

Horndean Emsworth Hampshire

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation



for
Bellway Homes Ltd.
(Wessex)

CA Project: 770547

March 2017



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Figure 1 Site location and trench layout

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document sets out details of a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) by Cotswold Archaeology (CA) for an archaeological evaluation of land west of Horndean Road and south of Southleigh Road, Emsworth, Hampshire (centred at NGR: SU (4)74281 (1)07054) at the request of Bellway Homes Ltd. (Wessex).

1.2 Planning permission for 125 residential units and a water retention area was granted by Havant Borough Council (ref: APP/14/00547), conditional on a programme of archaeological work:

Condition 23

No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: The site is of archaeological significance and it is important that the opportunity should be afforded to excavate the site before development commences and having due regard to policy CS11.4 of the Havant Borough Local Plan (Core Strategy) 2011 and the National Planning Policy Framework 2012.

1.3 A telephone consultation regarding the required scope of the archaeological evaluation was undertaken on 13 March 2017 with David Hopkins, Hampshire County Archaeologist (HCA), the archaeological advisor to the Havant Borough Council.

1.4 This WSI has been guided in its composition by *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014), the recommendations made by HCA, the *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991), the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006) and any other relevant standards or guidance contained within Appendix B.

The site

1.5 The proposed development area is approximately 7.75ha, and comprises an irregular parcel of land that covers part of three agricultural fields separated by a

canalised watercourse. Within the centre of the site is an area of mature trees surrounding a small pond. The site is bounded from the north by Southleigh Road, from the east by Horndean Road and residential development facing it, and from the south and west by agricultural fields. The site slopes gently from c. 12m above Ordnance datum (aOD) in the north-west to 8.5m aOD in the south-east.

- 1.6 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as clay, silt and sand of London Clay Formation formed in deep seas from infrequent slurries of shallow water sediments which were then redeposited as graded beds in the Eocene. The superficial geology across the majority of the site is mapped as Quaternary Head deposits of gravel and clay. North-eastern part of the site is located within area of undifferentiated River Terrace deposits of sand, silt and clay formed in the Quaternary (BGS 2017). The soils within the site are mapped as loamy with naturally high groundwater (Soilscapes, <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/>).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The site and its environs within a 1.5km-radius were subject to an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA, WA 2013), which investigated the archaeological background of the site in detail. The sections below provide only a succinct summary of the findings.
- 2.2 The DBA has established that overall there is a low potential for archaeological remains to be discovered within the site.
- 2.3 The evidence relating to prehistoric activity within the site's environs is limited to a find of a Palaeolithic handaxe, however, a geoarchaeological survey undertaken 879m to the north-east of the site identified the area as archaeologically sensitive due to preserved Pleistocene sedimentation.
- 2.4 A Romano-British villa is known from a site near Warblington located 1.2km to the south of the site. A geophysical survey revealed rectangular buildings containing smaller rectangular and square rooms and a possible enclosure ditch surrounding the villa complex. Evaluation trial trenching that followed this survey, confirmed the presence of an enclosing ditch, flint-constructed walls, a possible floor surface preserved beneath a layer of burnt material, and a tegulae floor interpreted as the

remains of a possible bath house. A medieval deposit was also discovered during these excavations and previously to the north of the villa suggesting a continued use of the site after the Romano-British period

- 2.5 Warblington villa lies to the immediate south of the Chichester (Noviomagus) to Bitterne (Clausentum) Roman road 876m from the southern boundary of the site. Romano-British bronze coins of Trajan and Constantine were found 1.2km to the east of the site.
- 2.6 In the wider area significant Romano-British remains are known to the east of the site at the Civitas at Chichester, as well as Fishbourne Palace and to the west at the Roman Fort at Porchester and Romano-British fort or town at Bitterne. Salt-making sites have also been discovered closer to the coastal plain along the Solent.
- 2.7 Anglo-Saxon evidence is confined to the discovery of a midden deposit excavated during road improvements 1km to the south of the site. Emsworth is not recorded in the Domesday Book as it was part of the parish of Warblington at this time. The port at Emsworth was an important trading port during the medieval period for wine and oyster fishing. The town of Emsworth is thought to have been founded in the medieval period as it exhibits a medieval town layout. Medieval evidence was recovered close to the line of the Roman road, during a watching brief which revealed a medieval rubbish pit containing 13th-century pottery, sandstone and residual pieces of Romano-British tiles. This feature was found close to an area of burning and also interlocking timbers typical of a medieval well. A bronze seal matrix dating to between 1300 and 1350 was found 1.2km to the east of the site. A medieval farmstead first documented in 1224 as Emeleswurth is known to have existed 1km to the south of the site.
- 2.8 Post-medieval evidence is comprised of a number of mills along the River Ems at Westbourne known from documentary and cartographic sources, the nearest located 1km to the east of the site. Cartographic evidence indicates that the site has been under cultivation at least from 1840 (Warblington Tithe Map).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation are to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. In accordance with *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014), the evaluation has been designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. The information gathered will enable the Havant Borough Council (HBC) to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).
- 3.2 If significant archaeological remains are identified, reference will be made 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 context.

4. METHODOLOGY

Excavation and recording

- 4.1 The evaluation comprises the excavation of 78 trenches in the locations shown on the attached plan. All trenches will be 25m long and 2m wide. Trenches will be set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS, and scanned for live services by trained Cotswold Archaeology staff using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the Cotswold Archaeology *Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services*. The position of the trenches may be adjusted on site to account for services and other constraints, with the approval of the archaeological advisor to HBC. The final 'as dug' trench plan will be recorded with GPS.
- 4.2 All trenches will be excavated by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machining will be conducted under archaeological supervision and will cease when the first archaeological horizon or natural substrate is revealed (whichever is encountered first). Topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately adjacent to each trench.

4.3 Following machining, all archaeological features revealed will be planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*. Each context will be recorded on a pro-forma context sheet by written and measured description; principal deposits will be recorded by drawn plans (scale 1:20 or 1:50, or electronically using Leica GPS or Total Station (TST) as appropriate) and drawn sections (scale 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate). Where detailed feature planning is undertaken using GPS/TST this will be carried out in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual*. Photographs (digital colour) will be taken as appropriate. All finds and samples will be bagged separately and related to the context record. All artefacts will be recovered and retained for processing and analysis in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.

4.4 Sample excavation of archaeological deposits will be limited and minimally intrusive, sufficient to achieve the aims and objectives identified in Section 3 above, and at this stage there is no requirement to sample all archaeological features encountered. Where appropriate excavation will not compromise the integrity of the archaeological record, and will be undertaken in such a way as to allow for the subsequent protection of remains either for conservation or to allow more detailed investigations to be conducted under better conditions at a later date.

Artefact retention and discard

4.5 Artefacts from topsoil and subsoil and un-stratified contexts will normally be noted but not retained unless they are of intrinsic interest (e.g. worked flint or flint debitage, featured pottery sherds, and other potential 'registered artefacts'). All artefacts will be collected from stratified excavated contexts 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.

Human remains

4.6 Where human remains are encountered, these will not normally be excavated, as recommended by the current published HE guidance (*Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England*, English Heritage and Church of England 2005, Sections 4d and 216). However, once a burial is identified (by form or shape of a feature) a small investigative slot may be excavated, if required, to confirm that bone is present. The burial will then be appropriately covered and left *in situ* to minimise the impact on the remains. Should disturbance involving detailed cleaning and/or excavation of human remains be

required, this will be conducted following the provisions of the Coroners Unit in the Ministry of Justice.

Environmental remains

- 4.7 Due care will be taken to identify deposits which may have environmental potential, and where appropriate, a programme of environmental sampling will be initiated. This will follow the Historic England environmental sampling 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*. The sampling strategy will be adapted for the specific circumstances of this site, in close consultation with the CA Environmental Officer, but will follow the general selection parameters set out in the following paragraphs.
- 4.8 Secure and phased deposits, especially those related to settlement activity and/or structures will be considered for sampling for the recovery of charred plant remains, charcoal and mineralised remains. Any cremation-related deposits 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 for the recovery of slag and hammer scale will be taken.
- 4.9 Where sealed waterlogged deposits are encountered, samples for the recovery of waterlogged remains, insects, molluscs and pollen, as well as any charred remains, will be considered. 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, palaeo-channels, or buried soils. Monolith samples may also be taken from this kind of deposit 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.
- 4.10 The need for any more specialist samples, such as OSL, archaeomagnetic dating and dendrochronology will be evaluated and will be taken in consultation with the relevant specialist.
- 4.11 The processing of the samples will be done in conjunction with the relevant specialist following the Historic England general environmental processing

guidelines (English Heritage 2011). Flotation or wet sieve samples will be processed to 0.25mm. Other more specialist samples such as those for pollen will be prepared by the relevant specialist. Further details of the general sampling policy and the methods of taking and processing specific sample types are contained within CA *Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.

Treasure

- 4.12 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.
- 4.13 Upon completion of the evaluation all trenches will be backfilled by mechanical excavator.

5. STAFF AND TIMETABLE

- 5.1 This project will be under the management of Jacek Gruszczynski MCIfA, Project Manager, CA.
- 5.2 The staffing structure will be organised thus: the Project Manager will direct the overall conduct of the evaluation as required during the period of fieldwork. Day to day responsibility however will rest with the Project Leader who will be on-site throughout the project.
- 5.3 The field team will consist of a maximum of 6 staff (eg 1 Project Officer; 1 Project Supervisor and 4 Archaeologists).
- 5.4 It is envisaged that the project will require approximately 8 days fieldwork. Analysis of the results and subsequent reporting will take up to a further three weeks.
- 5.5 Specialists who will be invited to advise and report on specific aspects of the project as necessary are:

Ceramics

Ed McSloy MCIfA (CA)

Metalwork

Ed McSloy MCIfA (CA)

Flint	Jacky Sommerville PCIfA (CA)
Animal Bone	Andy Clarke BA (Hons) MA (CA)/ Matty Holmes BSc MSc ACIfA (freelance)
Human Bone	Sharon Clough MCIfA (CA)
Environmental Remains	Sarah Wyles PCIfA (CA)
Conservation	Pieta Greeves BSc MSc ACR (Drakon Heritage and Conservation)
Geoarchaeology	Dr Keith Wilkinson (ARCA)

- 5.6 Depending upon 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 Cotswold Archaeology is contained within Appendix A.

6. POST-EXCAVATION, ARCHIVING AND REPORTING

- 6.1 Following completion of fieldwork, all artefacts and environmental samples will be processed, assessed, conserved and packaged in accordance with CA Technical Manuals and Hampshire Museum Service guidelines. A recommendation will be made regarding material deemed suitable for disposal/dispersal in line with the relevant recipient Museums' collection policy.

- 6.2 An illustrated report will be compiled on the results of the fieldwork and assessment of the artefacts, palaeoenvironmental samples etc. The report will include:

- (i) a summary of the project's background;
- (ii) description and illustration of the site location;
- (iii) a methodology of the works undertaken;
- (iv) integration of, or cross-reference to, appropriate cartographic and documentary evidence and the results of other research undertaken, where relevant to the interpretation of the evaluation results;
- (v) a description of the project's results;
- (vi) an interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;
- (vii) a summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);
- (viii) a site location plan at an appropriate scale on an Ordnance Survey, or equivalent, base-map;

- (ix) a plan showing the location of the trenches and exposed archaeological features and deposits in relation to the site boundaries;
- (x) plans of each trench, or part of trench, in which archaeological features are recognised. These will be at an appropriate scale to allow the nature of the features exposed to be shown and understood. Plans will show the orientation of trenches in relation to north. Section drawing locations will be shown on these plans. Archaeologically sterile areas will not be illustrated unless this can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
- (xi) appropriate section drawings of trenches and features will be included, with OD heights and at scales appropriate to the stratigraphic detail being represented. These will show the orientation of the drawing in relation to north/south/east/west. Archaeologically sterile trenches will not be illustrated unless they provide significant information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
- (xii) photographs showing significant features and deposits that are referred to in the text. All photographs will contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the illustration's caption;
- (xii) a consideration of evidence within its wider local/regional context;
- (xiii) a summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts recovered and soil profiles with interpretation;
- (xiv) specialist assessment or analysis reports where undertaken;
- (xv) an evaluation of the methodology employed and the results obtained (i.e. a confidence rating).

6.3 Specialist artefact and palaeoenvironmental assessment will take into account the wider local/regional context of the archaeology and will include:

- (i) specialist aims and objectives
- (ii) processing methodologies (where relevant)
- (iii) any known biases in recovery, or problems of contamination/residuality
- (iv) quantity of material; types of material present; distribution of material
- (v) for environmental material, a statement on abundance, diversity and preservation
- (vi) summary and discussion of the results to include significance in a local and regional context

- 6.4 Copies of the report will be distributed to the Client or their Representative for approval, and thereafter copies of the approved report will be issued to the HBC's Archaeological Advisor and the local Historic Environment Record (HER). Reports will be issued in digital format (PDF/PDFA as appropriate) except where hard copies have been specifically requested, and will be supplied to the HER along with shapefiles containing location data for the areas investigated if required.
- 6.5 Should no further work be required, an ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum 2007) and the relevant museum guidelines.

Academic dissemination

- 6.6 As the limited scope of this work is likely to restrict its publication value, it is anticipated that a short publication note only will be produced, suitable for inclusion within *Hampshire Field Club*. Subject to any contractual constraints, a summary of information from the project will also be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain, including the upload of a digital (PDF) copy of the final report, which will appear on the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) website once the OASIS record has been verified.

Public dissemination

- 6.7 In addition to the ADS website, a digital (PDF) copy of the final report will also be made available for public viewing via Cotswold Archaeology's *Archaeological Reports Online* web page, generally within 12 months of completion of the project (<http://reports.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk/>).

Archive deposition

- 6.8 CA will make arrangements with the Hampshire Museum Service for the deposition of the site archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection.

7. HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT

- 7.1 CA will conduct all works in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and all subsequent Health and Safety legislation, CA Health and Safety and

Environmental policies and the CA Safety, Health and Environmental Management System (SHE). A site-specific Construction Phase Plan (form SHE 017) will be formulated prior to commencement of fieldwork.

8. INSURANCES

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

9. MONITORING

- 9.1 Notification of the start of site works will be made to David Hopkins (HCA), the archaeological advisor to Havant Borough Council, so that there will be opportunities to visit the evaluation and check on the quality and progress of the work.

10. QUALITY ASSURANCE

- 10.1 CA is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (RO Ref. No. 8). As a RO, CA endorses the *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014) and the *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* (CIfA 2014). All CA Project Managers and Project Officers hold either full Member or Associate status within the CIfA.
- 10.2 CA operates an internal quality assurance system in the following manner. Projects are overseen by a Project Manager who is responsible for the quality of the project. The Project Manager reports to the Chief Executive who bears ultimate responsibility for the conduct of all CA operations. Matters of policy and corporate strategy are determined by the Board of Directors, and in cases of dispute recourse may be made to the Chairman of the Board.

11. PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT, PARTICIPATION AND BENEFIT

- 11.1 This project will not afford opportunities for public engagement or participation during the course of the fieldwork. However, the results will be made publicly available on the ADS and Cotswold Archaeology websites, as set out in Section 6 above, in due course.

12. STAFF TRAINING AND CPD

- 12.1 CA has a fully documented mandatory Performance Management system for all staff which reviews personal performance, identifies areas for improvement, sets targets and ensures the provision of appropriate training within CA's adopted training policy. In addition, CA has developed an award-winning Career Development Programme for its staff, which ensures a consistent and high quality approach to the development of appropriate skills.
- 12.2 As part of the company's requirement for Continuing Professional Development, all members of staff are also required to maintain a Personal Development Plan and an associated log which is reviewed within the Performance Management system. All staff are subject to probationary periods on appointment, with monthly review; for site-based staff additional monthly Employee Performance Evaluations measure and record skills and identify training needs.

13. REFERENCES

- BGS (British Geological Survey) 2016 *Geology of Britain Viewer*
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> Accessed 14 March 2017
- DCLG (Department of Communities and Local Government) 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework*
- Hey, G. and Hind, J. (eds) 2014 *Solent-Thames Research Framework for the Historic Environment: Resource Assessments and Research Agendas*, Oxford Wessex Monograph No. 6, Oxford
- WA (Wessex Archaeology) 2013 *Land West of Horndean Road, Emsworth, Hampshire: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*, WA Project Ref. T17453.01

APPENDIX A: COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY SPECIALISTS***Ceramics***

Neolithic/Bronze Age	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Emily Edwards (freelance) Dr Elaine Morris BA PhD FSA MCIFA (University of Southampton)
Iron Age/Roman (Samian) (Amphorae stamps)	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIFA (freelance) Gwladys Montell MA PhD (freelance) Dr David Williams PhD FSA (freelance)
Anglo-Saxon	Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance) Dr Jane Timby BA PhD FSA MCIFA (freelance)
Medieval/post-medieval	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIFA (freelance) Stephanie Ratkai BA (freelance) Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance) John Allan BA MPhil FSA (freelance)
South West	Henrietta Quinnell BA FSA MCIFA (University of Exeter)
Clay tobacco pipe	Reg Jackson MLitt MCIFA (freelance) Marek Lewcun (freelance)
Ceramic Building Material	Ed McSloy MCIFA (CA) Dr Peter Warry PhD (freelance)

Other Finds

Small Finds	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA)
Metal Artefacts	Katie Marsden BSc (CA) Dr Jörn Schuster MA DPhil FSA MCIFA (freelance) Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance)
Lithics (Palaeolithic)	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIFA (CA) Dr Francis Wenban-Smith BA MA PhD (University of Southampton)
Worked Stone	Dr Ruth Shaffrey BA PhD MCIFA (freelance) Dr Kevin Hayward FSA BSc MSc PhD PCIFA (freelance)
Inscriptions	Dr Roger Tomlin MA DPhil, FSA (Oxford)
Glass	Ed McSloy MCIFA (CA) Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance) Dr David Dungworth BA PhD (freelance; English Heritage)
Coins	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Dr Peter Guest BA PhD FSA (Cardiff University) Dr Richard Reece BSc PhD FSA (freelance)
Leather	Quita Mould MA FSA (freelance)
Textiles	Penelope Walton Rogers FSA Dip Acc. (freelance)
Iron slag/metal technology	Dr Tim Young MA PhD (Cardiff University) Dr David Starley BSc PhD
Worked wood	Michael Bamforth BSc MCIFA (freelance)

Biological Remains

Animal bone	Dr Philip Armitage MSc PhD MCIFA (freelance) Dr Matilda Holmes BSc MSc ACIFA (freelance)
Human Bone	Sharon Clough BA MSc MCIFA (CA)
Environmental sampling	Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA) Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA)
Pollen	Dr Michael Grant BSc MSc PhD (University of Southampton) Dr Rob Batchelor BSc MSc PhD MCIFA (QUEST, University of Reading)
Diatoms	Dr Tom Hill BSc PhD CPLHE (Natural History Museum) Dr Nigel Cameron BSc MSc PhD (University College London)
Charred Plant Remains	Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA)
Wood/Charcoal	Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA(CA) Dana Challinor MA (freelance)
Insects	Enid Allison BSc D.Phil (Canterbury Archaeological Trust) Dr David Smith MA PhD (University of Birmingham)
Mollusca	Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA) Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA)
Ostracods and Foraminifera	Dr John Whittaker BSc PhD (freelance)
Fish bones	Dr Philip Armitage MSc PhD MCIFA (freelance)

Geoarchaeology

Soil micromorphology	Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA) Dr Richard Macphail BSc MSc PhD (University College London)
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Scientific Dating

Dendrochronology	Robert Howard BA (NTRDL Nottingham)
Radiocarbon dating	SUERC (East Kilbride, Scotland) Beta Analytic (Florida, USA)
Archaeomagnetic dating	Dr Cathy Batt BSc PhD (University of Bradford)
TL/OSL Dating	Dr Phil Toms BSc PhD (University of Gloucestershire)

Conservation

Karen Barker BSc (freelance) Pieta Greaves BSc MSc ACR (Drakon Heritage and Conservation)
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APPENDIX B: ARCHAEOLOGICAL STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

- AAF 2007 *Archaeological Archives. A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*. Archaeological Archives Forum
- AAI&S 1988 *The Illustration of Lithic Artifacts: A guide to drawing stone tools for specialist reports*. Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors Paper 9
- AAI&S 1994 *The Illustration of Wooden Artifacts: An Introduction and Guide to the Depiction of Wooden Objects*. Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors Paper 11
- AAI&S 1997. *Aspects of Illustration: Prehistoric pottery*. Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors Paper 13
- AAI&S nd *Introduction to Drawing Archaeological Pottery*. Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors, Graphic Archaeology Occasional Papers 1
- ACBMG 2004 *Draft Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material*. (third edition) Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
- AEA 1995 *Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluations. Recommendations concerning the environmental archaeology component of archaeological evaluations in England*. Working Papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology No. 2
- BABAO and IFA, 2004 *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*. British Association for Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology and Institute of Field Archaeologists. Institute of Field Archaeologists Technical Paper 7 (Reading)
- Barber, B., Carver, J., Hinton, P. and Nixon, T. 2008 *Archaeology and development. A good practice guide to managing risk and maximising benefit*. Construction Industry Research and Information Association Report C672
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- Bewley, R., Donoghue, D., Gaffney, V., Van Leusen, M., Wise, M., 1998 *Archiving Aerial Photography and Remote Sensing Data: A guide to good practice*. Archaeology Data Service
- Blake, H. and P. Davey (eds) 1983 *Guidelines for the processing and publication of Medieval pottery from excavations, report by a working party of the Medieval Pottery Research Group and the Department of the Environment*. Directorate of Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings Occasional Paper 5, 23-34, DoE, London
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- Brown, A. and Perrin, K. 2000 *A Model for the Description of Archaeological Archives*. English Heritage Centre for Archaeology/ Institute of Field Archaeologists (Reading)
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- Buikstra, J.E. and Ubelaker D.H. (eds) 1994 *Standards for Data Collection from Human Skeletal Remains*. (Fayetteville, Arkansas)
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- CIfA, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)
- CIfA, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)
- CIfA, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)
- CIfA, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)
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- Legend**
- site boundary
 - proposed evaluation trench



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PROJECT TITLE
Horndean, Ermsworth, Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan

DRAWN BY	LD	PROJECT NO	770547	FIGURE NO.
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