



Dig Burley
Community Archaeology Festival
2019



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**Dig Burley
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Prepared on behalf of

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Executive Summary

Dig Burley was a community archaeology festival that took place from Thursday 11 to Sunday 14 April 2019. It was a joint project between Burley Historical Society, Burley Parish Council and the New Forest National Park Authority (NFNPA), funded through the Heritage on My Doorstep and Rediscovering and Conserving our Archaeological Heritage projects that make up two of the 21 projects in the Our Past, Our Future National Lottery Heritage Fund Landscape Partnership Scheme.

The festival comprised a wide-scale test pit evaluation exercise that acted also as a pilot scheme, designed to test recording methodologies, logistics and the level of interest and community involvement that similar projects might attract.

Participants collectively excavated and recorded 43 test pits on private properties in and around Burley during the event. Participants were also given the opportunity to attend numerous training workshops, talks and exhibitions held during the event.

This project constitutes the first real wide scale investigation of the archaeological potential of the settlement of Burley. The results are a good reflection of the known history of the area with prehistoric flints indicative of Mesolithic and Bronze Age habitation and exploitation of the landscape long before the establishment of the Medieval Manor and gradual development of the settlement. Finds of Medieval pottery were mainly from test pits in the Burley Street area and some properties in this part of the settlement may have been inhabited for many centuries.

Following the event records and finds were assimilated into a collective project archive, which has been used to produce this report, which presents the final results of the project. The production of the report was a joint effort between James Brown, former NFNPA Community Archaeologist and Bournemouth University Archaeological Research Consultancy (BUARC).

Overall the project has been a success and its aim and objectives have all been met. It has been demonstrated that there is a large appetite for community driven archaeological projects that could, with appropriate planning and professional support, enhance our understanding of the history and development of rural communities in the region.

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Abbreviations and Contractions

BUARC – Bournemouth University Archaeological Research Consultancy

CBM – Ceramic Building Material

GNSS – Global Navigation Satellite System

HER – Historic Environment Record

HQ – Headquarters

LPS – Landscape Partnership Scheme

NE, NW, SE, SW – compass directions

NFNPA – New Forest National Park Authority

OASIS - Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS

OPOF – Our Past Our Present Our Future scheme

WWII – World War 2

Time Periods referred to in this report

Mesolithic – 10,000-4,000 BC

Late Mesolithic – 7,000-4,000

Late Neolithic – 3000-2400 BC

Early Bronze Age – 2400-1500 BC

Bronze Age – 2400-700 BC

Iron Age – 700 BC – AD 43
Roman – 43 – 410
Anglo-Norman – 1066-1250
High Medieval – 1250-1350
Late Medieval – 1350-1510

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Our Past, Our Future

- 1.1.1 The Our Past, Our Future (OPOF) scheme is a £4.4million Landscape Partnership Scheme (LPS) for the New Forest supported by National Lottery Heritage Fund. This five year scheme is being led by the New Forest National Park Authority (NFNPA) alongside 10 other partners and aims to undertake 21 projects to restore lost habitats, develop Forest skills and inspire a new generation to champion and care for the New Forest.
- 1.1.2 The scheme comprises four themes of work, designed to better equip the New Forest to thrive through change and modern-day pressures. The four themes are:
- Restoring lost landscapes;
 - Developing Forest skills;
 - Discovering Forest heritage and inspiring a new generation, and;
 - Monitoring and evaluation.
- 1.1.3 Dig Burley has direct links to two projects that sit within the wider OPOF scheme: 1, Rediscovering and Conserving our Archaeological Heritage and 2, Heritage on My Doorstep. Rediscovering and Conserving our Archaeological Heritage aims to uncover and conserve hidden, unknown and decaying heritage sites and archaeological features throughout the New Forest. Heritage on my Doorstep aims to get people involved with, and inspired by, all aspects of their local heritage. This has seen a community archaeologist work with local communities offering training and support in sharing and expanding their own research. The focus of these projects is to help add to the archaeological knowledge and improve understanding within the protected landscape of the National Park where traditionally archaeological investigations can be limited.
- 1.1.4 Burley Historical Society is a relatively new group based in the village of Burley in the New Forest, Hampshire. In recent years there have been several individual and group projects which have researched the past of Burley village and its place within the New Forest. The focus of Burley Historical Society is to create a forum for sharing existing information and for encouraging more research. The Historical Society were approached to see if they would be interested in participating in a community test pitting excavation alongside other members of the community as a way to really engage with their local heritage and learn more about the history of Burley. Working with Burley Historical Society the NFNPA devised a programme of archaeological investigation and interpretation and created the Dig Burley Community Archaeology Project (Dig Burley).
- 1.1.5 The project was designed to be inclusive and involve as much community participation as possible to foster cohesion and help raise awareness of the history and wider heritage of the Burley area. It was hoped that the project would inspire further research and investigation and that Burley Historical Society would experience an increase in membership as an outcome of the project.
- 1.1.6 The main community test pitting event was preceded by a number of talks to the Burley Historical Society and Burley residents by the NFNPA Community Archaeologist.
- 1.1.7 In order to test and refine the resources and methodology for the test pitting, a trial test pit was excavated by the chair of the Burley Historical Society, David Etchells on 24th February 2019 using the prototype recording methods and guidance. Following this preliminary excavation, the prototype Dig Burley record booklet and guidance sheets were updated and finalised. A short report on the experience written by David and published on the Burley Historical Society website (<http://burleyhistoricalsociety.weebly.com/trial-test-pit-feb-2019.html>) also helped to promote the project and encourage participation.
- 1.1.8 The test pitting event occurred during the academic Easter break between Thursday 11th and Sunday 14th April 2019 inclusive. Over this period a total of 43 test pits were excavated at 37 addresses ('sites') across the Burley area.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1.1 The primary aim of the project was to host a community driven archaeological event in line with the themes of both the Rediscovering and Conserving our Archaeological Heritage and Heritage on My Doorstep aspects of the wider Our Past Our Present Our Future Scheme that would attempt to learn more about the history of Burley by looking at buried physical evidence.
- 2.1.2 Specific project objectives could be defined as:
- Use test pitting methodology to undertake an assessment of the presence, date and character of archaeological remains within and around the village of Burley.
 - To provide records of sufficient quality to be used to understand activity at each site, to compare sites and create a wider spatial understanding of the results.
 - Create a project archive and a comprehensive report on results to encourage participant driven wider research.
 - Review aspects of this project that could be improved and define anything that should be taken into consideration during the design of future projects.

3 PROJECT BACKGROUND

3.1 Location, geology and topography

- 3.1.1 Burley is an area of historic landscape and settlement which has developed its unique character over the last one thousand years. The layout of the settlement and the historic landscape is due to the controlling influence of the Royal Forest and the continuing illegal encroachment by the Manor and the villagers (NFNPA, 2010).
- 3.1.2 Burley comprises a series of historic encroachments into the Forest. The northern area around Coach Hill and Vereley Farm is mainly agricultural land with areas of woodland and only a few dwellings which are mainly dispersed in a linear fashion along Coach Hill Lane. To the south of this area lies Burley Street which is a long linear settlement following Ringwood Road with a spur to the west up Randalls Lane towards Castle Hill. The main area of settlement at Burley is separated from Burley Street by agricultural land with a few dispersed dwellings, some of which are large houses within landscaped grounds. Burley itself is centred at The Cross, which is the junction of Ringwood Road, Pound Lane and Chapel Lane. It comprises linear developments along these roads, but with a number of modern estates off Pound Lane to the north. Chapel Lane leads to further areas of encroachments which include both farms and large houses in landscaped grounds. To the southeast is the large 14th century encroachment now known as Bisterne Close. Although this area was originally agricultural land, it now comprises a long linear development of dwellings one plot deep following the perimeter road (Ibid).
- 3.1.3 The Burley settlements lie on the crest of a ridge that overlooks a lower area of open Forest to the west. The highest point in the settlement is Castle Hill at just over 90 metres above Ordnance Datum (aOD) and the land falls gently to the south and east with Burley and Bisterne Close being at a lower level. Beyond, to the south, the land continues to fall towards the stream valley (Ibid).

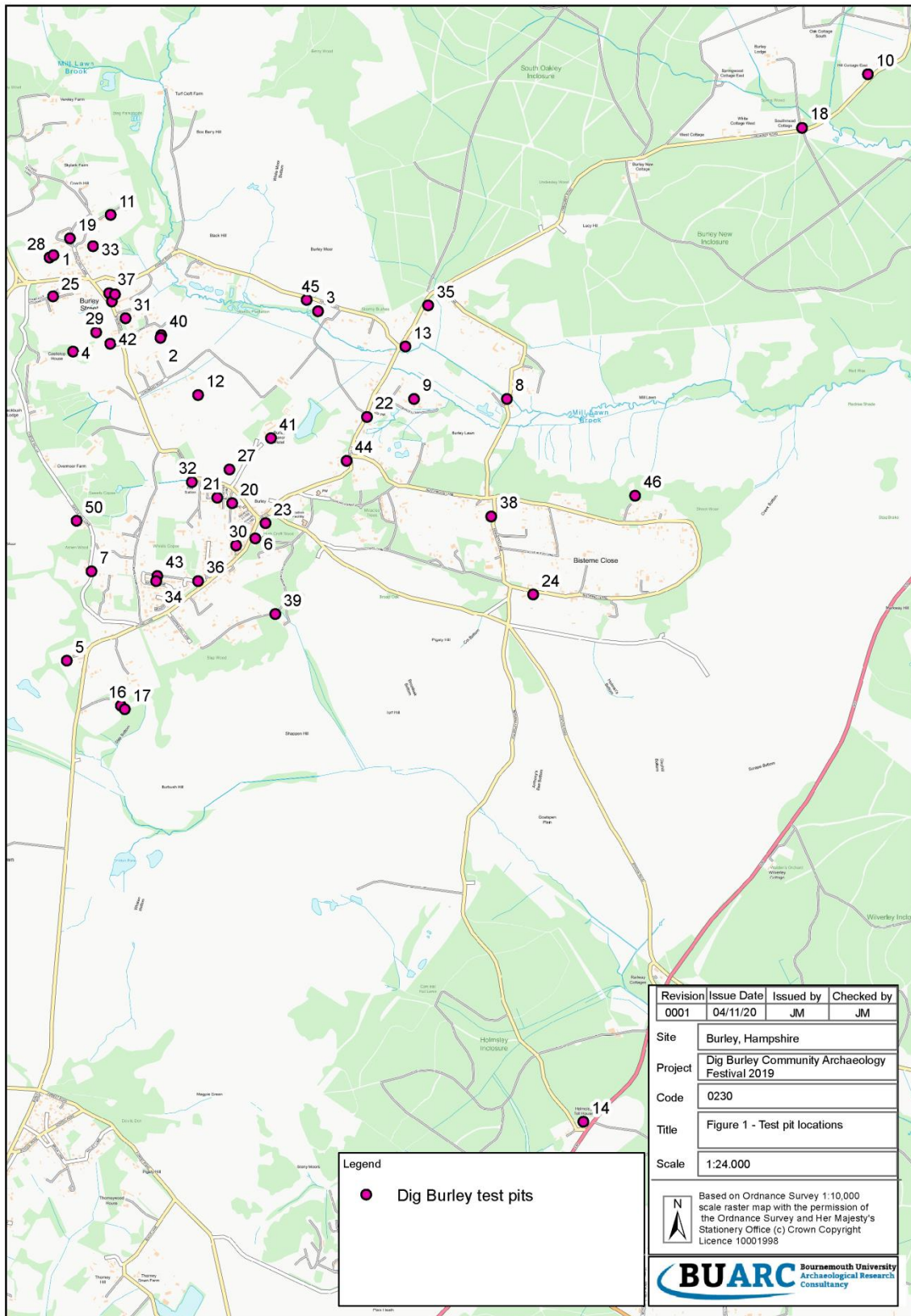


Figure 1 – Dig Burley Test Pit locations

3.1.4 Burley sits upon three distinct bedrock geologies, primarily Becton Sand Formation, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 34 to 41 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period. Two areas of Headon Formation comprising clay, silt and sand; a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 38 to 41 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period can be found to the south east and south west of the centre of Burley. Whilst a linear band of Chama Sand Formation; a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 38 to 41 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period runs east west just to the north of the centre of Burley parallel to Beechwood Lane and Bisterne Close. These sediments are relatively soft deposits with every variation between pure sand and pure clay, much of it a mixture of both. This soft geology of clays, sands and gravels has been exploited through human history by various extractive industries from Roman Pottery Kilns to pre-World War II New Forest brick industries. The clays of these stratigraphic units typically produce boggy ground, which is one of the most important habitats in the New Forest due to the flora and fauna they support. The sands of these stratigraphic units tend to form hills with steep slopes; which is visible in Burley.

3.2 Burley Conservation Area

3.2.1 The village of Burley sits within the larger parish of Burley and was designated a conservation area on 18 February 1981 and later revised 29 September 1999. The Conservation Area designation means the area has been recognised as having special historic and architectural interest worthy of preservation or enhancement and properties within it are subject to planning controls. The conservation area is surrounded on all sides by the New Forest which has a diversity of landscapes, natural beauty and amenity value.

3.2.2 The Burley Conservation Area is divided into 12 character areas (Listed below & Figure 2):

- Burley village centre
- Modern housing development
- Pound Lane and scattered residential and agricultural development
- Scattered Forest edge encroachment
- Bisterne Close and Forest encroachments to the west
- Burley Lawn and common edge encroachment
- Burley Manor and Park
- Castle Hill Lane and Honey Lane
- Dispersed settlement and agricultural land
- Forest Road, Mill Lane and scattered edge of Forest development
- Burley Street
- Coach Hill Lane and Vereley

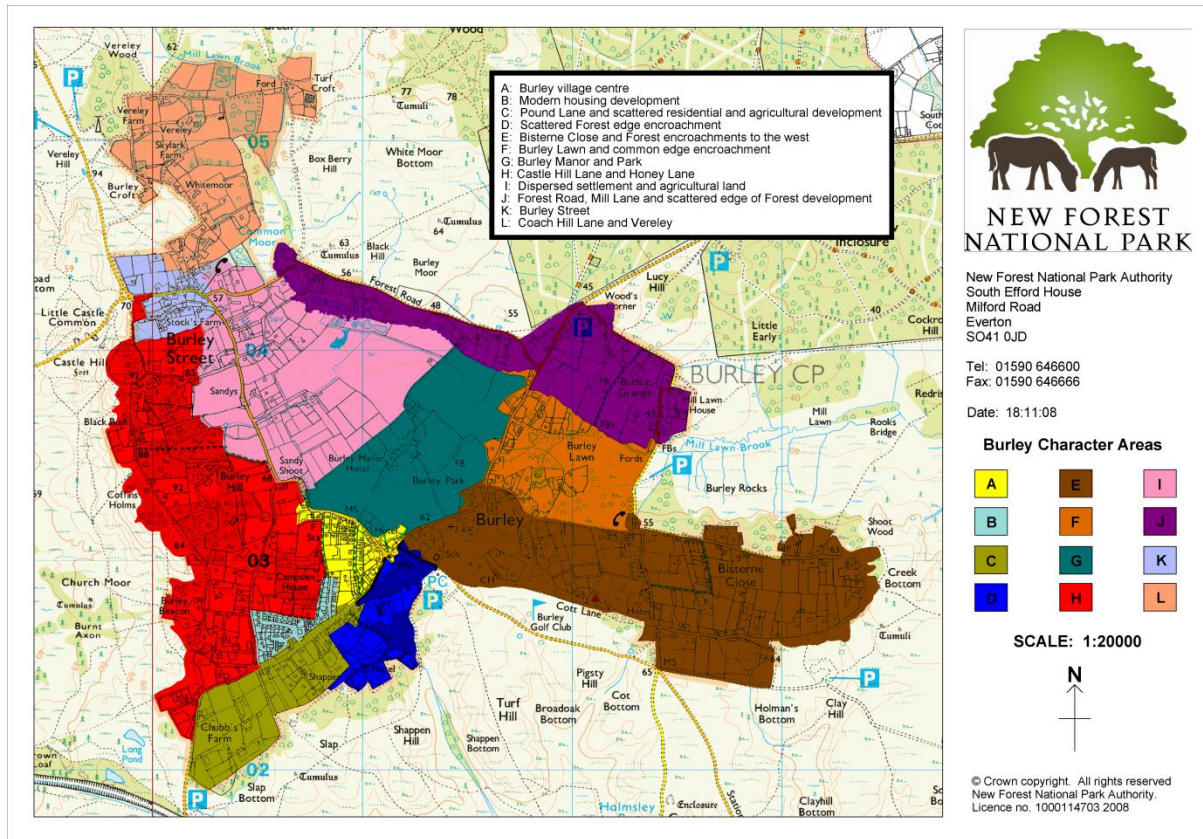


Figure 2 - Burley Character Areas. Credit: NFNPA

3.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 3.3.1 The Hampshire Historic Environment Record (HER) records 159 monuments within 3km of The Cross at the centre of Burley, ranging from prehistoric mounds and barrows through to WWII concrete rifle ranges. The monuments are shown on Figure 3 and listed in Appendix A.
- 3.3.2 Known sites that pre-date the Bronze Age are not widely represented in the area but there are two findspots: A Mesolithic tranchet axe has been found at Holmsley, and two Neolithic polished axes were found at Frogmore House in 1954.
- 3.3.3 The Hampshire HER, Historic England Scheduling and National Mapping work undertaken by the NFNPA all detail a number of confirmed and potential Bronze Age Barrows and burnt mounds surrounding Burley on the open Crown Lands. One of the scheduled Bell Barrows (1012530), located just south of Creek Bottom at the eastern end of Bisterne Close was partially excavated in 1949. The excavation revealed three rectangular stone cists that contained cremation burials beneath the mound surface. Some photographs and plans from this excavation can be found in the New Forest Heritage Centre.
- 3.3.4 The highest point in Burley is Castle Hill, at just over 90 metres aOD. Castle Hill is a roughly circular univallate Iron Age hillfort (Scheduled List monument number 1017889), which encloses an area of about 2ha. Despite gravel digging within the monument during the 19th century, the rampart bank still survives as an earthwork around most of the circumference of the hillfort.
- 3.3.5 The settlement of Burley developed from its medieval origins as a Royal Manor and much of its territory was gained by encroachment onto Crown lands. The 17th century was a period of consolidation for the Manor and the settlement as whole. It saw the rise of prosperous tenant farmers at one end of the scale and the spread of impoverished small holders, on the marginal common edge, at the other. The population of the settlement continued to increase during the 18th century with many more small paddocks and enclosures being created around the settlement.

This culminated in 1801 in an enquiry by the New Forest Commissioners, when leases were granted legalising most of the encroachments. This gave the settlement its current form and during the 19th and early 20th centuries many new dwellings were constructed. It was at this time that the small nucleated commercial centre developed around The Cross. During the latter part of the 20th century the population increased due to the establishment of the small housing estates and the continued 'planting' of large detached houses in landscaped grounds. Today the area consists of a mixture of buildings of varying ages and styles, including cob and thatch roofed cottages of the 18th and early 19th centuries and small brick built, tile and slate roofed two storey houses of the later 19th century (NFNPA, 2010).

- 3.3.6 Also surviving in the area are historic boundary banks and major trees, ditches and hedges. These illustrate many centuries of land usage and are fundamental features of the historic landscape along with the many narrow gravel tracks bisecting the conservation area (Ibid).
- 3.3.7 The test pit locations have been overlain on a series of historic maps that form part of the NFNPA's geo-database. Figures 4 show the test pits on Drivers' Map (Second Edition, 1814), which was the first detailed map of the new Forest. It was commissioned by the Royal Commission in 1789 and is based upon surveys undertaken in 1786/87. Figures 5 - 7 show the test pits on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd edition Ordnance Survey maps, dating from 1860, 1890 and 1910 respectively.

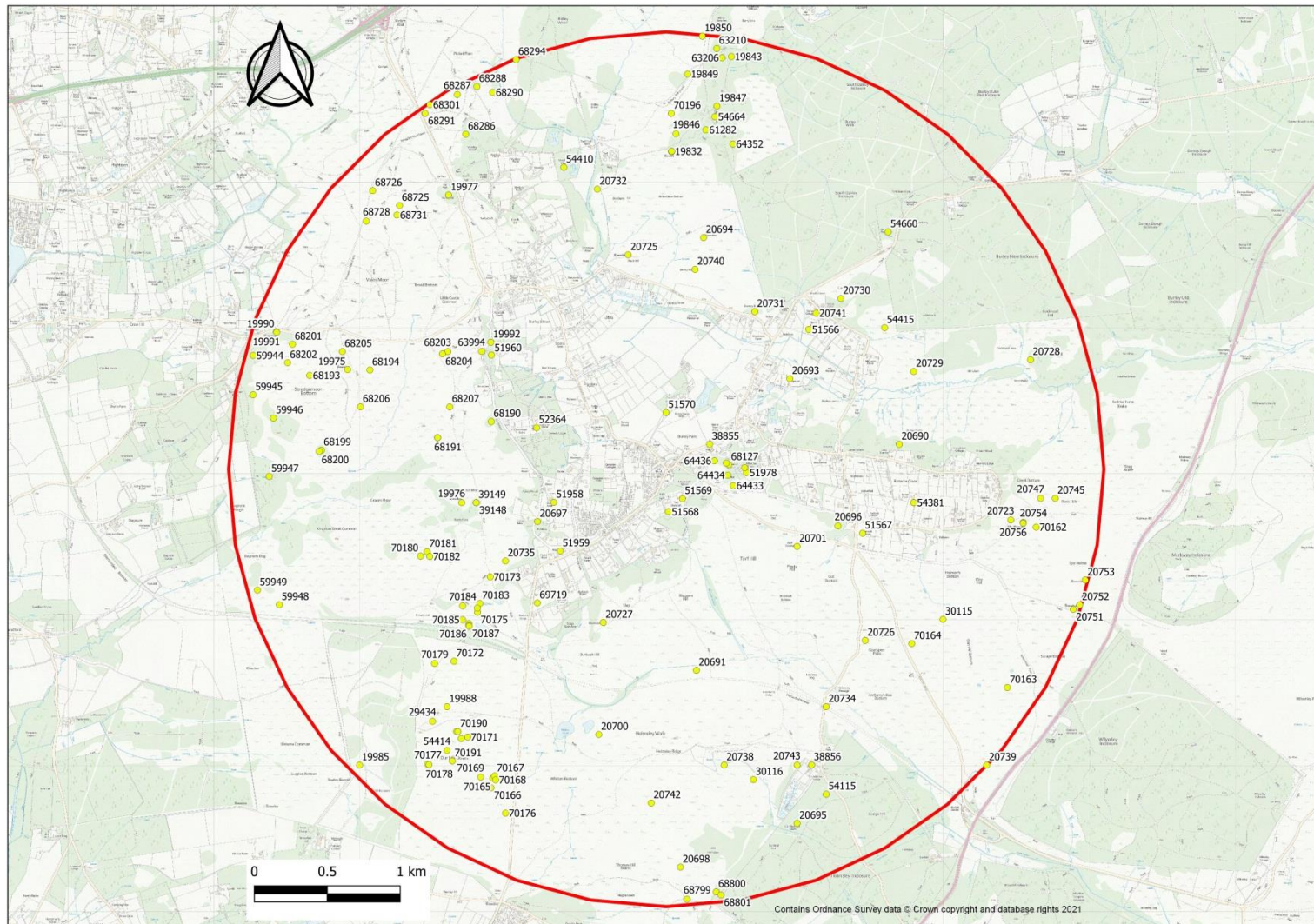


Figure 3 - Hampshire HER records within 3km of centre of Burley. Credit Hampshire HER (NFNPA created figure).

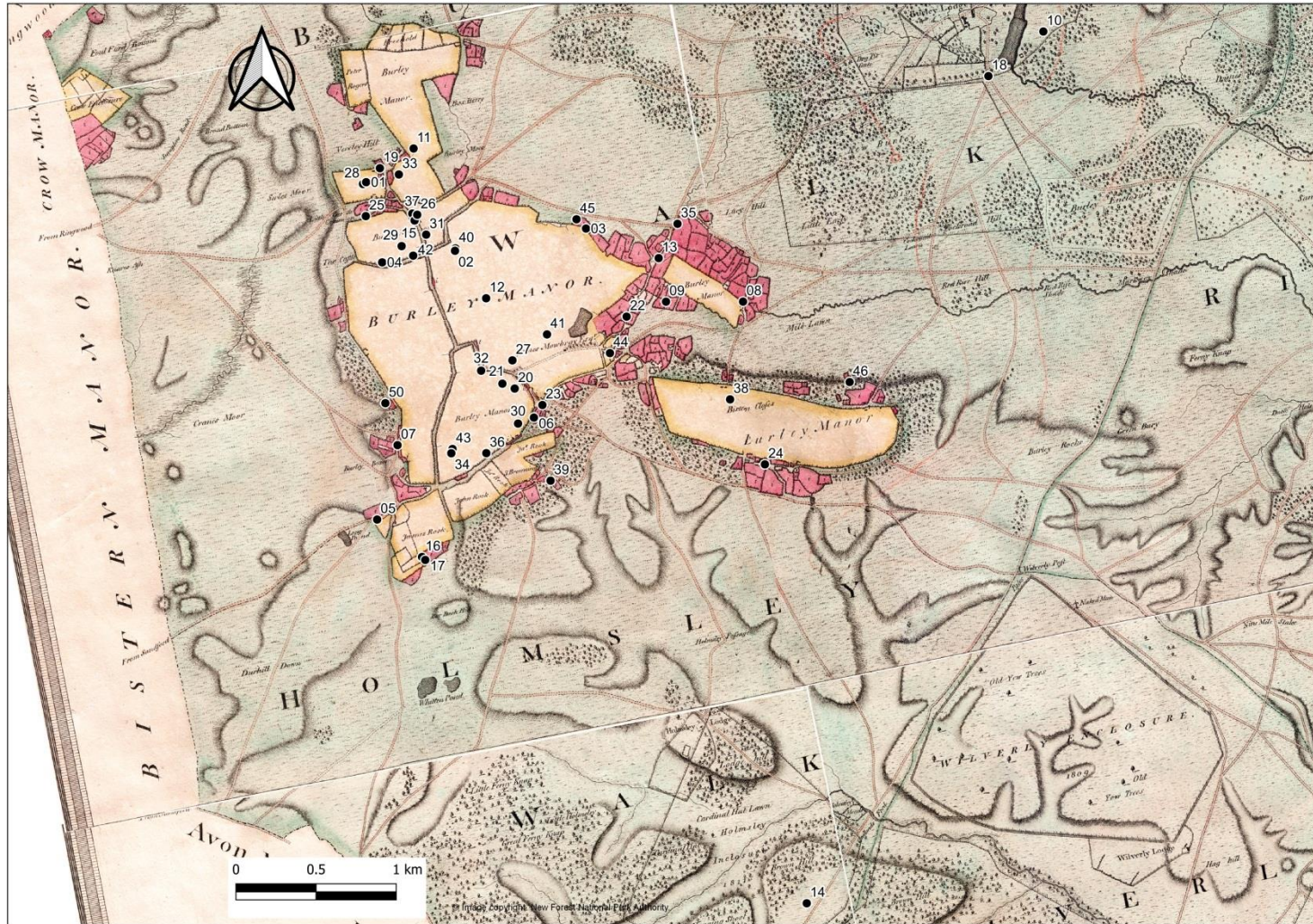


Figure 4 - Dig Burley test Pit locations shown on Burley section of 'Drivers Map', 1814 (NFNPA created Figure).

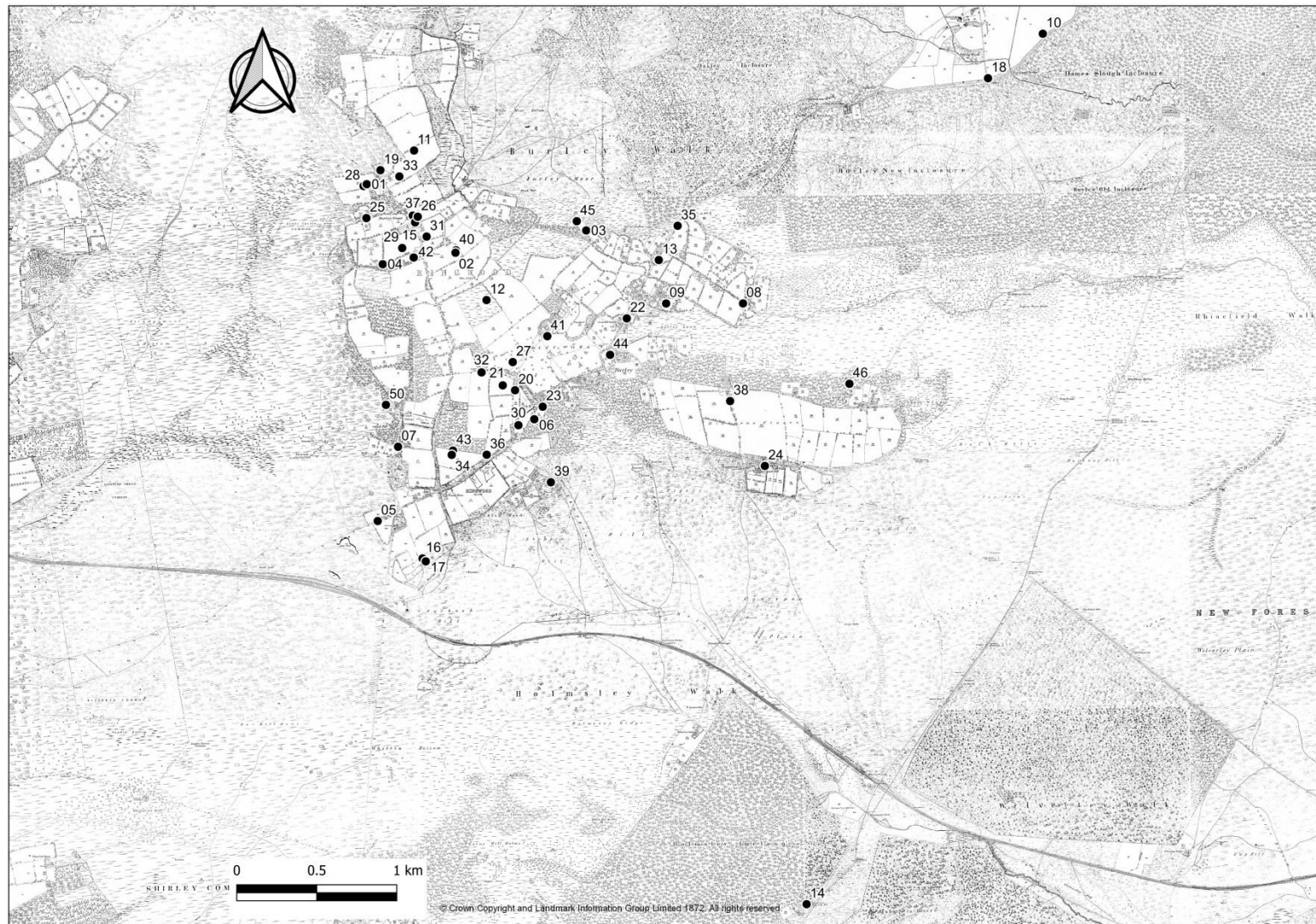


Figure 5 - Dig Burley Testpits locations shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1872 (NFNPA created Figure).

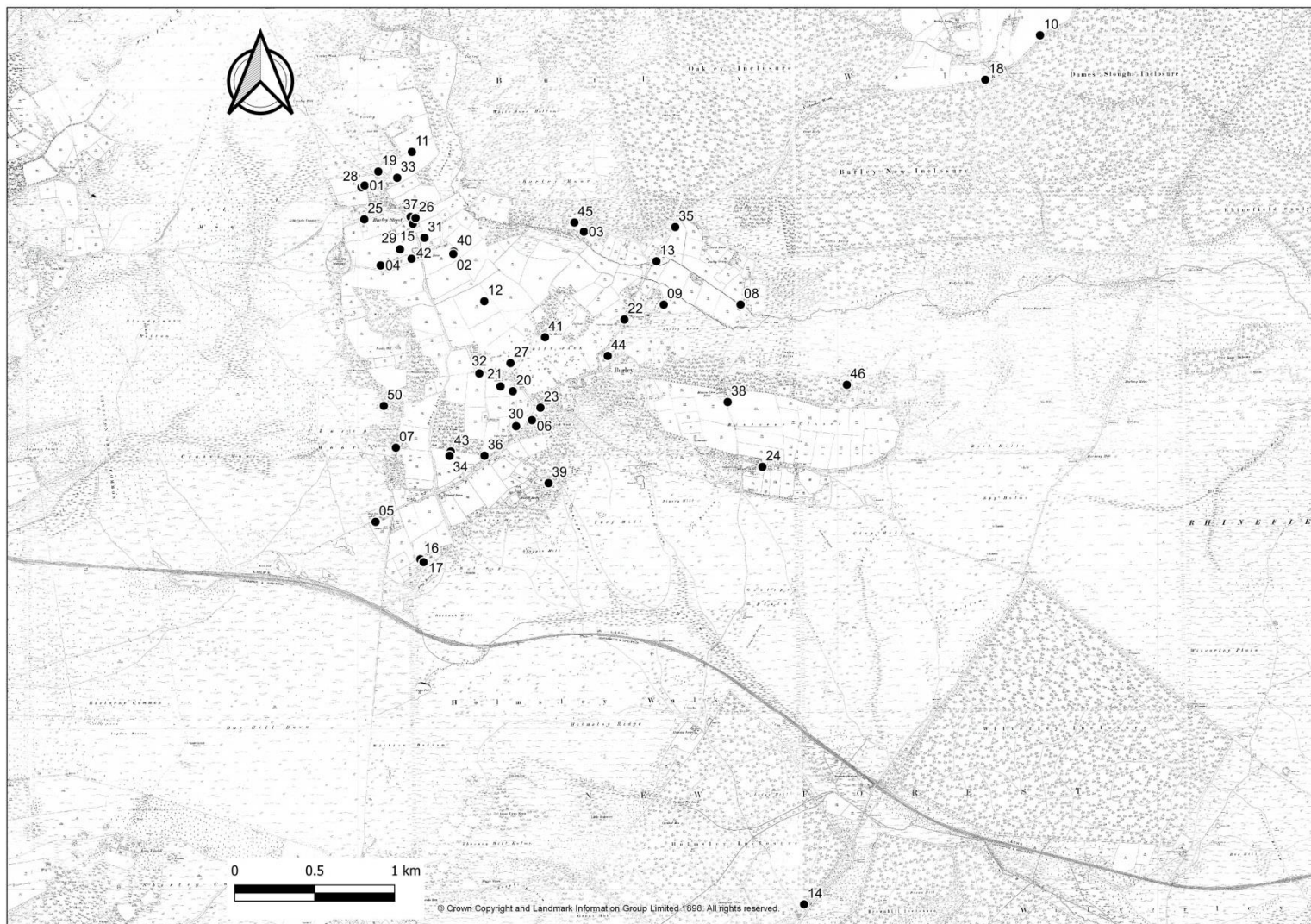


Figure 6 - Dig Burley Testpit locations shown on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map, 1898 (NFNPA created Figure).

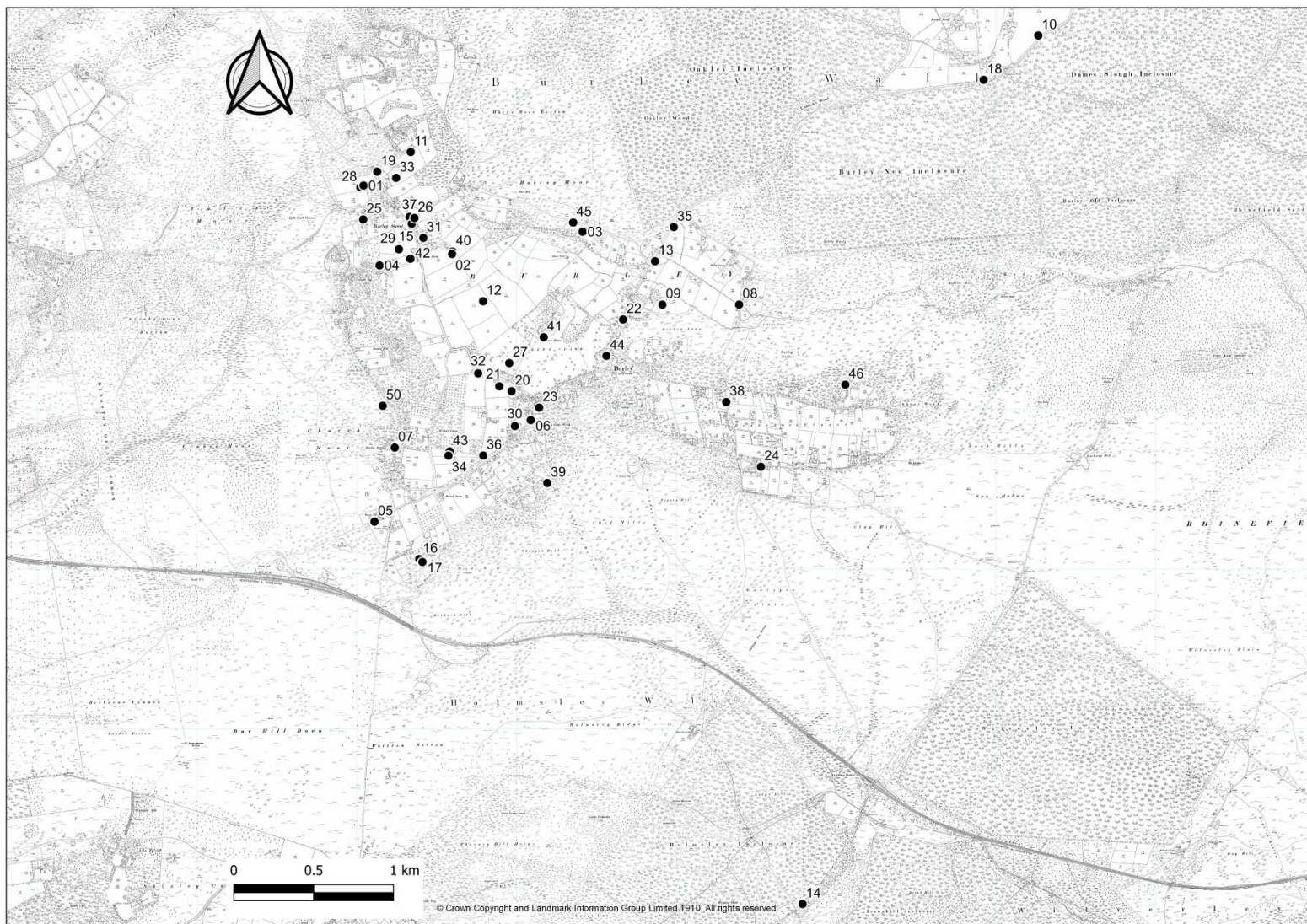


Figure 7 - Dig Burley Test pit locations shown on the 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1910 (NFNPA created Figure).

4 METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

4.1 Conception

- 4.1.1 The challenge with Dig Burley as a pilot project was to engage the village community and create a suite of resources that could be used again in future by Burley or other New Forest communities. The approach to Dig Burley was heavily influenced by the findings of the Community Archaeology Resource Review (Oxford Archaeology, 2019). This was another project undertaken as part of the Our Past, Our Future LPS with Oxford Archaeology being commissioned to identify and review guidance resources readily accessible to volunteers and community groups undertaking their own archaeological investigations. This review highlighted examples of recent successful community test pitting projects such as Dunster 'Dig Village' and Hoxne 'All Our Stories'.
- 4.1.2 After initial discussions with the Burley Historical Society and Burley Parish Council several public evening events were promoted locally and run to introduce the project idea and answer questions from the local residents. At these early events residents were asked to register interest and then they were updated as plans progressed. This face to face contact was widened by advertising in the parish magazine, leaflet drops and posters around the village. This was very successful in generating a local interest in the project, resulting in the subsequent meetings becoming very busy and well attended. The initial target date for the event was within the 2018 autumn half term, but this was postponed to Easter 2019 to give the team more time to publicise the event and produce the resources.
- 4.1.3 A suite of resources were created for Dig Burley, which were heavily influenced by resources used by similar projects such as the 'Dig Village' and 'All Our Stories' projects and The Leicestershire Fieldworkers strategies, as well as the findings of the Community Archaeology Resource Review (Oxford Archaeology, 2019). Resources that were available to participants included:
- Guide Book – A project specific comprehensive information guide.
 - Test Pit Template – This could be unfolded and pegged out to demarcate a 1m² area for excavation.
 - Recording Booklet – To be filled in spit by spit to provide an individual archaeological record of each test pit.
 - Photography Sheet – To register all photographs taken of a test pit.
 - Photography Card – A wipe clean board to record and display key information in photographs.
 - Scale Card – A credit card size scale to be used in photographs of finds.
- 4.1.4 All of these resources were packaged together in a finds tray along with some pegs to pin out the template, pens, pencils, find bags and a cover sheet which participants would be encouraged to display outside their property if they were taking part and happy for people to visit during the event.
- 4.1.5 During the build-up the participants were talked through the resources and a few last-minute amendments were made to them. The basic resources were tested prior to the launch of Dig Burley by the chair of the Burley Historical Society who undertook a trial test pit over the weekend of the 23 -25 February 2019 (Referred to as Test pit 1 in this document). This initial test pit was reported on via the Burley Historical Society webpage and was useful for evaluating the time and effort required to complete the digging and recording process.
- 4.1.6 The vision was to host a heavily supported four-day event allowing participants plenty of time to excavate, record and attend the additional talks and events.
- 4.1.7 With the help of Burley Historical Society, a centrally located hall was booked for the duration of the event to act as headquarters (HQ). This was used as the main meeting place for registration, daily briefings, training events, volunteer help, finds processing, side exhibitions and refreshment. The four days chosen for Dig Burley were Thursday 11th April – Sunday 14th April, and all

participants were required to visit the HQ to sign on with their address and contact details before they received their Dig Burley packs and the contact number for the NFNPA archaeologists. The hope was that by starting on a Thursday there would be a steady stream of registrations during the event providing a good opportunity to chat with the participants about the test pitting procedure and archive requirements. However, due to the good weather and the level of local interest, registration was quickly swamped when the doors opened on Thursday morning. This did lead to some problems that lasted throughout the four days, which are discussed in more detail in Section 8. Participants could sign up and take part at any point up until lunchtime of the 3rd day. In the end some people did sign up later than this and continued independently beyond the end of the Dig Burley main event using the resources to help them. These participants were encouraged to report any finds and results back to Burley Historical Society for incorporation into the project archive.

- 4.1.8 After registration and collection of resource packs, participants were offered volunteer assistance from the volunteer pool at HQ to help them with their excavation. After making a start on their test pits the participants were encouraged to return to discuss their findings with the dedicated event archaeologists or to process their finds. All participants were encouraged as a minimum to attend the morning briefings held each day and the late afternoon check-ins.
- 4.1.9 Over the four days National Park archaeologists also visited as many of the test pit sites as they could, to provide support and answer any questions and encourage participation in the wider event by encouraging people to visit and support each other.
- 4.1.10 The archaeologists also tried to visit each test pit when it was completed for official sign off of the records and to make sure their locations were recorded with a GNSS before they were backfilled.

4.2 Fieldwork

- 4.2.1 The guidance booklet provided to the participants, provided step by step instructions for excavating and recording their test pits. The first task, which was selecting a suitable site and marking out the footprint of the test pit on the ground was made easier by the supply of fold-out template in the resource packs, which could be pegged down to define a 1m² area to dig within. Participants were taken through the process of de-turfing (if required) and systematic excavation in controlled spit depths of 10cm. At the end of each 10cm depth the excavators were asked to photograph and fill in their record books. Participants were encouraged to get their test pits signed off along with their record books and photograph forms before backfilling.
- 4.2.2 Finds trays and bags were made available to all as part of the Dig Burley resource packs. Excavators were encouraged to keep all finds and record them in the relevant pages of their record books. Participants were encouraged to bring their finds back to the HQ for communal identification and processing under the guidance of archaeologists as an additional training and engagement activity. Following the main Dig Burley event, a large amount of finds cleaning, filtering and recording was required before any material was sent to specialists. Additional finds sessions were organised with the Burley Historical Society and these took place on 23 July and 6 August 2019.

4.3 Talks & Events

- 4.3.1 It was the intention of the organisers of Dig Burley that the project should be more than just participants digging holes in their gardens, and should also engage the community with wider archaeological concepts as well as their local heritage. As part of Dig Burley a number of talks and events were organised to compliment the excavations. This involved specialist sessions with hands on activities and some specially invited guest speakers.
- 4.3.2 On Friday 12th April, during the Dig Burley event Burley Manor hosted a free evening talk featuring special guest speaker; Tim Taylor the creator and Series Producer of Time Team. The event was open to anyone who wished to attend and provided a great opportunity to celebrate the project and the archaeology of Burley. Tim talked about his time on Time Team, but also about local community group led research into neighbourhoods and its value. A lot of attendees left inspired to dig their test pits and hopefully take up the baton of additional research. Tim spoke passionately

about a list of 66 research topics that communities should all consider before even beginning to break the ground in the form of test pits. We had only covered of about a ¼ of them before starting Dig Burley, but we are hopeful that Tim's talk and the Dig Burley event encouraged more people to join the Burley Historical Society and take them on as research tasks.

4.4 Workshops

- 4.4.1 A number of workshops were held on Saturday 13th April to provide the opportunity for participants to handle and learn more about the most common types of archaeological finds which they might encounter in their test pits. Workshops were open to all participants, residents and visitors.
- 4.4.2 Flint: Workshop One was hosted by Dr Kath Walker from the New Forest Heritage Centre with a presentation, hands on activities and some identification of some of the Dig Burley finds.
- 4.4.3 Pottery: Workshop Two was hosted by Andy Russel from the Southampton Archaeology Unit. This was a 30 min led session followed by a 30 min open session at the end to discuss finds from Dig Burley or pottery that people had found in their gardens at other times.
- 4.4.4 Bones: Workshop Three was hosted by Anastasia Vasileiadou from the Southampton Archaeology Unit. This was a 30 min led session followed by a 30 min open session at the end to discuss finds from Dig Burley, handle a human skeleton and other animal bones and test your bone identification skills with a quiz.
- 4.4.5 Final talk and cream tea: On the last day a cream tea celebration event was hosted in the HQ to thank people for their hard work over the four days. This encouraged people to bring back their find's trays and records books, but also allowed us to present a picture presentation of photos over the four days and provided another opportunity for all the participants to chat and reminisce about Dig Burley and where they might go next.

4.5 Reporting and Publication

- 4.5.1 On completion of the fieldwork and the assimilation of records and artefact into a project archive, NFPA in collaboration with BUARC, has compiled this report as an account of the project and its results. There are currently no plans for further publication of the project results beyond this report.

5 ARCHIVE

- 5.1.1 The archive constitutes the full extent of pro-forma and digital data, including photos submitted to NFPA at the end of the fieldwork and ultimately to BUARC to conclude this report. BUARC did not have access to the finds but was provided with a finds database and the specialist reports, presented in Section 6.
- 5.1.2 All of the Dig Burley finds have been returned to participants via the Burley Historical Society with an invitation to donate them to a central Dig Burley finds archive that might be housed at any future Burley Heritage Centre and used for future village education and interpretation.
- 5.1.3 The pro forma archive and a digital copy of it will be held by NFPA and made accessible to Burley Historical Society upon request.
- 5.1.4 An online OASIS form for the project has been completed by and a .pdf version of the report uploaded to the OASIS website for online publication by the Archaeological Data Service (<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/greylit>). The report will also be uploaded to New Forest Knowledge website and submitted to Hampshire HER.

6 RESULTS

- 6.1.1 This section presents the results of each test pit in numerical order. Two test pits were dug at six of the registered addresses (Sandhills, Ladywell House, Burbush House, Warnes Lane, Burley Cottage and The Wards). Four test pits (12, 14, 32, 50) could not be linked to any records in the

project archive, but these positions were mapped using GNSS and are shown on Figure 2. It is assumed that records for these test pits were either retained by the participants or not created. Test pit numbers 47 – 49 were not used.

- 6.1.2 As the project was undertaken with a focus on spit excavation instead of stratigraphic excavation descriptions are extremely generalised and where necessary resolve any contradictions between the written records and what was shown in the photographs. There was huge variation between the quality and detail of the records an attempt has also been made to present the results in a consistent manner. If they were available from the archive one or two representative photographs have also been included.
- 6.1.3 Only basic descriptions of finds are provided although 'significant' finds are emphasised. The finds database, which forms part of the archive and provides greater detail has been re-formatted and is presented as Appendix B.

6.2 Test Pit 1 'Sandhills'

6.2.1 Test Pits 1 was the pilot test pit that was dug and reported on before the main Dig Burley event. During the event Test Pit 28 was excavated at the same address. Test Pit 1 was located in a field south-west of Sandhills House, 13m west of the paddock boundary fence and 16m south of the northern boundary fence. The test pit was dug in spits (numbered 1-11 from top to base) to a depth of 110cm. The spit descriptions in Table 1, below are taken from the record booklet.

Spit no.	Depth (cm from surface)	Description
1	0 - 10	Dark grey medium sand with small stone inclusions.
2	10 - 20	Dark grey medium sand with small stone inclusions.
3	20 - 30	Mid grey coarse sand with small stone inclusions.
4	30 - 40	Dark grey medium sand with small stone inclusions.
5	40 - 50	Mid grey medium sand with small stone inclusions.
6	50 - 60	Mid grey medium sand with small stone inclusions.
7	60 - 70	Mid grey medium sand with stone inclusions.
8	70 - 80	Mid grey clayey silt with stone inclusions.
9	80 - 90	Mid grey clayey silt with stone inclusions.
10	90 - 100	Mid grey gravel.
11	100 - 110	Mid grey gravel.

Table 1: Test Pit 1 spit descriptions.

6.2.2 The soil descriptions are very similar across all of the spits and distinguishing between contexts is difficult. It can be assumed that the spits 1-4 span the same soil deposit, most likely representing topsoil with a thickness of approximately 40cm. Beneath this was a grey sand deposit that was approximately 30cm thick, spanning spits 5-7, which was probably subsoil. At a depth of 70cm a small test slot was excavated to investigate the extent of the deposits and it appears that natural gravel was encountered at an approximate depth of 90cm.

6.2.3 A mixed assortment of finds was recovered from spits 2, 3 and 4. CBM, pottery, bone and metal objects were recorded (See Appendix B Finds Catalogue and Pottery Assessment in Section 7).

6.2.4 The stratigraphy recorded at this test pit location is representative of former heathland that has been incorporated into farmland and ploughed at various times. The finds can be attributed to the practice of manuring and the presence of a piece of High Medieval jug in the assemblage implies this area was agricultural land within the manorial estate by the 13th/14th century.



Plate 1 – Test pit 1 at an early stage of excavation.

6.3 Test Pit 2 'Ladywell House'

6.3.1 Two test pits, recorded as 2 and 40 were excavated at the Ladywell House address. Test Pit 2 was located in a paddock to the rear of the house and approximately 33m south of the garage. The test pit was dug in spits (numbered 1-5 from top to base) to a depth of 50cm. The spit descriptions in Table 2, below are taken from the record booklet.

Spit no.	Depth (cm from surface)	Description
1	0 - 10	Brown sandy clay.
2	10 – 20	Yellow/brown clayey sand with small stone and charcoal inclusions.
3	20 – 30	Pale yellow/brown coarse sand with medium stone and charcoal inclusions.
4	30 – 40	Pale yellow/orange sandy loam with medium stone inclusions and charcoal flecks
5	40 – 50	Pale orange/brown sandy loam with medium stone inclusions and charcoal flecks.

Table 2: Test Pit 2 spit descriptions.

6.3.2 The Test Pit 2 records suggest that spits 1-5 spanned three soil deposits. The topsoil surface deposit was approximately 20cm thick. Topsoil covered an approximately 30cm thick pale yellow sand (subsoil) layer which the photographs show was a more grey-brown colour towards the base.

6.3.3 Finds from this test pit include Verwood pottery and ceramic building material that occurred in low quantities throughout the subsoil (Appendix B). The recovery of CBM from the lowest spit implies significant soil accumulation has occurred during the occupation of this area.



Plate 2 – Test pit 2 during excavation.

6.4 Test Pit 3 'The Wards'

6.4.1 Test Pits 3 and 45 were located at The Wards address. Test Pit 3 was the first to be excavated and this was placed in an area of flat grass lawn, 25m south-west of the main gate entrance at the rear of the property. The test pit was dug in spits (numbered 1-3 from top to base) to a depth of 45cm. The spit descriptions in Table 3, below are taken from the record booklet.

Spit no.	Depth (cm from surface)	Description
1	0 - 10	Dark brown to black loam (clayey silt), with small stone and charcoal inclusions.
2	10 - 20	Dark brown to black loam with small stone and medium charcoal inclusions.
3	20 - 30	Dark brown to black clayey silt with charcoal flecks.

Table 3: Test Pit 3 spit descriptions.

6.4.2 The records for Test Pit 03 suggest that spits 1-3 spanned a singular soil deposit. A small 30x30cm test slot was tested to investigate the depth of this deposit. The bottom of it was reached and the top of the natural geology encountered at a depth of approximately 45cm below ground surface.

6.4.3 This test pit demonstrates that the topsoil is thick and nutrient rich in this area and this would have been favoured for agriculture in the past.



Plate 3 – Test pit 3 during excavation.

6.5 Test Pit 4 'Castle Top Bungalow'

6.5.1 The test pit was located on the south side of a field to the rear of the Castle Top Bungalow property. The test pit was dug in spits (numbered 1-2 from top to base) to a depth of 20cm. The spit descriptions in Table 4, below are taken from the record booklet.

6.5.2 The records for this test pit are limited and suggest that spits 1-2 spanned a single topsoil deposit and that the bottom of this layer was not reached.

Spit no.	Depth (cm from surface)	Description
1	0 - 10	Mid bluish brown silty clay and gravel.
2	10 - 20	Pale greyish brown silty clay, less gravel but more clay, with charcoal inclusions. Not bedrock layer.

Table 4: Test Pit 4 spit descriptions.



Plate 4 – Test Pit 4 during excavation.

6.6 Test Pit 5 'Atkin's Plot'

6.6.1 The test pit was located in an area of lawn in a field south-west of the Atkin's property. The test pit was dug in spits (numbered 1-5 from top to base) to a depth of 50cm. The spit descriptions in Table 5, below are taken from the record booklet.

Spit no.	Depth (cm from surface)	Description
1	0 - 10	Black.
2	10 - 20	No description.
3	20 - 30	No description.
4	30 - 40	No description.
5	40 -50	No description.

Table 5: Test Pit 5 spit descriptions.

6.6.2 The records for Test Pit 5 are limited. The photographs show the five spits spanned the same topsoil thick topsoil layer and the top of a grey coloured, possible natural deposit was exposed in the base of the test pit.



Plate 5 – Test Pit 5 under excavation.



Plate 6 – General view of finished Test pit 5.

6.7 Test Pit 6 'Little Brenchley'

6.7.1 Test Pit 6 was located in an area of lawn 6m north of the house. The test pit was dug in spits (numbered 1-5 from top to base) to a depth of 45cm. The spit descriptions in Table 6, below are taken from the record booklet.

Spit no.	Depth (cm from surface)	Description
1	-	Dark brown clayey silt.
2	-	No description.
3	-	No description.
4	43 – 45	Dark brown/ orange brown clayey silt.
5	45	No description.

Table 6: Test Pit 6 spit descriptions.

6.7.2 The records for Test pit 6 are limited and the depths of each spit were not recorded. It can be assumed that spits 1-3 spanned a singular soil deposit which was 43 cm thick.

6.7.3 Beneath topsoil there was a clayey silt layer with an approximate thickness of 2cm, however, this is most likely the interface between the topsoil and natural geology. The natural occurred at a depth of approximately 45cm below ground surface in some areas. There is a possible depression or linear feature at the bottom of this test pit; however, the presence of aluminium foil suggested that this feature was modern and it was not fully excavated.

6.7.4 Numerous CBM, pottery and glass finds were recovered from the topsoil (Appendix B). The finds were modern and domestic in nature and consistent with the garden setting of the test pit.



Plate 7 – Test pit 06 under excavation.

6.8 Test Pit 7 'Broombank'

6.8.1 The test pit was located in an area of flat grass lawn south of the path to the front of Broombank House, 4.4m east of Castle Lane, 1.2m west of the well. The test pit was dug in spits (numbered 1-4 from top to base) to a depth of 40cm. The spit descriptions in Table 7, below are taken from the record booklet.

Spit no.	Depth (cm from surface)	Description
1	0 - 10	Mid brown sandy silt with small-large stone inclusions and small charcoal flecks.
2	10 - 20	Mid brown sandy silt.
3	20 - 30	Mottled mid-pale yellow - brown/orange sandy silt with small-medium stone inclusions and small charcoal flecks.
4	30 - 40	Pale yellow/orange sandy silt.

Table 7: Test Pit 7 spit descriptions.

6.8.2 The records for Test Pit 7 show that spits 1-2 spanned a topsoil deposit that was 20cm thick. Beneath this was a 20cm thick lighter sandy silt subsoil layer. Underlying natural was exposed at a depth of 40cm below ground surface.

6.8.3 These deposits describe a normal soil profile for this area. The lack of finds suggests very little re-working of these deposits through gardening or agricultural activity.



Plate 8 – Test pit 7 under excavation.

6.9 Test Pit 8 'Mill Cottage'

6.9.1 The test pit was located in an area of lawn 3.3m south of the stream, 5.4m west of Mill Lane and 2.9m north-east of the front of the cottage. The test pit was dug in spits (numbered 1-3 from top to base) to a depth of 30cm. The spit descriptions in Table 8, below are taken from the record booklet.

Spit no.	Depth (cm from surface)	Description
1	0 - 15	Dark brown clayey silt with small-medium stone inclusions.
2	15 - 30	Dark brown clayey silt with small-medium stone inclusions.
3	30	Mid yellow clay.

Table 8: Test Pit 8 spit descriptions.

6.9.2 The records for Test Pit 8 show that spits 1-2 spanned a topsoil deposit that was approximately 30cm thick. The third spit was not excavated as natural had been reached at the recorded depth of 30cm.

6.9.3 Finds were recovered from all three layers (Appendix B). These could be described as modern and commensurate with the domestic occupation of this area.

6.10 Test Pit 09 'The Old Orchard'

6.10.1 The test pit was located in an area of flat grass, 4.3m to the east of the stables in the paddock at the rear of the property. The test pit was dug in spits (numbered 1-7 from top to base) to a depth of 60cm. The spit descriptions in Table 9, below are taken from the record booklet.

Spit no.	Depth (cm from surface)	Description
1	0 - 10	Dark brown clayey sand with small stone inclusions.
2	10 - 20	Dark brown clayey sand with small stone inclusions.
3	20 - 30	Dark brown clayey sand with small stone inclusions.
4	30 - 40	Dark brown clayey sand.
5	40 - 50	Mid yellow orange clay with small stone inclusions.
6	50 - 60	Mid yellow orange clay.
7	60	Mid yellow orange clay.

Table 9: Test Pit 9 spit descriptions.

6.10.2 The records for Test Pit 9 show that spits 1-3 spanned a singular topsoil deposit that was approximately 30cm thick. Beneath this was a 10cm thick clay layer. The spits beyond a depth of 40cm were dug into the underlying geological deposits.

6.10.3 Numerous modern refuse-type finds were recovered from this test pit (Appendix B). Although the depth of the topsoil suggests this land had been farmed in the past, the finds were probably largely incorporated the soil in the time since modern houses have occupied this area.



Plate 9 – Test pit 9 under excavation.

6.11 Test Pit 10 'Hill Cottage East'

6.11.1 The test pit was located in the garden of Hill Cottage East, which is located approximately 4km north-east of the centre of Burley and well beyond the arable farmland surrounding the settlement. The test pit was dug in spits (numbered 1-4 from top to base) to a depth of 40cm. The spit descriptions in Table 10, below are taken from the record booklet.

Spit no.	Depth (cm from surface)	Description
1	0 - 10	Dark brown sandy silt with small stone inclusions.
2	10 - 20	Dark brown sandy silt with small stone inclusions.
3	20 - 30	Dark brown sandy silt with small stone inclusions.
4	30 - 40	Mid brown orange clayey sand with small-medium stone inclusions.

Table 20: Test Pit 10 spit descriptions.

6.11.2 The records for Test Pit 10 suggest that spits 1-3 spanned a singular topsoil deposit, with an approximate depth of 30cm. There was a 10cm thick clayey sand layer beneath the topsoil and natural underlying geology occurred at a depth of 40cm.

6.11.3 In addition to a few modern finds (Appendix B), a significant prehistoric artefact, a probable Late Mesolithic blade (See flint assessment in Section 7) was found in this test pit. In this period of prehistory, communities were largely transient, occupying temporary campsites rather than fixed settlements. A single blade on its own cannot attest to the presence of a campsite but it does represent Mesolithic activity of some description in this area.



Plate 10 – Test pit 10 under excavation.

6.12 Test Pit 11 'Sycamore House'

6.12.1 The test pit was located in an area of flat grass lawn in a field south-west of the Berry Knoll property, west of the tennis court. The archive for Test Pit 11 is limited to a single photograph with no accompanying records and no further information can be presented, beyond Plate 11, below.



Plate 11 – Testpit 11 under excavation.

6.13 Test Pit 13 'Red Oaks'

6.13.1 The test pit was located in an area of flat grass lawn 19m south-west of Red Oaks house, the north-east corner of the test pit was 13.1m south of the west gate post. The test pit was dug in spits (numbered 1-6 from top to base) to a depth of 55-64cm. The spit descriptions in Table 11, below are taken from the record booklet.

Spit no.	Depth (cm from surface)	Description
1	0 – 10	Evenly dark silty sand.
2	10-11 – 16-18	Dark brown silty sand with pea shingle inclusions.
3	16-18 – 30-33	Dark brown, more gravel beginning to appear.
4	30-33 – 40-45	Dark grey brown clay and dark soil with small-medium stones present.
5	40-45 – 52-57	Dark clay with small stone inclusions.
6	52-57 – 55-64	Dark orange and grey clay.

Table 13: Test Pit 13 spit descriptions.

6.13.2 The records for Test Pit 13 suggest that spits 1-3 spanned a singular topsoil deposit that was approximately 30-33cm thick in this area. Beneath topsoil there was a 10cm thick clay layer. The natural underlying geology occurred at a depth of 52-57cm below ground surface.

6.13.3 The finds from this test pit (Appendix B) fall into two categories and are either associated with modern occupation of the site or a phase of much older activity that occurred, during the Mesolithic period. Four Mesolithic tools were recovered from the small test pit (See Flint Assessment in Section 7 & Plate 39) implying that the test pit was positioned upon a Mesolithic encampment site and possibly in the vicinity of an area used to manufacture tools.



Plate 12 – Testpit 13 under excavation.

6.14 Test Pit 15 'Burley Cottage'

6.14.1 Two test pits, recorded as 15 and 37 were excavated at Burley Cottage. Test Pit 15 was the first to be dug and it was located in an area of flat grass lawn 24m south-east of Burley Cottage and 9m north-east of the fence that separates the property from Ringwood Road. The test pit was dug in spits (numbered 1-3 from top to base) to a depth of 20cm. The spit descriptions in Table 12, below are taken from the record booklet.

Spit no.	Depth (cm from surface)	Description
1	0 - 10	Dark brown medium sand with small-medium stones present.
2	10 - 20	Dark brown medium sand with small stone inclusions.
3	20	Mid orange yellow silty sand.

Table 42: Test Pit 15 spit descriptions.

6.14.2 The records for Test Pit 15 describe a topsoil deposit that was immediately on top of the underlying natural geology at an approximate depth of 20cm.

6.14.3 The finds from this test pit (Appendix B) are all attributable to the occupation of the cottage. The dark blue (probable fireplace) tile may have been removed from the cottage during a phase of refurbishment.



Plate 13 – Test pit 15 under excavation.

6.15 Test Pit 16 'Burbush House'

6.15.1 The test pit was located in a wooded area south-west of Burbush House and is 20m north-west of the location of Test Pit 17. This test pit was dug in spits (numbered 1-5 from top to base) to a depth of 40cm. The spit descriptions in Table 13, below are taken from the record booklet.

Spit no.	Depth (cm from surface)	Description
1	0 - 10	Turf.
2	10 – 15-20	Mid brown coarse sand with small-medium stone inclusions.
3	15-20 – 30-35	Mid brown with pale grey clay, with small-medium stone inclusions.
4	30-35 – 40	Mid brown coarse sand with small-medium stone inclusions.
5	40	Pale yellow grey sand with small-medium stone inclusions.

Table 53: Test Pit 16 spit descriptions.

6.15.2 The records for Test Pit 16 show that spits 1-4 spanned a single topsoil deposit that was approximately 40cm thick and heavily rooted in this area. The natural geology occurred at a depth of 40cm from the ground surface.

6.15.3 The finds were a selection of modern artefacts (Appendix B) commensurate with the occupation of Burbush House. A 4cm diameter ferrous sphere found previously by the land owner and incorporated into the archive might be a post medieval cannon ball (Plate 41). It is a mystery as to how this might have ended up being buried in this location, so far from a known battlefield site.



Plate 14 – Testpit 16 under excavation.

6.16 Test Pit 17 'Burbush House'

6.16.1 Test pit 17 was a second test pit excavated at the Burbush House site in addition to Test Pit 16. This test pit was located in a wooded area south of the house. The test pit was dug in spits (numbered 1-3 from top to base) to a depth of >23cm. The spit descriptions in Table 14, below are taken from the record booklet.

Spit no.	Depth (cm from surface)	Description
1	0 – 9-13	Turf.
2	9-13 – 19-23	Dark brown grey clayey silt with medium stone inclusions and charcoal flecks.
3	19-23–	Dark brown grey clayey silt with medium stone inclusions and charcoal flecks.

Table 64: Test Pit 17 spit descriptions.

6.16.2 The limited records for Test Pit 17 suggest that spits 1-3 are a single soil deposit, representing topsoil. It can be assumed that the bottom of the deposit was not reached as there are no photographs or any further descriptions, measurements or natural geology recorded.

6.16.3 A few finds were submitted to the collective archive (Appendix B) and they were similar to those from Test pit 16, being largely modern and commensurate with domestic occupation of the site.

6.17 Test Pit 18 'Burley Lodge'

6.17.1 The test pit was located south of Southmead Cottage. The test pit was dug in spits (numbered 1-5 from top to base) to a depth of >40cm. The spit descriptions in Table 15, below are taken from the record booklet.

Spit no.	Depth (cm from surface)	Description
1	0 - 10	Turf.
2	10 – 20	Medium sand with small-medium stone inclusions.
3	20 – 30	Sandy silt with small-medium stone inclusions.
4	30 – 40	Sandy silt with small-medium stone inclusions.
5	40	Sandy silt with small-medium stone inclusions.

Table 75: Test Pit 18 spit descriptions.

6.17.2 The records for Test Pit 18 are limited. There are no colour descriptions, section drawings or photographs; therefore it is difficult to provide an accurate interpretation of the stratigraphy. It can be assumed that spits 1-2 represent the topsoil, with an approximate depth of 20cm. Below the topsoil, the sandy silt layer that spans spits 3-5 would have been a subsoil, although the full depth of this deposit and what was beneath it was not confirmed in the records.

6.17.3 One sherd of 17th/18th century Verwood Ware bowl came from the test pit. Produced locally this pottery is a common feature of finds assemblage from domestic sites. As popular forms were in production for such a long period of time, this pottery is quite difficult to date better than a range of 100-200 years. It is almost certain this pottery belonged to former occupant of Burley Lodge.

6.18 Test Pit 19 'Lucy Cottage'

6.18.1 This test pit was located on the north side of Burley Street, within an area of lawn at the front of the property. The test pit was dug in spits (numbered 1-6 from top to base) to a depth of 64-68cm. The spit descriptions in Table 16, below are taken from the record booklet.

Spit no.	Depth (cm from surface)	Description
1	0 - 10	Dark brown topsoil.
2	10 - 20-22	No description.
3	20-22 - 32	Dark brown medium sand loose topsoil with small-medium stone inclusions.
4	32 - 41-44	Dark brown sand with small-medium stone inclusions.
5	41-44 - 56-58	Dark brown sand loose topsoil.
6	56-58 - 64-68	No description.

Table 86: Test Pit 19 spit descriptions.

6.18.2 Although the soil descriptions are similar across all of the spits, the photographs show a subtle change approximately half way down the depth of the test pit which is a transition between topsoil and a leached subsoil. The test pit base appears to be at the top of underlying geology.

6.18.3 Finds (Appendix B) are consistent with modern occupation of the area certainly from the 19th century, but perhaps considerably earlier as suggested by the prehistoric utilised flint flake that was found.



Plate 15 – Testpit 19 under excavation.

6.19 Test Pit 20 'Oakapple Cottage'

6.19.1 The test pit was located in an area of flat grass lawn, 5.5m east of Garden Road, at the front of the property. The test pit was dug in spits (numbered 1-4 from top to base) to a depth of >28cm. The spit descriptions in Table 17, below are taken from the record booklet.

Spit no.	Depth (cm from surface)	Description
1	0 - 10	Turf.
2	10 - 17-20	Brown clayey silt.
3	17-20 - 26-28	Brown yellow sand-soil with small stone and charcoal inclusions.
4	26-28 -	Brown yellow silty sand with small-medium stone inclusions and charcoal flecks.

Table 97: Test Pit 20 spit descriptions.

6.19.2 The records for Test Pit 20 are limited. It can be assumed that topsoil is represented in spits 1 and 2, which is 17-20cm deep in this area. It appears that spits 3 and 4 span the same silty sand deposit. The depth of this deposit is recorded as >11cm. The records state that no more spits were excavated as natural was reached, however, the depth natural was encountered was not recorded.

6.20 Test Pit 21 'Foxglove Cottage'

6.20.1 The test pit was located within an area of lawn, next to a path that leads to the front of the cottage. The test pit was dug in spits (numbered 1-5 from top to base) to a depth of >40cm. The spit descriptions in Table 18, below are taken from the record booklet.

Spit no.	Depth (cm from surface)	Description
1	0 - 10	Turf
2	10 - 20	Dark brown sand.
3	20 - 30	Sandy soil with flecks of charcoal.
4	30 - 40	Pale brownish orange sandy clay with small stone inclusions.
5	40 -	Brownish orange clayey sand with medium sized stone inclusions

Table 108: Test Pit 21 spit descriptions.

6.20.2 The records for Test pit 21 suggest that spits 1-3 spanned a singular topsoil deposit, with an approximate depth of 30cm. The topsoil covered a sandy clay layer that spans spits 4-5, which was most likely a subsoil layer. The records do not indicate whether the base of this deposit was reached.



Plate 16 – Testpit 21 under excavation.

6.21 Test Pit 22 'Rosebay Cottage'

6.21.1 The test pit was located in the Cottage's front lawn. The test pit was dug in spits (numbered 1-3 from top to base) to a depth of 30-38cm. The spit descriptions in Table 19, below are taken from the record booklet.

Spit no.	Depth (cm from surface)	Description
1	0 – 12-14	Mid brown clayey silt.
2	12-14 – 21-26	Mid brown clayey silt.
3	21-26 – 30-38	Mid brown clayey silt.

Table 119: Test Pit 21 spit descriptions.

6.21.2 The records for Test pit 22 shows that spits 1-3 spanned a topsoil deposit that was 30-38cm thick and lay directly on top of natural clay.

6.21.3 Numerous 19th century and 20th century finds were recovered. Rosebay Cottage dates from the early 20th century although historic maps show older houses existed in the immediate vicinity. The Rosebay Cottage plot was probably part of another garden, or even arable land, which is implied by the deep and humic nature of the topsoil here.



Plate 17 – Testpit 22 under excavation.

6.22 Test Pit 23 'Arnwood'

6.22.1 The test pit was located towards the rear of the Arnwood property, 2.1m north-west of the garage. The test pit was dug in spits (numbered 1-6 from top to base) to a depth of 62-82cm. The spit descriptions in Table 20, below are taken from the record booklet.

Spit no.	Depth (cm from surface)	Description
1	0 - 10	Mid grey coarse sand with small-medium stone inclusions.
2	10 - 20	Mid grey and yellow coarse sand with small-medium stone inclusions.
3	20 - 30	Clay/gravel hoggin (floor 1) appears halfway through this spit, layer over east half of the pit only.
4	30 - 40	Floor 2 is clay/gravel hoggin.
5	40 - 50	Dirt cleared down to floor 3 and clay.
6	50 - 80	Floor 3

Table 20: Test Pit 1 spit descriptions.

- 6.22.2 This test pit had quite complex stratigraphy and the records describe multiple layers including a sequence of probable surfaces. Spits 1-2 span topsoil which was 24cm deep. Below topsoil there was a gravel courtyard surface (Floor 1), the level of which matched that of the adjacent building which is an old stable block. Floor 1 is shown in all sections of the test pit and was approximately 6cm deep. Floor 2 was found immediately below Floor 1. It covers the eastern area of the test pit with a clear defined straight edge running NW-SE, part of the edge was marked by a piece of wood, probably part of a sill-beam implying this layer was within a structure.
- 6.22.3 Beneath Floor 2 there was a soil deposit that ranged in depth from 16-38cm. Floor 3 is located underneath this deposit within the north-east side of the test pit. It was much coarser than Floors 1 and 2. The excavation continued to the top of a clay layer which occurred at a depth of 62-82cm below ground surface. It was unspecified whether this was natural but it may have been.
- 6.22.4 Finds were numerous and varied and generally increase with age in correlation with depth from surface (Appendix B). Some finds, specifically a bag hook and buckles directly relate to Arnwood's former use as a Post Office.



Plate 18 – Test pit 23 under excavation, showing possible sill-beam remnant adjacent to floor layer.

6.23 Test Pit 24 'Durmast House'

- 6.23.1 The test pit was located in a wooded area east north-east of the house, south of Bisterne Close. The archive for Test Pit 24 consists of a small selection of photographs showing the finds recovered from the excavation. However, these are the only record provided, there are no soil descriptions, drawings or photographs of the test pit. The depth at which these finds were uncovered was noted. This suggests that the test pit was excavated to a depth of at least 30 cm.
- 6.23.2 The finds themselves are exclusively modern (Appendix B) and their nature implies this area might have been used to dispose of domestic waste in the past.

6.24 Test Pit 25 'Halves'

6.24.1 The test pit was located on an area of flat grass, near the hedge line at the rear of the property. The test pit was dug in spits (numbered 1-5 from top to base) to a depth of >50cm. The spit descriptions in Table 21, below are taken from the record booklet.

Spit no.	Depth (cm from surface)	Description
1	0 - 10	Mid brown silt with small-medium stone inclusions.
2	10 - 20	Mid-dark brown silt with small-medium stone inclusions.
3	20 - 30	Mid-dark brown silt with small-medium stone inclusions. Area of sandy gravel different from the rest.
4	30 - 40	Dark brown sandy silt with small stone inclusions.
5	40 - 50	Dark brown sandy silt with small-medium stone inclusions.

Table 21: Test Pit 25 spit descriptions.

6.24.2 Although the soil descriptions are similar across all of the spits, it can be assumed that there are two different soil deposits. The records suggest that spits 1-3 spanned a topsoil deposit, which was approximately 30cm thick in this area. Plate 20 shows the small deposit of gravel in section that was in the corner of the bottom of spit 3 that separates the soil deposits. It was noted that this gravel deposit did not extend across the whole of the excavated area. Beneath this was a sandy silt layer that was >20cm thick. It is not known whether the bottom of this deposit was reached and the base of the test pit was at the level of the top of underlying geology.

6.24.3 No finds were recorded in the finds database although the records and photographs purport to the recovery of modern-looking pottery and at least one large iron nail, the origin of which could have been a Smithy that was on a neighbouring property in the early 20th century.



Plate 19 – Test pit 25 under excavation.

6.25 Test Pit 26 'The Cottage'

6.25.1 The test pit was located in an area of lawn, 4.3m south and 3.7m east of the south-east corner of the barn. The test pit was dug in spits (numbered 1-10 from top to base) to a depth of 1m. The spit descriptions in Table 22, below are taken from the record booklet.

Spit no.	Depth (cm from surface)	Description
1	0 - 10	Dark brown sandy silt with small-medium stone inclusions and charcoal flecks.
2	10 - 20	Dark brown sandy silt with small stone inclusions and charcoal flecks.
3	20 - 30	Dark brown sandy silt with small stone inclusions.
4	30 - 40	Mid brown silt with small stone inclusions.
5	40 - 50	Mid brown silt with small stone inclusions.
6	50 - 60	Mid orange brown, more sand than silt, with small stone inclusions.
7	60 - 70	Mid orange brown sand.
8	70 - 80	Mid orange brown sand.
9	80 - 90	Mid orange brown sand.
10	90 - 100	Pale orange yellow medium sand.

Table 22: Test Pit 26 spit descriptions.

6.25.2 The records for Test pit 26 suggest that spits 1-3 spanned a singular topsoil deposit, which was approximately 30cm thick in this area. Beneath this was a 20cm thick silt layer. From a depth of 50cm, spits 6-10 were dug into sterile natural geology.

6.25.3 A few finds were recovered (Appendix B), including a clay pipe bowl. These either made their way into gardens with other domestic waste being disposed of or were broken and discarded on the spot.



Plate 20 – Testpit 26 under excavation.

6.26 Test Pit 27 'Tanner Farm'

6.26.1 The test pit was located towards the south-east corner of Burley Park not far from the Manor House. The test pit was dug in spits (numbered 1-6 from top to base) to a depth of 60cm. The spit descriptions in Table 23, below are taken from the record booklet.

Spit no.	Depth (cm from surface)	Description
1	0 - 10	Light brown clayey silt. Stone flecks present.
2	10 - 20	Light brown clayey silt. Flecks of charcoal and stone present.
3	20 - 30	Light brown clay silt. Charcoal flecks present.
4	30 - 40	Orange/light brown clay silt. Flecks of charcoal and small fragments of stone present.
5	40 - 50	'Orangey'. Charcoal flecks and small fragments of stone present
6	50 - 60	Orange brown sandy silt. Small fragments of charcoal and medium sized fragments of stone present.

Table 23: Test Pit 26 spit descriptions.

6.26.2 The Test Pit 27 records suggest that spits 1-5 spanned three soil deposits. The topsoil surface deposit was approximately 22cm thick in this area. Topsoil covered an approximately 10cm thick clay layer and beneath this was a sandy clay layer with an approximate thickness of 28cm. Spit 6 was dug into sterile natural geology. The natural underlying geology occurred at a depth of approximately 50cm below the ground surface.

6.26.3 Various finds were recovered from this piece of ancient agricultural land (Appendix B), including a piece of Medieval jug that may provide a link to the use of the manor in the 13th century.



Plate 21 – General shot of Test Pit 27, taken at an early stage of the excavation.

6.27 Test Pit 28 'Sandhills'

6.27.1 This was the second test pit that was excavated at the Sandhills address in addition to the pilot test pit (1). The test pit was located in an area of flat grass, 24m south of the fence gate and 37m west of the paddock boundary fence, in a field south-west of Sandhills house. The test pit was dug in spits (numbered 1-7 from top to base) to a depth of 60cm. The spit descriptions in Table 24, below are taken from the record booklet.

Spit no.	Depth (cm from surface)	Description
1	0 - 10	Mid brown medium sand with small stone inclusions.
2	10 - 20	Mid grey silty sand with stone and charcoal inclusions.
3	20 - 30	Mid grey medium sand with stone inclusions.
4	30 - 40	Mid grey medium sand with small stone inclusions.
5	40 - 50	Mid grey medium sand with stone and charcoal inclusions.
6	50 - 60	Mid grey medium sand with medium stone inclusions.
7	60	100 % Coarse gravel

Table 24: Test Pit 28 spit descriptions.

6.27.2 Although the soil descriptions are very similar across all of the spits, it can be assumed from the photographs that there are two different soil deposits. The records suggest that spits 1-2 span a topsoil deposit, which was approximately 20cm thick in this area. Beneath this was a grey sand deposit that was approximately 40cm thick. The natural geology occurred at a depth of 60cm below the ground surface.

6.27.3 The finds complement those from test pit 1, although the presence of bunt flint suggests a degree of prehistoric activity in the area that wasn't detected in test pit 1. Throughout prehistory stones, usually of flint, if they were to hand, were heated in fire and then used to increase the temperature of water. Burnt flint is quite characteristic of this process, but the activity is difficult to date without other evidence, like pottery or flint tools.



Plate 22 – Testpit 28 representative section.

6.28 Test Pit 29 'Beeches'

6.28.1 The test pit was located in the southern area of a field to the rear of Beeches property. The test pit was dug in spits (numbered 1-5 from top to base) to a depth of >38cm. The spit descriptions in Table 25, below are taken from the record booklet.

Spit no.	Depth (cm from surface)	Description
1	0 – 12-15	Mid brown silty clay with small stone inclusions.
2	12-15 – 22-24	Mid brown silty clay with small-medium stone inclusions.
3	22-24 – 33-38	Mid brown silty clay with small-medium stone inclusions.
4	33-38 –	Mid brown silty clay with small-medium stone inclusions.
5		Pale brown clay

Table 25: Test Pit 29 spit descriptions.

6.28.2 The records for Test Pit 29 are limited. It can be assumed that spits 1-4 spanned a single soil deposit, representing topsoil. The depth of this deposit is recorded as >38cm. Finds were noted as being excavated from spit 4, therefore this deposit must have continued deeper than the measurement recorded at the beginning of the spit. A fifth spit was not excavated as natural clay had been reached, however, the depth at which this was encountered was not recorded.

6.28.3 The finds assemblage (Appendix B) includes three pieces of Medieval pottery, and their presence here is likely attributable to the process of manuring as a method of both waste disposal and fertilisation of land. This pottery shows this land had been reclaimed from the heath and was under agriculture by the 13th century. The flint flake shows that this area had perhaps been selected for agricultural use or settlement at least a couple of millennia before the medieval period.

6.29 Test Pit 30 'Garden Road'

6.29.1 The test pit was located in a lawn at the front of the property. The test pit was dug in spits (numbered 1-3 from top to base) to a depth of >30cm. The spit descriptions in Table 26, below are taken from the record booklet.

Spit no.	Depth (cm from surface)	Description
1	0 - 20	Turf and topsoil.
2	20 - 30	Mid red/ brown silty sand with small stone inclusions.
3	30 -	No description

Table 26: Test Pit 30 spit descriptions.

6.29.2 The records for Test Pit 30 describe a topsoil of around 20cm depth. Beneath this was a silty sand subsoil deposit, which is recorded as >10cm thick. The photographs of this test pit show that natural was reached but a depth isn't provided.

6.29.3 The only recorded find was a Late Neolithic – Early Bronze Age scraper/piercer combination tool (See Flint assessment, Section 7), which would have been lost here over four thousand years ago.



Plate 23 – Test pit 30 under excavation.

6.30 Test Pit 31 'Corner Cottage'

6.30.1 The test pit was located in an area of lawn to the rear of Corner Cottage. The test pit was dug in spits (numbered 1-5 from top to base) to a depth of 50cm. The spit descriptions in Table 27, below are taken from the record booklet.

Spit no.	Depth (cm from surface)	Description
1	0 - 10	Dark grey black silt with stone inclusions.
2	10 - 20	Dark grey black silt with medium stone inclusions.
3	20 - 30	Dark grey black silt with small-medium stone inclusions.
4	30 - 40	Black and yellow clayey silt with small-medium stone inclusions.
5	40 - 50	Pale yellow clayey silt with medium stone inclusions.

Table 27: Test Pit 31 spit descriptions.

6.30.2 The records for Test pit 31 suggest that spits 1-3 spanned a singular topsoil deposit, which was approximately 30cm thick in this area. Beneath this was a 10cm thick clayey silt layer. Spit 5 was dug into sterile natural geology. The natural occurred at a depth of 40cm below the ground surface.

6.31 Test Pit 33 'Blackmoor House'

6.31.1 The test pit was located in a field south of Blackmoor House. The archive does not contain a record booklet for this test pit but photographs from the Dig Burley event show at least some excavation was undertaken (Plate 24).



Plate 24 – Testpit 33 under excavation.

6.32 Test Pit 34 'Warnes Lane'

6.32.1 Test Pits 34 and 43 were both excavated at the Warnes Lane address. Test Pit 34 was located in an area of flat lawn, 2.4m north of the street pavement, 4m south of the front of the house. The test pit was dug in spits (numbered 1-5 from top to base) to a depth of 65cm. The spit descriptions in Table 28, below are taken from the record booklet.

Spit no.	Depth (cm from surface)	Description
Spit	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 - 45	Mid sandy silt with small stone inclusions.
5	45 - 65	Mid sandy silt with small stone inclusions, becoming more of a clayey gravel mixture at 65cm.

Table 28: Test Pit 34 spit descriptions.

6.32.2 The records for Test Pit 34 suggest that spits 1-3 spanned a topsoil deposit, which was approximately 30cm thick in this area. Beneath this was a lighter sandy silt deposit that spanned spits 4-5, most likely representing subsoil. A small test slot was dug in the north-east corner of this test pit to investigate the depth of this deposit. There is a slight change in composition noted at the bottom of this test pit, possibly indicating another deposit or the interface with the natural geology. However, due to the wet soil conditions, there was no further excavation and this could not be confirmed.

6.32.3 This test pit was actually located close or possibly upon a former field boundary, which ran through this area on an east – west orientation between the early 20th century and before the Warnes Lane cul-de-sac was built in the 1960s. The damp clay/gravel mix encountered in the base of the test pit may have been a backfill of the ditch

6.32.4 The finds (Appendix B) reveal little about the previous use of the land, other than it being farmed in recent times.



Plate 25 – Testpit 34 under excavation.

6.33 Test Pit 35 'Fallowfields'

6.33.1 The test pit was located in an area of grass adjacent to a vegetable patch to the rear of the property. The test pit was dug in spits (numbered 1-6 from top to base) to a depth of 60cm. The spit descriptions in Table 29, below are taken from the record booklet.

Spit no.	Depth (cm from surface)	Description
1	0 - 10	Turf
2	10 - 20	Brown soil and gravel.
3	20 - 30	Brown soil.
4	30 - 40	Brown sand with grey clay and small stone and charcoal inclusions.
5	40 - 50	Brown blue-grey sand soil
6	50 - 60	Mid-light brown clay and sand.

Table 29: Test Pit 35 spit descriptions.

6.33.2 The records for Test Pit 35 suggest that spits 1-3 spans a topsoil deposit, which was approximately 30cm thick in this area. Beneath this was a lighter sandy deposit that spanned spits 4-5, most likely representing subsoil. Spit 6 was dug into the natural geology which occurred at a depth of 50cm below the ground surface.

6.33.3 No finds were reported in the finds database, which might be due to the property being relatively new and quite a long way from the historic core of the village.



Plate 26 – Testpit 35 under excavation.

6.34 Test Pit 36 'Hollybank'

6.34.1 The test pit was located in the front lawn of the property, next to the north side of the garden path and 4.5m SE of the house. The test pit was dug in spits (numbered 1-4 from top to base) to a depth of 40cm. The spit descriptions in Table 30, below are taken from the record booklet.

Spit no.	Depth (cm from surface)	Description
1	0 - 10	Mid brown sandy silt
2	10 - 20	Mid brown clayey silt with small stone and charcoal inclusions.
3	20 - 30	Mid brown clayey silt with small stone inclusions and charcoal flecks present.
4	30 - 40	Mid brown clayey silt with small stone and charcoal inclusions.

Table 30: Test Pit 36 spit descriptions.

6.34.2 The records for Test Pit 36 show that spits 1-4 spanned a topsoil deposit that was 40cm thick in this area. During the excavation of spit 3 a modern drainage pipe was uncovered in the SW end of the test pit. The natural geology occurred at a depth of 40cm below ground surface.

6.34.3 No finds were recorded in the finds database and this conforms to the location of the test pit, being located on former agricultural land on the periphery of the settlement.



Plate 27 – Testpit 36 under excavation.

6.35 Test Pit 37 'Burley Cottage'

6.35.1 Test Pit 37 was the second test pit dug at Burley Cottage in addition to 15 and it was located in an area of flat grass lawn 3.3m west south-west of a stable block and 5.5m south south-east of a garage. The test pit was dug in spits (numbered 1-5 from top to base) to a depth of 80cm. The spit descriptions in Table 31, below are taken from the record booklet.

Spit no.	Depth (cm from surface)	Description
1	0 - 20	Dark brown medium sand with small-medium stone inclusions.
2	20 - 40	Dark brown medium sand with small-medium stone inclusions.
3	40 - 60	Dark brown medium sand with small stone inclusions.
4	60 - 80	Mid yellow silty sand.
5	80 -	Mid orange yellow clayey sand.

Table 31: Test Pit 37 spit descriptions.

6.35.2 Plate 28 shows concrete in the upper north corner of the test pit covered only by the turf layer. There are also alternating dark soils and a lighter more stony material, this is not a normal agricultural/natural soil profile and represents made ground layers. However, beneath these, there appears to be dark brown sand that is most likely the original topsoil deposit, overlying possible mottled yellow brown silty sand subsoil. The natural geology occurred at a depth of 80cm below ground surface.

6.35.3 Burley Cottage is one of the oldest buildings in this area and the dark and humic nature of the soil in this test pit represents many decades, if not centuries of enrichment from ash and organic waste being disposed of into the garden.

6.35.4 The five sherds of medieval pottery strongly recovered from spit 3 (Plate 38) suggest this site has been inhabited for a long period of time, and the current house, although old itself, might be the most recent of a sequence of dwellings that occupied this site from Medieval times.



Plate 28 – Testpit 37 under excavation.

6.36 Test Pit 38 'Abbots Field'

6.36.1 The test pit was located at the front of the property, close to the northern boundary. There is no record booklet for this test pit or in the archive but there are a small selection of photographs that show a depression in clean natural gravel (Plate 29). This could be a post-hole or animal burrow but it is not possible to interpret the feature with any degree of confidence from the photographs alone.



Plate 29 – View of base of test pit 38 showing depression.

6.37 Test Pit 39 'Goats Pen Cottage'

6.37.1 The test pit was located in an area of flat grass lawn, 2.2m north-west of the fence line and 4m south-east of the garage at the rear of the property. The test pit was dug in spits (numbered 1-5 from top to base) to a depth of 60cm. The spit descriptions in Table 32, below are taken from the record booklet.

Spit no.	Depth (cm from surface)	Description
1	0 - 10	Dark grey-brown near black loam.
2	10 - 20	Dark grey-brown near black loam with small stone inclusions.
3	20 - 30	Dark grey-brown near black loam with small stone inclusions.
4	30 - 40	Dark grey-brown friable loam with small stone inclusions.
5	40 - 45-60	Dark grey-brown loam with small stone inclusions. Some patches of natural sand/gravel.

Table 32: Test Pit 39 spit descriptions.

6.37.2 The records for Test Pit 39 suggest that spits 1-5 spanned a singular topsoil deposit, which was approximately 45-60+cm deep in this area. The bottom of spit 5 shows the interface between the topsoil and the natural geology.

6.37.3 The records describe a potential linear archaeological feature on the eastern side of the test pit. It is always difficult to interpret partially exposed features in test pits but being perpendicular to the road, this might have been an old boundary, or something to do with the Shappen Nursery, which this area was part of in the 1960s.



Plate 30 – Testpit 39 under excavation.

6.38 Test Pit 40 'Ladywell'

6.38.1 This test pit was excavated at the same address and very close to Test Pit 2 (in a paddock to the rear of the house, 21m south-west of the garage). The test pit was dug in spits (numbered 1-6 from top to base) to a depth of 60cm. The spit descriptions in Table 33, below are taken from the record booklet.

Spit no.	Depth (cm from surface)	Description
1	0 - 10	Turf
2	10 - 20	Dark brown/ black silt with stone and charcoal inclusions.
3	20 - 30	Dark blackish brown silty loam.
4	30 - 50	Blackish yellow/brown silty loam.
5	50 - 60	Darkish yellow brown sandy silt with small stone inclusions and charcoal flecks.
6	60 -	Pale yellowish grey sandy clay with small stone inclusions.

Table 33: Test Pit 40 spit descriptions.

6.38.2 The records for Test Pit 40 suggest that there are three soil deposits. The topsoil surface deposit is represented in spits 1-3, which is 30cm deep in this area. The topsoil covers a silt layer that spans spits 4-5, most likely representing subsoil. Beneath this was a sandy clay layer.

6.38.3 Finds from this test pit complement those taken from Test Pit 2 and pertain to general occupation of the area and agricultural use of this land during the past couple of centuries at least.



Plate 31 – Testpit 40 under excavation.

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 – Testpit 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 19th 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 11th 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 13th 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.

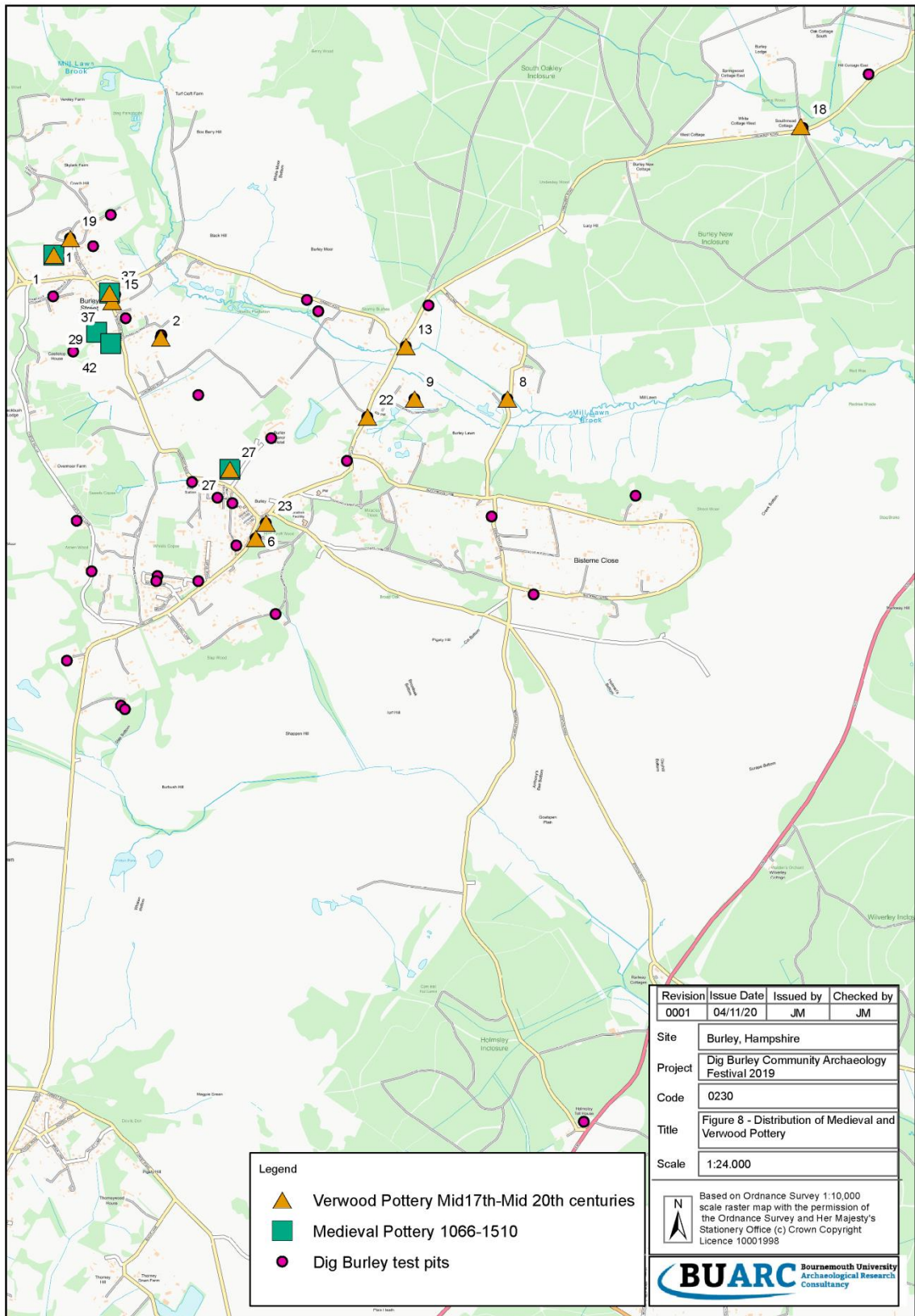


Figure 8 – Distribution of Medieval and Verwood Pottery

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.

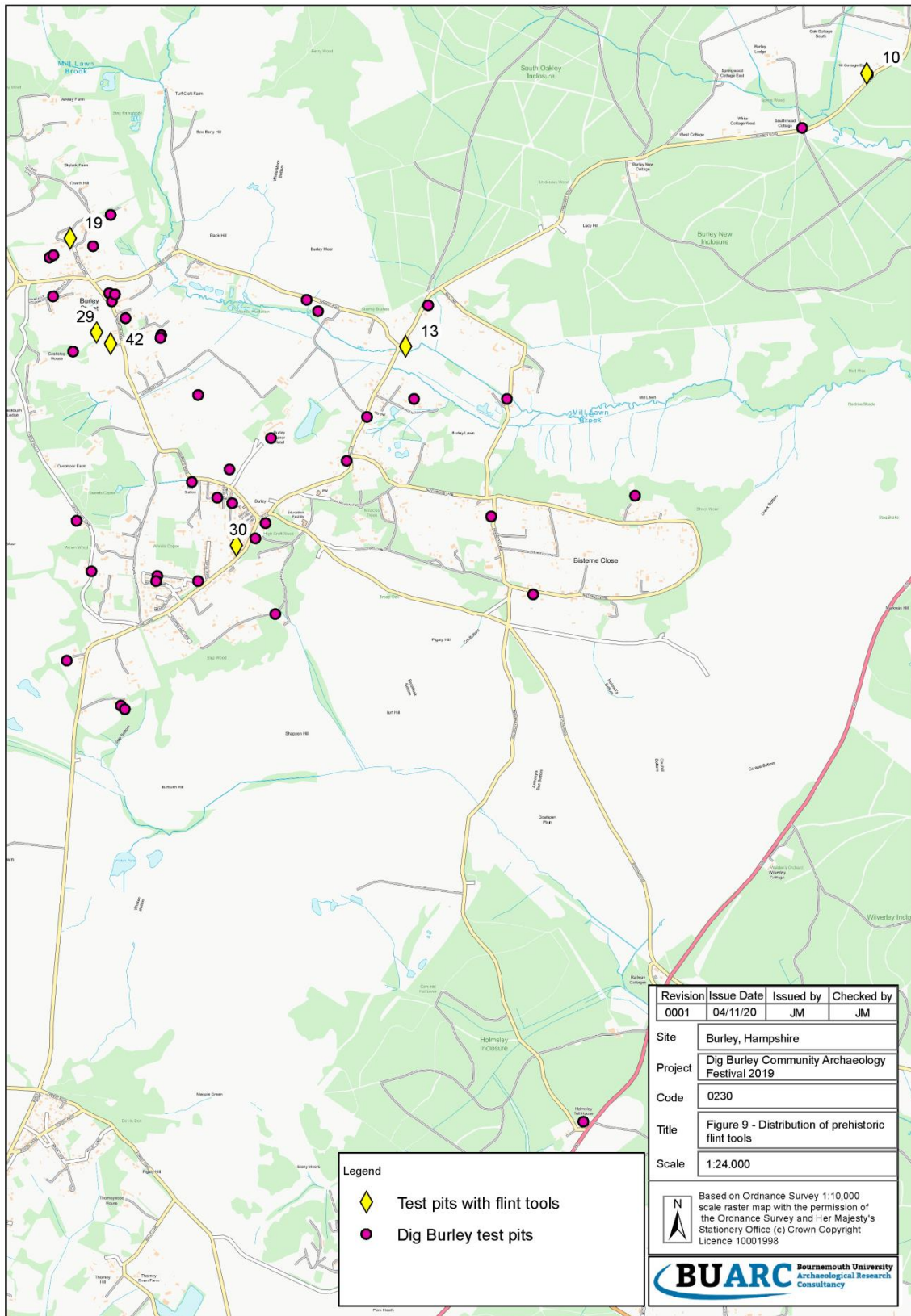


Figure 9 – Distribution of prehistoric Flint Tools

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 a 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 FINDS PLATES



Plate 37 – Medieval 13th/14th 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 upto 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 uses 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	Sinuuous 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. HBM 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.
	3 [20-30cm]	Metal	1	Shoe cleat.
		CBM	Unspecified	Unspecified.
		4 [40-50cm]	Pottery	1
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'.
		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 th 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 19th early 20th 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'.
4 [30-40cm]		Pottery	Unspecified.	Modern white porcelain and flower pot.
		Metal	2	Ferrous nails.
		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 th /18 th 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 19th or early 20th century. 1x sherd of flower pot. 1x sherd of well-fired pale buff gritty fabric, possibly from an 18th/19th 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 th /20 th 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 th century.
		Glass	1	Unspecified.
		Metal	7	Unidentified ferrous.
		Other	Unspecified.	Charcoal 'lots'.
	5 [40-50cm]	CBM	2	Unspecified.
		Pottery	4	1x sherd 18/19 th century Verwood ware, 1x sherd 18/19 th 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 th 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 th 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	One sherd, 1g, of china, outer surface grooved with wavy horizontal lines filled with brown slip. Late 19th or early 20th century. English. One sherd, 4g, of a flower pot made by Sankey of Bullwell in Nottinghamshire 1885-1975. One sherd, 8g, of well-fired pale buff gritty fabric, possibly from an 18th/19th century Verwood flower pot.
TP19 Spit 5 (Lucy Cottage)	2 sherds	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. 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.
TP22 Test pit 1 Spit 2 (Rosebay Cottage)	2 sherds	One sherd, 9g, of pearl ware plate with faintly-moulded blue 'feathering' around the rim. Probably early 19th century. Crazed glaze. 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.
TP27 (Dan Tanner Field)	2 sherds	One sherd, 6g, of Verwood with a patchy external near-black, iron rich glaze, 17th/18th century. 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

		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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