



New Forest National Park Authority
New Forest Festival of British Archaeology
Creek Cottage, Lower Woodside,
Lymington, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report





**NEW FOREST NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY
NEW FORSET FESTIVAL OF BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGY**

Creek Cottage, Lower Woodside, Lymington

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Prepared for:
New Forest National Park Authority
South Efford House
Milford Road
Lymington
Hampshire
SO41 0JD

by
Wessex Archaeology
Portway House
Old Sarum Park
SALISBURY
Wiltshire
SP4 6EB

Wessex Archaeology Reference: 72202.02

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Contents

Summary	iii
Acknowledgements.....	iv
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Project Background	1
1.2 Scope of Document.....	1
1.3 Site Location, Topography and Geology	1
2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	2
2.2 Prehistoric.....	2
2.3 Medieval to Post-Medieval	2
3 METHODOLOGY	3
3.1 Service Location	3
3.2 Fieldwork	3
3.3 Health and Safety	5
4 RESULTS	5
4.1 Introduction.....	5
4.2 Trench 1	5
4.3 Trench 2	6
5 FINDS	7
5.1 Introduction.....	7
5.2 Pottery	7
5.3 Ceramic Building Material.....	7
5.4 Other Finds.....	7
5.5 Recommendations.....	8
6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE	8
7 DISCUSSION.....	8
8 THE ARCHIVE	9
9 COPYRIGHT	9
10 REFERENCES	10
11 APPENDIX 1. TRENCH SUMMARIES.....	11
Figure 1	Site location plan
Figure 2	Detailed plan of Trench 1 with Plates 1 and 2
Figure 3	Detailed plan of Trench 2 with Plates 3 to 5
Plate 1	Trench 1 viewed from the south-east
Plate 2	Trench 1: Composite photographs of south-west facing section of Post-medieval ditches 108, 111 and 104
Plate 3	Trench 2 viewed from the south-east
Plate 4	Trench 2: View of south-west facing section of layers 202 and 204
Plate 5	Trench 2: View of north-west facing section of Ditch 210
Front cover	Boiling House close to the Site
Back cover	Recording of Trench 1

NEW FOREST NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY NEW FORSET FESTIVAL OF BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGY

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by the New Forest National Park Authority (the Client), to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a causeway and associated ditch. The causeway runs in a north-east to south-west orientation from Creek Cottage towards Lymington (**Figure 1**), and is centred on NGR 432506, 093576 (hereafter 'the Site').

The field evaluation was undertaken as part of ongoing archaeological investigations centred on Creek Cottage, Lower Pennington, Hampshire. Historic building recording, geophysical survey and an archaeological evaluation had previously recorded evidence for salt production at Creek Cottage. This phase of work was intended to recover dating and environmental evidence in order to better understand the date and relationship of the causeway to Creek Cottage and the Salt Barns/boiling houses.

Salt production had developed into a thriving industry by the post-medieval period with the largest salterns based between Lymington and Milford. Salt factories or salterns collected sea water in shallow pits and by wind and sunlight evaporated some of the water to increase the salinity and produce brine. Using wind pumps the brine was pumped into header tanks where it was fed into the pans within the boiler house. The larger of the two industrial buildings to the southwest of the Site is the remaining part of a once much longer building, thought to be a salt boiling house dating to the 18th century. The construction of the causeway is thought to date from this expansion of the salt industries and may have been used to transport salt or other materials from the salterns to the boiling houses.

The evaluation was undertaken between 15th July and 22nd July 2011 as part of the Festival of British Archaeology, and as such, was undertaken as a collaboration between staff from Wessex Archaeology, the New Forest National Park Authority and local volunteers.

NEW FOREST NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY NEW FORSET FESTIVAL OF BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGY

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by New Forest National Park Authority and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to James Brown and Frank Green in this regard. Advice and assistance was provided by Frank Green and James Brown, New Forest National Park Authority, throughout the project. Thanks are also due to David and Lisa Hill, owners of Creek Cottage and Hampshire County Council, for allowing access to the Site and their help and patience throughout the project.

The evaluation was undertaken as part of the Festival of British Archaeology by staff of Wessex Archaeology and by local volunteers. The project was directed in the field by Jon Martin, assisted by Moira Watson, Jonathan Kaines and John Powell. The volunteers who helped excavate and recorded the Site were Alan Bollom, Shireen Caals, Barry Kerley, Roger King, Bob Lord, Avril Poppett, Nora Waygood, Ron Filmore, Tim Wilks, Tim Wilding, Tina Wilding and Wendy Wiseman.

The report was compiled by John Powell and the illustrations were prepared by Elizabeth James. Lorraine Mephram assessed the finds assemblage and Bob Davis provided descriptions of the CBM. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Caroline Budd.

NEW FOREST NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY NEW FORSET FESTIVAL OF BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGY

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by the New Forest National Park Authority (the Client), to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land to the north-east of Creek Cottage, Pennington, Hampshire (**Figure 1**), centred on NGR 432506, 093576 (hereafter 'the Site').

1.1.2 The field evaluation was undertaken as a joint project between the New Forest National Park Authority and Wessex Archaeology and was part of the Festival of British Archaeology. Local volunteers were invited to join the project and gain experience of the archaeological process. Volunteers were involved at all stages of the project, from excavation and recording to on-site finds processing.

1.1.3 A project brief was drawn up by the New Forest National Park Authority (NFNPA 2011), which set out the aims of the project. Wessex Archaeology provided assistance with the archaeological recording, supervision of the volunteers and the post-excavation assessment of the results.

1.2 Scope of Document

1.2.1 This document provides an assessment of the results of the evaluation trenching, detailing the stratigraphic sequences encountered, the finds recovered and the environmental samples taken. An assessment is made of the significance of the results of this work, together with recommendations for further work. In format and content it conforms with current best practice and to the guidance outlined in *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (as amended 2008).

1.3 Site Location, Topography and Geology

1.3.1 Creek Cottage lies approximately 1km to the south-east of Pennington in the Parish of Lymington and Pennington, on the south-west Hampshire coast. The Site itself is located on either side of a causeway, currently in use as a public footpath, within the southern half of the parish. The causeway is located to the north-east of Creek Cottage. Two existing buildings at Creek Cottage, one of which is the surviving part of a former salt boiling house, and the other which is believed to be a c.late18th century ancillary structure were recorded and evaluated previously (Wessex Archaeology 2008, 2010a and 2010b).

1.3.2 The causeway is currently in use as a public footpath, and the property of Hampshire County Council, and runs between Creek Cottage and Eight Acre pond in a north-east to south-west alignment. Two evaluation trenches

were excavated on either side of the causeway in order to better understand the relationship of the causeway to local salt making industries.

- 1.3.3 Lower Pennington lies within the coastal zone of the north-west Solent shore, extending just north-west of the tidal marshes, previously salterns, which have mostly now been reclaimed as grazing land. The area of saline, brackish and saltwater lagoons, salt marsh, reed beds and grassland to the south and east of Creek Cottage is still discernable as former salt workings and is now part of the Hurst Castle and Lymington River Estuary Site of Special Scientific Interest.
- 1.3.4 Creek Cottage itself lies just within the New Forest National Park on its southern limit, and on the edge of the belt of brackish and freshwater marsh on reclaimed tidal silt, that makes up the SSSI.
- 1.3.5 The bedrock geology to the north-west of the Site is Solent group clay, silt and sand, and to the south-east of the Site it is Bracklesham and Barton groups (undifferentiated) clay, silt and sand (BGS Website). The superficial geology of the Site is Alluvium and sand and gravel deposits of uncertain origin at a mean elevation of c. 2m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1.1 A detailed study of local archaeological and historical sites was undertaken as part of the New Forest Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2011) and an evaluation at Creek Cottage formed part of that assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2010a). The results are summarised below.

2.2 Prehistoric

- 2.2.1 Prehistoric activity is relatively scarce in the area. Find spots include a Lower Palaeolithic hand axe; Neolithic and Bronze Age peat formations in the Lymington area and a polished stone axe from the parish attest to later prehistoric activity in the area. A Bronze Age settlement has been identified at nearby Buckland Rings.
- 2.2.2 Only one Iron Age coin is known from the area. However, evidence from other coastal sites suggests that the Iron Age environment was little different from that of today where rough grazing, salt production and access to coastal transport routes may have taken place.
- 2.2.3 There is some direct evidence for Romano-British settlement in the vicinity, in the form of excavated features near Pennington House 1km to the west. In addition, the only other evidence is the discovery of a Romano-British necklace in the Lymington River during 19th century dredging activities and two carved stone heads of (possible) Celtic design, perhaps dating from the Romano-British period that may have come from Lower Farm Pennington.

2.3 Medieval to Post-Medieval

- 2.3.1 The medieval period saw extensive expansion of industry, most notably the salt production industry, particularly between Keyhaven and Lymington. Documents indicate salt production stretching from Hurst Spit (Hordle), Keyhaven, Pennington, to Oxy and Lymington, and aerial photographs

support this widespread distribution. Indeed it appears likely that by the fourteenth century the whole of the coastline, from the Lymington River to Hurst Spit was utilised for the production of salt.

- 2.3.2 Two standing buildings to the south-west of the Site, one of which is thought to be part of the only salt boiling house remaining, are believed to be of 18th century date. The buildings are shown on the 1845 tithe map. In addition to Creek Cottage itself, three further buildings are shown. By far the largest of these is the boiling house, shown as considerably larger than it is today, with two ancillary buildings to the south-east, the southernmost of which still survives. The same buildings appear on the 1867 Ordnance Survey map for the area, with only minor differences. These buildings were recorded and evaluated in 2008 and 2010 respectively (Wessex Archaeology 2008 and 2010a).
- 2.3.3 The larger of the two industrial buildings to the south west of the Site is the remaining part of a once much longer building, thought to be a salt boiling house dating to the 18th century. The surviving extent of the building is characterised by an inner aisled timber frame, surrounded on all sides by brick walls. The roof is covered with plain red tiles and is gabled to the east and half-hipped to the west (Wessex Archaeology 2008).
- 2.3.4 The previous evaluation undertaken at Creek Cottage identified evidence for extensive modern landscaping as well as the extent of the original 18th century boiling house on the Site, and deposits associated with its construction, use and demolition (Wessex Archaeology 2010a)
- 2.3.5 Salt production had developed into a thriving industry by the post-medieval period with the largest salterns based between Lymington and Milford. Salt factories or salterns collected sea water in shallow pits. Through wind and sunlight water was evaporated to increase the salinity and produce brine. Using wind pumps the brine was pumped into header tanks where it was fed into the pans within the boiler house. The remaining water content was evaporated using large fires, later fuelled by coal. The salt was then stored on site and transferred via small harbours associated with the Salterns to barges for distribution. These barges in later years would also bring in the coal. The buildings at Creek Cottage are the last remaining buildings that can be associated with the salt industry in this area. (Momber *et al* 1994)

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Service Location

- 3.1.1 All evaluation trenches were scanned before and during excavation with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) in order to verify the absence of any live underground services.

3.2 Fieldwork

- 3.2.1 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with the methodology agreed and laid out in the project design (NFNPA 2011) and with the standards laid down by the Institute for Archaeologists in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (as amended 2008).

- 3.2.2 Two trial trenches were dug to the north and south of the causeway, Trench 1 (9.21 x 1.8m) to the north and Trench 2 (7.95 x 2.2m) to the south (**Figure 1**). Trench 1 was targeted on the extant and well-vegetated ditch that flanked the causeway. The trenches were positioned to provide dating and environmental evidence for the construction of the causeway.
- 3.2.3 The trenches were laid out using a GNSS unit and related to the Ordnance Survey grid. All overhanging vegetation was removed prior to the commencement of the fieldwork by Hampshire County Council. The trial trenches were initially excavated by mechanical excavator to remove all modern topsoil. After the removal of the modern topsoil all archaeological deposits were excavated using hand tools, under constant supervision by Wessex Archaeology staff. Excavation proceeded to a depth at which the uppermost archaeological features, or the top of natural deposits, were exposed, whichever was the higher.
- 3.2.4 Once the level of archaeological deposits was exposed, cleaning of the trench base was undertaken by hand where necessary. Appropriate sampling of all archaeological features identified in the evaluation trench was carried out by hand. Sufficient excavation of archaeological features and deposits in each trench was undertaken to resolve the principal aims of the evaluation.
- 3.2.5 In some places, relatively complex stratigraphic sequences were identified, and every effort was made to establish the depth and complexity of this stratification.
- 3.2.6 All features and deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's standard methods and *pro forma* recording system, with all features and deposits being assigned a unique number. A full graphic record was also maintained. Plans and sections of all features were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and 1:10, where appropriate. All drawings were made in pencil on permanent drafting film.
- 3.2.7 A full photographic record was maintained during the evaluation using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. The photographic record comprises both working shots and record shots of deposits and features recorded during the evaluation. Digital images taken are subject to managed quality control and curation processes which will embed appropriate metadata within the image and ensure long term accessibility of the image set.
- 3.2.8 The spot height of all principal features and levels was calculated in metres relative to Ordnance Datum, correct to two decimal places. Plans, sections and elevations were annotated with spot heights as appropriate.
- 3.2.9 The location of features was accurately surveyed with a Leica Viva series GNSS unit and tied into the OS National Grid to a 3D accuracy of 30mm or below.

- 3.2.10 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in the document *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections; Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland* (Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA) 1993) with regard to the retention of artefacts and samples. This allows for the discard of selected artefact categories and sample products which are not considered to warrant further analysis.
- 3.2.11 Once fully recorded, the trenches were backfilled with arisings under the supervision of the New Forest National Park Authority. No other reinstatement works were undertaken by Wessex Archaeology.

3.3 Health and Safety

- 3.3.1 All work was carried out in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and the Management of Health and Safety regulations 1992 and all other relevant Health and Safety legislation and regulations and codes of practice in force at the time (SCAUM 1996).
- 3.3.2 Prior to the commencement of the fieldwork a site-specific Risk Assessment was produced. All site staff involved in works signed and complied with this document.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The evaluation was undertaken between 15th July and 22nd July 2011 as part of the Festival of British Archaeology and, as such, was undertaken as a collaboration between staff from Wessex Archaeology and local volunteers with assistance from the New Forest National Park Authority.
- 4.1.2 The trenches identified evidence for a sequence of intercutting ditches to the north-west and considerable ground level alterations to the south-east of the causeway. Detailed trench summaries for the two trenches can be found in **Appendix 1**.

4.2 Trench 1

- 4.2.1 Trench 1, to the north of the causeway, extended to the wire fence that enclosed the adjacent field (**Figure 1**). An extant well-vegetated ditch could be seen to flank the causeway, being visible as a hollow in the modern ground surface (ditch **104**, below).
- 4.2.2 The upper deposits encountered within this trench comprised modern topsoil (**101**). The topsoil was a dark grey-brown sandy loam with frequent plant roots and bioturbation. Finds from this layer included residual post-medieval CBM and modern clinker. This deposit was excavated by machine, cleaned by hand and planned.
- 4.2.3 Once the modern topsoil was removed a series of intercutting ditches was identified (**Figure 2**). The stratigraphic sequence ran from the earliest ditch in the north-west to the latest at the south-east, the three ditches shared the same alignment (north-east to south-west) and ran parallel to the causeway, gradually reducing its width. Ditch **104** was the latest in the sequence. It had a wide, flat bottomed profile, contained two naturally derived deposits and,

on its north-western side, cut through ditch **111**. Ditch **111** had a moderate concave profile and contained a single fill; it was cut through earlier ditch **108** which lay to its north-west. The earliest ditch in the sequence, ditch **108**, had been truncated by subsequent re-cuts and only the base remained. Remnants of a possible bank deposit, **114**, were recorded to the north-western edge of ditch **108**, but this layer had been truncated by the subsequent ditch re-cut **111**. Finds from ditches **104** and **111** included CBM and clinker and were of post-medieval date, ditch **108** was undated.

- 4.2.4 The sequence of ditches probably represents the continued process of ditch maintenance and re-cutting of the boundary/drainage ditch that was associated with the causeway.
- 4.2.5 In the north-west end of the trench horizontal deposits were recorded below the modern topsoil **101**. A relatively thick layer of dark reddish-brown sandy clay loam (**113**) was recorded immediately below the topsoil, and is interpreted as a buried topsoil/subsoil. Finds from this layer included six sherds of medieval pottery. Below **113** was a thin layer of light yellowish-grey sandy silt **107**. Layers **101**, **113** and **107** probably represent a naturally developed soil horizon. The medieval pottery recovered from layer **113** indicates occupation of the Site dating to the 12th–13th centuries.

4.3 Trench 2

- 4.3.1 Trench 2 lay to the south-east of the causeway and provided an opportunity to investigate the relationship of the causeway with the land to the south-east (**Figure 1**). Modern topsoil was stripped with a mechanical excavator. Upon the removal of the topsoil the trench was cleaned and planned prior to the excavation of two hand dug sondages. One was located against the north-eastern baulk and the second at the south-eastern end of the trench (**Figure 3**).
- 4.3.2 The north-western sondage was excavated to a depth of 0.63m below the ground surface. Immediately below the topsoil, **201**, was **204** a yellow-brown sandy clay, which was fairly well compacted. Below **204** was a very dark grey-brown loamy sand, **202**, which contained brick and clinker of post-medieval date.
- 4.3.3 The sondage dug to the south-eastern end of Trench 2, identified ditch **210** (0.75 x 1.90 x 0.62m) and a continuation of layer **204**. It was not possible to excavate the ditch fully due to the constraints of the trench; excavation stopped at 1.03m below current ground level. The ditch was aligned north-west to south-east and had a wide v-shaped profile, unfortunately the southern half of the ditch lay beyond the extent of the excavated trench. Archaeological finds recovered from ditch **210** indicate a post-medieval date for the feature.
- 4.3.4 The deposits demonstrated that, following the natural silting of ditch **210** with several layers of dark, grey-brown sandy and silty clays, **206–9**, it was sealed by a thick layer of yellow-brown re-deposited natural **204**. This layer continued across the base of the trench and was also recorded in the north-western sondage.

5 FINDS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The evaluation recovered finds from several contexts on the Site (**101, 105, 113, 202, 205, 209**). Most of these are clearly of post-medieval date and are assumed to be associated with the proximity of the Site to the local salt industry, and in particular to the salt boiling house at Creek Cottages in the 18th and 19th centuries. These finds include quantities of brick fragments, many of them burnt to vitrification. Similar fragments were recovered during previous excavation to the south west of the Site (Wessex Archaeology 2010). A few fragments of modern glass and ceramic vessels were also recovered. None of these finds have been quantified, and none have been retained.

5.2 Pottery

- 5.2.1 Six medieval sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from Trench 1, but the remainder of the pottery assemblage is of post-medieval/modern date.

Medieval

- 5.2.2 Finds which are of earlier date comprise six sherds of pottery (weighing 74g) from context **113**. These are medieval coarse sandy/flint-tempered wares of a type found on other sites at Lymington and within the New Forest (e.g. Powell 2009, 23).

5.3 Ceramic Building Material

- 5.3.1 The majority of the brick samples, taken from context **202**, are hand-made bricks typical of the 16th-17th centuries. Three modern bricks were also recorded, from contexts **202** and **101**.
- 5.3.2 The bricks from context **202** are formed from very mixed, poorly wedged clays of probable local origin. They have inclusions of stone, fired clay and burnt material, possibly clinker. Only one length was measurable at 220mm. Widths are all around 100-105mm and depths between 40-60mm. Four have been salt-glazed – either for decoration or waterproofing. All are highly fired or over-fired, some to the point of vitrification. Several are warped. No mortar is present so they may not have been used in a fixed structure and could be kiln seconds or wasters.
- 5.3.3 The other 3 samples from context **101** and the intrusive piece from context **202** are much later sand-faced industrially produced bricks.

5.4 Other Finds

- 5.4.1 Two pieces of burnt, unworked flint (90g) from context **205** may also be of earlier date; this material type is intrinsically undatable, although often taken as an indicator of prehistoric activity. In this instance, however, a connection with medieval or later salt working might be more valid.

5.5 Recommendations

- 5.5.1 Given the quantity of finds recovered, their range, date and provenance, no further analysis is warranted, and retention for long-term curation is not considered to be necessary; much if not all of this assemblage could be discarded. However, consultation should be made with the recipient museum, and with the landowners and/or any other interested parties, before any discard takes place.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

- 6.1.1 Six environmental samples were taken during the course of the evaluation; samples were taken from each ditch, the buried soil recorded in Trench 1 and the make up layer in Trench 2. These samples were retained by Frank Green of the New Forest National Park Authority for processing and assessment, and will be reported on separately (Green, pers comm.).

7 DISCUSSION

- 7.1.1 The evaluation undertaken on either side of the causeway leading from Creek Cottages to Eight Acre Pond provided evidence for occupation from the medieval to the post-medieval periods. A sequence of post-medieval intercutting ditches was excavated to the north-west of the causeway and a post-medieval ditch and subsequent ground level alterations were recorded to the south-east of the causeway.
- 7.1.2 The earliest deposits excavated probably represent a natural soil horizon that had developed some 8.5m to the north-west of the modern causeway/footpath. Medieval pottery was recorded in layer **113** and provides evidence for occupation from the 12-13th Centuries. This soil horizon may have been contemporary with the first phase of ditch digging, ditch **108**. It is possible that up-cast material (**114**) from the excavation of the ditch was deposited on the north-western side of the ditch above the subsoil (**107**). As the ditch silted up the up-cast material became incorporated with the ditch infill and the local soil horizon. Unfortunately the date of ditch **108** remains uncertain as no datable material was recovered from the feature.
- 7.1.3 Later phases of ditch digging and re-cutting occurred to the south-east, which suggests the causeway may have narrowed with each successive re-cut of the ditch. Given the low-lying nature and proximity of the ditches to the sea the ditches would have silted up fairly quickly and there would have been numerous cleaning out episodes in order to maintain the ditch. The most recent of which was recorded as ditch **104**, which could still be observed as an extant hollow in the modern ground surface.
- 7.1.4 Trench 2 provided evidence for a ditch (**210**) that ran at right angles to the causeway and may have formed part of the post-medieval field/drainage system that was used to drain the wetlands to the south-east. This ditch had been allowed to silt up naturally and subsequent levelling was undertaken. It is possible that the layer of re-deposited yellow-brown natural (**204**) represents a ramped access track from the causeway into the salt marshes. The surrounding landsurface in the area of Trench 2 appeared to have been levelled up to the causeway and layers **202** and **204** may have formed part

of that levelling process. Further excavation or topographic survey may provide evidence to support this theory.

- 7.1.5 The causeway probably acted as a dyke separating dry land from the wetlands, and may have been built as part of a phase of land reclamation. Although unexcavated during the evaluation, the causeway is thought to have been constructed from up-cast sand and gravel. Traces of similar dykes and numerous salterns are known from the vicinity of the Site, in particular to the east in and around Moses Dock and Oxey Marsh. The date for the creation of the causeway remains uncertain as the causeway remains un-excavated, but the majority of the finds from the adjacent ditches suggest a post-medieval date, from the 16th to 18th centuries.

8 THE ARCHIVE

- 8.1.1 The Site archive will be prepared for long-term storage in accordance with the documents Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage (Walker 1990), Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992) and Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections; Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993).
- 8.1.2 The project archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology at Old Sarum, Salisbury, Wiltshire under the Project Code 72202. In due course the archive will be deposited with the Hampshire County Museum service.
- 8.1.3 All records will be copied to microfilm. Wessex Archaeology will contact the National Monuments Record to check their requirements. The microfilm and one diazo duplicate will be submitted to the recipient museum, and one diazo duplicate submitted to the National Monument Record, Swindon.

9 COPYRIGHT

- 9.1.1 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable by Wessex Archaeology. You are reminded that you remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

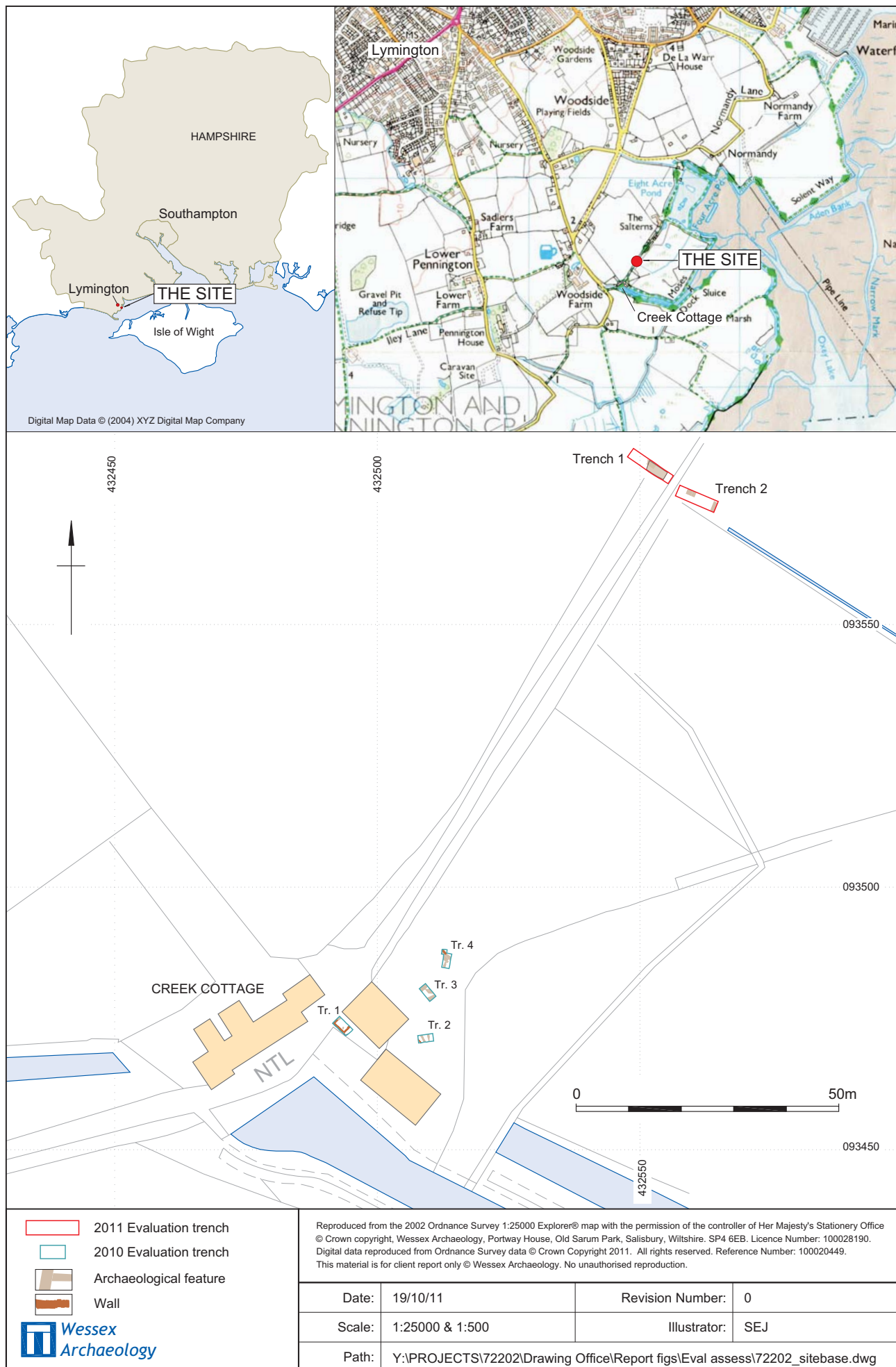
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11 APPENDIX 1. TRENCH SUMMARIES

Trial Trench No.	1	NGR	NE	432506, 093578	SW	432497, 93581
Length (m)	Width (m)	Height Above Ordnance Datum (m) (At Ground Level)				Max. Depth (m) (Below Ground Level)
9.21m	1.8m	NE	1.40 m	SW	1.38m	1.35m
Context No.	Interpretation/Description					Depth (m) (B.G.L)
101	Modern Topsoil: Very dark greyish brown sandy loam with moderate small flints. CBM, clinker and burnt flint were recovered.					0 – 0.34m
102	Causeway Make Up: Mid yellowish-brown silty clay with common small flints, very compact. Material that had been mounded up to create the causeway. Unexcavated.					0.28m+
103	Causeway/Make Up: Light greyish-brown sandy clay with common flint gravel. Layer of dumped/up-cast material used to create causeway.					0.28m+
104	Ditch: Latest of the three ditches that were cut to define the causeway. The ditch was aligned NE-SW. Ditch was still visible as a hollow on the modern ground surface.					0.32 – 1.22m
105	Secondary Fill: Naturally derived fill of Ditch 111. Very dark grey-brown with greenish mottling, sandy clay loam, CBM, clinker and charcoal were recovered.					0.34 – 1.30m
106	Primary Fill: Naturally derived fill of Ditch 104. Mid grey silty clay, layer of clay at base of ditch.					0.44 – 0.58m
107	Buried Subsoil: Light to pale yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional flints and flecks of charcoal. Visible as a horizontal layer above natural.					0.66 – 0.82m
108	Ditch: Earliest of the three ditches cut to define the causeway. This ditch was cut to the SE by ditch 111.					0.90 – 1.30m
109	Primary Fill: Fill of ditch 108. Light grey-brown with yellowish mottling sandy clay, primary fill slumped from the northern edge of cut.					1.16 – 1.24m
110	Secondary Fill: Fill of ditch 108. Dark grey to reddish-brown sandy clay with charcoal and clinker, probably a mix of secondary silting and dumps of archaeological material.					0.90 – 1.30m
111	Ditch: Second ditch in the sequence of ditch cutting, this ditch cut earlier ditch 108 and was cut by 104. Represents an episode of re-cutting.					0.34 – 1.30m
112	Secondary Fill: Naturally derived fill of ditch 104. Very dark grey-brown silty clay this was the main fill of ditch 104.					0.28 – 1.0m
113	Buried Topsoil: Probable buried topsoil/subsoil dating from the medieval period to the post-medieval period and thought to be contemporary with ditches 108 and 111.					0.32 – 0.68m
114	Bank Deposit?: Mixed deposit of re-deposited natural. Mid yellowish-grey-brown sandy silt. Possibly the remnants of upcast material from the original digging of ditch 108.					0.28 – 0.64m
115	Natural Geology: Natural sands and gravel with clayey lenses throughout deposit.					0.80m+

Trial Trench No.	2	NGR	NE	432506, 93574	SW	432514, 93571
Length (m)	Width (m)	Height Above Ordnance Datum (m) (At Ground Level)			Max. Depth (m) (Below Ground Level)	
7.95m	2.20m	NE	1.34m	SW	0.62m	1.03m
Context No.	Interpretation/Description					Depth (m) (B.G.L)
201	Topsoil: Modern topsoil dark grey-brown sandy-loam.					0 – 0.15m
202	Dump Layer: Very dark grey brown loamy sand with common clinker, charcoal and CBM. Probably made ground dumped to build up the causeway or infill the parallel ditch.					0.15 – 0.64m
203	Secondary Fill: Fill of ditch 212. Thought to be the fill of a possible ditch.					Unex
204	Made Ground: Mid yellowish brown silty clay, thought to be a dump of material that was used to level out and create ramped access to salt marshes to the southeast.					0.04 – 0.40m
205	Layer: Dark layer similar to and possibly a continuation of 202. Dark grey brown sandy clay loam.					
206	Tertiary Fill: Fill of Ditch 210, very dark grey brown silty clay with rare flint inclusions. Thought to be a mixture of collected organic materials and alluvial silting. Possibly same as 207.					0.30 – 0.50m
207	Tertiary Fill: Fill of Ditch 210, Very dark grey brown silty clay, may be the same as 206.					0.25 – 0.34m
208	Secondary Fill: Fill of Ditch 210, composed of interleaved layers of grey-brown and yellowish grey sandy clays. Thought to be the result of alluvial silting and possibly related to seasonal flooding.					0.34 – 0.80m
209	Primary Fill: Fill of Ditch 210, very dark grey brown silty clay, deposit had a “peaty” appearance and was partially waterlogged towards the base with organic material recorded.					0.72 – 1.03m
210	Ditch: Possible drainage or boundary ditch that was aligned NW-SE. The ditch may have defined an enclosure that was at 90° to the causeway. Not fully bottomed.					0.27 - 1.03m
211	Natural Geology: Natural sand and gravels with clayey lenses throughout deposit.					0.35m+
212	Possible Ditch: Possible feature recorded along the southern edge of trench, filled by 203.					Unex



Site location plan

Figure 1

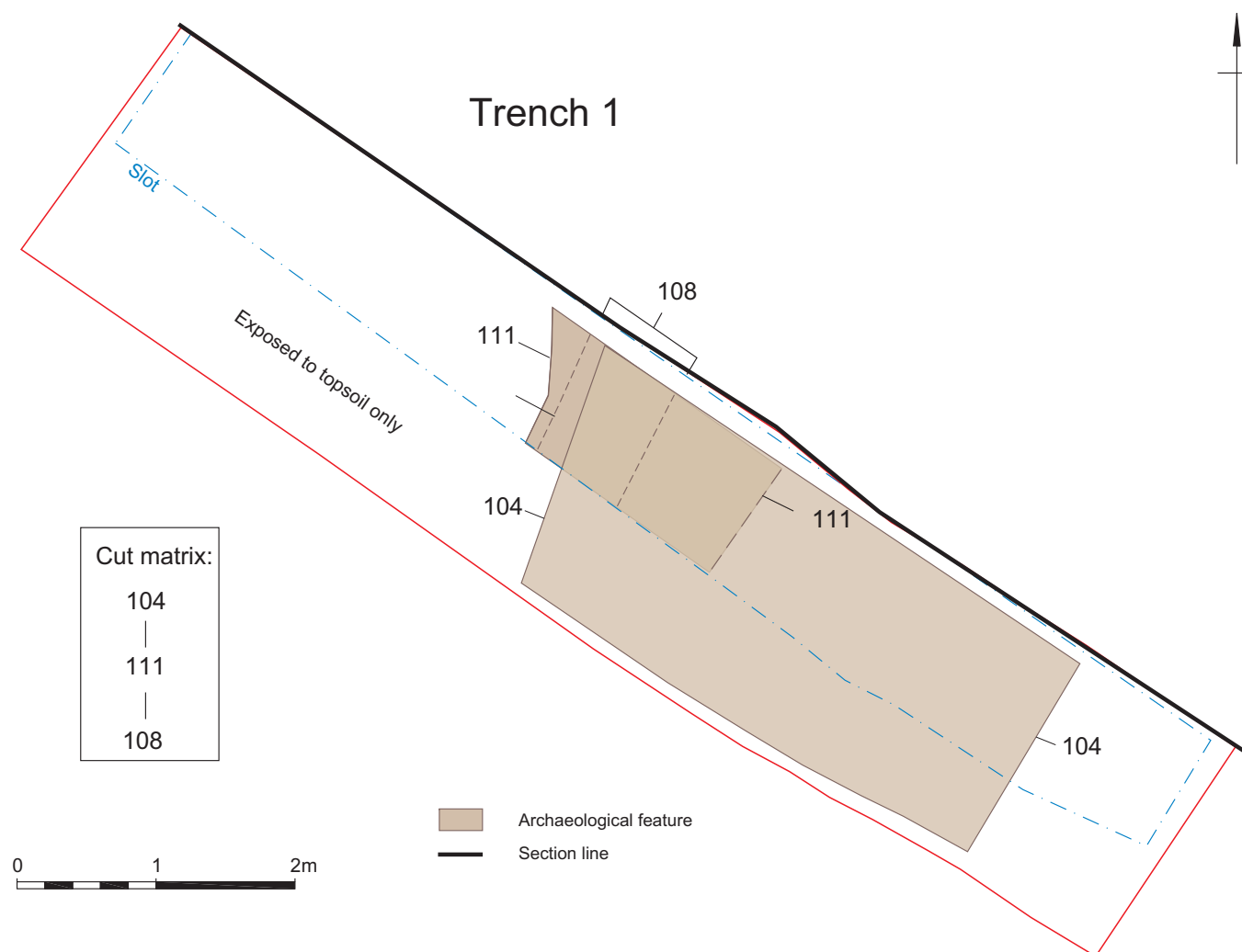


Plate 1: Trench 1 viewed from the south-east



Plate 2: Trench 1 - Composite photographs of south-west facing section of post-medieval ditches 108, 111 and 104

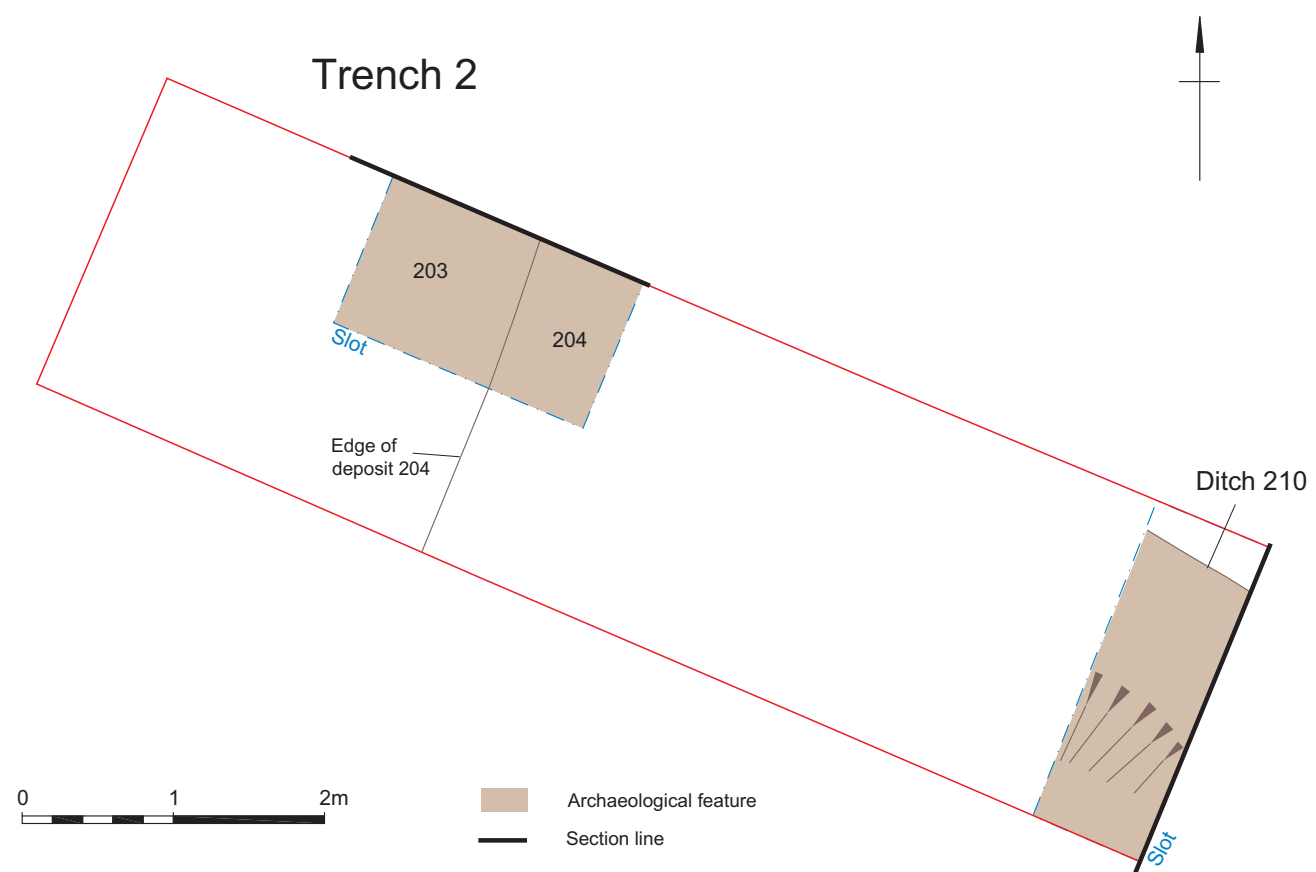


Plate 4: Trench 2 - View of south-west facing section of layers 203 and 204



Plate 5: Trench 2 - View of north-west facing section of Ditch 210



Plate 3: Trench 2 viewed from the south-east



WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED.

Registered Head Office: Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB.

Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk

Regional offices in **Edinburgh, Rochester and Sheffield**

For more information visit www.wessexarch.co.uk



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