 1:20 @A3





Section 4



Section 5



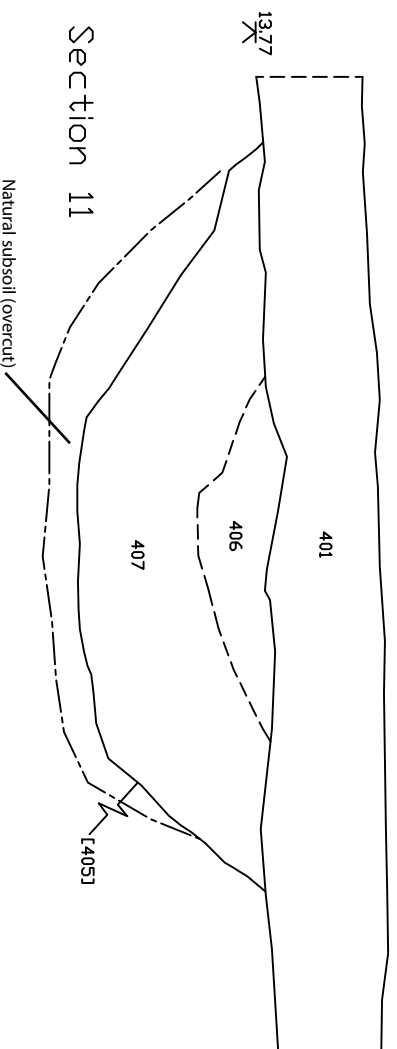
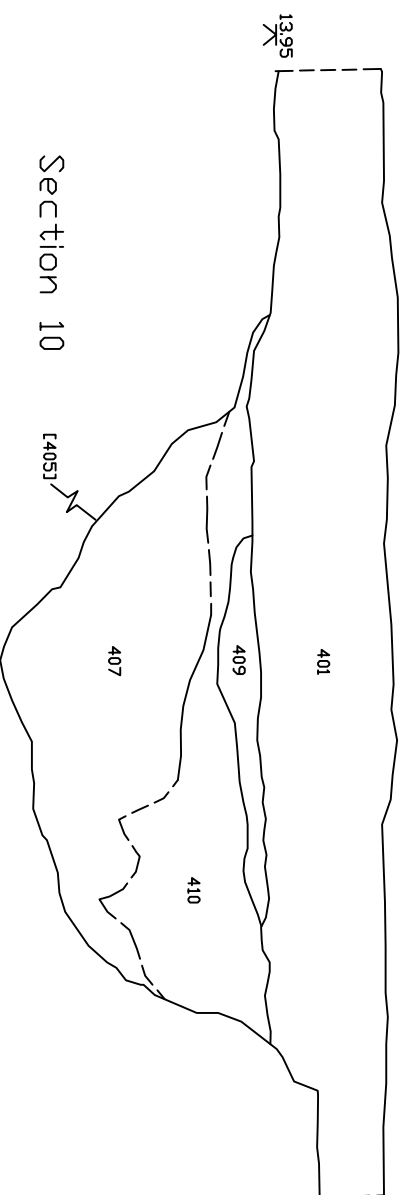
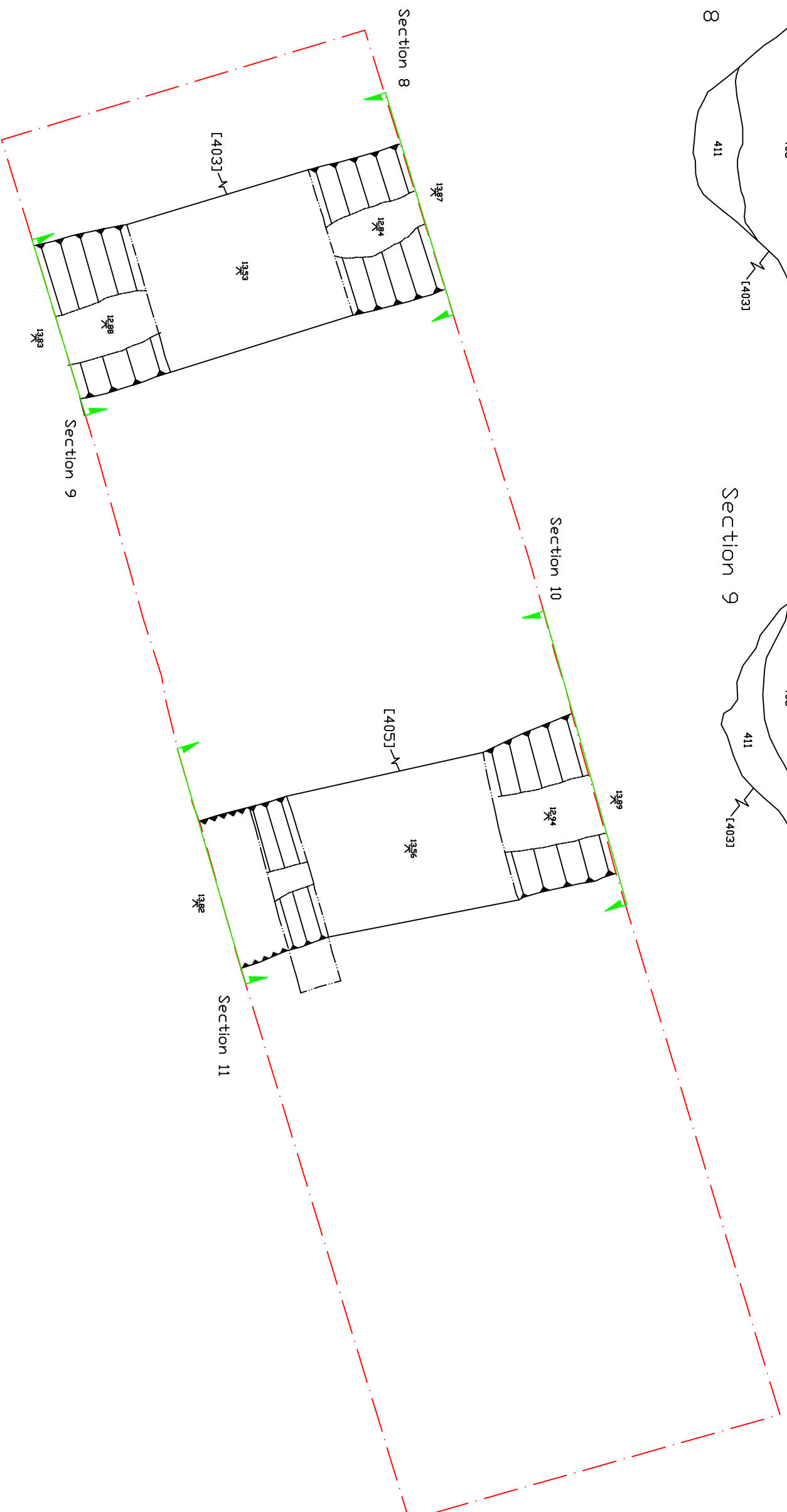
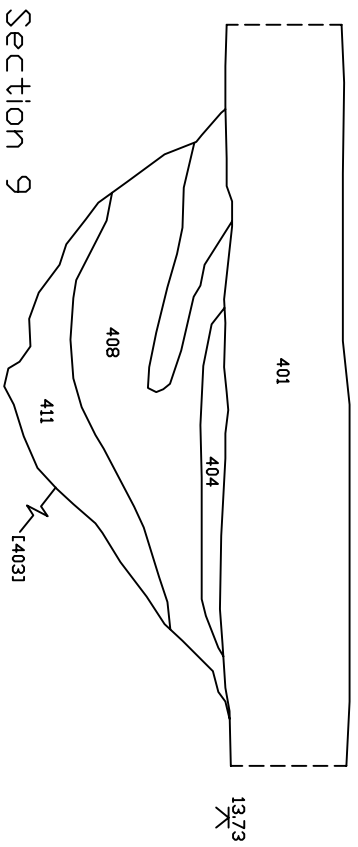
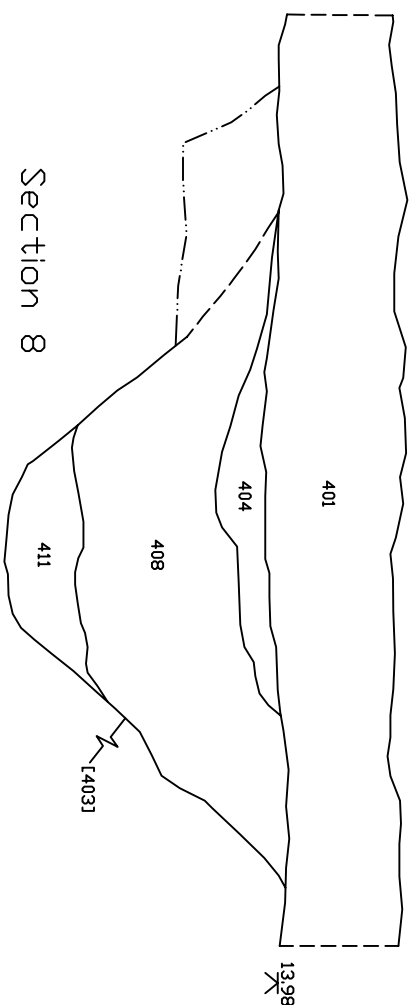
Section 6



Section 7

| Revision | Issue date | Issued by | Checked by |
|----------|---|-----------|------------|
| 01 | 00.00.13 | JCM | JM |
| Site | Park Farm, Beaulieu, Hampshire Hampshire | | |
| Project | Archaeological evaluation and excavation | | |
| Code | 0099/PFB13 | | |
| Title | Figure10 Trench 3 | | |
| Scale | Plan 1:50, Sections 1:20 @A4 | | |





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| 01 | 00.00.13 | JCM | JM |

Site
Park Farm, Beaulieu, Hampshire

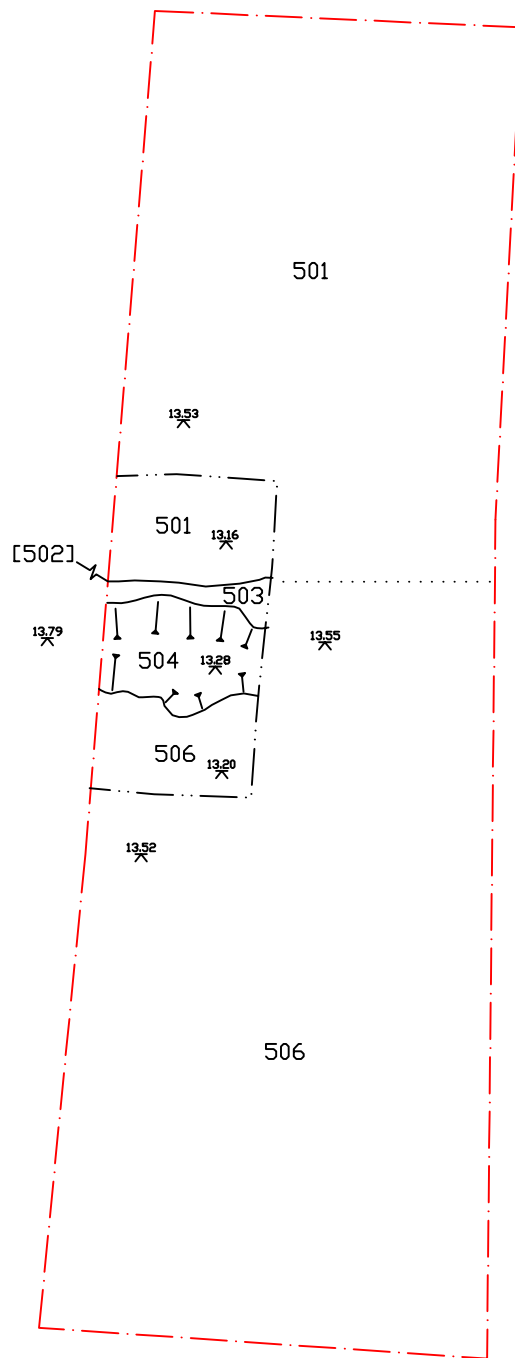
Project
Archaeological evaluation and excavation

Code
0099/PFB13

Title
Figure 11 Trench 4

Scale
Plan 1:50, Sections 1:20 @A3





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| 01 | 00.00.13 | JCM | JM |
| Site | Park Farm, Beaulieu, Hampshire Hampshire | | |
| Project | Archaeological evaluation and excavation | | |
| Code | 0099/PFB13 | | |
| Title | Figure12 Trench 5 | | |
| Scale | 1:50 @A4 | | |





