

Hendy Eastleigh Phase 2 Eastleigh Hampshire

*Written Scheme of Investigation for
an Archaeological Watching Brief*

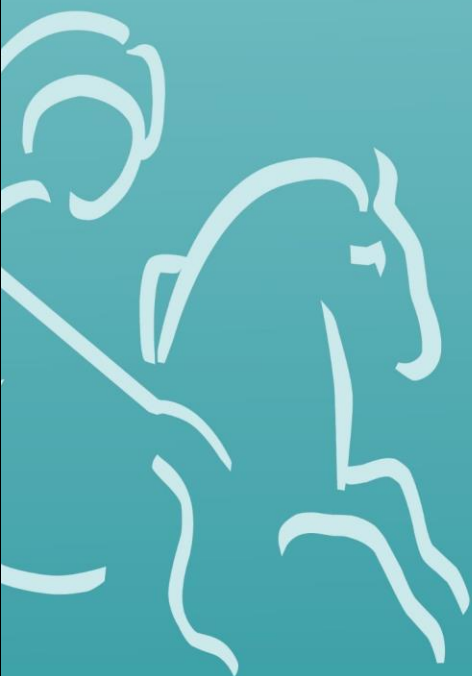


for:
Lambert Smith Hampton

On behalf of:
Hendy Group

CA Project: AN0545

April 2022



Hendy Eastleigh Phase 2 Eastleigh Hampshire

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief

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Cirencester Building 11 Kemble Enterprise Park Cirencester Gloucestershire GL7 6BQ t. 01285 771 022	Milton Keynes Unit 8, The IO Centre Fingle Drive, Stonebridge Milton Keynes Buckinghamshire MK13 0AT t. 01908 564 660	Andover Stanley House Walworth Road Andover Hampshire SP10 5LH t. 01264 347 630	Suffolk Unit 5, Plot 11 Maitland Road Lion Barn Industrial Estate Needham Market Suffolk IP6 8NZ t. 01449 900 120
e. enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk			

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Figure 1 Site location plan

Figure 2 Phase 2 Watching Brief Area with Proposed Site Plan

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. This document is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) by Cotswold Archaeology (CA) for an archaeological watching brief to be maintained at Hendy Eastleigh, St George's Way, Eastleigh, Hampshire centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 444243 119360 (hereafter referred to as "the site"). This WSI has been prepared for Lambert Smith Hampton (hereafter referred to as "the client"), who are acting on behalf of Hendy Group.

1.2. Eastleigh Borough Council has granted outline planning permission for construction of a car dealership incorporating a workshop, ancillary offices, associated parking, access, servicing, landscaping, access and other associated work (planning ref: F/21/91786). Condition 6 of this planning permission requires the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with an approved WSI. Condition 6 states the following.

Development shall not commence until the developer has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation and recording, which has first been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To ensure that the archaeological interest of the historic site is properly safeguarded and recorded.

1.3. The WSI will be submitted for approval to David Hopkins (County Archaeologist, Hampshire County Council - hereafter referred to as "the curator"), the archaeological advisor to Eastleigh Borough Council.

1.4. This WSI has been guided in its composition by *and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015).

The site

1.5. The proposed development site (known as Phase 2) is approximately 1.11ha in extent. It is bounded by Leigh Road to the north, Villeneuve St. Georges Way and a Hendy Group Dealership to the west (known as Phase 1), the Holiday Inn to the east

and football pitches and manicured green land to the south. The site currently comprises waste land following the demolition of the Old Magistrates Court in 2015.

- 1.6. The site lies at approximately 18.0m aOD, sloping to 16.0m aOD to the north and west of the site.
- 1.7. The underlying bedrock geology of the site is mapped as the Wittering Formation of sand, silt and clay, which formed in Palaeogene Period up to 41 to 56 million years ago. This is overlain by river terrace deposits of sand and gravel, which formed in the Quaternary period up to 3 million years ago (BGS 2022).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1. In 2014, Wessex Archaeology was commissioned to produce a Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) for Fleming Park, c. 250m south-east of the site, which encompassed a study area of 1km (including the current site). This document was used to inform on the archaeological background of the Phase 1 investigation, undertaken to the immediate east of the current site (CA 2018). Below is a summary of the results along with updated information from recent searches and the results of the Phase 1 investigation.

Prehistoric

- 2.2. An assemblage of ten Palaeolithic handaxes was recovered from Fryern Hill, Chandler's Ford, just to the north of the study area, while a lower Palaeolithic axe was found at Hut Wood, c. 1.9km to the west of the site and there is also a reported possible Palaeolithic find from North Stoneham golf course. The Hampshire AHBR has identified that river terrace gravels of possible Pleistocene potential occupy much of the site.
- 2.3. Mesolithic flints were recovered during a watching brief at North Stoneham Rectory, to the south of the study area, while flint tools have been recorded at Knowle Hill, c. 2km to the north, and Stoke Common, c. 3km to the north-east. A residual Mesolithic bladelet core was recovered during archaeological works to the east of Passfield Avenue.
- 2.4. To the east of the site, the find of a Neolithic polished stone axe and a Bronze Age palstave axe are recorded, though the exact location of the discoveries is uncertain.

Iron Age and Roman

- 2.5. The remains of an Iron Age field system and associated droveway was located during archaeological investigations undertaken at the former Prysmian Factory and cable works to the east of the site. Also uncovered during the field work was an arc of postholes, interpreted as a stock enclosure.
- 2.6. The projected line of the Winchester to Bittern Roman Road passes within 500 metres to the east of the site. Though the only other recorded Romano-British entry within the study area is of a single Roman coin, c. 600m to the north-east of the site, the presence of the road suggests a potential for adjacent Romano-British activity.

Saxon and Medieval

- 2.7. The first record for settlement in the area dates to the Late Saxon period, with a village named 'East Lea' recorded from 952 AD. A single Saxon ditch located during the excavations at the former Prysmian Factory and cable works confirms activity in the area during this period.
- 2.8. The location of the medieval settlement is not currently known, though it is recorded in the 11th century Domesday survey as 'Estleie' within the Mansbridge Hundred. It was assessed containing 13 households with land for two ploughs. North Stoneham 'Staneham' to the south was a much larger settlement at this time with 48 households and land for 11 ploughs. The church and two mills are also listed.

Post-medieval and Modern

- 2.9. After the dissolution of the monasteries, North Stoneham Park was acquired by Thomas Wriothesley, 1st Earl of Southampton, and later sold to the Fleming family at the end of the 16th century. As well as Monk's Brook, the field name 'Blackfriars' recorded to the west of the site, may refer to the former ecclesiastical ownership, though the name is usually associated with the Dominican order whereas Hyde Abbey was a Benedictine foundation.
- 2.10. Cartographic evidence dating to the 19th century indicates that the study area was largely rural in character, characterised by a series of large open fields and small areas of woodland. To the south on the Tithe Map lies the small settlement later known as 'Middle', focused on the properties of Yew Tree Farm and Middle Farm. Several of the surviving buildings are Listed and suggest at least a post-medieval origin for the settlement.

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- 2.11. The arrival of the London and South-Western Railway Company in the 1840s and the construction of Bishopstoke Junction, now Eastleigh Station, led to profound changes in the area. The parish of Eastleigh was created in 1868, with the name for the new settlement chosen by the author Charlotte Younge. The relocation in the 1880s of the L.S.W.R. carriage and wagon works however catalysed the rapid expansion of the town and, in 1895, the Urban District Council.
- 2.12. Three Grade II Listed Buildings are present within the site, comprising a Farmhouse (List UID: 1322699), Granary (List UID: 1111941) and Barn (List UID: 1322700) associated with Home Farm.

Previous Archaeological Work

- 2.13. The Phase 1 works, to the immediate west of the current site, were subject to a watching brief undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in 2018. The truncated remains of an undated curvilinear ditch, possibly a boundary ditch, and a modern wall, likely relating to the former Magistrates Court, were identified. The ditch was recorded within the south-west corner of the Phase 1 site and is unlikely to reappear within Phase 2.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. The general objectives of the watching brief are:
- to monitor the development groundworks, and to identify, investigate and record any significant buried archaeological deposits/features thus revealed;
 - at the conclusion of the project, to produce a report setting out the watching brief results and the archaeological conclusions that can be drawn from the recorded data; and
 - at the conclusion of the project, to compile a stable, ordered, accessible project archive (see Section 6).
- 3.2. If significant archaeological remains are identified, the watching brief report will make reference to the Solent-Thames Archaeological Research Framework (Hey and Hind 2014) so that the remains can, if possible, be placed within their local and regional contexts.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. The watching brief will comprise the observation by a competent archaeologist of all intrusive groundworks associated with the proposed development. These works are currently anticipated to comprise the machine excavation foundation and service trenches.
- 4.2. Non-archaeologically significant deposits will be removed by the groundwork contractors under archaeological supervision. Where practical, mechanical excavators will be fitted with toothless grading buckets, although toothed buckets and breakers may be used if necessary to remove difficult deposits.
- 4.3. If archaeological features/deposits are exposed, then construction groundworks in the affected area(s) will be temporarily halted so that the monitoring archaeologist is given sufficient time to investigate and record those features to an appropriate standard.
- 4.4. Any archaeological features present will be investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*. Records will be entered directly into the CA Digital Recording System (DRS) and/or onto pro-forma site recording sheets. Hand-drawn sections of excavated archaeological features will be prepared (scale 1:10 or 1:20, as appropriate). Features/deposits will be recorded in plan using Leica GPS or Total Station (as appropriate), in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual*. Photographs (digital colour) will be taken as appropriate.
- 4.5. In the event of archaeological deposits being found for which the resources allocated are not sufficient to support excavation and recording to a proportionate standard, or which are of sufficient significance to merit an alternative approach (such as contingency excavation), the client and the curator will be contacted immediately. Destructive work in the affected area(s) will cease until agreement has been reached on an appropriate archaeological response.

Artefacts

- 4.6. Artefacts will be recovered and retained for processing and analysis in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*. Artefacts will be collected and bagged by context. Artefacts from topsoil, subsoil and unstratified contexts will normally be noted but not retained unless they are of intrinsic

interest. All artefacts from stratified excavated contexts will be collected, except for large assemblages of post-medieval or modern material. Such material may be noted and not retained or, if appropriate, a representative sample may be collected and retained.

Environmental remains

- 4.7. The selection, collection and processing of environmental samples will follow the guidelines outlined in *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011) and *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.
- 4.8. Due care will be taken to identify deposits which may have environmental potential and, where appropriate, a programme of environmental sampling will be initiated. The sampling strategy will be adapted for the specific circumstances of the site, in close consultation with the CA Environmental Officer and the curator but will follow the general selection parameters set out in the following paragraphs.
- 4.9. Secure, phased deposits, especially those related to settlement activity and/or structures, will be considered for sampling for the recovery of charred plant remains, charcoal and mineralised remains. Any cremation-related deposits (where excavated; see *Human remains*, below) will be sampled appropriately for the recovery of cremated human bone and charred remains. If any evidence of *in situ* metal working is found, suitable samples will be taken for the recovery of slag and hammerscale.
- 4.10. Where sealed waterlogged deposits are encountered, samples will be considered for the recovery of waterlogged remains (including insects, molluscs and pollen) and any charred remains. The taking of sequences of samples for the recovery of molluscs and/or waterlogged remains will be considered through any suitable deposits, such as deep enclosure ditches, barrow ditches, palaeochannels, or buried soils. Monolith samples may also be taken from suitable deposits as appropriate to allow soil and sediment description/interpretation, as well as sub-sampling for pollen and other micro/macrofossils such as diatoms, foraminifera and ostracods.

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- 4.11. The need for more specialist samples (such as OSL, archaeomagnetic dating and dendrochronology) will be evaluated on site. If required, any such samples will be taken in consultation with the relevant specialists.
- 4.12. Sample processing will be carried out in conjunction with the relevant specialists. Flotation or wet sieve samples will be processed to 0.25mm. More specialist samples, such as those for pollen, will be prepared by the relevant specialists.

Treasure

- 4.13. Upon discovery of treasure, CA will notify the client and curator immediately. CA will comply fully with the provisions of the Treasure Act 1996 and the Code of Practice referred to therein. Findings will be reported to the Coroner within 14 days.

Human remains

- 4.14. Any human remains (skeletal or cremated) will be treated with due decency and respect at all times. Where human remains are encountered, these will not be excavated unless their disturbance by the development is unavoidable. In cases where disturbance is unavoidable, or where full exhumation of the remains is deemed necessary, exhumation will be conducted following the provisions of the Coroner's Unit in the Ministry of Justice. All excavation of human remains and associated post-excavation processes will be in accordance with the standards set out in *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (CIfA 2017), *The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project* (Historic England 2018) and *Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England* (Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England 2017).

5. PROJECT STAFF

- 5.1. This project will be under the management of Tony Brown, MCIfA, Project Manager, CA. The Project Manager will direct the overall conduct of the watching brief during the period of fieldwork. Day-to-day responsibility will, however, rest with the Project Leader, who will be on-site throughout the project.
- 5.2. The field team will consist of a Project Leader, supplemented by additional Archaeologists as necessary.
- 5.3. Specialists who may be invited to advise and report on specific aspects of the project as necessary are:

- **Ceramics:** Ed McSloy MCIfA (CA), Alejandra Gutierrez MCIfA (CA) and Peter Banks LLB LLM PCIfA (CA)
- **Metalwork:** Ed McSloy MCIfA (CA)
- **Flint:** Jacky Sommerville PCIfA (CA)
- **Animal bone:** Andy Clarke BA ACIfA (Hons) MA (CA) and Matilda Holmes PhD BSc MSc ACIfA (freelance)
- **Human bone:** Sharon Clough MCIfA (CA)
- **Environmental remains:** Sarah Wyles MCIfA (CA)
- **Conservation:** Pieta Greeves BSc MSc ACR (Drakon Heritage and Conservation)
- **Geoarchaeology:** Dr Keith Wilkinson (ARCA)
- **Building recording:** Peter Davenport MCIfA FSA (freelance)

5.4. Depending on the nature of the deposits and artefacts encountered, it may be necessary to consult other specialists not listed here. A full list of specialists currently used by CA is given as Appendix A.

6. POST-EXCAVATION, REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

Reporting

6.1. An illustrated typescript report will be compiled on the watching brief results. This report will include:

- an abstract preceding the main body of the report, containing the essential elements of the results;
- a summary of the project background;
- a description and illustration of the site location;
- a methodology of the works undertaken;
- integration of, or cross-reference to, appropriate cartographic and documentary evidence and the results of other research undertaken, where relevant to the interpretation of the watching brief results;
- a description of the watching brief results;
- an interpretation of the watching brief results, including a consideration of the results within their wider local/regional context;
- a site location plan at an appropriate scale on an Ordnance Survey (or equivalent) base-map;

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- a plan showing the locations of the monitored areas in relation to the site boundaries;
 - plans of each monitored area, or part of monitored area, in which archaeological features were recorded. These plans will be at an appropriate scale to allow the nature of the features to be shown and understood. Plans will show orientation in relation to north. Section drawing locations will also be shown on these plans. Archaeologically sterile areas will not normally be illustrated;
 - appropriate section drawings of archaeological features. These drawings will include OD heights and will be at scales appropriate to the stratigraphic detail being represented. Drawings will show orientation in relation to north/south/east/west;
 - photographs showing significant archaeological features and deposits that are referred to in the text. All photographs will contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the photograph captions;
 - summary tables of the recorded contexts and recovered artefacts;
 - a summary of the contents of the project archive and details of its location
 - specialist assessment or analysis reports (where undertaken). Specialist artefact and palaeoenvironmental assessments will take into account the wider local/regional contexts and will include:
 - specialist aims and objectives;
 - processing methodologies (where relevant);
 - any known biases in recovery, or problems of contamination/residuality;
 - quantities of material; types of material present; distribution of material;
 - for environmental material, a statement on abundance, diversity and preservation;
 - a summary and discussion of the results, to include significance in a local and regional context.

6.2. The draft watching brief report will be distributed to the client and the Curator for review prior to finalisation. All copies of the report (draft and final) will be issued in pdf format.

Academic and public dissemination

- 6.3. It is anticipated that a short note on the watching brief results will be produced for inclusion within an appropriate local archaeological journal.
- 6.4. Subject to any contractual constraints, a summary of information from the project will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain. This will include a digital (pdf) copy of the final report, which will also appear on the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) website once the OASIS record has been verified.
- 6.5. A digital (pdf) copy of the final report will also be made available for public viewing via CA's *Archaeological Reports Online* web page (<http://reports.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk>).

Archive deposition

- 6.6. All artefacts and environmental samples will be processed, assessed, conserved and packaged in accordance with CA technical manuals and Hampshire Cultural Trust guidelines.
- 6.7. An ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive will be prepared in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020), *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum 2007) and *Standard and Guide to Best Practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europe: EAC Guidelines 1* (Europae Archaeologia Consilium 2019), as well as the relevant Hampshire Museum Services guidelines. A recommendation will be made regarding material deemed suitable for disposal/dispersal in line with Hampshire Cultural Trust collection policy.
- 6.8. Depending on the nature and scope of any subsequent programme of archaeological mitigation works at the site, the watching brief archive may be combined with that for any subsequent works and deposited as a single archive. Confirmation of this will be included in any forthcoming WSI.
- 6.9. CA will make arrangements with the Hampshire Cultural Trust for the deposition of the site archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection.

Selection strategy

- 6.10. As noted in para. 4.6, artefacts from topsoil, subsoil and unstratified contexts will normally be noted but not retained unless they are of intrinsic interest. All artefacts from stratified excavated contexts will be collected, except for large assemblages of post-medieval or modern material. Such material may be noted and not retained or, if appropriate, a representative sample may be collected and retained.
- 6.11. The site-selected material archive returned to the CA offices will be reviewed following analysis. Stakeholders will make selection decisions based on CA Finds Manager/Officer reports and selection recommendations. The selection will take place during archive compilation. After discussion with the relevant museum Curator and the CA Finds Managers/Officers, it is possible that no material postdating AD 1800 will be retained for inclusion in the preserved archive.

Digital archive

- 6.12. A digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). This archive will be compiled in accordance with the *ADS Guidelines for Depositors*.

Data management

- 6.13. All born-digital and digitally transferred project data created during fieldwork and post-excavation (other than duplicated files) will be stored by CA. Upon project completion and deposition, the data will be transferred to a secure external server. Data will be selected for inclusion in the final digital archive, as detailed below. It is proposed that data selection will occur following completion of post-excavation work.
- 6.14. Selected digital files will be transferred to Hampshire Cultural Trust with the documentary and material archive and to the ADS, in line with the relevant guidance and standards for both organisations. In adherence to CA's *Guidelines for essential archive tasks and the preparation of archives* (2017), it is proposed that the selected files will include final versions only. Digital photographs will be selected for inclusion in the archive in line with CA's *Guidelines for essential archive tasks and the preparation of archives* (2017) and *Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice* (Historic England 2015). Data produced by external specialists or sub-contractors will be granted under license to CA to allow inclusion in the digital archive as required.

7. HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT

- 7.1. CA will conduct all works in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and all subsequent health and safety legislation, as well as the CA Health and Safety and Environmental policies and the CA Safety, Health and Environmental Management System (SHE). Any client/developer/Principal Contractor policies and/or procedures will also be followed. A site-specific Construction Phase Plan (form SHE 017) will be formulated prior to commencement of fieldwork.

8. INSURANCES

- 8.1. CA holds Public Liability Insurance to a limit of £15,000,000 and Professional Indemnity Insurance to a limit of £10,000,000.

9. MONITORING

- 9.1. Notification of the start of site works will be made to the curator so that there will be opportunities to visit the site and check on the quality and progress of the work.

10. QUALITY ASSURANCE

- 10.1. CA is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (RO Ref. No. 8). As a RO, CA endorses the Code of Conduct (CIfA 2019) and the *Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment* (CIfA 2014; updated October 2020).
- 10.2. CA operates an internal quality assurance system as follows: projects are overseen by a Project Manager, who is responsible for the quality of the project. The Project Manager reports to the Chief Executive, who bears ultimate responsibility for the conduct of all CA operations. Matters of policy and corporate strategy are determined by the Board of Directors and, in cases of dispute, recourse may be made to the Chairman of the Board.

11. PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT, PARTICIPATION AND BENEFIT

- 11.1. It is not anticipated that this watching brief will afford opportunities for public engagement or participation during the course of the fieldwork. However, the watching brief results will be made publicly available on the ADS and CA websites, as set out in Section 6.

12. STAFF TRAINING AND CPD

- 12.1. CA has a fully documented mandatory performance management system for all staff. This system reviews personal performance, identifies areas for improvement, sets targets and ensures the provision of appropriate training within CA's adopted training policy. In addition, CA has developed an award-winning career development programme for its staff. This ensures a consistent and high-quality approach to the development of appropriate skills.
- 12.2. As part of CA's requirement for continuing professional development, all members of staff are required to maintain a personal development plan and an associated log; these are reviewed within the performance management system.

13. REFERENCES

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<https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/geology-of-britain-viewer/> Accessed 25 April 2022.
- Cotswold Archaeology. 2018. *Former Magistrates Court, Eastleigh, Hampshire: Archaeological Watching Brief*. CA Report No. **18310**
- Hey, G. and Hind, J. 2014 *Solent-Thames Research Framework for the Historic Environment Resource Assessments and Research Agendas*. Oxford Wessex.
- Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government. 2021. *National Planning Policy Framework*.
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APPENDIX A: COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY SPECIALISTS

Ceramics

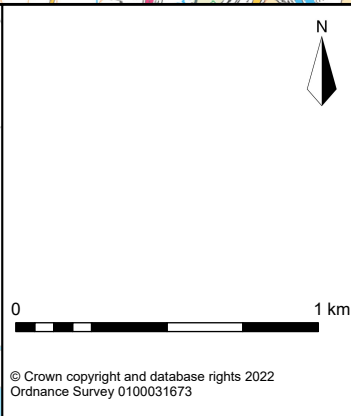
Neolithic/Bronze Age	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Emily Edwards (freelance) Dr Elaine Morris BA PhD FSA MCIFA (University of Southampton) Anna Doherty MA (Archaeology South-East) Sarah Percival MA MCIFA (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA)
Iron Age/Roman	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Peter Banks LLB LLM PCIfA (CA) Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIFA (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA)
(Samian)	Gwladys Montell MA PhD (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA)
(Amphorae stamps)	Dr David Williams PhD FSA (freelance)
Anglo-Saxon	Alejandra Gutierrez (CA) Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance) Dr Jane Timby BA PhD FSA MCIFA (freelance) Sue Anderson, M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance)
Medieval/post-medieval	Alejandra Gutierrez (CA) Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIFA (freelance) Stephanie Ratkai BA (freelance) Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance) John Allan BA MPhil FSA (freelance) Richenda Goffin BA MCIFA (CA) Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance)
South-West	Henrietta Quinnell BA FSA MCIFA (University of Exeter)
Clay tobacco pipe	Reg Jackson MLitt MCIFA (freelance) Marek Lewcun (freelance) Kieron Heard (freelance) Richenda Goffin BA MCIFA (CA)
Ceramic building material	Ed McSloy MCIFA (CA) Peter Banks LLB LLM PCIfA (CA) Richenda Goffin (Roman painted wall plaster) CBM, BA MCIFA (CA) Steve Benfield BA (CA) Dr Peter Warry PhD (freelance) Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance)

Other finds

Small finds	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Richenda Goffin, (non-metalwork) BA MCIFA (CA) Steve Benfield CA Dr I Riddler (freelance) Dr Alison Sheridan, National Museum of Scotland
Metal artefacts	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Dr Jörn Schuster MA DPhil FSA MCIFA (freelance) Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance) Dr I Riddler (freelance)

Lithics	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIFA (CA) Michael Green (CA) Sarah Bates BA (freelance)
(Palaeolithic)	Dr Francis Wenban-Smith BA MA PhD (University of Southampton)
Worked stone	Dr Ruth Shaffrey BA PhD MCIFA (freelance) Dr Kevin Hayward FSA BSc MSc PhD PCIFA (freelance)
Inscriptions	Dr Roger Tomlin MA DPhil, FSA (Oxford)
Glass	Ed McSloy MCIFA (CA) Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance) Dr David Dungworth BA PhD (freelance; English Heritage) Dr Sarah Paynter (Historic England) Dr Rachel Tyson (freelance) Dr Hugh Wilmott (University of Sheffield)
Coins	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Dr Ruth Beveridge (CA) Dr Peter Guest BA PhD FSA (Cardiff University) Dr Richard Reece BSc PhD FSA (freelance) Jude Plouviez (freelance) Dr Andrew Brown (British Museum) Dr Richard Kelleher (Fitzwilliam Museum) Dr Philip de Jersey (Ashmolean Museum)
Leather	Quita Mould MA FSA (freelance)
Textiles	Penelope Walton Rogers FSA Dip Acc. (freelance) Dr Sue Harrington (freelance)
Iron slag/metal technology	Dr Tim Young MA PhD (Cardiff University) Dr David Starley BSc PhD Lynne Keys (freelance)
Worked wood	Michael Bamforth BSc MCIFA (freelance)
<i>Biological remains</i>	
Animal bone	Dr Matilda Holmes BSc MSc ACIFA (freelance) Julie Curl (freelance) Lorrain Higbee (Wessex Archaeology)
Human bone	Sharon Clough BA MSc MCIFA (CA) Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance)
Environmental sampling	Sarah Wyles BA MCIFA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA) Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA) Anna West BSc (CA) Val Fryer (freelance)
Pollen	Dr Michael Grant BSc MSc PhD (University of Southampton) Dr Rob Batchelor BSc MSc PhD MCIFA (QUEST, University of Reading)
Diatoms	Dr Tom Hill BSc PhD CPLHE (Natural History Museum) Dr Nigel Cameron BSc MSc PhD (University College London)
Charred plant remains	Sarah Wyles BA MCIFA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA)

Wood/charcoal	Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA(CA) Dana Challinor MA (freelance) Dr Esther Cameron (freelance)
Insects	Enid Allison BSc D. Phil (Canterbury Archaeological Trust) Dr David Smith MA PhD (University of Birmingham)
Mollusca	Sarah Wyles BA MCIFA (CA) Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA) Dr Mike Allen (Allen Environmental Archaeology)
Ostracods and Foraminifera	Dr John Whittaker BSc PhD (freelance)
Geoarchaeology	Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA)
Soil micromorphology	Dr Richard Macphail BSc MSc PhD (University College London) Dr Mike Allen (Allen Environmental Archaeology)
Scientific dating	
Dendrochronology	Robert Howard BA (NTRDL Nottingham)
Radiocarbon dating	SUERC (East Kilbride, Scotland) Beta Analytic (Florida, USA)
Bayesian chronological modelling	Dr Derek Hamilton (SUERC) Professor John Hines (Cardiff University)
Archaeomagnetic dating	Dr Cathy Batt BSc PhD (University of Bradford)
TL/OSL Dating	Dr Phil Toms BSc PhD (University of Gloucestershire)
Conservation	Karen Barker BSc (freelance) Pieta Greaves BSc MSc ACR (Drakon Heritage and Conservation) Julia Park-Newman (Conservation Services, freelance)





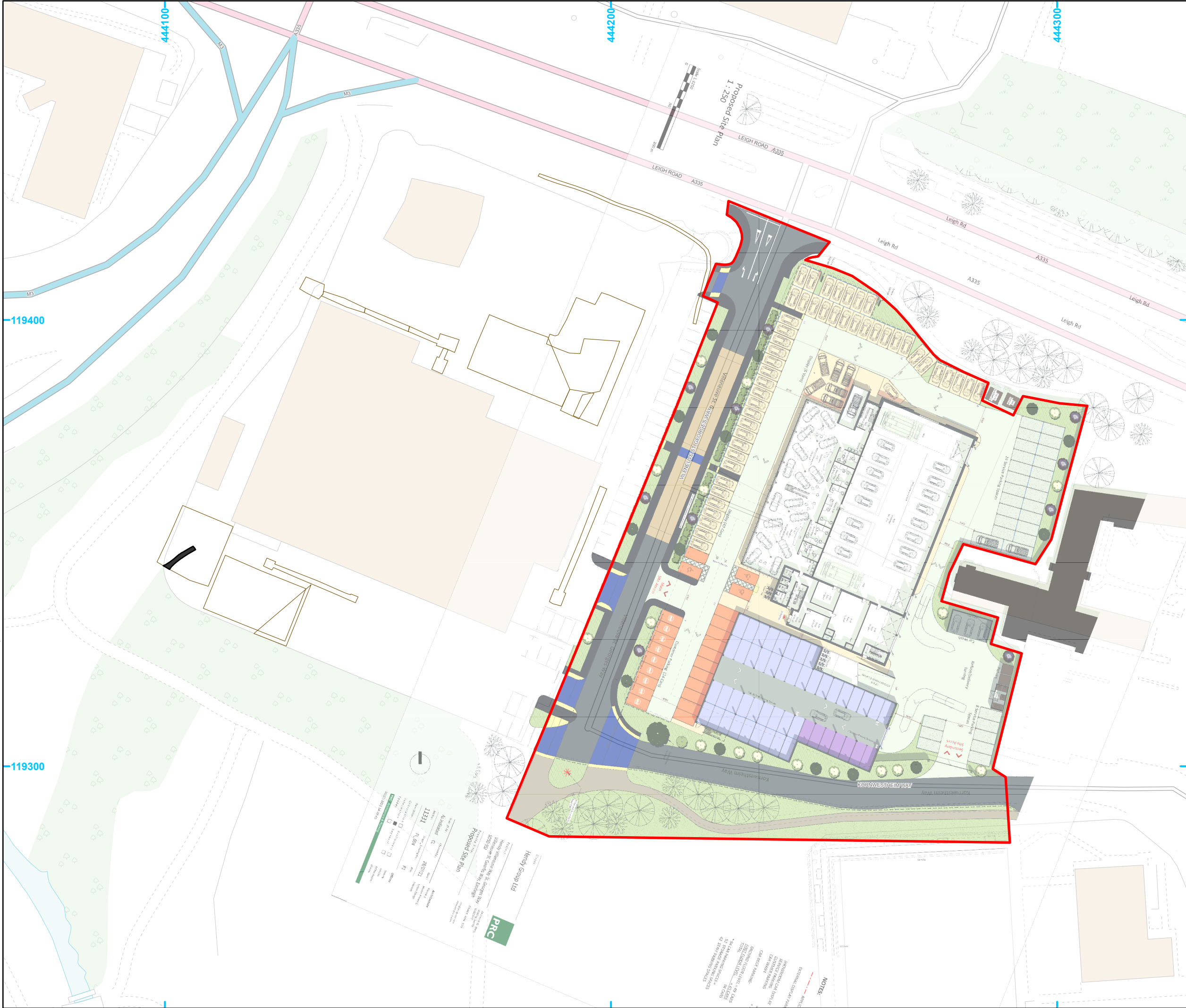
Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Suffolk 01449 900120

W www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
E enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
Henty Eastleigh Phase 2, St George's Way
Eastleigh, Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE
Site location plan

DRAWN BY	CB	PROJECT NO.	AN0545	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	KW	DATE	25/04/2022	1
APPROVED BY	TB	SCALE @ A4	1:25,000	



Legend

- Site Boundary
- Previous features (Ply)
- Previous Trench/LOE
- Previous Feature

0 40m

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Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Suffolk 01449 900120
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Hendy Eastleigh Phase 2, St George's Way, Eastleigh, Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE

Phase 2 Watching Brief Area with Proposed Site Plan

DRAWN BY	CB	PROJECT NO	AN0545	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	KW	DATE	25/04/2022	2
APPROVED BY	TB	SCALE@A3	1:800	

Andover Office

Stanley House
Walworth Road
Andover
Hampshire
SP10 5LH

t: 01264 347630

Cirencester Office

Building 11
Cotswold Business Park
Cirencester
Gloucestershire
GL7 6BQ

t: 01285 771022

Milton Keynes Office

Unit 8 - The IO Centre
Fingle Drive, Stonebridge
Milton Keynes
Buckinghamshire
MK13 0AT

t: 01908 564660

Suffolk Office

Unit 5, Plot 11, Maitland Road
Lion Barn Industrial Estate
Needham Market
Suffolk
IP6 8NZ

t: 01449 900120

e: enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

