



**WRITTEN SCHEME OF
INVESTIGATION
FOR AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

**ACCESS ROAD
DUNSBURY HILL FARM
WATERLOOVILLE
HAMPSHIRE**

Planning • Heritage

Specialist & Independent Advisors to the Property Industry

May 2014

**Planning Authority:
Havant Borough Council**

**Site located at:
NGR SU 70200 09005
to SU 69720 08795**

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Final**

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 It is proposed to redevelop the site for the Access Road, Dunsbury Hill Farm, Waterlooville, Hampshire. The archaeological investigation is being undertaken in line with a draft condition associated with planning reference APP/12/00338 (Figs 1 - 2) which states:

ARCHAEOLOGY - INVESTIGATION & MANAGEMENT.

NO DEVELOPMENT HEREBY PERMITTED SHALL COMMENCE 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 FIRST SUBMITTED BY THE APPLICANT AND APPROVED IN WRITING BY THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY. THE DEVELOPMENT SHALL ONLY BE CARRIED OUT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROVED PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK AND SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION.

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 CORE STRATEGY 2011 WHICH FORMS PART OF THE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK, AND NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK, MARCH 2012.

- 1.2 The geological, topographical, archaeological and historical background to the site is summarised in Sections 2 and 3 below.
- 1.3 The proposed development will affect any archaeological remains which might be present. For this reason, and because of the site's perceived archaeological potential, a programme of archaeological evaluation has been deemed appropriate in this particular instance.
- 1.4 This document therefore forms the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) required for the evaluation stage of the attached planning condition. It has been prepared in accordance with all relevant guidelines, including those set down by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) and Hampshire County Council (HCC), to which the evaluation exercise will adhere (see Sources Consulted).
- 1.5 Dependant upon the results of the evaluation trenching, further detailed archaeological and recording work may be required more, such as to progress the discharge of the condition, for which a supplementary WSI will be prepared.
- 1.6 An Archaeological Assessment for the site was produced by AOC Archaeology Group (2002) which indicated that the archaeological potential of the site is primarily

associated with isolated prehistoric finds, features associated with a Medieval deer park and Post-Medieval field boundaries.

- 1.7 To assist in informing the evaluation trenching plan a geophysical survey of the proposed access road was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology (2014). The full extent of the access could not be surveyed, although a range of discrete anomalies of possible archaeological origin were identified in the northern area of the access road, which may represent pit features.

2.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 2.1 The western part of the access road is located on a solid geology of London Clay, with the eastern area overlying Bognor Sand Formation. Superficial Head deposits are present along the majority of the route (British Geological Survey 2014).
- 2.2 No geotechnical information is currently available for the study.
- 2.3 The course of the road is on undulating ground which varies between c25m AOD in the west to c27m AOD in the east.

3.0 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric

- 3.1 Over the past five years developer led archaeological investigations in the general vicinity of the Havant has substantially increased the volume of information available relating to prehistoric activity occurring in the area. In 2008 Wessex Archaeological undertook open area excavations near Waterlooville, approximately 2.5km west of the site. The earliest activity identified during the excavation was associated with two focused spreads of Early Mesolithic flint working debris. The next phase of activity was related to a Late Bronze Age ditched trackway and enclosed urned cremation burial. Following a brief cessation, human activity resumed within this area during the Middle to Late Iron Age with the presence of a banjo enclosure, field system and ditched metal working area identified (WA 2009).
- 3.2 Recent excavations by Archaeology Southeast at Havant Road, Horndean, located approximately 4km to the north of the site, recorded a series of rectilinear and curvilinear enclosures dating to the Iron Age, associated with which was evidence for occupation, farming and grain storage (ASE forthcoming).
- 3.3 In closer proximity to the site only a limited number of isolated prehistoric artefacts and features have been recorded. A small scatter of possible Mesolithic or Neolithic flints were found close to the top of Dunsbury Hill approximately 500m north east of the study site (Hampshire Heritage Environment Record Ref: 57573). Scatters of burnt flint have been found near Hubert Road to the southwest of the site, while a

heath and several prehistoric flint tools were found at Leigh Park to the east (AOC 2002).

Roman

- 3.4 The excavation to the west of Waterlooville identified a significant increase in activity during the Early to Middle Roman period characterised by a series of enclosures. Settlement had been extended and modified over time and was set within an interconnected and evolving landscape of fields and tracks. A range of roundhouse, pit, well and kiln features were recorded (WA 2009).
- 3.5 Further Roman features were identified during the course the Horndean excavations, including industrial processing involving fire-cracked flint, several large pits, a well, and possible post-fast structures (ASE forthcoming).
- 3.6 Havant, approximately 1km to the southeast of the site is thought to have its origins in the Roman period, with the settlement focused around the crossing of two trackways close to Homewell Spring (Cousins and Rogers 1993). Several Roman finds have been recovered from Havant, including the remains of a Roman Villa identified c1.5km to the southeast of the site, from which a range of high status finds have been recovered. Other Roman remains are known from Bedhampton and Warblinton, as well as remains under St. Faiths Church in Havant (AOC 2002).

Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

- 3.7 The Saxon charter of 935 refers to Dunsbury Hill, or its local stream, as 'dundeburnam' which implies the presence of a possible fortified settlement or barrow (Hampshire Heritage Environment Record Ref: 64687).
- 3.8 The first written record of Havant occurred when it was known as Haman Funta which translates as the place of the covered spring or Hama's Spring (Reger 1975). In 935AD it was recorded as Hamafunta (Cousins and Rogers 1993). Little is known of the Saxon presence in Havant although charters dating to the 10th century reveal that Havant had approximately 17 hides of land which belonged to the old monastery at Winchester (Reger 1975). Equally little is known about the nearby Saxon settlements at Bedhampton is though to be Saxon in origin. It is known that there were Danish attacks on Bedhampton in the 9th century.

- 3.9 Havant was recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 with the description of the village listing 14 villagers, 6 ploughs, 2 mills and 3 salterns (VCH 1973).
- 3.10 The natural resources around Havant sustained important industries such as tanning, parchment making and cloth manufacture during the Medieval period. In 1200 Havant was issued a charter to hold a weekly market, and by the 14th century was widely known for its cloth industry (Reger 1975).
- 3.11 Several entries on the HER relate to the Medieval period which primarily relate to the The Warren area to the east of the site. Warren Park is the site of a Medieval hunting lodge connected to the deer park of Bedhampton. This area also contains a substantial causeway, which may be connected multiple fish ponds.

Post-Medieval and Modern

- 3.12 In the mid 17th century much of the area of Bedhampton Park was enclosed, with extensive areas of pasture converted into arable land (Reger 1975). The Bedhampton 1845 Tithe map depicts the area of the site divided into multiple field plots. The late 19th century and 20th century Ordnance Survey map sequence indicate only minor changes occur to the layout of the site.

Undated

- 3.13 Ariel photographic analysis has identified a substantial cropmark, representing a large ditched enclosure, located c550m to the north of the access road (Hampshire Heritage Environment Record Ref: 64922). The enclosure has been associated with documentary evidence suggesting the presence of a fortified Saxon settlement in the vicinity of Dunsbury Hill (see para 3.7).

4.0 Evaluation Trenching

- 4.1 A trial trench plan has been prepared following discussions with the Hampshire County Council Archaeological Officer, consisting of 21 evaluation trenches measuring 30m x 1.8m (Fig 2). Trenches 10, 11, 13, 14, 15 and 16, have been specifically targeted based on the results of the geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2014). The evaluation trenching provides a 4% sample of the proposed area of impact.

- 4.2 A contingency of an additional 120m of trenching has been allowed for in order to determine the extent of any significant archaeological features encountered. This contingency trenching will only be activated following discussions with CgMs Consulting and the Hampshire County Council Archaeological Officer

- 4.3 The fieldwork is envisaged to take up to 10 working days to complete, after which a report will be prepared.

- 4.4 The locations of the trenches may be fined tuned but will not be altered significantly without prior consultation with CgMs Consulting and Hampshire County Council.

5.0 OBJECTIVES AND RATIONALE OF THE FIELD EVALUATION

- 5.1 To establish whether any archaeological evidence survives on the site.
- 5.2 The evaluation should aim to determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, form, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains, irrespective of period, liable to be threatened by the proposed redevelopment.
- 5.3 The evaluation should also seek to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits and any surviving structures of archaeological significance.
- 5.4 Within these parameters, the evaluation of this site presents an opportunity to address the following objectives:
- 1) To establish the presence or otherwise of prehistoric activity at the site. How do this activity relate to recent prehistoric discoveries in the area?
 - 2) To establish the presence or otherwise of Roman activity on the site.
 - 3) To establish the presence or otherwise of Anglo-Saxon activity at the site. How does this evidence relate to the Anglo-Saxon documentary evidence for a possible fortified settlement or barrow?
 - 4) To establish the presence or otherwise of any Medieval or Post-Medieval activity on site. Can these features assist in identify the evolution of land-use within the local landscape during these periods?
 - 5) To establish the environmental context of prehistoric, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, Medieval, Post Medieval and Modern activity.
 - 6) Evaluate the likely impact of past land use and development.
 - 7) Provide sufficient information to, if appropriate construct an archaeological mitigation strategy.

6.0 FIELD EVALUATION – DETAILED SPECIFICATION

- 6.1 The overall objectives of this field evaluation are set out in Section 5. This section details the on site methodologies, report format and other related details.
- 6.2 21 trial trenches will be excavated to evaluate the site as set out in Figure 2.
- 6.3 A contingency of an additional 120m of trenching has been allowed for in order to determine the extent of any significant archaeological features encountered.
- 6.4 All features encountered will be located and assessed. The results of this preliminary survey will provide the basis for considering any further mitigation measures.

Evaluation Techniques

- 1) The trenches should be opened by mechanical excavator, with removal of all undifferentiated topsoil or made ground down to the first significant horizon. The machine should remove a level spit of no more than 0.25m depth moving along the length of the trench. Successive spits may be similarly removed until the first significant archaeological horizon is reached. That level should be cleaned in plan using a wide blade, ditching bucket or similar, with no teeth. If the machine has to re-enter the trench care should be taken to ensure that it does not damage underlying remains, particularly in soft conditions. *The machine must not be used to cut arbitrary trial trenches down to natural deposits, without regard to the archaeological stratification and leaving a section record only.* All machine work must be under archaeological supervision and should cease immediately if significant evidence is revealed.
- 2) Where appropriate, and without disturbing known archaeological features, small machine excavated sondage cuts should be used to test the character of the natural deposits at the base of the trench in different locations on site.
- 3) The machine used should be powerful enough for a clean job of work and able to mound spoil neatly, a safe distance from trench edges. Mini garden excavators or bulldozers are not suitable.
- 4) Initially examination of all archaeological deposits should be by hand with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and section. The objective is to

define remains rather than totally remove them. Full excavation should be confined to the least significant remains (e.g. dumped layers) which may allow underlying stratigraphy and features to be exposed and recorded. Within significant levels partial excavation, half-sectioning, the recovery of dating evidence, sampling and the cleaning and recording of structures is preferable to full excavation. Depending on the stratigraphy revealed sieving of fills (at the appropriate mesh level) should be undertaken to recover small flint flakes/metalwork (i.e. a control sample of artefacts). The trenches must characterise the full archaeological sequence down to undisturbed deposits.

- 5) Archaeological excavation may require work by pick and shovel or occasionally further use of the machine. *Such techniques are only appropriate for the removal of homogeneous or low-grade deposits which may give a 'window' into underlying levels. They must not be used on complex stratigraphy and the deposits to be removed must have been properly recorded first.* Casual "mattock testing" of features of uncertain archaeological value must not be undertaken without the prior approval of the Local Planning Authority. The depth and nature of all colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.
- 6) Particular care should be taken not to damage any areas containing significant remains which might merit preservation in situ. Such evidence would normally include deep or complex stratification settlement evidence and structures. The Local Planning Authority and Hampshire Archaeological Officer must be informed immediately if remains likely to be of national significance are encountered. Such areas should be protected and not left open to the weather, or other forms of deterioration whilst investigation will not be at the expense of any structures, features or finds which might reasonably be considered to merit preservation, it is important that a sufficient sample is studied.
- 7) Any human remains must also be left *in situ*, covered and protected. If removal is essential it can only take place under appropriate Ministry of Justice and environmental health regulations. Such removal must be in compliance with the Disused Burial Grounds Amendment Act 1981. Prior written notice is also to be given to the Local Planning Authority.
- 8) Metal detector searches should take place at all stages of the evaluation.

- 9) Topsoil and made ground are to be kept separate during the evaluation to allow sequential backfilling using these arising only. Backfilled material will be flattened using the excavation bucket. Care will be taken in backfilling where any larger slots have been excavated.

Access and Safety

- 10) Reasonable access to the site is to be arranged for representatives of the Local Planning Authority and Hampshire Archaeological Officer who may wish to make site inspections to ensure that the archaeological investigations are progressing satisfactorily.
- 11) *All relevant health and safety regulations must be followed.* A general health and safety policy must be provided by the Archaeological Contractor and a detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this site prepared. In particular the machine should be kept away from unsupported trench edges and public access routes should be supervised and controlled. Barriers, hoardings and warning notices should be installed as appropriate. Safety helmets are to be used by all personnel as necessary. Appropriate toilet and washing facilities for site staff will be provided by the Archaeological Contractor.
- 12) All trenches will be scanned both visually and by CAT detector prior to excavation to identify any services within the immediate vicinity of the trench.
- 13) *No personnel are to work in deep unsupported excavations.* Trenches deeper than 1.2m will have to be stepped or battered back.
- 14) Where there is reason to believe from previous uses that the ground may be contaminated, the Archaeological Contractor must include arrangements for pollution sampling and testing *before* any site work takes place. A search for public utility or other services will also be undertaken by the Archaeological Contractor prior to commencement.
- 15) *The archaeological organisation must be satisfied that the applicant or developer has provided all information reasonably obtainable on contamination and the location of live services before any site work takes place.*

- 16) All archaeological trenches should be backfilled upon completion, for safety reasons, unless CgMs has given written instructions to the contrary.

Recording Systems

- 17) The recording system must be fully compatible with that most widely used elsewhere in Hampshire. Context sheets should include all relevant stratigraphic relationships and for complex stratigraphy a separate matrix diagram should be employed. This matrix should be fully checked during the course of the evaluation. If there is any doubt over recording techniques the guidance of the Hampshire Archaeological Officer will be sought.
- 18) It will be the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to obtain a site code from the appropriate source, which will subsequently used as the site identifier on all documents.
- 19) The site archive will be so organised as to be compatible with other archaeological archives produced in the County. Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto prepared pro-forma recording sheets. Sample recording sheets, sample registers, finds recording sheets, access catalogues, and photo record cards will also be used. This requirement for archival compatibility extends to the use of computerised database.
- 20) The evaluation sample strategy adopted should be sufficient to meet the aims of the evaluation. The following suggested sampling strategy should be used as a guide when investigating features of interest:
- 50% of each intrusive feature (pits, postholes).
 - 25% of each linear feature, including all terminals and intersections.
 - 50% of earth-cut structural features (beamslots, ring ditches).
 - Surviving structural elements (walls, collapse/debris fields) and domestic/industrial features (hearths, ovens), will be exposed, cleaned and left in-situ.
- 21) Site location plan required; general plan (e.g. OS 1:1250) showing investigation area and development site in relation to surrounding locality and street pattern.

- 22) This will be supplemented by trench plans at 1:500 (or 1:200), which will show the location of the areas investigated in relationship to the investigation area, OS grid and site grid (if any). The locations of the OS bench marks used and site TBMs will also be identified. All trenches will be located using a total station or appropriate GPS equipment.
- 23) Archaeological plans; some record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological deposits must be made. All significant deposits that significantly affect the interpretation of the site and relate to the evaluation objectives should be formally planned in relation to the trench and OS grid and be at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. Single context planning is required on deeply stratified sites.
- 24) Sections containing significant deposits, including half sections, should be drawn as appropriate. Upon completion of the trench at least one long section is to be drawn, including a profile of the top of natural deposits. In addition to the excavation of man made deposits some assessment of "naturally deposited" levels will be necessary, especially when these are organically preserved and laid down within archaeological timescales.
- 25) All archaeological plans and sections should be on drawing film at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 and should include context numbers and OD spot heights for all principal strata and features.
- 26) An adequate photographic record of any significant archaeological remains is required, in both plan and section, illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. This will consist of black and white prints and colour transparencies (on 35mm film) supported by standard digital photography. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted. The transparencies will be mounted in suitable frames. Where appropriate a photogrammetric record will be made of complex structures, features and horizons liable to be damaged in the course of the evaluation.
- 27) A Harris Matrix stratification diagram will be compiled and fully checked during the course of the excavations.

Finds and Samples

- 28) A high priority should be given to dating any remains and so all artefacts and finds are to be retained. Consideration should also be given to the recovery of specialist samples for scientific analysis, particularly samples for absolute dating, structural materials and cultural/environmental evidence. Different sampling strategies may be employed according to established research targets and the perceived importance of the strata under investigation. Minimum levels of data acquisition should be defined according to the "information recovery levels" summarised by Carver (1987). The default data acquisition level for all pre-modern assemblages is level D. Close attention will be given to sampling for date, structure and environment.
- 29) The strategy for sampling archaeological and environmental deposits and structures (which can include soils timbers, animal bone and human burials) will be developed in consultation with the Hampshire Archaeological Officer and the English Heritage Scientific Advisor. Their will be sought at the project planning stage and a visit arranged to determine the importance and sampling requirements for all deposits exposed during the investigation. Consideration will be given to bulk samples of material for C14 dating, as appropriate, and samples of any other inclusions such as wood should also be taken.
- 30) A high priority will be given to the sampling of river and other anaerobic deposits (such as peat) where organic materials may be preserved.
- 31) Organic samples will be subject to appropriate specialist analysis. There may be a requirement to submit timbers to dendrochronological analysis and to process some samples to provide C14 dating. Other forms of specialist analysis may also be appropriate.
- 32) The finds retrieval policies of the English Heritage archaeological guidance papers will be adopted. All identified finds and artefacts will be retained, although certain classes of building material can sometimes be discarded after recording if an appropriate sample is retained. No finds will, however, be discarded without the prior approval of Hampshire Archaeological Officer.
- 33) All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner and to the standards of the UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines. They will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in the UK Institute for Conservation "Conservation Guideline No 2". Appropriate

guidelines set out in the Museums and Galleries Commissions "Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections (1991)" will also be followed.

- 34) Any finds covered by the provisions of the Treasure Act (1996, amended 2003) and Treasure (Designation) Order 2002, including gold and silver, will be moved to a safe place and reported to the coroner's office according to the procedures determined by the Act. They will also be reported to the local finds liaison officer from the Portable Antiquities Scheme. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the artefacts from theft or damage.
- 35) The pottery specialist employed by the archaeological contractor will be familiar with local wares with a record of publications in the region.

Reports and Archives

Evaluation Report

- 36) Within two weeks of completion of the work the archaeological contractor will produce a report, copies of which are to be provided to CgMs Consultancy for circulation to the Developer, Havant Borough Council and the Hampshire Archaeological Officer.

The report is to include, as a minimum, the following:

- a. a site location plan at an appropriate scale; a copy of the trench location plan at 1:1250 together with a plan of the main archaeological features at 1:100 and more detailed plans and relevant section drawings as appropriate. Particular note should be made of any variations in the depth of overburden covering any archaeological deposits revealed;
- b. a descriptive summary and interpretation of the archaeology of the site;
- c. a table showing, per trench, the features, classes and numbers of artefacts located and their interpretation;
- d. a consideration of the objectives and methodology used, including a confidence rating;

- e. A summary report to be included in the Hampshire annual archaeological round up.

The archaeological contractor is to allow the site records to be inspected and examined at any reasonable time, during or after the evaluation, by the Developer, the Hampshire Archaeological Officer or any designated representative of Havant Borough Council.

Archives and Published Reports

- 37) The integrity of the site archive should be maintained. The archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles set out in the Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage 1991), particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1, together with subsequent MoRPHE guidance (see Sources Consulted).
- 38) The minimum acceptable standard for the archival report is defined in the "Management of Archaeological Projects" 5.4 and Appendix 3. It will include all materials recovered (or the comprehensive record of such materials) and all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent. It will also contain a site matrix, a site summary and brief written observations on the artefactual and environmental data.
- 39) United Kingdom Institute for Conservation guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage (1990) will be followed. Arrangements for the curation of the site archive will be agreed in writing with the recipient Museum and details of such arrangements will be made by the archaeological contractor.
- 40) The site archive is to be deposited with the appropriate local museum within 3 months of the completion of work. It will then become publicly accessible. The museum should be contact in advance to arrange deposition of the archive.
- 41) In addition, at the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators Forms. All appropriate

parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the Hampshire HER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive). The OASIS process will be completed by the appointed archaeological fieldwork contractor.

Archaeological Contractor

- 42) The field team deployed by the Archaeological Contractor will include only full time professional archaeological staff. All staff should be experienced on similar sites.
- 43) The composition of the project team must be detailed and agreed with the Hampshire Archaeological Officer (this is to include any subcontractors).
- 44) A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by the Hampshire Archaeological Officer.

Notification of Start Date

- 45) The Hampshire Archaeological Officer will be notified in advance of the commencement of fieldwork, and will be kept informed of progress on site with a view to arranging site monitoring meetings as appropriate.

SOURCES CONSULTED

National Guidance:

Department of Communities and Local Government *National Planning Policy Framework* 2012

Department of Communities and Local Government/Department of Culture Media and Sport/English Heritage *PPS5 Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide* 2010

English Heritage *Comparison of PPS5 Policies with Historic Environment-Related Policies in the NPPF – Part 1* 5 April 2012 unpublished document

English Heritage *Comparison of PPS5 Policies with Historic Environment-Related Policies in the NPPF – Part 2* 5 April 2012 unpublished document

Institute for Archaeologists Guidelines:

http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/code_conduct.pdf

http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/ifa_code_practice.pdf

Regional Guidelines:

Thames and Solent Research Framework

English Heritage Guidelines:

MAP2 Management of Archaeological Projects (Second Edition) 1991

MoRPHE Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide 2009

MoRPHE Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation January 2008

Guidelines for archiving:

Archaeological Archives Forum (Duncan H. Brown), *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, completion, transfer and collection* 2007

Museum and Galleries Commission *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* 1992

Society of Museum Archaeologists *Selection and Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections* draft 1992

Society of Museum Archaeologists *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive. The Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums: Guidelines for Use in England, Northern Ireland Scotland and Wales* 1995.

Site Specific

AOC Archaeology *Dunsbury Hill Farm near Havant, Hampshire An Archaeological Assessment* 2002

Archaeology Southeast *Land West of 34 Havant Road, Horndean, Hampshire* forthcoming

Cousins, R. & Rodgers, P. *Bygone Havant* 1993

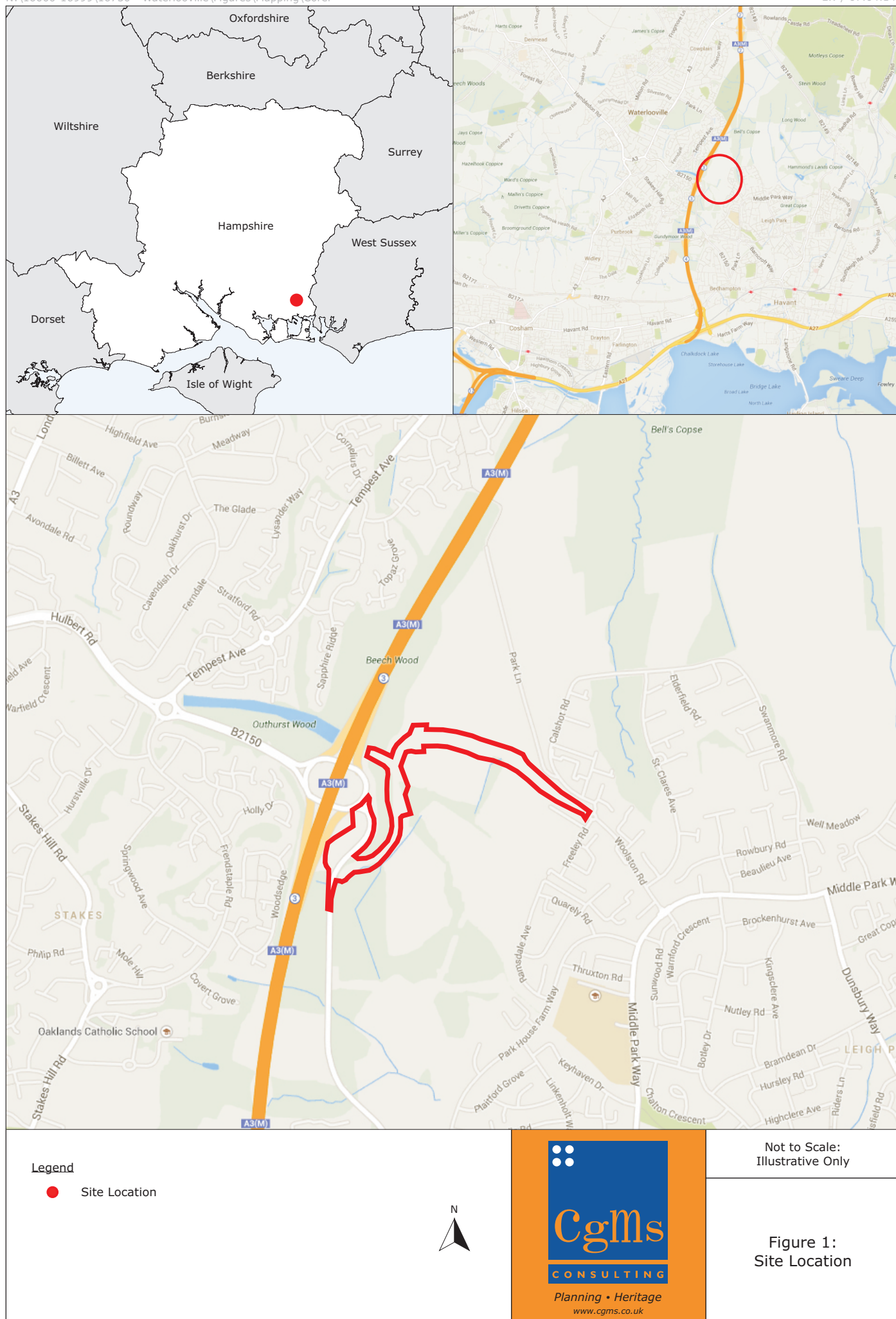
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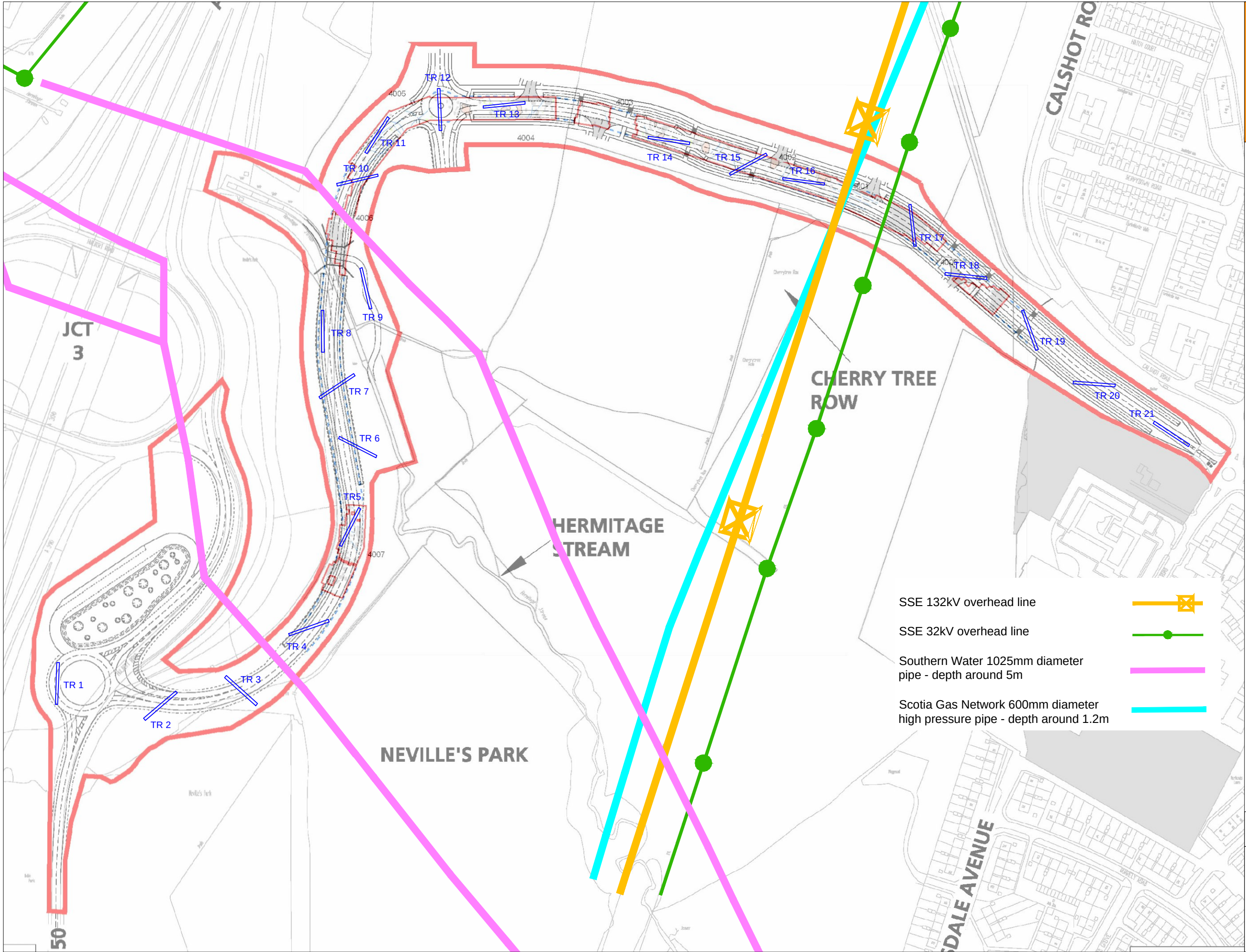
Reager, A. J C. *Havant and Bedhampton Past and Present- The Story of Their Achievements* 1975

Wessex Archaeology *Access Road, Dunsbury Hill Farm, Waterlooville, Hampshire. Geophysical Survey* 2014 unpublished report

Wessex Archaeology *Land to the West of Waterlooville, Hampshire: Phase 1 Post-Excavation Assessment Report* 2009 unpublished report

Victoria County History of Hampshire Vol 1 1973





- Site Boundary
- Proposed Trench Location (30m x 1.8m)

- SSE 132kV overhead line
- SSE 32kV overhead line
- Southern Water 1025mm diameter pipe - depth around 5m
- Scotia Gas Network 600mm diameter high pressure pipe - depth around 1.2m

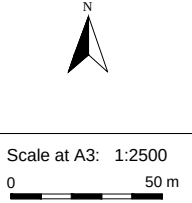


Figure 2:
Trench Location

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