



Areas 2 – 5
Botley Bypass and Uplands Farm
Botley
Hampshire

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation

Planning Refs.: CS/17/81226 (Eastleigh Borough Council)
17/02023/HCS (Winchester City Council)
Accession Number: A2020.22
Document Ref.: 233410.02
May 2020



© Wessex Archaeology Ltd 2020, all rights reserved

Portway House
Old Sarum Park
Salisbury
SP4 6EB

www.wessexarch.co.uk

Wessex Archaeology Ltd is a company limited by guarantee registered in England, company number 1712772. It is also a Charity registered in England and Wales number 287786, and in Scotland, Scottish Charity number SC042630. Our registered office is at Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP4 6EB

Disclaimer

The material contained in this report was designed as an integral part of a report to an individual client and was prepared solely for the benefit of that client. The material contained in this report does not necessarily stand on its own and is not intended to nor should it be relied upon by any third party. To the fullest extent permitted by law Wessex Archaeology will not be liable by reason of breach of contract negligence or otherwise for any loss or damage (whether direct indirect or consequential) occasioned to any person acting or omitting to act or refraining from acting in reliance upon the material contained in this report arising from or connected with any error or omission in the material contained in the report. Loss or damage as referred to above shall be deemed to include, but is not limited to, any loss of profits or anticipated profits damage to reputation or goodwill loss of business or anticipated business damages costs expenses incurred or payable to any third party (in all cases whether direct indirect or consequential) or any other direct indirect or consequential loss or damage

Document Information

Document title Areas 2 – 5, Botley Bypass and Uplands Farm, Botley, Hampshire.
Document subtitle Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation
Document reference 233410.01

Commissioned by Atkins Limited
Address 200 Broomielaw,
Glasgow,
G1 4RU
On behalf of Hampshire County Council
Address The Castle, Winchester, SO23 8UJ

Site location Botley Bypass and Uplands Farm, Botley, Hampshire
County Hampshire
National grid reference Area 2 450747 113856 (SU 50747 13856)
Area 3 451143 113581 (SU 51143 13581)
Area 4 451812 113219 (SU 51812 13219)
Area 5 452135 112951 (SU 52135 12951)

Planning authority Hampshire County Council
Planning reference: CS/17/81226
Eastleigh Borough Council
Planning reference: 17/02023/HCS
Winchester City Council

Museum name Hampshire Cultural Trust
Museum accession code A2020.22

WA project name Botley Bypass and Uplands Farm, Botley, Hampshire
WA project code(s) 233410
Project management by Damian De Rosa
Document compiled by Rachel Williams
Graphics by Kitty Foster

Quality Assurance

Issue number & date		Status	Author	Approved by
1	16/04/2020	Draft submitted to Atkins	REW	DDR
2	28/04/2020	Draft submitted to CA HCC	DDR	AH – Atkins
3	05/05/2020	Final	DDR	David Hopkins CA HCC



Contents

1	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	Project and planning background.....	1
1.2	Scope of document.....	3
1.3	Location, topography and geology	3
2	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	4
2.1	Introduction.....	4
2.2	Previous investigations related to the proposed development.....	4
2.3	Archaeological and historical context	5
3	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	6
3.1	General aims	6
3.2	General objectives	6
3.3	Site-specific objectives.....	6
4	FIELDWORK METHODS	7
4.1	Introduction.....	7
4.2	Setting out of the trenches	7
4.3	Service location and other constraints	7
4.4	Excavation methods	8
4.5	Recording	8
4.6	Survey	8
4.7	Monitoring.....	9
4.8	Reinstatement	9
4.9	Finds.....	9
4.10	Environmental sampling.....	9
5	POST-EXCAVATION METHODS AND REPORTING	10
5.1	Stratigraphic evidence	10
5.2	Finds evidence	10
5.3	Environmental evidence.....	10
5.4	Reporting	11
6	ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION.....	12
6.1	Museum.....	12
6.2	Transfer of title.....	12
6.3	Preparation of archive.....	12
6.4	Selection policy.....	12
6.5	Security copy	12
7	OUTREACH AND SOCIAL MEDIA	12
8	COPYRIGHT	13
8.1	Archive and report copyright	13
8.2	Third party data copyright	13
9	WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY PROCEDURES.....	13
9.1	External quality standards.....	13
9.2	Personnel	13
9.3	Internal quality standards.....	14
9.4	Health and Safety	14
9.5	Insurance.....	15
	REFERENCES	16



List of Figures

- Figure 1** Site location.
Figure 2 Proposed trench locations Area 2.
Figure 3 Proposed trench locations Area 3.
Figure 4 Proposed trench locations Area 4, subject to change after geophysical survey.
Figure 5 Proposed trench locations Area 5, subject to change after geophysical survey.



Areas 2 – 5, Botley Bypass and Uplands Farm, Botley, Hampshire

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology has been commissioned by Atkins on behalf of Hampshire County Council (HCC) to produce a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for a proposed archaeological evaluation of four parcels of land totalling 30.6 hectares located to the north and east of Botley, Hampshire. The evaluation area is part of a linear scheme which runs between NGR 450694 113980 in the north-west to NGR 452258 112858 in the south-east (**Fig. 1**).
- 1.1.2 The evaluation has been divided in to five areas. Area 1 was evaluated in 2017 (Wessex Archaeology 2017); proposed further works within Area 1 are dealt with in a separate WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020, **Fig. 1**). The remaining areas comprise
- Area 2 Between Woodhouse Lane and Winchester Street, c.4.4 ha centred on NGR 450747 113856 (**Fig. 2**);
 - Area 3 Winchester Street to the River Hamble, 22.3 ha centred on NGR 451143 113581 (**Fig. 3**);
 - Area 4 The River Hamble to the A334, 3.5 ha centred on NGR 451812 113219 (**Fig. 4**);
 - and Area 5 The A3051 Diversion, 0.4 ha centred on NGR 452135 112951 (**Fig. 5**).
- 1.1.3 This evaluation is part of staged approach in determining the archaeological potential of the site, and follows other non-intrusive archaeological work, including a Desk-based Assessment (DBA: ARUP 2017) and geophysical survey (Sumo Surveys 2017).
- 1.1.4 The scope of the evaluation works against which this WSI has been prepared is set out in the archaeological brief prepared by Engineering Consultancy at Hampshire County Council (HCC 2019), and approved by the County Archaeologist at Hampshire County Council (HCC CA), the archaeological planning advisor to HCC.
- 1.1.5 This phase of evaluation will comprise the excavation, investigation and recording of 88 trial trenches in total across 4 areas (Areas 2 to 5), comprising 36 no trenches in Area 2; 28 no trenches in Area 4; and 3 no trenches in Area 5 all measuring 25 m by 2 m, and equating to a 4% sample of these areas, approximately 3,400m². For Areas 2, 4 and 5 the trenches shall be evenly spaced as shown on **Figs. 2, 4 and 5**. The 21 no trenches of varying dimensions in Area 3 are located in accordance with the agreed targeted trench plan as set out in the HCC brief as shown on **Fig. 3** based on the results of the previously undertaken geophysical survey (Sumo Services 2017).
- 1.1.6 A geophysical survey is proposed to be undertaken by Wessex Archaeology within Areas 4 and 5 prior to the undertaking of the evaluation. The results of the survey will be used to

inform the final locations of the proposed trenches within Areas 4 and 5 to target geophysical anomalies that may be present.

Botley Bypass

- 1.1.7 The proposed development comprises the construction of a bypass 1.8km long and 7.3 m wide. It is a single carriageway with a 40mph design speed. A shared use foot/cycleway is provided on the southern side.
- 1.1.8 The route connects to Woodhouse Lane with a roundabout approximately 150 m south of the Woodhouse Lane/Winchester Street priority junction. The bypass heads in a south-easterly direction (Area 2), turning to the east to cross Winchester Street just to the west of Holmesland Lane, avoiding the residential property on the south side of Winchester Street. A priority junction is provided with Winchester Street to the south-east. Winchester Street to the north-west is closed off and a turning head provided.
- 1.1.9 The bypass continues in an easterly direction towards the railway and then runs parallel to the railway, to cross the River Hamble (Area 3). The bypass then heads south, to the west of Bottings Industrial Estate (Area 4), before turning east again to join the A334 with a new roundabout to replace the A335/A3051 priority junction (Area 5). The A3051 is realigned on its approach to the new roundabout.
- 1.1.10 The scheme also includes the improvement of Woodhouse Lane; however, this is outside the area of interest for archaeology.
- 1.1.11 The bypass covers two different local authority areas, Eastleigh Borough Council (Application no. CS/17/81226) and Winchester City Council (Application no. 17/02023/HCS). A planning application was referenced by both, with Hampshire County Council, as Local Planning Authority, granting permission on 22/11/2017 subject to conditions. The following conditions relate to archaeology:

Condition 24. Prior to the commencement of development the applicant shall secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological assessment 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 and to ensure that the development is in accordance with the Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Review (2006), Winchester District Local Plan Part 1 (2013) and Winchester District Local Plan part 2 – Development management and Site Allocations (2017).

Condition 25. Prior to the commencement of development the applicant shall secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological mitigation of impact 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 and in accordance with policy 168LB of the Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Review (2006) and policy DM26 of the Winchester District Local Plan Part 2 (2017).

Condition 26. Following completion of archaeological fieldwork a report shall be produced and submitted to the Local Planning Authority in accordance with a programme to be approved by the Local Planning Authority. The programme shall include 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 and in accordance with policy 168LB of the Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Review (2006) and policy DM26 of the Winchester District Local Plan Part 2 (2017).

Uplands Farm

- 1.1.12 The Uplands Farm development is subject to a number of planning applications, not all are directly relevant to this WSI.
- 1.1.13 An outline hybrid planning application (O/18/83634) for the proposed development of a residential and education led site with access off Woodhouse Lane has been granted by Eastleigh Borough Council; this application relates to Area 1. Detailed planning consent for the school and access roads have been approved by Eastleigh Borough Council, with a condition relating to archaeology.
- 1.1.14 An outline planning application (O/18/83698) has been submitted to Eastleigh Borough Council for the erection of up to 375 no. dwellings, public open space, allotments, drainage, landscaping, other supporting infrastructure and mitigation measures associated with the development. 2 no. new accesses onto Winchester Street, associated on-site roads, footpaths/cycleways and setting of a Public Right of Way (route number 3). Detailed matters for consideration access (all other matters reserved - scale, appearance, landscaping and layout). This application is subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment and is a departure from the development plan, affects the setting of a Listed Building and affects a Right of Way. This has not yet been determined.
- 1.1.15 The CA for HCC has been consulted regarding this application and he refers to Chapter 4 and Appendix C of the Environmental Statement where the archaeological issues are considered and points out that the site has potential for archaeological remains (email correspondence 02/08/18).

1.2 Scope of document

- 1.2.1 This WSI sets out the aims of the evaluation, and the methods and standards that will be employed. In format and content, it conforms to current best practice, as well as to the guidance in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015a) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014a).
- 1.2.2 This document will be submitted to the CA for HCC for approval, prior to the start of the evaluation, and following approval a final copy will be submitted to the LPA.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The proposed evaluation area is located on the north and eastern side of the village of Botley in Hampshire. The proposed development of Uplands Farm encompasses Areas 1 and 2 (**Fig. 1**). Area 2 is a parcel of farmland bounded by Woodhouse Lane on the north-west, the B3354 on the north-east with farmland and gardens forming the southern boundaries (**Fig. 2**). The existing ground levels of Area 2 are approximately 24 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.3.2 The proposed Botley Bypass encompasses Areas 3, 4 and 5 and will join the junction of the A334 and the A3051 with Woodhouse Lane (**Figs. 1, 3, 4 and 5**). The proposed works

traverse mainly agricultural land. The River Hamble crosses the proposed site at the south-eastern end of Area 3 and the north-western end of Area 4. The Portsmouth to Eastleigh railway line runs adjacent to Area 3. The existing ground levels vary from approximately 12 m aOD in the east at Area 5, dropping to approximately 9 m aOD at the River Hamble, before rising to approximately 25 m aOD at the western extent of Area 3.

- 1.3.3 The underlying geology in Area 2 is mapped as Wittering Formation - sand, silt and clay. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 41 to 56 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period (British Geological Survey online viewer).
- 1.3.4 The underlying geology across Areas 3, 4 and 5 is variable with superficial deposits of river terrace deposits, 2 - sand and gravel; superficial deposits formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period - to the west of the River Hamble. On either side of the River Hamble are deposits of alluvium - clay, silt, sand and gravel. Superficial deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. The bedrock geology is recorded as predominantly being Wittering Formation - sand, silt and clay, a ridge of high ground at the western end of Area 3 contains bedrock deposits of Earnley Sand Formation - sand, silt and clay. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 41 to 48 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period (British Geological Survey online viewer).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background was assessed in a prior desk-based assessment (DBA: ARUP 2017), which considered the recorded historic environment resource within a 1 km study area of the Areas 1, 2 and 3 of the proposed developments. A summary of the results is presented below, with relevant entry numbers from the Hampshire and Winchester Historic Environment Records (HHER and WHER respectively) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) included. Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate.

2.2 Previous investigations related to the proposed development

Fieldwalking (1994)

- 2.2.1 A systematic fieldwalking survey was conducted on an area of recreation land within Area 3. Finds recovered from the surface by the fieldwalking included Mesolithic to Neolithic flints (31055, 31056), fragments of medieval pottery (31051) and some undated settlement finds (38904) (ARUP 2017).
- 2.2.2 Other systematic fieldwalking in Area 2 has recovered surface artefacts including a surface scatter (38905) and medieval pottery (31052).

Archaeological watching brief (2001)

- 2.2.3 Network Archaeology conducted an archaeological watching brief along the route of a pipeline between Hamble and Botley in 2001, which ran partially through the northern part of Area 2. Within Area 2 plough marks, interpreted as post-medieval to modern in date, were the only features noted (57414). Within the DBA study area but outside of Area 2 burnt flint, a Bronze Age scraper, and pottery dating through from the Romano-British to the post-medieval periods was recovered. A medieval hollow-way and a post-medieval brick lined well were also recorded (ARUP 2017).

Geophysical Survey (2017)

- 2.2.4 Areas 1, 2 and 3 were subjected to a geophysical survey (Sumo Services 2017). The survey did not find any definite archaeological features but suggested that further investigation may help to clarify the nature of the uncertain responses.

Archaeological trial trench evaluation (2017)

- 2.2.5 An archaeological evaluation in Area 1 (Wessex Archaeology 2017) revealed a concentration of Romano-British activity in the north-eastern part of the Site, in form of pits, ditches and postholes – probable evidence of settlement activity potentially spanning the 1st to the 4th centuries AD. Several undated features and numerous probable post-medieval field boundary and drainage ditches were revealed; a number of which had been enhanced with the addition of modern ceramic field drains. There was some correlation between some of the features identified by the evaluation and the geophysical survey, but not all features identified during the evaluation showed as anomalies, particularly the discrete pits and post-holes.

2.3 Archaeological and historical context

Prehistoric (970,000BC – AD43)

- 2.3.1 A broad range of prehistoric sites and find spots were recorded by the DBA with earthworks (MWC 7736), and isolated finds or surface scatters (31055, 31056, 58170, 58169) predominating. Cropmarks visible in aerial photographs are indicative of prehistoric enclosure approximately 400 m north-east of Area 5 (MWC7736).

Romano-British (AD43 – 410)

- 2.3.2 Pits, ditches and postholes dating to the Romano-British period were revealed in Area 1 (see 2.2.5 above). Within the vicinity of the Area 1 evaluation a Roman coin hoard was found by a metal detectorist in 1994, the hoard included 1,393 radiates, 1 sestertius of Tetricus with pot (70353). Pottery dating from the Romano-British period was recovered within 1 km of the Site during a watching brief (see 2.2.3 above).
- 2.3.3 Within the wider landscape the Roman road that ran from Clusentum (fortified settlement and seaport, Southampton) to Noviomagus Reginorum (Chichester) is thought to have crossed the river Humble near Botley and passed through Hedge End approximately 2km to the south. A small scatter of Romano British pottery was also found during pipeline works near Boorley Green (58170)

Saxon (AD 410–1066) and Medieval (AD 1066–1500)

- 2.3.4 At the time of Domesday Botley was a small settlement of 8 villagers and 4 smallholders with 12 Acres of meadow, 2 mills and a church. The tenant and chief in 1086 was Ralph of Mortimer (Phillimore 1982). Botley's inclusion in the Domesday book indicates the village was established at some point in the Saxon period. The focus of the settlement is believed to have shifted north in the 18th century time, closer to the Southampton to Portsmouth Road and later railway (28530).
- 2.3.5 Medieval ridge and furrow are visible on aerial photographs as earthworks (MWC7737).
- 2.3.6 Holmesland House is believed to be the site of a medieval house which was first mentioned in documents from AD1320. The House and landscaped park are shown on maps from 1870 (35355).

Post-medieval (AD1500 – 1800)

- 2.3.7 Two post-medieval toll gates are shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey maps (58907, 59062). Further evidence of the expanding road network comes from a post-medieval bridge over the River Hamble (MWC1610), and a bridge crossing the railway and station, which has a trough and drinking fountain with a carved inscription (MCW 1641).
- 2.3.8 Sites which may be post-medieval quarries are visible on aerial photographs as cropmarks in the fields north of the railway, north of Area 3 (59055, 59056).
- 2.3.9 A post-medieval well was recorded by the Network Archaeology watching brief (2.2.3 above) approximately 380 m north of Area 3 (57415).
- 2.3.10 A late post-medieval charcoal producing site was partially excavated during pipeline works in the 1970s in the vicinity of Area 4, finds included pottery and clay tobacco pipes. (55949)

Modern (AD1800 – present)

- 2.3.11 Two World War II pill boxes flank Mill Hill Road at Ambergate (22405, 22406).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General aims

- 3.1.1 The general aims (or purpose) of the evaluation, in compliance with the *CIfA Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014a), are to:
- provide information about the archaeological potential of the site; and
 - inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required; or the formation of a mitigation strategy (to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource); or a management strategy.

3.2 General objectives

- 3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the evaluation are to:
- determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified area;
 - establish, within the constraints of the evaluation, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains;
 - place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
 - make available information about the archaeological resource within the site by reporting on the results of the evaluation.

3.3 Site-specific objectives

- 3.3.1 Following consideration of the archaeological potential of the site and the regional research framework (Hey and Hind 2014), the site-specific objectives of the evaluation are to:
- test the results of the geophysical survey (Sumo Services 2017);
 - test the results of geophysical survey to be undertaken in Areas 4 and 5 prior to the evaluation in these areas;
 - investigate any pre-historic field boundaries, including their form;

- to assess if any Late Upper Palaeolithic and/or Mesolithic sites are buried beneath the alluvium;
- to assess if any further Romano-British activity can be identified across the wider landscape as revealed in the previous Evaluation (WA 2017)
- look for evidence of cultivation in any alluvial sequences encountered.

4 FIELDWORK METHODS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 All works will be undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within this WSI. Any significant variations to these methods will be agreed in writing with the CA for HCC prior to being implemented.
- 4.1.2 The evaluation will comprise the excavation, investigation and recording of 88 trial trenches – 36 in Area 2 (**Fig. 2**), 21 in Area 3 (**Fig. 3**), 28 in Area 4 (**Fig. 4**), and 3 in Area 5 (**Fig 5**) – (each measuring 25 m by 2 m), equating to a 4% sample of areas 2, 4 and 5, with an agreed targeted trench plan for Area 3 (HCC 2020).
- 4.1.3 Before the start of the fieldwork, a Hampshire Cultural Trust event/accession code will be requested for the evaluation.

4.2 Setting out of the trenches

- 4.2.1 All trenches will be set out using a Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) in the approximate positions shown in **Figures 2 - 5**. Minor adjustments to the layout may be required to take account of constraints such as vegetation or located services, and to allow for machine manoeuvring. The trench locations will be tied in to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid and Ordnance Datum (OD) (Newlyn), as defined by OSTN15 and OSGM15. Further adjustments may be made in order to target any geophysical anomalies indicated in Areas 4 and 5 following completion of the geophysical survey in these areas.

4.3 Service location and other constraints

- 4.3.1 Atkins has provided information regarding the presence of below/above-ground services, and will also provide any information relating to ecological, environmental or other constraints.
- 4.3.2 Prior to undertaking the evaluation any identified below ground services will have been detected and marked up by the relevant utility stakeholder along with a marked up no dig zone. Crossing points across services will be established and used at all times, and no trenches will be excavated within the buffer zones as indicated on **Figs. 2- 5**.
- 4.3.3 Crossing points will also be established beneath any above-ground services that need to be passed under to reach trench locations and buffer zones established as shown on **Figs 2 – 5** within which no trenches will be located or excavated.
- 4.3.4 Before excavation begins, the evaluation areas will be walked over and visually inspected to identify, where possible, the location of any below/above-ground services, including those previously identified along with any previously unidentified services that may also be present.. All trial trench locations will be scanned before and during excavation with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) to verify the absence of any live underground services. Trench locations will be relocated should services be detected within the proposed footprints.

4.4 Excavation methods

- 4.4.1 The trenches will be excavated using a 360° tracked excavator equipped with a toothless bucket. Machine excavation will be under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation will proceed in level spits of approximately 50–200 mm until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology is exposed. Where necessary, the base of the trench/surface of archaeological deposits will be cleaned by hand.
- 4.4.2 A sample of the archaeological features and deposits identified will be hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the evaluation. A minimum of 50 % of discreet features and 1 m wide slots across linears, will be excavated, excepting when superseded by para 4.4.3 below. Undated features will be fully excavated, where possible, to try and ascertain dating evidence. Spoil derived from machine stripping and hand-excavation will be visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval, and where appropriate will also be metal-detected by trained archaeologists. Artefacts and other finds will be collected and bagged by context.
- 4.4.3 If an exceptional number and/or complexity of archaeological deposits are identified, sample excavation will aim to be minimally intrusive, but sufficient to resolve the principal aims of the evaluation, to a level agreed with the CA HCC and Atkins.
- 4.4.4 If human remains are uncovered, the specific methods outlined below (section 4.9.2 – 4.9.5) will be followed.
- 4.4.5 Where complex archaeological stratification is encountered, deposits will be left *in situ* and alternative measures taken to assess their depth, as agreed with the CA for HCC. Where modern features are seen to truncate the archaeological stratification, these may be removed, where practicable, in a manner that does not damage the surrounding deposits to enable the depth of stratification to be assessed.

4.5 Recording

- 4.5.1 All exposed archaeological deposits and features will be recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system.
- 4.5.2 A complete record of excavated archaeological features and deposits will be made. This will include plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans, 1:10 for sections) and tied to the OS National Grid.
- 4.5.3 A full photographic record will be made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 16 megapixels. This will record both the detail and the general context of the principal features and the site. Digital images will be 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. Photographs will also be taken of all areas, including access routes, to provide a record of conditions prior to and on completion of the evaluation.

4.6 Survey

- 4.6.1 The real time kinematic (RTK) survey of all trenches and features will be carried out using a Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service. All survey data will be recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSTN15 and OSGM15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.

4.7 Monitoring

- 4.7.1 Atkins will inform the CA for HCC of the start of the evaluation and its progress. Reasonable access will be arranged for the CA for HCC to make site visits to inspect and monitor the progress of the evaluation. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, will be agreed in advance with Atkins and the CA for HCC.

4.8 Reinstatement

- 4.8.1 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of Atkins and the CA for HCC will be backfilled using excavated materials in the order in which they were excavated, and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment will be undertaken.

4.9 Finds

General

- 4.9.1 All archaeological finds from excavated contexts will be retained, although those from features of modern date (19th century or later) may be recorded on site and not retained. Where appropriate, soil samples may be taken and sieved to aid in finds recovery. Any finds requiring conservation or specific storage conditions will be dealt with immediately in line with *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 1998).

Human remains

- 4.9.2 In the event of discovery of any human remains (articulated or disarticulated, cremated or unburnt), all excavation of the deposit(s) will cease pending Wessex Archaeology obtaining a Ministry of Justice licence (this includes cases where remains are to be left *in situ*).
- 4.9.3 Initially the remains will be left *in situ*, covered and protected, pending discussions between Atkins, Wessex Archaeology's osteoarchaeologist and the CA for HCC regarding the need for excavation/removal or sampling. Where this is deemed appropriate, the human remains will be fully recorded, excavated and removed from site in compliance with the Ministry of Justice licence.
- 4.9.4 Excavation and post-excavation processing of human remains will be in accordance with Wessex Archaeology protocols and in-line with current guidance documents (eg, McKinley 2013) and the standards set out in ClfA Technical Paper 13 *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed remains*. Appropriate specialist guidance/site visits will be undertaken if required.
- 4.9.5 The final deposition of human remains subsequent to the appropriate level of osteological analysis and other specialist sampling/examinations will follow the requirements set out in the Ministry of Justice licence.

Treasure

- 4.9.6 Wessex Archaeology will immediately notify Atkins and the CA for HCC on discovery of any material covered, or potentially covered, by the *Treasure Act 1996*. All information required by the *Treasure Act* (ie, finder, location, material, date, associated items etc.) will be reported to the Coroner within 14 days.

4.10 Environmental sampling

- 4.10.1 All sampling will be undertaken following Wessex Archaeology's in-house guidance, which adheres to the principles outlined in Historic England's guidance (English Heritage 2011 and Historic England 2015b).

- 4.10.2 Bulk environmental soil samples, for the recovery of plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, small animal bones and other small artefacts, will be taken as appropriate from well-sealed and dateable contexts. In general, features directly associated with particular activities (eg, pits, latrines, cesspits, hearths, ovens, kilns, and corn driers) should be prioritised for sampling over features, such as ditches or postholes, which are likely to contain reworked and residual material.
- 4.10.3 If waterlogged or mineralised deposits are encountered, an environmental sampling strategy will be devised and agreed with the CA for HCC as appropriate. Specialist guidance will be provided by a member of Wessex Archaeology's geoarchaeological and environmental team, with site visits undertaken if required.
- 4.10.4 Any samples will be of an appropriate size – typically 40 litres for the recovery of environmental evidence from dry contexts, and 10 litres from waterlogged deposits.
- 4.10.5 Following specialist advice, other sampling methods such as monolith, Kubiena or contiguous small bulk (column) samples may be employed to enable investigation of deposits with regard to microfossils (eg, pollen, diatoms) and macrofossils (eg, molluscs, insects), soil micromorphological or soil chemical analyses.

5 POST-EXCAVATION METHODS AND REPORTING

5.1 Stratigraphic evidence

- 5.1.1 All written and drawn records from the evaluation will be collated, checked for consistency and stratigraphic relationships. Key data will be transcribed into a database, which can be updated during any future analyses. The preliminary phasing of archaeological features and deposits will be undertaken using stratigraphic relationships and the spot dating from finds, particularly pottery.
- 5.1.2 A written description will be made of all archaeologically significant features and deposits that were exposed and excavated, ordered either by trench or by period as appropriate. Detail of all contexts will be provided in trench tables in the appendix of the report.

5.2 Finds evidence

- 5.2.1 All retained finds will, as a minimum, be washed, weighed, counted and identified. They will then be recorded to a level appropriate to the aims and objectives of the evaluation. The report will include a table of finds by feature/context or trench.
- 5.2.2 Metalwork from stratified contexts will be X-rayed and, along with other fragile and delicate materials, stored in a stable environment. The X-raying of objects and other conservation needs will be undertaken by Wessex Archaeology in-house conservation staff, or by another approved conservation centre.
- 5.2.3 Finds will be suitably bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidance given by the relevant museum and generally in accordance with the standards of the ClfA (2014b).

5.3 Environmental evidence

- 5.3.1 Bulk environmental soil samples will be processed by standard flotation methods. The residues will be fractionated into 5.6/4 mm and 1 mm and dried if necessary. The coarse fraction (>5.6/4 mm) will be sorted, weighed and discarded, with any finds recovered given to the appropriate specialist. The flot, and fine residue fraction when appropriate, will be retained on a 0.25 mm mesh and scanned to assess the environmental potential of

deposits. Unsorted fine residues will be retained until after any analyses, and discarded following final reporting (in accordance with the Selection policy, below).

5.3.2 In the case of samples from cremation-related deposits the flots will be retained on a 0.25 mm mesh, with residues fractionated into 4 mm, 2 mm and 1 mm. In the case of samples from inhumation burial deposits, the sample will be artefact sieved through 9.5 mm and 1 mm mesh sizes. The coarse fractions (9.5 mm) will be sorted with any finds recovered given to the appropriate specialist together with the finer residues.

5.3.3 Any waterlogged or mineralised samples will be processed by standard waterlogged flotation methods.

5.4 Reporting

General

5.4.1 Following completion of the fieldwork and the evaluation of the stratigraphic, artefactual and ecofactual evidence, a draft report will be submitted for approval to Atkins and the CA for HCC, for comment. Once approved, a final version will be submitted.

5.4.2 The report will include the following elements:

- Non-technical summary;
- Project background;
- Archaeological and historical context;
- Aims and objectives;
- Methods;
- Results – stratigraphic, finds and environmental;
- Conclusions in relation to the project aims and objectives, and discussion in relation to the wider local, regional or other archaeological contexts and research frameworks etc;
- Archive preparation and deposition arrangements;
- Appendices, including trench summary tables;
- Illustrations; and
- References.

5.4.3 A copy of the final report will be deposited with the HER, along with surveyed spatial digital data (.dxf or shapefile format) relating to evaluation.

Publication

5.4.4 If no further mitigation works are undertaken, a short report on the results of the evaluation will be prepared for publication in a suitable journal, if considered appropriate and agreed with Atkins and the CA for HCC.

OASIS

5.4.5 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigation) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) will be created, with key fields completed, 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 (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.

6 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

6.1 Museum

- 6.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the evaluation be deposited with Hampshire Cultural Trust. Provision has been made for the cost of long-term storage in the post-fieldwork costs. The museum will receive notification of the project prior to fieldwork commencing, and an accession number **A2020.22** has been obtained.

6.2 Transfer of title

- 6.2.1 On completion of the evaluation (or extended fieldwork programme), every effort will be made to persuade the legal owner of any finds recovered (ie, the landowner), with the exception of human remains and any objects covered by the *Treasure Act 1996*, to transfer their ownership to the museum in a written agreement.

6.3 Preparation of archive

- 6.3.1 The complete project archive, which may include 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). The archive will usually be deposited within one year of the completion of the project, with the agreement of HCC.

6.4 Selection policy

- 6.4.1 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 fully documented in the project archive. Material not selected for retention may be used for teaching or reference collections by the museum, or by Wessex Archaeology.

6.5 Security copy

- 6.5.1 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.

7 OUTREACH AND SOCIAL MEDIA

- 7.1.1 In line with its charitable aims, Wessex Archaeology will, where possible and in consultation with Atkins, seek opportunities to disseminate the results of the evaluation and engage with the local community through social media, press releases, open days and volunteer involvement, while taking into account issues such as health and safety, confidentiality and vandalism.

8 COPYRIGHT

8.1 Archive and report copyright

- 8.1.1 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. Atkins and HCC 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 and HER, 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.
- 8.1.2 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.

8.2 Third party data copyright

- 8.2.1 This document, the evaluation report 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.

9 WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY PROCEDURES

9.1 External quality standards

- 9.1.1 Wessex Archaeology is registered as an archaeological organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and fully endorses its *Code of conduct* (CIfA 2014d) and *Regulations for professional conduct* (CIfA 2014e). All staff directly employed or subcontracted by Wessex Archaeology will be of a standard approved by Wessex Archaeology, and archaeological staff will be employed in line with the CIfA codes of practice, and will normally be members of the CIfA.

9.2 Personnel

- 9.2.1 The fieldwork will be directed and supervised by an experienced archaeologist from Wessex Archaeology's core staff. The overall responsibility for the conduct and management of the project will be held by one of Wessex Archaeology's project managers, who will visit the fieldwork as appropriate to monitor progress and to ensure that the scope of works is adhered to. Where required, monitoring visits may also be undertaken by Wessex Archaeology's Health and Safety manager. The appointed project manager will be involved in all phases of the investigation through to its completion.
- 9.2.2 The analysis of any finds and environmental data will be undertaken by Wessex Archaeology core staff or external specialists, using Wessex Archaeology's standard methods, under the supervision of the departmental managers and the overall direction of the project manager. A complete list of finds and environmental specialists can be provided on request.



9.2.3 The following key staff are proposed:

- Project Manager Damian De Rosa
- Fieldwork Director Rachel Williams

9.2.4 Wessex Archaeology reserves the right, where necessary due to unforeseen circumstances, to replace nominated personnel with alternative members of staff of comparable expertise and experience.

9.3 Internal quality standards

9.3.1 Wessex Archaeology is an ISO 9001 accredited organisation (certificate number FS 606559), confirming the operation of a Quality Management System which complies with the requirements of ISO 9001:2015 – covering professional archaeological and heritage advice and services. The award of the ISO 9001 certificate, independently audited by the British Standards Institution (BSI), demonstrates Wessex Archaeology's commitment to providing quality heritage services to our clients. ISO (the International Organisation for Standardisation) is the most recognised standards body in the world, helping to drive excellence and continuous improvement within businesses.

9.3.2 Wessex Archaeology assigns responsibility to individual managers for the successful completion of all aspects of a project including reporting. This includes monitoring progress and quality; controlling the budget from inception to completion; and all aspects of health and safety for the project. At all stages, the project manager will carefully assess and monitor performance of staff and adherence to objectives, timetables and budgets, while the manager's own performance is monitored by the team leader or regional director. The technical managers in the Graphics, Research, GeoServices and IT sections provide additional assistance and advice.

9.3.3 All staff are responsible for following Wessex Archaeology's quality standards but the overall adherence to and setting of these standards is the responsibility of the senior management team who, in consultation with the team leaders/regional directors, also ensure projects are adequately programmed and resourced within Wessex Archaeology's portfolio of project commitments.

9.4 Health and Safety

9.4.1 Health and safety considerations are of paramount importance when conducting all fieldwork. Safe working practices override archaeological considerations at all times. Wessex Archaeology supply trained, competent and suitably qualified staff to perform the tasks and operate the equipment used on site. All work will be carried out in accordance with the *Health and Safety at Work Act 1974* and the *Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999*, all other applicable health and safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice in force at the time.

9.4.2 Wessex Archaeology will supply a copy of the company's Health and Safety Policy and a Risk Assessment to Atkins. The Risk Assessment will have been read, understood and signed by all staff attending the site before any fieldwork commences. Wessex Archaeology staff will comply with the Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) requirements for working on site, and any other specific additional requirements of the Principal Contractor.

9.4.3 All fieldwork staff are certified through the Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS), and have undergone UKATA Asbestos Awareness Training. Staff who carry out specific tasks are suitably trained and competent to do so through training accredited by the



Construction Industry Training Board (CITB), Institute of Occupational Safety (IOSH), and the National Plant Operators Recognitions Scheme (NPORS).

9.5 Insurance

- 9.5.1 Wessex Archaeology holds Employers Liability (£10,000,000), Public Liability (£5,000,000) and Professional Indemnity (£5,000,000) policies.

REFERENCES

- ADS 2013 *Caring for Digital Data in Archaeology: a guide to good practice*. Archaeology Data Service & Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice
- ARUP 2017 *Hampshire County Council. Uplands Farm Estate. Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment*. Unpublished client report ref. 251898-54
- British Geological Survey online viewer <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>
- Brown, D H 2011 *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (revised edition). Archaeological Archives Forum
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists [ClfA] 2014a *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*. Reading, ClfA
- ClfA 2014b *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*. Reading, ClfA
- ClfA 2014c *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*. Reading, ClfA
- ClfA 2014d *Code of Conduct*. Reading, ClfA
- ClfA 2014e *Regulations for Professional Conduct*. Reading, ClfA
- English Heritage 2011 *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory, Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (second edition). Portsmouth, English Heritage
- Hampshire County Council 2017 *Botley Bypass. Environmental Statement* Winchester, HCC
- Hampshire County Council 2019 *Botley Bypass and Uplands Farm Archaeological Brief*, HCC
- Hey G, and Hind J, 2014 *Solent – Thames Research Framework for the Historic Environment Resource Assessments and Research Agendas* Oxford Wessex
- Historic England 2015a *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: the MoRPHE project managers' guide*. Swindon, Historic England
- Historic England 2015b *Geoarchaeology: Using Earth Sciences to Understand the Archaeological Record*. Swindon, Historic England
- McKinley, J I 2013 Cremation: excavation, analysis and interpretation of material from cremation-related contexts, in S Tarlow and L Nilsson Stutz (eds) *The Oxford Handbook of the Archaeology of Death and Burial*. Oxford University Press 147–71
- McKinley, J I and Roberts, C 1993 ClfA Technical Paper 13 *Excavation and Post-excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains*
- SMA 1993 *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections*. Society of Museum Archaeologists
- SMA 1995 *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive*. Society of Museum Archaeologists
-

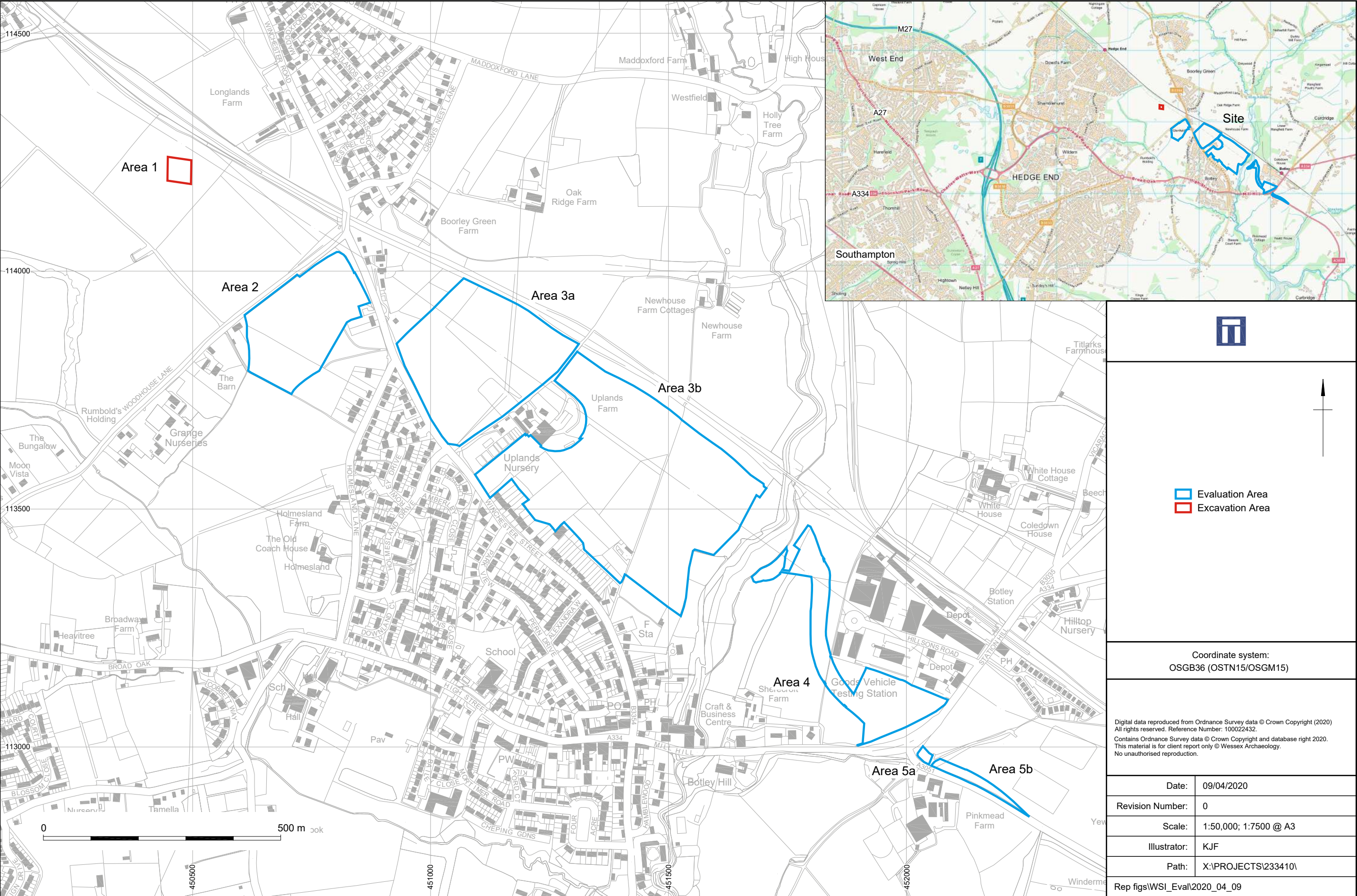


Sumo Surveys Ltd 2017 *Uplands Farm, Botley, Hampshire. Geophysical Survey Report.*
Unpublished client report ref. 10987

Watkinson, D and Neal, V 1998 *First Aid for Finds: practical guide for archaeologists.* United
Kingdom Institute for Conservation of Historic & Artistic Works

Wessex Archaeology 2017 *Uplands Farm Estate, Site 1. Botley, Hampshire. Archaeological
Evaluation Report.* Unpublished client report ref. 108630.02

Wessex Archaeology 2020 *Uplands Farm and Botley Bypass, Area 1. Botley, Hampshire. Written
Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Excavation.* Unpublished client report ref.
233410.02



Site location

Figure 1

Evaluation Area

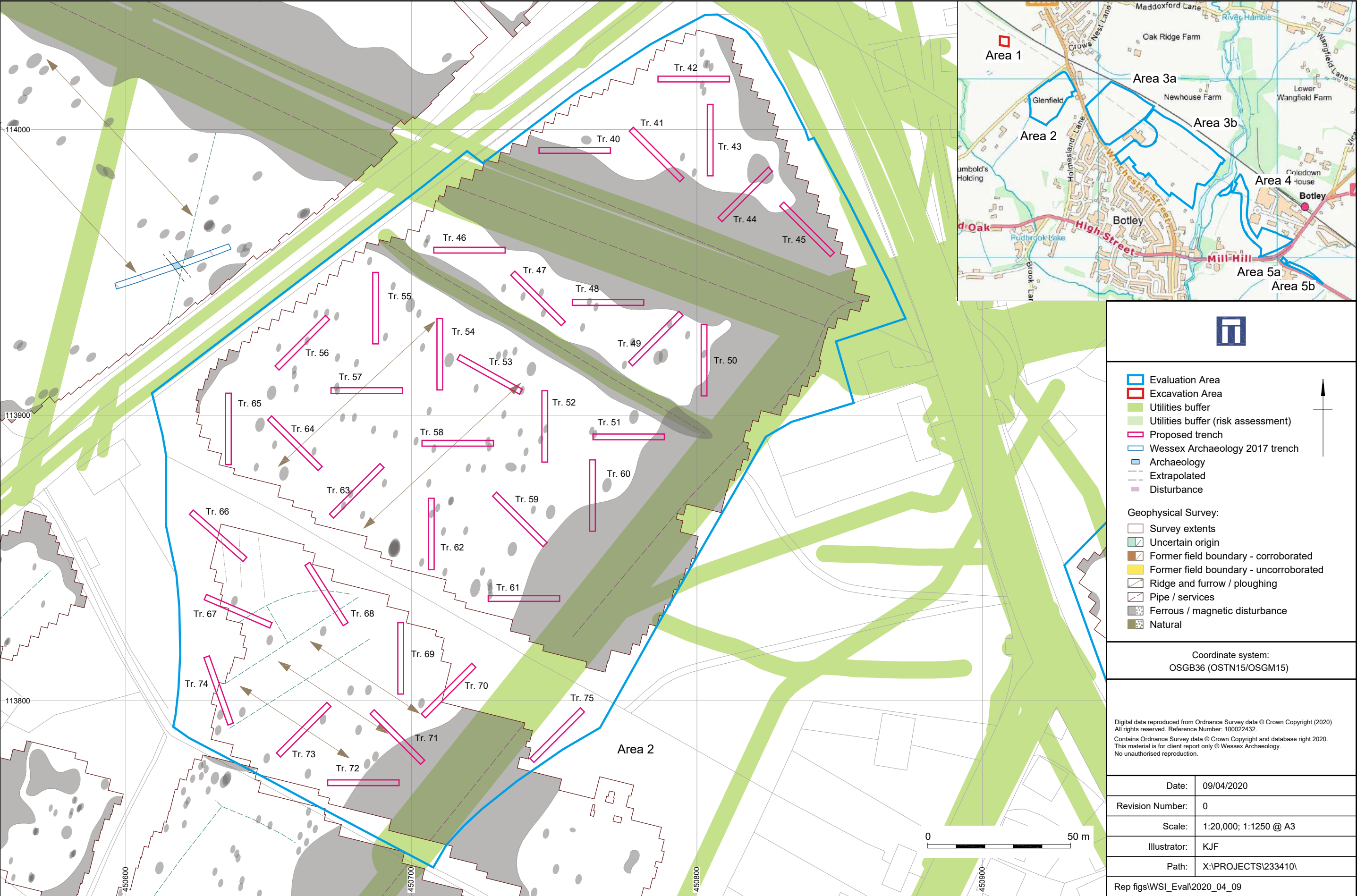
Excavation Area

Coordinate system:

OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)

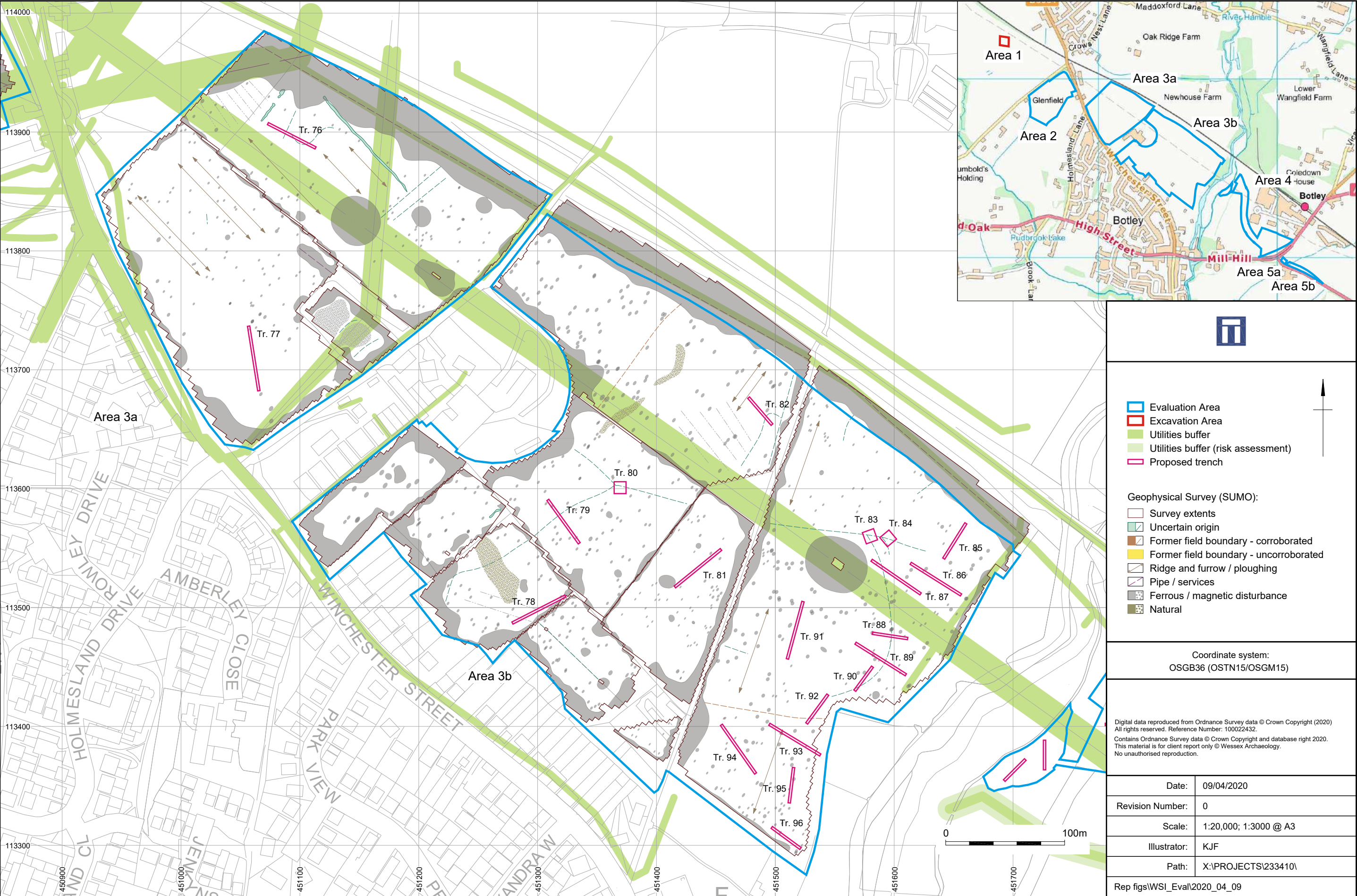
Digital data reproduced from Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright (2020)
All rights reserved. Reference Number: 100022432.
Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2020.
This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology.
No unauthorised reproduction.

Date:	09/04/2020
Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:50,000; 1:7500 @ A3
Illustrator:	KJF
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\233410\
Rep figs\WSI_Eval\2020_04_09	



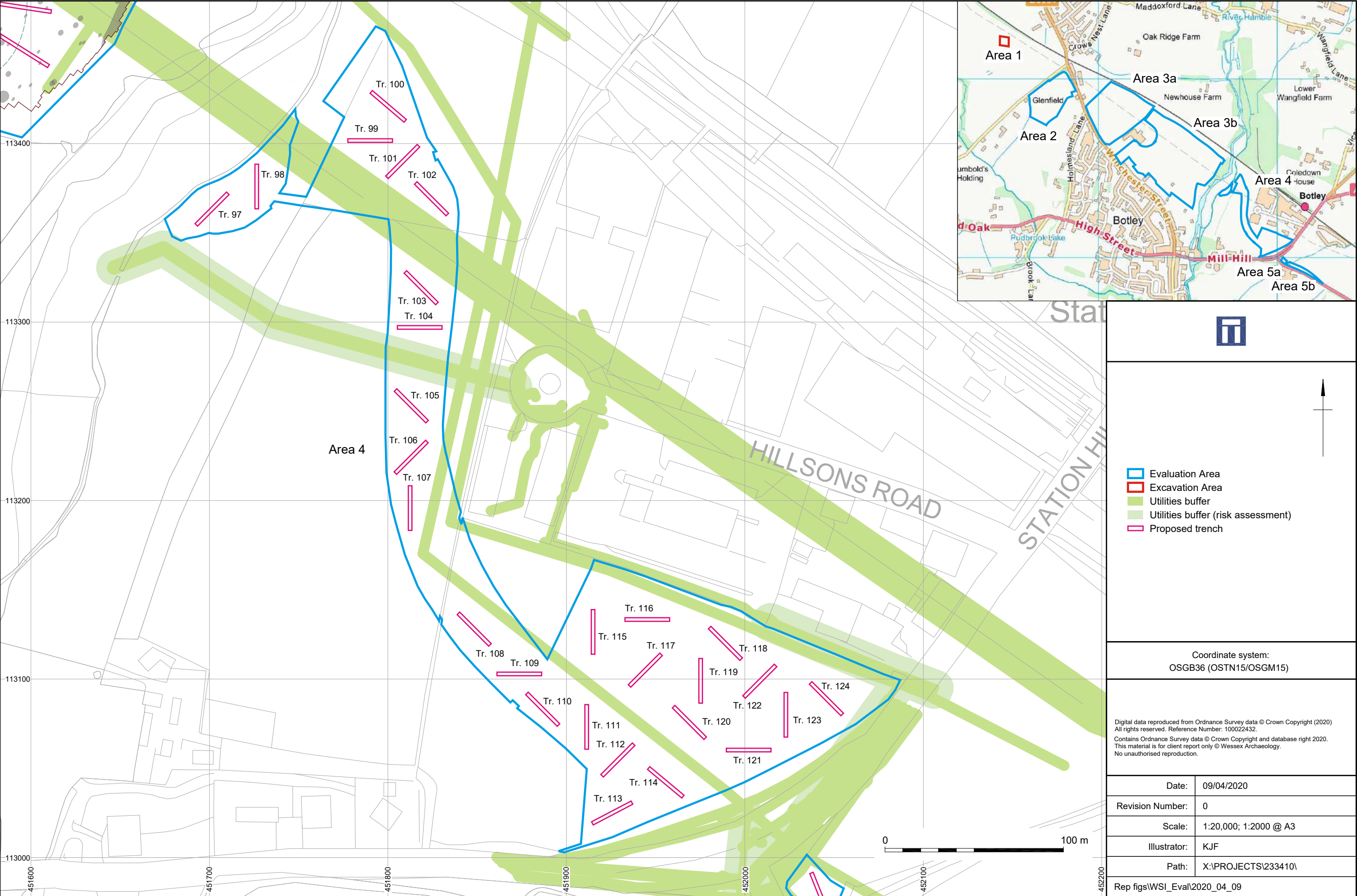
Area 2 Trench locations

Figure 2



Area 3 Trench locations

Figure 3



Area 4 indicative trench locations

Figure 4



Area 5 indicative trench locations

Figure 5



Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk



FS 606559