



Land at Lowsley Farm Liphook, Hampshire

Archaeological Excavation



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Redrow Homes Limited to conduct an archaeological excavation on an area of land covering 600 m² at Lowsley Farm, Liphook, Hampshire centred on National Grid Reference 483175 132125. The excavation was undertaken in association with planning conditions attached to application 34310/029 for residential development on the site.

Prior to the excavation a desk study, geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation had been conducted on the site. Following the evaluation, it was determined that a small area be subjected to targeted excavation, focussing on a trench in which two undated pits with deliberate deposits of burnt material had been found, and where the geophysical survey had found a small number of magnetic anomalies. The excavation successfully identified an extension to one of the pits excavated during the evaluation and a second pit. The only other features identified during the excavation were two shallow sinuous features, interpreted as former hedge-lines. None of the features investigated during the excavation contained any datable artefacts. The excavation was conducted over five days, 25th – 29th November 2019.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Redrow Homes Limited, for commissioning the archaeological excavation, in particular Mike Dodds, Ross Freeman and Craige Burden. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of David Hopkins, County Archaeologist for Hampshire County Council, who monitored the project for East Hampshire District Council.

The fieldwork was directed by Rachel Williams, with the assistance of Tom Dawkins and Jann Beresford. This report was written by Rachel Williams and edited by Ruth Panes. Graphics were prepared by Kitty Foster and the project was managed by Ruth Panes on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



Land at Lowsley Farm, Liphook, Hampshire

Archaeological Excavation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Redrow Homes Limited, to conduct an archaeological strip, map, and record excavation of a 0.06 ha parcel of land located in Lowsley Farm, Lark Rise, Liphook, Hampshire, GU30 7NZ. The excavation area centred on NGR 483175 132125 (**Fig. 1**).

1.1.2 An outline planning application for phase 1 of 155 dwellings (as per planning consent 34310/016 including approved access from Longmoor Road) and additional phases for a total of 175 dwellings with associated access, car parking, landscaping and public open space following demolition of five dwellings (330 dwellings in total) (planning ref: 34310/016) was submitted to East Hampshire District Council in January 2016 and permission granted in June 2016, subject to planning conditions (**Fig. 1**). Application 34310/029 follows on from an earlier planning consent for 155 residential dwellings (ref: 34310/16) for which archaeological works are now complete.

1.1.3 The following conditions relate to archaeology in association with planning application 34310/029:

Condition 9: No development within the relevant phase shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological assessment for that phase in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation that has been submitted to and approved in writing by, the Local Planning Authority.

Reason - To assess the extent, nature and date of any archaeological deposits that might be present and the impact of the development upon these heritage assets. This is required as a pre-commencement condition to ensure that any requisite archaeological mitigation for the relevant phase is carried out prior to construction works taking place to avoid any impacts on heritage assets from construction works and thus goes to the heart the heart of the planning permission.

Condition 10: No development within the relevant phase shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological mitigation of impact for that phase in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation that has been submitted to, and approved in writing by, the Local Planning Authority.

Reason - To mitigate the effect of the works associated with the development upon any heritage assets and to ensure that information regarding these heritage assets is preserved by record for future generations. This is required as a pre-commencement condition to ensure that any requisite archaeological mitigation for the relevant phase is carried out prior to construction works taking place to avoid any impacts on heritage assets from construction works and thus goes to the heart the heart of the planning permission.

Condition 11: Following completion of archaeological fieldwork in the relevant phase a report for that phase will be produced in accordance with an approved programme including

where appropriate post-excavation assessment, specialist analysis and reports, publication and public engagement.

Reason - To contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past by ensuring that opportunities are taken to capture evidence from the historic environment and to make this publicly available.

- 1.1.4 The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed (Wessex Archaeology 2019a). The County Archaeologist for Hampshire County Council (CA for HCC) approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing. The excavation was undertaken 25th – 29th November 2019.
- 1.1.5 The excavation was the final stage in a programme of archaeological works, which had included a geophysical survey (Bartlett 2015), followed by a trial trench evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2019b) and a trial trench evaluation undertaken in association with planning application 34310/016, immediately to the south of the current proposed development area (TVAS 2017). The preceding trial trench evaluation recorded a number of features (see para 2.2.3-4 below), the area with the highest archaeological potential was the southern portion, where a number of possible pits were noted by the geophysical survey and two small undated pits were recorded by the evaluation.

1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the results of the excavation, to interpret the results within their local or regional context (or otherwise), and to assess their potential to address the aims outlined in the WSI, thereby making available information about the archaeological resource (a preservation by record).

1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The excavation area was centred on the previous evaluation Trench 23, located in the southern portion of an irregular rectangular shaped parcel of pasture land on the north-west edge of Liphook, situated on the Hampshire, Surrey, West Sussex border (**Fig. 1**). The area is bounded to the north by the A3, and to the east by a parcel of land to be retained as Suitable Alternative Natural Green Space (SANGS). To the south of the Site are residential dwellings located on Lark Rise and Hurst Close, and the recent Oak Park housing development, comprising 155 proposed homes undertaken in association with planning application 34310/016. To the west of the evaluation area lies mixed woodland and beyond this, a Site of Important Nature Conservation known as Griggs Green Farm Woodland.
- 1.3.2 Existing ground levels slope down from 106 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the north-east to 93 m aOD in the north-west. Running broadly east – west along the south-western boundary a broad shallow declivity at 88 m aOD in the south-west was noted. The ground levels within the excavation area sloped gently from 95.3 m aOD in the north-east to 94.2 m aOD in the south-west.
- 1.3.3 The underlying geology is mapped as Bargate Sandstone on the east side of the Site, sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 113-126 million years ago. On the west side of the site, underlying geology is Sandage Formation, a mix of sandstone, siltstone and mudstone, also a sedimentary bedrock formed 113-126 million years ago (British Geological Survey online viewer).



2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The area has been subjected to a desk study report, detailed gradiometer survey, and trial trench evaluations, the first was conducted on the phase 1 works prior to development (TVAS 2017) with a second evaluation on the phase 2 works (Wessex Archaeology 2019); the excavation was focused on an area of potential demonstrated by the phase 2 evaluation. The construction of the A3 Liphook bypass was just prior to the implementation of PPG16 and does not appear to have been subjected to archaeological investigation. Low levels of prehistoric activity have been recorded within the wider vicinity of the area.

2.2 Previous investigations related to the development

Desk study report (2015)

2.2.1 A desk study report (Southern Testing 2015) has been undertaken for the development immediately to the south of the Site and includes a historical map search which covers the proposed evaluation area.

Geophysical survey (2015)

2.2.2 A detailed gradiometer geophysical survey covering an 11 ha area was undertaken in 2015 which encompasses the proposed development area (Bartlett 2015). The survey detected the remains of a 19th century brickworks in the south-west of the survey area which is depicted in the 2011 desk study report. Aside from this, the survey findings were minimal and limited to minor isolated features which were not interpreted as being of archaeological origin.

Trial trench evaluation (2017)

2.2.3 A trial trench evaluation comprising 35 trenches was undertaken in July 2017 by Thames Valley Archaeological Services (TVAS 2017) on the area immediately to the south of the Site (**Fig. 1**). This evaluation was undertaken in association with the Oak Park housing development and planning application 34310/016.

2.2.4 The trenching revealed limited archaeological remains which comprised four gullies. One of the gullies was dated to the post-medieval period, the remaining three gullies are undated. One sherd of Iron Age pottery was recovered from the subsoil during the fieldwork.

Trial trench evaluation (2019)

2.2.5 A trial trench evaluation comprising 40 trial trenches, each measuring 25 m by 2 m (a 4% sample), targeted on anomalies in the geophysical survey and was undertaken between 3rd – 13th June 2019 (Wessex Archaeology 2019b).

2.2.6 The evaluation successfully identified a number of archaeological features. Three ditches with ankle breaker profiles were recorded aligned broadly north-west – south-east in the south-western and central portion of the site, these are likely to be of late prehistoric origin. A small irregular sub-oval pit contained a single sherd of prehistoric pottery. A substantial U-shaped ditch was also recorded in the northern central part of the Site. Three broader shallower ditches were also recorded, two between two of the ankle breaker ditches and one isolated in the north-eastern portion of the site. Two smaller undated concave ditches/gullies were recorded. Finally, three undated pits and one post hole were also recorded. A small quantity of finds was recovered from the site, the pottery dated from the Neolithic to the medieval period, a small number of worked and struck and burnt flints were found.

Further features included three possible palaeochannels, two tree-throw holes and a shrub bowl (Wessex Archaeology 2019b).

2.3 Archaeological and historical context

- 2.3.1 The below summary is based upon information taken from the previous archaeological investigations detailed above (desk study report, geophysics report and TVAS evaluation report) and publicly available online resources.
- 2.3.2 Much of the evidence dating to the prehistoric period within the area surrounding the Site is comprised of findspots or isolated groups of tools, often with minimal details regarding the location and circumstances of discovery.
- 2.3.3 Almost immediately to the south-west of the Site, a Mesolithic microlith was found at Griggs Green Farm (SU 827 319) (Wymer and Bonsall 1977).
- 2.3.4 Approximately 5.5 km south-west of the Site is Longmoor enclosure, a Mesolithic occupation site. Excavations in 1979 near the centre of Longmoor Enclosure produced 15,000 struck pieces of flint and stone. A radiocarbon date of 9000 years B.P. was suggested for the site (Historic England 1983).
- 2.3.5 Approximately 5 km west-south-west of the Site, a reported flint scatter of numerous flakes and cores on a ploughed area of Greatham Moor. Presumed to be a Mesolithic flint working area similar to Longmoor enclosure (Historic England 1983).
- 2.3.6 Approximately 140 m to the north of the site aerial photographs have identified a roughly 20 m diameter circular cropmark, interpreted as a ploughed out barrow (Hampshire HER 62968).
- 2.3.7 Historic maps from the late 19th century (OS 1869) show the site to have been located within a large rural area of fields to the north of Longmoor Road (Forest Lane on OS 1869). Griggs Green Farm and Westland Farm are to the south-west of the Site, and Lowsley immediately to the south-east corner of the Site. By 1910 OS, Brickworks were established immediately south-west of the Site and north of Longmoor Road. On the 1937 OS map, residential dwellings have begun populating the northern frontage of Longmoor Road, including the area of the brickworks.
- 2.3.8 The county boundary between Hampshire and West Sussex formed the southern boundary of the evaluation area as recently as 1910, by 1937 the boundary had moved to the south to its present location (OS 1893,1910 and 1937, reproduced in Southern Testing 2015)
- 2.3.9 The A3 bypass was constructed during the early 1990s and opened in 1992 (Petersfield Post).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

- 3.1.1 The aims (or purpose) of the excavation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019) and as defined in the ClfA' *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (ClfA 2014a), were:
 - To examine the archaeological resource within a given area or site within a framework of defined research objectives;



- To seek a better understanding of the resource;
- To compile a lasting record of the resource; and
- To analyse and interpret the results of the excavation, and disseminate them.

3.2 Research objectives

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the objectives of the excavation, also defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019), were:

- To test the results of the geophysical survey and in particular, investigate the magnetic anomalies which could represent silted pits or hollows (Bartlett 2015).
- Determine the date, extent and character of the pit features identified by the evaluation.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methodology set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019a) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

4.2.1 Where necessary, the surface of uncovered archaeological deposits was cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features (at least 50% of all discrete features, 10% of all linears) and deposits identified were hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the excavation. Following consultation with the CA for HCC it was agreed to mechanically excavate further slots across the main linear for the purposes of finds retrieval, these were monitored, photographed and surveyed.

4.2.2 Spoil derived from both machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Where found, artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, although those from features of modern date (19th century or later) were recorded on site and not retained.

Recording

4.2.3 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete drawn record of excavated features and deposits was made including both plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections), and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD: Newlyn) heights of all principal features were calculated, and levels added to plans and section drawings.

4.2.4 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.

4.2.5 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control

and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Artefactual and environmental strategies

4.3.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of artefacts and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019a). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b) and *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).

4.4 Monitoring

4.4.1 The CA for HCC, on behalf of the LPA, monitored the watching brief. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with both the client and the CA for HCC.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The following section provides a summary description of the results of the excavation. Details of the excavated contexts and features are retained within the project archive.

5.1.2 Observed archaeological remains comprised two pits and two ditches, a tree-throw hole and a shrub bowl were also recorded. None of these features contained any evidence as to their date of origin. However, stratigraphically Pit 4122 is earlier than Ditch 4128. The pits are similar to those found in evaluation Trench 23 (**Fig 1**).

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

5.2.1 The overburden comprised turf covered mid grey silty clay loam topsoil 0.36 m thick, which overlay a 0.18 m thick mid reddish-brown silty clay subsoil. The natural was a mottled yellowish orange silty sandy clay.

5.2.2 The only natural features were a small tree-throw hole 4111, recorded on the southern boundary of Ditch 4113 and a small shrub bowl 4104 (discussed below: **Fig 1**). A possible palaeochannel, implied by a change in the natural to a manganese rich grey silty clay was also noted but not excavated.

5.3 Uncertain date

5.3.1 Pit 4108 was a small sub-oval pit located on the edge of evaluation Trench 23, and is presumed to be an extension of Pit 2307. The measurable dimensions of this pit were 0.65 m long by 0.48 m wide, 0.20 m deep and it contained a single deliberate backfill of burnt sandstone and greyish pink silty sandy clay (**Plate 1**).

5.3.2 Sub oval Pit 4122 had steep, straight sides and a concave base, it measured 1.50 m long, by 0.97 m wide and 0.26 m deep and contained a single dark red sandy clay fill, the fill was slightly darker around the edges implying *in situ* burning (**Plate 2: Figs 1 and 2**). Stratigraphically this pit was beneath ditch 4126, and the pit was only revealed in plan after the fill of ditch 4126 was removed.

- 5.3.3 A broadly east – west aligned linear feature was recorded as Ditch 4128 (**Fig. 1: Plate 3**), and comprised slots 4113, 4117, 4119 and 4126. This shallow sinuous feature measured 2.10 m wide, 0.28 m deep and contained a single mid greyish brown sandy clay fill. Tree-throw hole 4111 was recorded on the southern side of Ditch 4113, this feature was broadly sub oval with shallow, concave sides and a concave base, evidence of burnt roots was noted. The relationship between tree throw 4111 and ditch 4113 is unclear and could not be determined within plan or section (**Fig 2**).
- 5.3.4 A second linear feature recorded as Ditch 4106 and 4115 (**Fig. 1: Plates 4 and 5 : Fig 2**). Only 3 m of this north – south aligned feature was in the excavation area, including a possible terminus. The ditch measured between 1.15 - 1.22 m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.25 m and contained a single, homogenised mid grey sandy clay fill.
- 5.3.5 A small isolated shrub bowl 4104, which measured 0.52 by 0.47 diameter, 0.10 m deep, and contained a single mid grey-brown silty sandy clay fill with burnt roots throughout (**Plate 6**).

6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 The only artefacts recovered by the excavation were burnt sandstone and burnt flint, these are both indicators of prehistoric activity but also intrinsically undatable. No obvious signs of working or utilization were noted on any of the pieces recovered.

Table 1 Finds by material type (number of pieces/weight in grammes)

Context	Burnt flint		Stone		Additional comments
	No.	Wg (g)	No.	Wg (g)	
4109			36	1208	Burnt sandstone
4114	2	32			
4123			114	10247	Burnt sandstone

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 No deposits worthy of environmental sampling were encountered. Accordingly, no samples were taken.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Summary

- 8.1.1 The excavation successfully identified a small number of features, echoing the results of the evaluation. The two small pits which contained burnt stone are potentially prehistoric, but no other artefactual evidence was recovered to support this hypothesis.

8.2 Discussion

- 8.2.1 The two fire pits were similar to the pits revealed by the evaluation, Pit 4108 may be an extension of Pit 2307. Pit 4122 appeared to be beneath a spread of material from the east – west aligned ditch. Whilst these pits are undated the material recovered, although

intrinsically undatable, is commensurate with prehistoric activity, therefore the presumption is that they may be broadly prehistoric in origin. No further evidence of prehistoric activity was recorded during the excavation. The preceding geophysical survey (Bartlett 2015) had interpreted a cluster of magnetic anomalies within the vicinity of Trench 23. Two of these anomalies were identified during the evaluation with a third identified during this excavation. This was the only area of the Site in which a cluster of irregular magnetic anomalies were identified by the geophysical survey.

- 8.2.2 The two ditches recorded by the excavation were both shallow, irregular, sinuous features. These ditches are presumed to be former field boundary ditches, as although none are shown on old maps of the area (as discussed in the Desk Study (Southern Testing 2015)). They are presumed to be old field boundaries, the east – west aligned ditch (4128) is broad, shallow, and appears to have at least one tree-throw hole on its southern edge, which had no clear stratigraphic distinction from the ditch, leading to the interpretation that this feature may be the relic of a hedge line. Similar broad shallow linears were recorded on the same alignment by the evaluation in trenches 10 and 12. Similarly the north – south aligned linear recorded as 4106 and 4115 may be a former field boundary or division. As with the ditches recorded during the preceding evaluation, the homogeneity of the fills, and similarity between the fills and surrounding geology, meant that these features did not show as anomalies in the geophysical survey.

9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

- 9.1.1 The archive resulting from the watching brief is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. Hampshire Cultural Trust has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the accession code **A2018.99**. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

9.2 Preparation of the archive

- 9.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Hampshire Cultural Trust, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 9.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the **site/accession code A2018.99**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 1 files/document cases of paper records and A3/A4 graphics.

9.3 Selection policy

- 9.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4). In accordance with these, and any specific guidance prepared by the museum, a process of selection and retention will be followed so that only those artefacts or ecofacts that are considered to have potential for future study will be retained. The selection policy will be agreed with the museum, and is fully documented in the project archive.
- 9.3.2 In this instance, the following categories are selected to not be retained: the burnt stone and burnt flint.



9.4 Security copy

- 9.4.1 In line with current best practice (eg, Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

9.5 OASIS

- 9.5.1 An OASIS online record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated, with key fields and a .pdf version of the final report submitted. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.

10 COPYRIGHT

10.1 Archive and report copyright

- 10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.
- 10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

10.2 Third party data copyright

- 10.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.



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- SMA 1995 *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive*. Society of Museum Archaeologists
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- Wessex Archaeology 2019b *Land at Lowsley Farm, Lark Rise, Liphook, Hampshire. Archaeological Evaluation Report*. Unpublished client report ref 215090.03
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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 OASIS form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-378648

Project details

Project name	Land at Lowsley Farm, Lark Rise, Liphook, Hampshire
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Redrow Homes Limited to conduct an archaeological excavation on a 600 m ² piece of land at Lowsley Farm, Liphook, Hampshire GU30 7NZ centred on National Grid Reference 483175 132125. The excavation was undertaken in association with planning conditions attached to application 34310/029 for residential development on the Site. Prior to the excavation a desk study, geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation had been conducted on the Site. Following the evaluation it was determined that a small area be subjected to excavation, focussing on a trench in which two undated pits with deliberate deposits of burnt material had been found and where the geophysical survey had found a small number of magnetic anomalies. The excavation successfully identified an extension to one of the pits excavated during the evaluation and a second pit. The only other features identified during the excavation were two shallow sinuous features, interpreted as former hedge-lines. None of the features investigated during the excavation contained any datable artefacts. The excavation was conducted over 5 days, 25th - 29th November 2019.
Project dates	Start: 25-11-2019 End: 29-11-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any project codes associated reference	215091 - Contracting Unit No.
Any project codes associated reference	34310/029 - Planning Application No.
Any project codes associated reference	A2018.99 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 2 - Undisturbed Grassland
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	BURNT FLINT Uncertain
Significant Finds	BURNT STONE Uncertain
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country England



Site location HAMPSHIRE EAST HAMPSHIRE BRAMSHOTT AND LIPHOOK Land at Lowsley Farm,
Lark Rise, Liphook, Hampshire

Postcode GU30 7NZ

Study area 600 Square metres

Site coordinates SU 83175 32125 51.081874146118 -0.812434652519 51 04 54 N 000 48 44 W
Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 94.2m Max: 95.3m

Project creators

Name of Wessex Archaeology
Organisation

Project brief Redrow Homes Limited
originator

Project design Wessex Archaeology
originator

Project Ruth Panes
director/manager

Project supervisor Rachel Williams

Type of Construction company
sponsor/funding
body

Name of Redrow Homes Limited
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive No
Exists?

Digital Archive Hampshire Cultural Trust
recipient

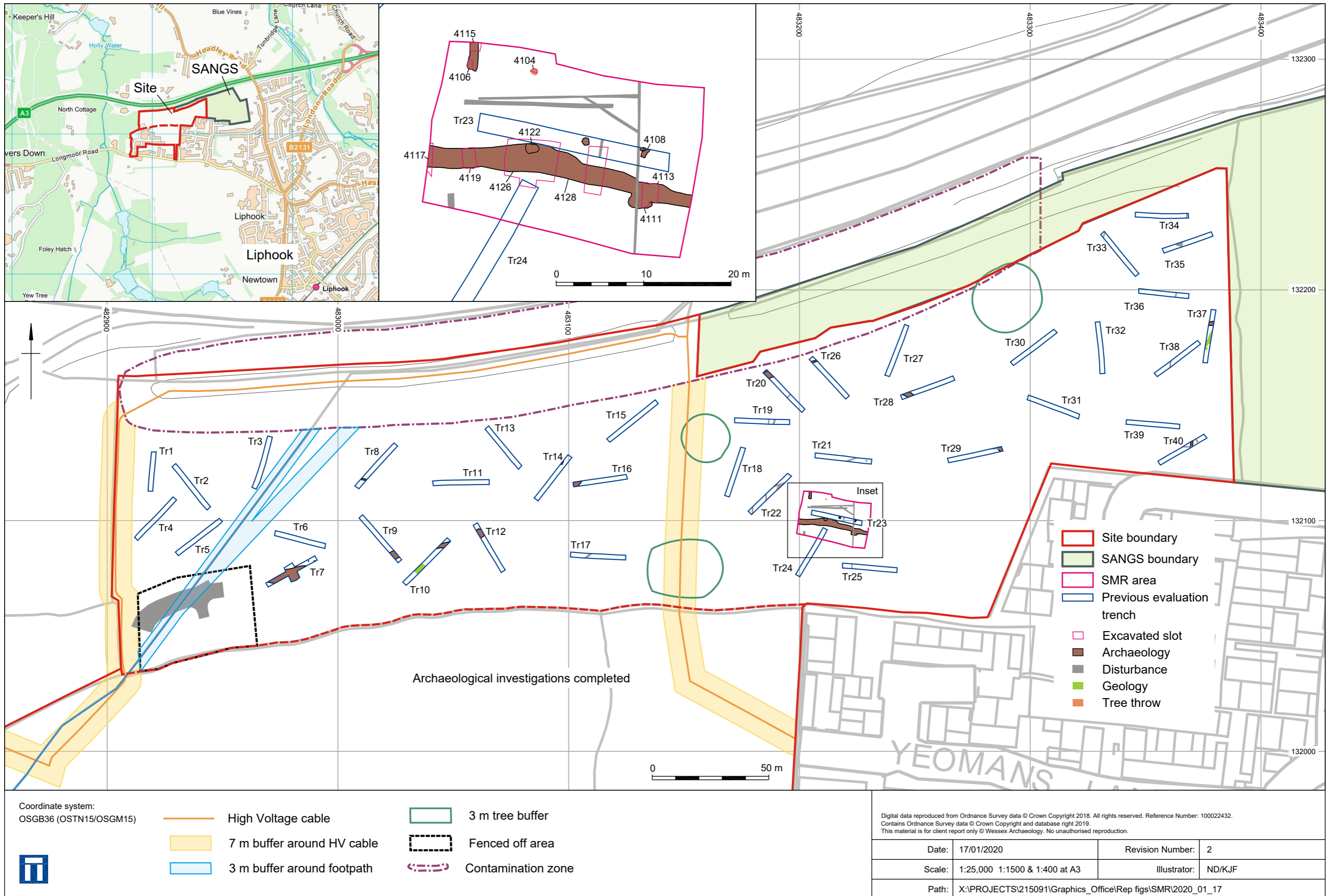
Digital Media "Survey","Database","Images raster / digital photography"
available

Paper Archive Hampshire Cultural Trust
recipient

Paper Media "Context sheet","Drawing","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General
available Notes","Report"

Entered by R. Williams (r.williams@wessexarch.co.uk)

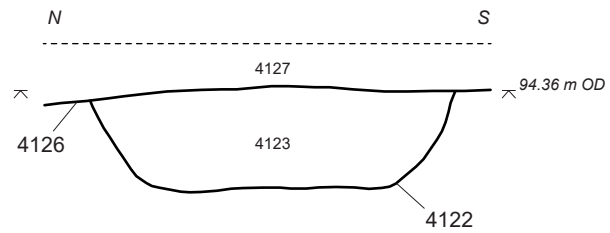
Entered on 19 December 2019



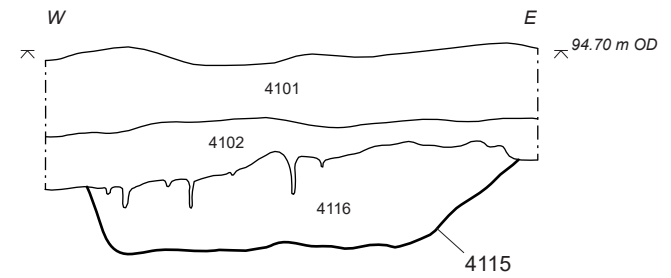
Site location plan showing previous evaluation and mitigation area

Figure 1

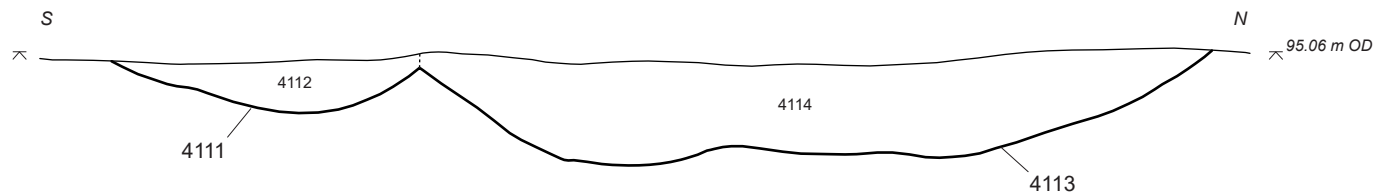
West facing section of Pit 4122



South facing section of Ditch 4115



East facing section of Ditch 4113 and Tree-throw hole 4111



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Scale:	1:20 at A4	Illustrator:	KJF
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Plate 1: North facing section of Pit 4108. Scale is 0.5 m.



Plate 2: West facing section of Pit 4122. Scale is 0.5 m.

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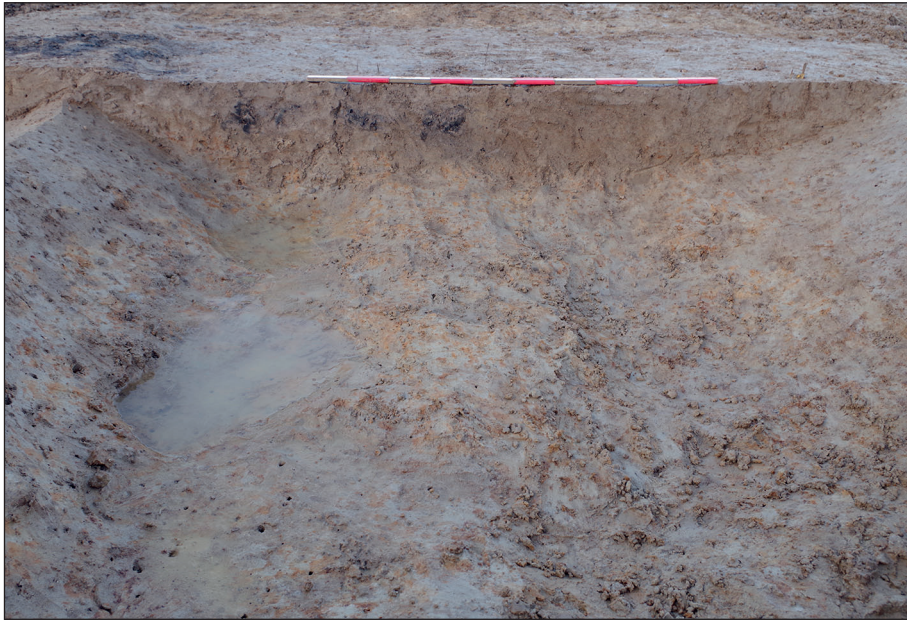


Plate 3: East facing section of Ditch 4113. Scale is 1 m.

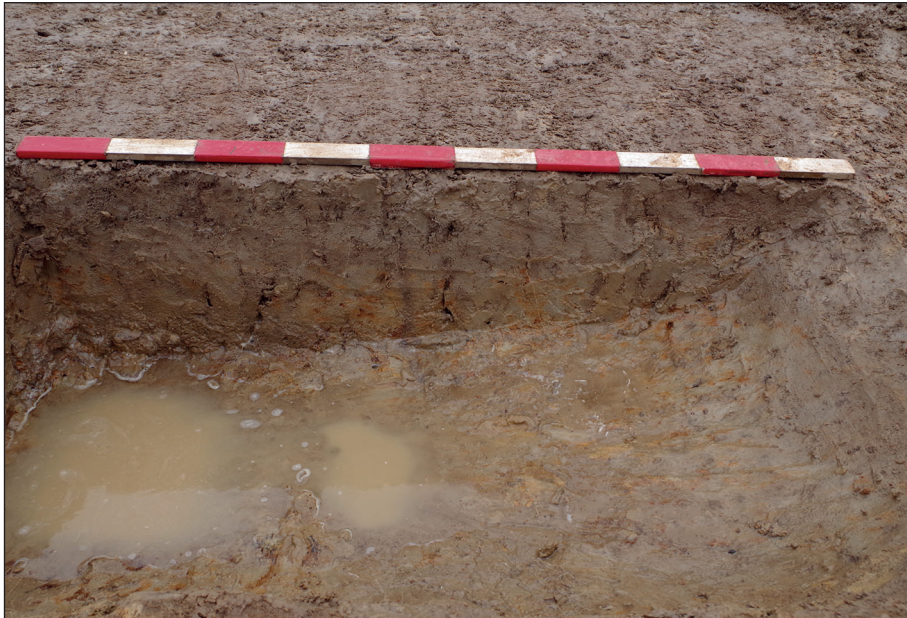



Plate 4: West facing section of Ditch 4106. Scale is 1 m.

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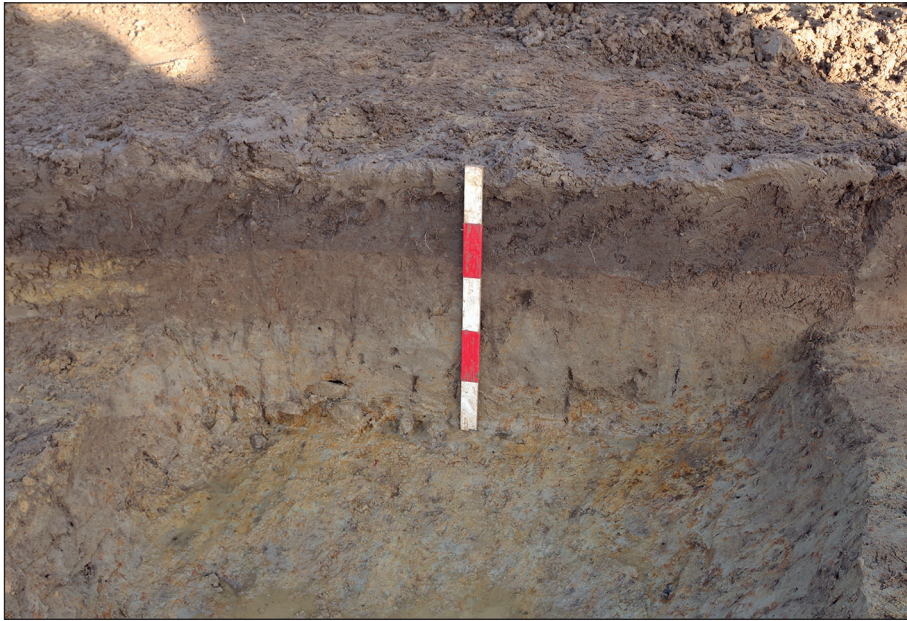



Plate 5: South facing section of Ditch 4115. Scale is 0.5 m.



Plate 6: North facing section of shrub-bowl 4104. Scale is 0.5 m.

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