

# Land West of Allbrook Way, Eastleigh, Hampshire

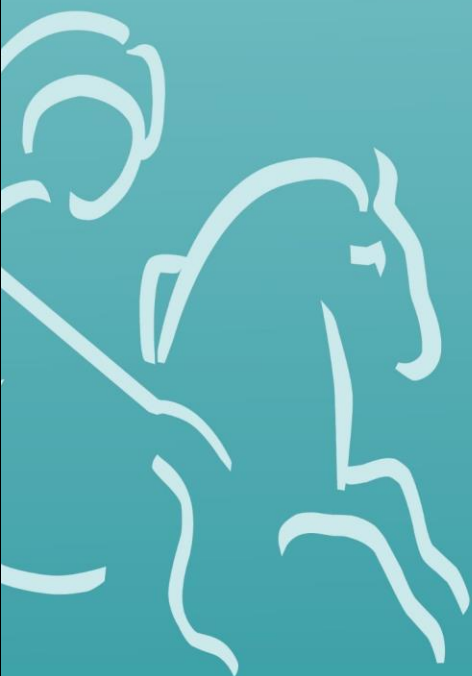
*Written Scheme of Investigation for  
an Archaeological Excavation*



*for:*  
Bargate Homes

CA Project: AN0818

March 2023



# Land West of Allbrook Way, Eastleigh, Hampshire

## *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Excavation*

CA Project: AN0818

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## CONTENTS

|     |                                                    |           |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1.  | INTRODUCTION.....                                  | 2         |
| 2.  | ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.....                     | 3         |
| 3.  | AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....                           | 6         |
| 4.  | METHODOLOGY .....                                  | 7         |
| 5.  | POST-EXCAVATION, REPORTING AND ARCHIVING .....     | 10        |
|     | <i>Reporting .....</i>                             | <i>10</i> |
|     | <i>Archive deposition.....</i>                     | <i>12</i> |
| 6.  | PROGRAMME .....                                    | 13        |
| 7.  | PROJECT STAFF .....                                | 14        |
| 8.  | HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT.....                | 14        |
| 9.  | INSURANCES.....                                    | 15        |
| 10. | MONITORING .....                                   | 15        |
| 11. | QUALITY ASSURANCE.....                             | 15        |
| 12. | PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT, PARTICIPATION AND BENEFIT ..... | 15        |
| 13. | STAFF TRAINING AND CPD .....                       | 15        |
| 14. | REFERENCES.....                                    | 17        |
|     | APPENDIX A: COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY SPECIALISTS ..... | 18        |

Figure 1: Site location plan (1:25,000)

Figure 2: Proposed mitigation plan showing previous archaeological works (1:1,750)

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. This document is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) by Cotswold Archaeology (CA) for an archaeological excavation to be carried out on Land West of Allbrook Way, Eastleigh, Hampshire centred at National Grid Reference (NGR): 445608 121318 (Figure 1). This WSI has been prepared for Bargate Homes (hereafter referred to as “the client”).

1.2. Eastleigh Borough Council has granted outline planning permission for residential development of the site (planning ref: O/19/86980). Conditions 18 and 19 of this planning permission requires the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with an approved WSI.

*18. No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological mitigation of impact, based on the results of the trial trenching, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation that has been first 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.*

*19. Following completion of archaeological fieldwork a report will be produced in accordance with an approved programme submitted by the developer and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority setting out and securing appropriate post-excavation assessment, specialist analysis and reports, publication and public engagement.*

1.3. The scope of this excavation was defined by the LPA, archaeological advisor to Eastleigh Borough Council (hereafter referred to as “the curator”). This WSI will be submitted to the curator for review.

1.4. This WSI has been guided in its composition by:

- *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020); and
- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015).

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### The site

- 1.5. The proposed development site is approximately 3.11ha in extent. It lies at the northern edge of Eastleigh and Allbrook and is bordered by Allbrook Way to the east, Knowle Hill to the southwest, and woodland to the north-west. It comprises a sub-oval parcel of land, divided into three fields currently used for grazing, and the plot of Westfield House, which is excluded from the proposed development area. The site slopes from 57m aOD at its northern corner to 40m aOD at its southern corner.
- 1.6. The underlying bedrock geology of the site is mapped as London Clay Formation – clay, silt and sand, which formed between 56 and 47.8 million years ago during the Palaeogene Period (BGS 2023).

## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1. The following background information is a succinct summary of the results of a Desk Based Assessment (DBA) carried out by Pegasus (2019).

### Prehistoric

- 2.2. AMIE (Archives and Monument Information England) data locates the discoveries of a Palaeolithic flake within the northern part of the site and a Palaeolithic handaxe at or near Otterbourne Common. However, the precise findspots are unknown.
- 2.3. During the Mesolithic period, activity in Hampshire seems to have been concentrated in the river valleys, wooded areas, and plains of the southern and eastern parts of the county. The distribution of findspots suggests light use of the lowland mosaic landscapes. Within the study area, the findspot of two Mesolithic tranche axes is recorded in the south-western part of the site and the findspot of a 'Thames pick' (assumed to be an Early Mesolithic tool) is recorded near Breach Farm in the south-eastern part of the study area (within the valley floor). Unfortunately, no further details on either of these discoveries are available from the HER.
- 2.5. Early Neolithic flint tools, comprising scrapers, cores, and blades, were collected during a fieldwalking survey to the north-west of Allbrook in 1986. The extent of the survey area is not recorded by the HER but may have encompassed the site. In 1980, a Neolithic arrowhead was found c. 90m south-west of the site. Two other Neolithic axes were discovered in 1905 in Otterbourne Park Wood c. 700m north-east of the site.

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- 2.6. The Iron Age in Hampshire is represented archaeologically by hillforts. A shallow depression, visible on historic aerial photographs of a point of high ground on the east side of the River Itchen, c.690m south-east of the site, was interpreted by archaeologist O G S Crawford as a possible Iron Age promontory fort; but the HER and AMIE records caution that it is more likely to be a former oxbow lake of the Itchen or related to the creation of the canal in the 18th century.

### Roman

- 2.7. The road from Winchester to Bitterne is thought to have extended in a south-westerly direction through Lincolns Copse (to the north-west of Otterbourne Park Wood), clipping or extending through the northern corner of the site, past Boyatt Farm, and towards Eastleigh. No earthworks are visible on 1m resolution digital terrain model lidar imagery of this area of the site.
- 2.8. The HER record states that the agger (causeway) of this road is/was visible in Otterbourne Park Wood, c.590m north of the site, and 'in a field forming part of Allbrook brickfield' – which may be the area to the west of the site. The HER record further states that in 1879, a metalled surface was observed in a field adjacent to Boyatt Farm. However, it is unclear which field this was, as the HER and the AMIE plot the road to the west and to the east of the Farm respectively. The route plotted on the Roman Rural Settlement of Britain Project interactive map is slightly different again, extending through the centre of the upper third of the site.
- 2.9. The road from Stoney Cross to Otterbourne is thought to extend in a north-easterly direction through the north-western part of the study area. The HER states that in 1914 and 1969 respectively, sections of agger were observed on Otterbourne Common c. 960m north of the site and in the fields between Otterbourne Hill and Fryern Hill Wood c. 1km west of the site.
- 2.10. There is a close correlation between lowland mosaic landscapes and pottery/tile production in the Roman period. However, the only other evidence of Roman activity recorded within the study area comprises pottery sherds, discovered in a garden at Otterbourne close to the supposed route of the Winchester to Bitterne Roman road and a lead coffin containing a skeleton with grave goods dating to the Late Roman period, found somewhere along the railway line between Eastleigh and Otterbourne during construction in 1869.

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### Early Medieval

- 2.11. The Domesday Survey records two settlements in the vicinity of the site. To the south was Boyatt, a small settlement comprising only 11 households; it seems to have been deserted later in the medieval period, though its name persisted as Boyatt Wood and Boyatt Farm. To the north was Otterbourne, a larger settlement of 24 households with a church; a deer park was created in c. 1253 and earthwork remains of its park pale and a possible hollow-way have been identified in Otterbourne Park Wood, c. 680m north-east and c. 930m north-north-east of the site.
- 2.12. There is no recorded documentary or archaeological evidence of medieval settlement within the site. It is most likely to have comprised part of the agricultural hinterland of those nearby settlements; cropmarks of parallel linear ditch features and a banked enclosure, interpreted as the possible remains of a medieval or later field system, are recorded outside the eastern boundary of the site. No cropmarks or earthworks relating to historic land use were observed on historic aerial photographs or 1m resolution digital terrain model lidar imagery of the site, or during the walkover survey carried out for this assessment.

### Post-medieval and modern

- 2.13. The river Itchen had three main historic uses: the harnessing of waterpower for milling, the use of water meadows to provide early growth of pasture, and the development of navigation. Water meadows were principally created between the mid-17th and mid-18th centuries (Historic England 2018); earthworks and cropmarks of former water meadow channels are recorded either side of the river Itchen as it flows through the southeastern part of the study area.
- 2.14. In 1710, the Itchen Navigation Company improved the three-mile section of the River Itchen between Winchester and Woodmill: establishing new cuts, locks and towpaths to aid the passage of boats to Southampton. It gradually fell out of use after the opening of the London to Southampton mainline, with branch lines through Barton and Eastleigh and a station at Bishopstoke, in 1840.
- 2.15. The London and South Western Railway Company had initially built housing for their workers (many of whom had formerly been agricultural labourers) on existing streets; but in the 1880s following the establishment of a carriage and wagon works at Bishopstoke, Jonas Nichols acquired all available land for sale in Eastleigh and created a new town on a grid pattern.

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- 2.16. In the post-medieval and early modern periods, land in the parish of Eastleigh was owned by Magdalen College Oxford, the descendants of the Wells family of the Brambridge Estate, the Chamberlayne family of Cranbury Park, and the Fleming family of North Stoneham. The site appears to have comprised farmland within first the Brambridge Estate and later the Cranbury Park Estate.

#### Previous works

- 2.17. In August 2023, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation at the site (2023). Mesolithic/Neolithic activity was represented by a single worked flint, with flint of broad prehistoric date also recovered from later features.
- 2.18. Most of the occupation spanned the Late Iron Age through to the Roman period in the form of ditches, pits and a possible trackway located within the northern part of the site. It is considered that the archaeological remains are reflective of Roman activity on the periphery of a settlement.

### 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. The general objectives of the archaeological excavation are to:
- identify, investigate and record any significant buried archaeological deposits/features at the site prior to their destruction by the proposed development;
  - recover and analyse any artefactual evidence;
  - sample and analyse environmental remains to create a better understanding of past land use and economy;
  - report on and publish the archaeological results at a level appropriate to their significance; and
  - compile a stable, ordered, accessible project archive.
- 3.2. The specific objective of the excavation is to further investigate the features identified and recorded in the central and northern parts of site during the evaluation (CA 2023).
- 3.3. If significant archaeological remains are identified, the evaluation report will refer 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.

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## 4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. Three excavation areas will be opened at the site (see Figure 2). These have been located to investigate features recorded by the previous trial trench evaluation (see *Archaeological background*, above)

- Area 1 (c. 2700m<sup>2</sup>)
- Area 2 (c. 2950m<sup>2</sup>)
- Area 3 (c. 675m<sup>2</sup>)

4.2. Excavation areas will be set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica GPS. They will be scanned for live services by trained CA staff using CAT and genny equipment, in accordance with the *CA Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services*. The positions and sizes of the excavation areas may be adjusted on site to account for services or other constraints, with the approval of the curator.

4.3. Overburden will be stripped from the excavation areas by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. All machining will be conducted under archaeological supervision and will cease when the first significant archaeological horizon or natural substrate is revealed (whichever is encountered first).

4.4. The following excavation strategy will be employed:

- all funerary/ritual activity and domestic/industrial deposits will be 100% excavated;
- all discrete features (e.g. postholes, pits) should be 50% (half section) sampled with provision for some to be 100% if extrapolating deposits mean that full excavation will be likely to provide a fuller picture. If repetitive features (such as post holes) are encountered which appear unlikely to provide additional information, agreement to cease recording must first be sought from the curator.
- all linear features will be sampled to a minimum of 10% of their lengths. All intersections between linears and other features should be tested, all terminals are excavated, and that where surface evidence suggests an extraordinary deposit this too should be tested (e.g. a settlement enclosure ditch with surface evidence of dumping of large quantities of burnt material in the ditch at one point).

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- bulk horizontal deposits will as a minimum be 10% by area hand excavated, after which a decision may be taken (in conjunction with the curator) to remove the remainder with machinery.

4.5. Archaeological features 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.

#### 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,

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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.
- 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 the 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* (ClfA 2017), *The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project* (Historic England

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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. POST-EXCAVATION, REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

### *Reporting*

5.1. The level of post-excavation analysis and reporting required will depend upon the nature of the archaeological results and will be confirmed with the curator once the archaeological fieldwork has been completed. At present, it is anticipated that, as a minimum, a Post-eXcavation Assessment (PXA) will be undertaken and a PXA report will be issued. The PXA 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;
- a description of the project results;
- an interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;
- a summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);
- a plan showing the location of the excavation areas and the exposed archaeological features and deposits in relation to the site boundaries;
- detail plans of archaeological features as appropriate. These 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. Archaeologically sterile areas will not normally be illustrated;
- appropriate section drawings of excavation areas and features will be included, with OD heights and at scales appropriate to the stratigraphic detail being represented. The orientations of the drawings in relation to north/south/east/west will be shown;
- site matrices, if appropriate;

- photographs showing significant features and deposits that are referred to in the text. All photographs will contain appropriate scales, the sizes of which will be noted in the illustration captions;
- a consideration of the results within their wider local/regional contexts;
- a summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts recovered and soil profiles with interpretation; and
- 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.

5.2. The draft PXA 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**

5.3. Should the PXA identify the potential for further analysis and/or reporting, then an updated project design (UPD) will be prepared for inclusion in the PXA report. This UPD will detail the further analysis/reporting to be carried out, for the agreement of client and the curator. Depending on the excavation results, the UPD may detail arrangements for an appropriate level of academic publication. As a minimum, a short note on the project results will be produced for inclusion in an appropriate local archaeological journal (Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society).

5.4. 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.

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- 5.5. 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*

- 5.6. An ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive will be prepared in accordance with the relevant recipient museum guidelines. The archive will also 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 2011);
- *Standard and Guide to Best Practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europe: EAC Guidelines 1* (Europae Archaeologia Consilium 2019); and
- *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives* (ClfA/Historic England 2019; updated March 2022).

- 5.7. All artefacts and environmental samples will be processed, assessed, conserved and packaged in accordance with CA technical manuals and the Hampshire Cultural Trust guidelines.

- 5.8. Depending on the nature and scope of any subsequent programme of archaeological works at the site (if applicable), the excavation 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.

- 5.9. 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*

- 5.10. 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.

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- 5.11. 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 post-dating AD 1800 will be retained for inclusion in the preserved archive.

#### Digital archive

- 5.12. 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

- 5.13. 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.
- 5.14. Selected digital files will be transferred to the 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*, 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* 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.

## 6. PROGRAMME

- 6.1. It is anticipated that the project fieldwork will require 8 weeks.
- 6.2. It is anticipated that the draft PXA report will be issued within 12 months of the completion of archaeological fieldwork at the site. It is anticipated that the draft publication report will follow within six months of the completion of the PXA report.

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## 7. PROJECT STAFF

- 7.1. This project will be under the management of Richard Greatorex, MCIfA, Principal Fieldwork Manager, CA. The Project Manager will direct the overall conduct of the excavation during the period of fieldwork. Day-to-day responsibility will, however, rest with the Project Leader, who will be on-site throughout the project.
- 7.2. The field team will consist of a maximum of 8 staff (1 Project Officer and up to 7 Archaeologists).
- 7.3. Specialists who may be invited to advise and report on specific aspects of the project as necessary are:
- **Ceramics:** Ed McSloy BA (Hons) MCIfA (CA), Grace Jones BA MA PhD MCIfA (CA), Alejandra Gutierrez BA (Hons) PhD MCIfA (CA), Stephen Benfield BA (CA), Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIfA (CA), Peter Banks LLB LLM PCIfA (CA) and Alistair Barclay BSc PhD FSA MCIfA (CA)
  - **Metalwork:** Ed McSloy MCIfA (CA), Grace Jones BA MA PhD MCIfA (CA)
  - **Flint:** Jacky Sommerville PCIfA (CA) and Pippa Bradley BA MPhil Dip Post-Ex MCIfA (CA)
  - **Animal bone:** Andy Clarke BA ACIfA (Hons) MA (CA) and Matilda Holmes PhD BSc MSc ACIfA (freelance)
  - **Human bone:** Sharon Clough BA MSc MCIfA (CA)
  - **Environmental remains:** Sarah Wyles MCIfA (CA)
  - **Conservation:** Pieta Greeves BSc MSc ACR (Drakon Heritage and Conservation)
  - **Geoarchaeology:** Keith Wilkinson PhD (ARCA), Agata Kowalska BA, MA MSc ACIfA (CA)
- 7.4. 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.

## 8. HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT

- 8.1. 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

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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.

## **9. INSURANCES**

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

## **10. MONITORING**

- 10.1. 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.

## **11. QUALITY ASSURANCE**

- 11.1. 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). All CA Project Managers hold Member status within the CIfA.
- 11.2. 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.

## **12. PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT, PARTICIPATION AND BENEFIT**

- 12.1. It is not anticipated that this excavation will afford opportunities for public engagement or participation during the course of the fieldwork. However, the excavation results will be made publicly available on the ADS and CA websites, as set out in Section 5.

## **13. STAFF TRAINING AND CPD**

- 13.1. 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

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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.

- 13.2. 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.

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## 14. REFERENCES

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## APPENDIX A: COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY SPECIALISTS

### Ceramics

|                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Neolithic/Bronze Age      | Ed McSloy BA MCIfA (CA)<br>Alistair Barclay BSc PhD FSA MCIfA (CA)<br>Grace Jones BA MA PhD MCIfA (CA)<br>Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIfA (CA)<br>Elaine Morris BA PhD FSA MCIfA (University of Southampton)<br>Anna Doherty MA (Archaeology South-East)<br>Sarah Percival MA MCIfA (freelance)<br>Steve Benfield BA (CA)<br>Ciar Boyle Gifford BA, MA (CA), Apprentice: Archaeological Specialist Level 7                                                                           |
| Iron Age/Roman            | Ed McSloy BA MCIfA (CA)<br>Alistair Barclay BSc PhD FSA MCIfA (CA)<br>Grace Jones BA MA PhD MCIfA (CA)<br>Peter Banks LLB LLM PCIfA (CA)<br>Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIfA (CA)<br>Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIfA (freelance)<br>Steve Benfield BA (CA)<br>Claire Collier Jones BA MA (CA)<br>Ciar Boyle Gifford BA, MA (CA), Apprentice: Archaeological Specialist Level 7<br>Laura Pearson BA, MA, PCIfA (CA), Apprentice: Archaeological Specialist Level 7                      |
| (Samian)                  | Gwladys Montell MA PhD (freelance)<br>Steve Benfield BA (CA)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| (Amphorae stamps)         | David Williams PhD FSA (freelance)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Anglo-Saxon               | Alejandra Gutierrez BA (Hons) PhD MCIfA<br>Alistair Barclay BSc PhD FSA MCIfA (CA)<br>Grace Jones BA MA PhD MCIfA (CA)<br>Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIfA (CA)<br>Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance)<br>Jane Timby BA PhD FSA MCIfA (freelance)<br>Sue Anderson, M Phil, MCIfA, FSA (freelance)<br>Richenda Goffin BA MCIfA (freelance)                                                                                                                                                |
| Medieval/post-medieval    | Alejandra Gutierrez BA (Hons) PhD MCIfA<br>Ed McSloy BA MCIfA (CA)<br>Alistair Barclay BSc PhD FSA MCIfA (CA)<br>Grace Jones BA MA PhD MCIfA (CA)<br>Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIfA (CA)<br>Stephanie Ratkai BA (freelance)<br>Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance)<br>John Allan BA MPhil FSA (freelance)<br>Richenda Goffin BA MCIfA (freelance)<br>Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIfA, FSA (freelance)                                                                                       |
| South-West                | Henrietta Quinnell BA FSA MCIfA (University of Exeter)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Clay tobacco pipe         | Marek Lewcun (freelance)<br>Kieron Heard (freelance)<br>Richenda Goffin BA MCIfA (freelance)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Ceramic building material | Ed McSloy MCIfA (CA)<br>Grace Jones BA MA PhD MCIfA (CA)<br>Peter Banks LLB LLM PCIfA (CA)<br>Claire Collier Jones BA MA (CA)<br>Laura Pearson BA, MA, PCIfA (CA), Apprentice: Archaeological Specialist Level 7<br>Ciar Boyle Gifford BA, MA (CA), Apprentice: Archaeological Specialist Level 7<br>Richenda Goffin (Roman painted wall plaster) CBM, BA MCIfA (freelance)<br>Steve Benfield BA (CA)<br>Peter Warry PhD (freelance)<br>Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIfA, FSA (freelance) |

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### **Other finds**

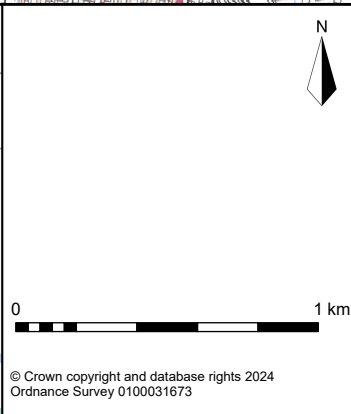
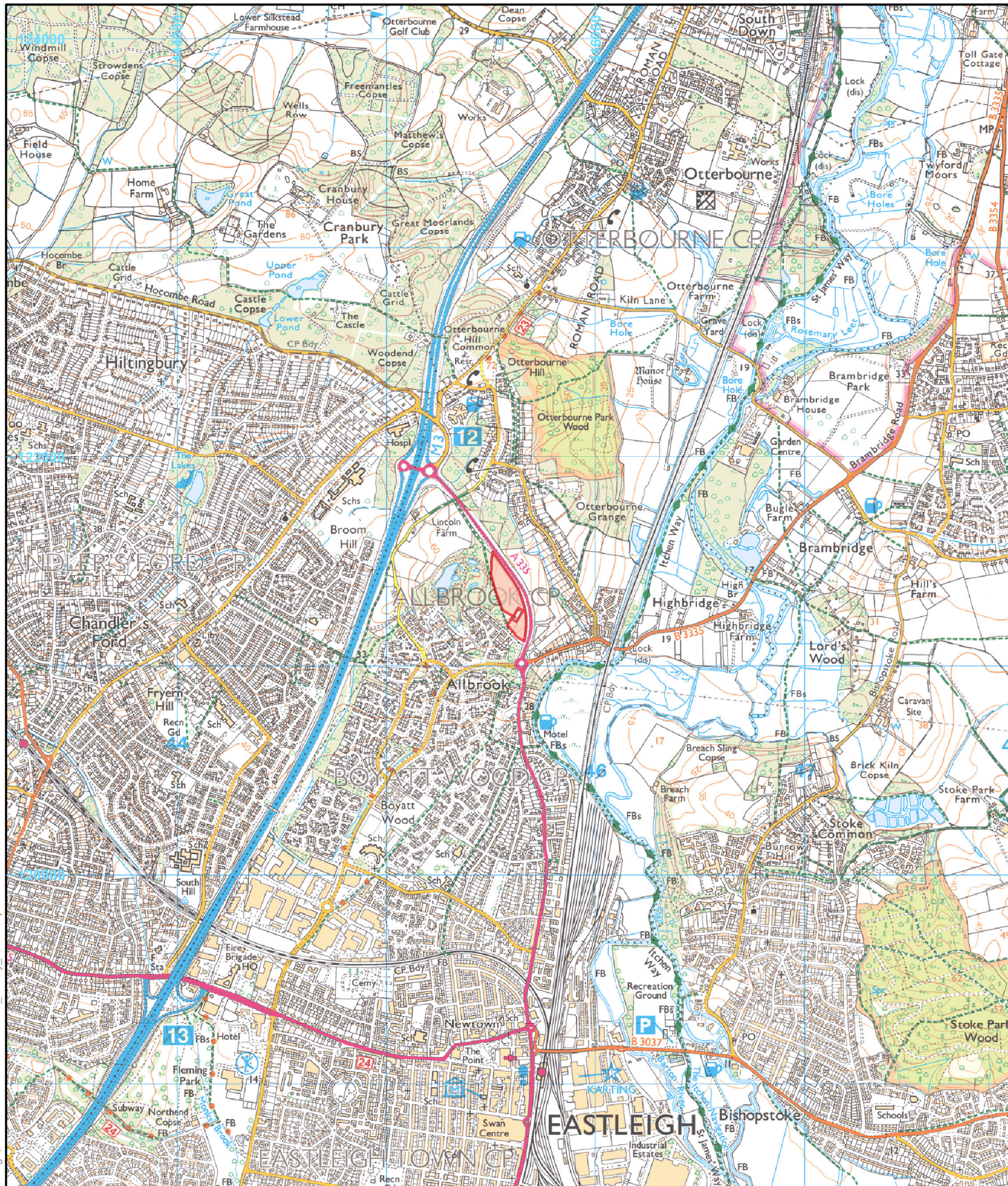
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|----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Small finds                | Ed McSloy BA MCIfA (freelance)<br>Grace Jones BA MA PhD MCIfA (CA)<br>Claire Collier Jones BA MA (CA)<br>Richenda Goffin, (non-metalwork) BA MCIfA (CA)<br>Steve Benfield CA<br>I Riddler PhD (freelance)<br>Alison Sheridan PhD (National Museum of Scotland)                               |
| Metal artefacts            | Ed McSloy BA MCIfA (CA)<br>Grace Jones BA MA PhD MCIfA (CA)<br>Alex Bliss BA, AlfA (CA)<br>Claire Collier Jones BA MA (CA)<br>Jörn Schuster MA DPhil FSA MCIfA (freelance)<br>Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance)<br>I Riddler PhD (freelance)                                                |
| Lithics                    | Ed McSloy BA MCIfA (CA)<br>Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIfA (CA)<br>Pippa Bradley BA MPhil Dip Post-Ex MCIfA (CA)<br>Michael Green (CA)<br>Sarah Bates BA (freelance)                                                                                                                          |
| (Palaeolithic)             | Francis Wenban-Smith BA MA PhD (University of Southampton)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Worked stone               | Ruth Shaffrey BA PhD MCIfA (freelance)<br>Kevin Hayward FSA BSc MSc PhD PCIfA (freelance)                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Inscriptions               | Roger Tomlin MA DPhil, FSA (Oxford)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Glass                      | Ed McSloy MCIfA (CA)<br>Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance)<br>David Dungworth BA PhD (freelance)<br>Sarah Paynter PhD (Historic England)<br>Rachel Tyson PhD (freelance)<br>Hugh Wilmott PhD (University of Sheffield)                                                                       |
| Coins                      | Ed McSloy BA MCIfA (CA)<br>Alex Bliss (CA)<br>Peter Guest BA PhD FSA (Cardiff University)<br>Richard Reece BSc PhD FSA (freelance)<br>Jude Plouviez (freelance)<br>Andrew Brown PhD (British Museum)<br>Richard Kelleher PhD (Fitzwilliam Museum)<br>Philip de Jersey PhD (Ashmolean Museum) |
| Leather                    | Quita Mould MA FSA (freelance)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Textiles                   | Penelope Walton Rogers FSA Dip Acc. (freelance)<br>Sue Harrington PhD (freelance)                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Iron slag/metal technology | Tim Young MA PhD (Cardiff University)<br>David Dungworth BA PhD (freelance)<br>David Starley BSc PhD<br>Lynne Keys (freelance)                                                                                                                                                               |
| Worked wood                | Michael Bamforth BSc MCIfA (freelance)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |

### **Biological remains**

|             |                                                                                                                              |
|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Animal bone | Clare Randall MCIfA (CA)<br>Matilda Holmes BSc MSc PhD ACIfA (freelance)<br>Andrew Clarke ACIfA CA<br>Julie Curl (freelance) |
| Human bone  | Sharon Clough BA MSc MCIfA (CA)<br>Frankie Wildmun (CA)<br>Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIfA, FSA (freelance)                       |

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|                                  |                                                                                                                                                      |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Environmental sampling           | Sarah Wyles BA MCIfA (CA)<br>Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIfA (CA)<br>Anna West BSc (CA)<br>Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIfA (ARCA)                           |
| Pollen                           | Michael Grant BSc MSc PhD (University of Southampton)<br>Rob Batchelor BSc MSc PhD MCIfA (QUEST, University of Reading)                              |
| Diatoms                          | Tom Hill BSc PhD CPLHE (Natural History Museum)<br>Nigel Cameron BSc MSc PhD (University College London)                                             |
| Charred plant remains            | Sarah Wyles BA MCIfA (CA)<br>Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIfA (CA)<br>Anna West BSc (CA)                                                                   |
| Wood/charcoal                    | Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIfA(CA)<br>Dana Challinor MA (freelance)<br>Sheils Bordman (freelance)                                                        |
| Insects                          | Enid Allison BSc D.Phil (Canterbury Archaeological Trust)                                                                                            |
| Mollusca                         | Sarah Wyles BA MCIfA (CA)<br>Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIfA (ARCA)                                                                                    |
| Ostracods and Foraminifera       | John Whittaker BSc PhD (freelance)                                                                                                                   |
| <b>Geoarchaeology</b>            | Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIfA (ARCA)<br>Agata Kowalska BA MA MSc ACIfA (CA)                                                                          |
| Soil micromorphology             | Richard Macphail BSc MSc PhD (University College London)                                                                                             |
| <b>Scientific dating</b>         |                                                                                                                                                      |
| Dendrochronology                 | Robert Howard BA (NTRDL Nottingham)                                                                                                                  |
| Radiocarbon dating               | Alistair Barclay BSc PhD FSA MCIfA (CA)<br>SUERC (East Kilbride, Scotland)<br>Beta Analytic (Florida, USA)                                           |
| Bayesian chronological modelling | Derek Hamilton PhD (SUERC)<br>Frances Healey PhD (freelance)<br>Professor John Hines (Cardiff University)                                            |
| Archaeomagnetic dating           | Cathy Batt BSc PhD (University of Bradford)                                                                                                          |
| TL/OSL Dating                    | Phil Toms BSc PhD (University of Gloucestershire)                                                                                                    |
| <b>Conservation</b>              | Karen Barker BSc (freelance)<br>Pieta Greaves BSc MSc ACR (Drakon Heritage and Conservation)<br>Julia Park-Newman (Conservation Services, freelance) |





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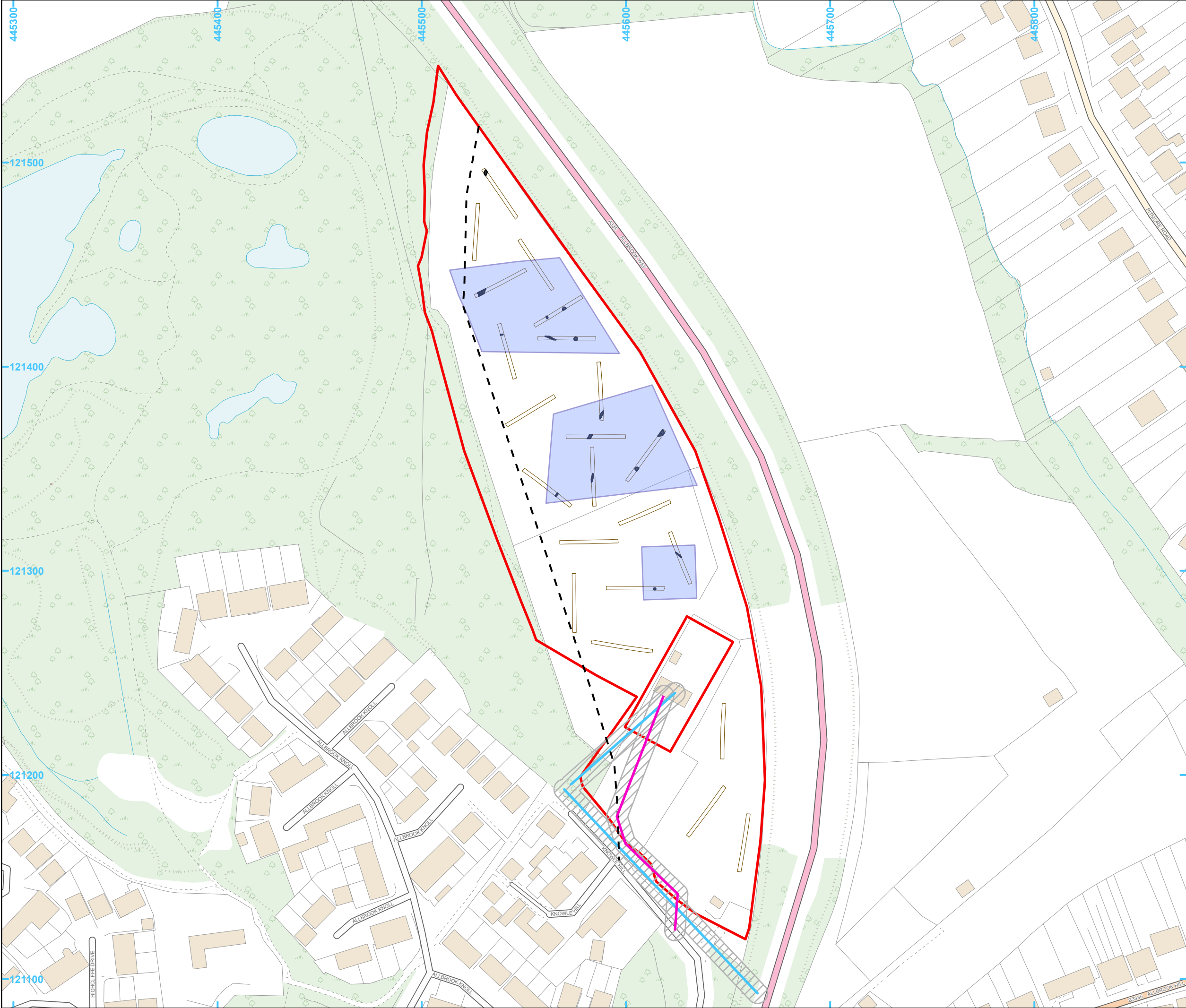
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**PROJECT TITLE**  
Land West of Allbrook Way  
Eastleigh, Excavation

**FIGURE TITLE**  
**Site location plan**

|                    |    |                    |            |                   |
|--------------------|----|--------------------|------------|-------------------|
| <b>DRAWN BY</b>    | KW | <b>PROJECT NO.</b> | AN0818     | <b>FIGURE NO.</b> |
| <b>CHECKED BY</b>  | NE | <b>DATE</b>        | 16/02/2024 | <b>1</b>          |
| <b>APPROVED BY</b> | NE | <b>SCALE @ A4</b>  | 1:25,000   |                   |

Document Path: P:\AN0818 Land West of Allbrook Way, Eastleigh, ExcGIS\ArcGIS Pro\AN0818\_survey\_master.aprx



### Legend

- Site Boundary
- Proposed mitigation area
- Service buffer
- Electric cable
- Proposed 20m SINC buffer
- Water pipeline
- Previous features (Ply)
- AN0735 trench
- AN0735 feature

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PROJECT TITLE

**Land West of Allbrook Way  
Eastleigh, Excavation**

FIGURE TITLE

**Proposed mitigation plan showing  
previous archaeological works**

|             |    |            |            |            |
|-------------|----|------------|------------|------------|
| DRAWN BY    | MP | PROJECT NO | AN0818     | FIGURE NO. |
| CHECKED BY  | NE | DATE       | 18/03/2024 | 2          |
| APPROVED BY | NE | SCALE@A3   | 1:1,750    |            |

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