

Oakcroft Lane Stubbington Hampshire

*Written Scheme of Investigation for
an Archaeological Evaluation*



for:
Persimmon Homes (South Coast)

CA Project: AN0223

September 2020



Oakcroft Lane Stubbington Hampshire

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: AN0223

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Figure 1: Site Location and Trench Plan

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. This document is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) by Cotswold Archaeology (CA) for an archaeological evaluation of land at Oakcroft Lane, Stubbington, Hampshire centred on National Grid Reference 455396 104467 (see Figure 1). This WSI has been prepared for Persimmon Homes (South Coast).
- 1.2. The evaluation results will inform a planning application for residential development Residential Development Land east of Crofton Cemetery and west of Peak Lane,, which has been made to Fareham Borough Council (planning ref: P/20/0522/FP).
- 1.3. This WSI will be submitted to David Hopkins, County Archaeologist at Hampshire County Council the archaeological advisor to FBC for review.
- 1.4. This WSI has been guided in its composition by *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014; updated June 2020), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015).

The site

- 1.5. The residential development is within the land south of Oakcroft Lane with a public open space within the land to the north. The site is bordered by modern residential development on the east and south side, with Crofton cemetery to the west with Oakcroft Lane demarcating the northern boundary. The Site is located at c. 10m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.6. The underlying geology of the majority of the Site comprises bedrock of Wittering Formation (mix of sand, silt and clay). The north-eastern extent of the Site comprises Whitecliff Sand Member. There are also patches of superficial River Terrace deposits (mix of sand, silt and clay) across the Site (British Geological Survey 2020).
- 1.7. The soilscape within the Site is mapped as loamy soils with a naturally high groundwater. Draining into local groundwater, these soils are suitable for arable and root cropping (Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute 2018).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric and Romano-British

- 2.1. Although there are no prehistoric or Roman sites or findspots within the Site, there is evidence for human activity dating from the prehistoric period onwards in the wider landscape. The river terrace gravel deposits, recorded throughout the Fareham area (Wessex Archaeology 2012), were favourable for early prehistoric activity and a number of worked flints have been recorded in the wider environs of the Site as stray finds.
- 2.2. The closest recorded worked flint is a Bronze Age hammer, recorded c. 830m north-west of the Site. Additional stray finds recovered from the wider surroundings of the Site include Bronze Age metalwork, spearheads and palstaves, recorded in the Titchfield area, c. 1.3km north-west of the Site (Hopkins 2004a). Another Bronze Age axehead is recorded c. 1.6km south-west of the Site. These finds are centred along the River Meon, which corresponds with the river terrace deposits. As stated, there are similar river terrace deposits recorded within the Site which are also associated with the River Meon tributaries.
- 2.3. Evidence of late prehistoric settlement is recorded in the wider environs of the Site. This evidence includes Late Bronze Age and Iron Age enclosures in Hook, c. 4km to the west of the Site (Wessex Archaeology 2012) and an Iron Age settlement to the east of Fareham, c. 4.6km north-east of the Site (Hopkins 2004b).
- 2.4. Although there is no evidence of Roman activity in the Site or the study area, there is evidence for Roman activity in Fareham. The Iron Age settlement identified north-east of the Site also contained Roman features (Hopkins 2004b) and a ditch containing building material was excavated during construction works in High Street, c. 3.1km to the north-east of the Site (Hopkins 2004b).

Early medieval and medieval

- 2.5. Historically the Site was situated within Titchfield Parish. In the early medieval period, Titchfield was a large royal manor, and although it is first mentioned in the late 10th century it is likely that the church was founded in the 7th or 8th century AD (Hopkins 2004b). The origins of Stubbington is unclear, however, the place-name indicates that it may have initially been a farm set within a clearing (Hampshire County Council nd.). It is recorded in the 1086 Domesday Book as Stubitone which

is a variation on the Old English phrase meaning ‘farm at the stubbing’ or cleared land characterised by stumps (Coates 1989). Titchfield is recorded as the centre of a hundred in the Domesday Survey (1086) (Wessex Archaeology 2012). The survey records two manors in the vicinity of the Site: Crofton, recorded as Croftone and Stubbington (Stubitone). Crofton manor (c. 710m west of the Site), no longer extant, was a settlement of a medium size and was held at the time of Survey by Count Alan of Brittany, who replaced the pre-Conquest (1066) owner, Wulfard. Associated with Crofton Manor is the Grade II* Old Crofton Church just to the west of the Site.

2.6. There is currently no evidence to indicate substantial settlement activity east of the church (i.e. extending into the Site), with the church most probably located in a reasonably central location in order to serve the surrounding farmsteads. However, the potential for the presence of associated activity within the surroundings of the church, which could extend into the Site, cannot be entirely ruled out.

2.7. Stubbington was a small village, c. 825m south of the Site, comprising only nine households and formed part of Earl Godwin’s estate before the Conquest and is recorded to have been held by Hugh of Port in 1086. Stubbington is recorded as a separate settlement from the 1086 Domesday book until 1428, when it is noted as being under the lordship of the Abbey of Titchfield. It is assumed that from 1428 onwards it was incorporated within Titchfield. Additionally, there is documentary evidence for two farmsteads dating from the medieval period within the study area:

- Hollam Hill Farm c. 950m north-west and first recorded in 1246;
- Newlands Farm, c. 560m east of the Site and first recorded in 1315.

2.8. There are no known medieval archaeological remains recorded within the Site. The Site appears to have been located on the periphery of known settlements during the medieval period and is likely to have comprised agricultural land throughout this period. Additional evidence of medieval agricultural activity within the environs of the Site comprises a mill recorded c. 830m west of the Site.

Post-medieval and modern

2.9. The available data indicates that activity within the environs of the Site during the post-medieval period was concentrated at Fareham and Titchfield. Fareham is

recorded as acting as a centre for brick making, in the post-medieval period, with several large brick-works and pottery works established around the town (Hopkins 2004b). Extraction pits and associated features indicating such activity have been identified through aerial photography surveys, with the closest pits recorded c. 350m west of the Site. The aerial photography survey also recorded a series of former field boundaries within the environs of the Site which have been dated to the post-medieval period and indicate the continued focus of agricultural practice within the area (Wessex Archaeology 2011).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. The general objective of the evaluation is to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date and state of preservation. This information will enable Fareham Borough Council to identify and assess the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets within the site, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage asset conservation and the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019). A further objective of the project is to compile a stable, ordered, accessible project archive (see Section 7).
- 3.2. If significant archaeological remains are identified, reference will be made to the appropriate research framework, with reference, i.e. Solent-Thames Archaeological Research Framework (Chapters published 2006-2009) [further details of the regional research frameworks available can be found at http://www.algao.org.uk/england/research_frameworks], so that the remains can, if possible, be placed within their local and regional context.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. The evaluation will comprise the excavation of 58 trenches (locations shown on the attached plan):
- 58no 30m x 1.8m trenches;
- 4.2. The trenches have been located to provide a representative sample of the the site.

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- 4.3. Trenches 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 of the trenches may be adjusted on site to account for services or other constraints, with the approval of David Hopkins.
- 4.4. Overburden will be stripped from the trenches 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). Topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately adjacent to each trench.
- 4.5. Following machining, any archaeological features present will be investigated, 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. Hand-drawn sections of excavated archaeological features will be prepared (scale 1:10 or 1:20, as appropriate). Features/deposits will be recorded in plan using Leica GPS or Total Station (as appropriate), in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual*. Photographs (digital colour) will be taken as appropriate.
- 4.6. Sample excavation of archaeological deposits will be sufficient to achieve the aims and objectives identified in Section 3 (above). At the evaluation stage, there is no requirement to sample all archaeological features encountered. Excavation (where undertaken) will not compromise the integrity of the archaeological record and will be carried out 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 at a later date.
- 4.7. Upon completion of the evaluation, all trenches will be backfilled by a mechanical excavator.

Artefacts

- 4.8. 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

- 4.9. 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*.
- 4.10. 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 David Hopkins, but will follow the general selection parameters set out in the following paragraphs.
- 4.11. Secure, phased deposits, especially those related to settlement activity and/or structures, will be considered for sampling for the recovery of charred plant remains, charcoal and mineralised remains. Any cremation-related deposits (where excavated; see *Human remains*, below) will be sampled appropriately for the recovery of cremated human bone and charred remains. If any evidence of *in situ* metal working is found, suitable samples will be taken for the recovery of slag and hammerscale.
- 4.12. Where sealed waterlogged deposits are encountered, samples will be considered for the recovery of waterlogged remains (including insects, molluscs and pollen) and any charred remains. The taking of sequences of samples for the recovery of molluscs and/or waterlogged remains will be considered through any suitable deposits, such as deep enclosure ditches, barrow ditches, palaeochannels, or buried soils. Monolith samples may also be taken from suitable deposits as appropriate to allow soil and sediment description/interpretation, as well as sub-sampling for pollen and other micro/macrofossils such as diatoms, foraminifera and ostracods.

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- 4.13. 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.
- 4.14. 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

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

Human remains

- 4.16. Any human remains (skeletal or cremated) will be treated with due decency and respect at all times.
- 4.17. Small slots will be hand-excavated across any suspected burial features (inhumations or cremated bone deposits) in order to confirm the presence and condition of any human bone. Once confirmed as human, the buried remains will not normally be disturbed through any further investigation at the evaluation stage, and will be left *in situ* where possible.
- 4.18. Where further 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).

5. PROGRAMME

- 5.1. It is anticipated that the project fieldwork will require 8 days. It is anticipated that analysis of the results and subsequent reporting will take up to a further 3-4 weeks.

6. PROJECT STAFF

- 6.1. This project will be under the management of Ray Kennedy, ACIfA, Project Manager, CA. The Project Manager will direct the overall conduct of the evaluation

during the period of fieldwork. Day-to-day responsibility will, however, rest with the Project Leader, who will be on-site throughout the project.

6.2. The field team will consist of a maximum of 6 staff (1 Project Officer, 5 Archaeologists).

6.3. Specialists who may 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 MCIfA (CA)
- **Conservation:** Pieta Greeves BSc MSc ACR (Drakon Heritage and Conservation)
- **Geoarchaeology:** Dr Keith Wilkinson (ARCA)

6.4. 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.

7. POST-EXCAVATION, REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

Reporting

7.1. An illustrated typescript report will be compiled on the evaluation results. This report will include:

- an abstract preceding the main body of the report, containing the essential elements of the results;
- a summary of the project's background;
- a description and illustration of the site location;
- a methodology of the works undertaken;
- integration of, or cross-reference to, appropriate cartographic and documentary evidence and the results of other research undertaken, where relevant to the interpretation of the evaluation results;

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

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

Academic and public dissemination

- 7.3. It is anticipated that a short note on the evaluation results will be produced for inclusion within an appropriate local archaeological journal, Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society.
- 7.4. 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.
- 7.5. 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

- 7.6. All artefacts and environmental samples will be processed, assessed, conserved and packaged in accordance with CA technical manuals and the Hampshire Cultural Trust guidelines.
- 7.7. An ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive will be prepared in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2014; updated June 2020), *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum 2007) and *Standard and Guide to Best Practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europe: EAC Guidelines 1* (Europae Archaeologia Consilium 2019), as well as the relevant Hampshire Cultural Trust guidelines.
- 7.8. Depending on the nature and scope of any subsequent programme of archaeological mitigation works at the site, the evaluation 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.

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

Selection strategy

- 7.10. As noted in para. 4.8, 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.
- 7.11. The site-selected material archive returned to the CA offices will be reviewed following analysis. Stakeholders will make selection decisions based on CA Finds Manager/Officer reports and selection recommendations. The selection will take place during archive compilation. After discussion with the relevant museum Curator and the CA Finds Managers/Officers, it is possible that no material postdating AD 1800 will be retained for inclusion in the preserved archive.

Digital archive

- 7.12. 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

- 7.13. 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.
- 7.14. Selected digital files will be transferred to Hampshire Cultural Trust with the documentary and material archive and to the ADS, in line with the relevant guidance and standards for both organisations. In adherence to CA's *Guidelines for essential archive tasks and the preparation of archives* (2017), it is proposed that the selected files will include final versions only. Digital photographs will be selected

for inclusion in the archive in line with CA's *Guidelines for essential archive tasks and the preparation of archives* (2017) and *Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice* (Historic England 2015). Data produced by external specialists or sub-contractors will be granted under license to CA to allow inclusion in the digital archive as required.

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 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 £10,000,000 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 David Hopkins so that there will be opportunities to visit the evaluation 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). 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 evaluation will afford opportunities for public engagement or participation during the course of the fieldwork. However, the evaluation results will be made publicly available on the ADS and CA websites, as set out in Section 6.

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 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.

14. REFERENCES

- British Geological Survey 2020 *Geology of Britain Viewer*
<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>
Accessed 18 September 2020
- Cotswold Archaeology, 2020, Oakcroft Lane, Stubbington, Hampshire:
Archaeological Desk based Assessment
- Hopkins, D. 2004a *Extensive Urban Survey – Hampshire and the Isle of Wight: Titchfield Archaeological Assessment*, Hampshire County Council
- Hopkins, D. 2004b *Extensive Urban Survey – Hampshire and the Isle of Wight: Fareham Archaeological Assessment*, Hampshire County Council
- Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government 2019 *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)*; published February 2019

Page, W. 1908 Parishes: Titchfield in *A History of the County of Hampshire: Volume 3*

Wessex Archaeology 2011 *South East Rapid Coastal Assessment Survey (SE RCZAS): Phase 1: National Mapping Programme Report* Unpublished document ref: 71330.01

Wessex Archaeology 2012 *Newlands Farm, Fareham, Hampshire: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* Unpublished report ref: 86880.01

APPENDIX A: COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY SPECIALISTS

Ceramics

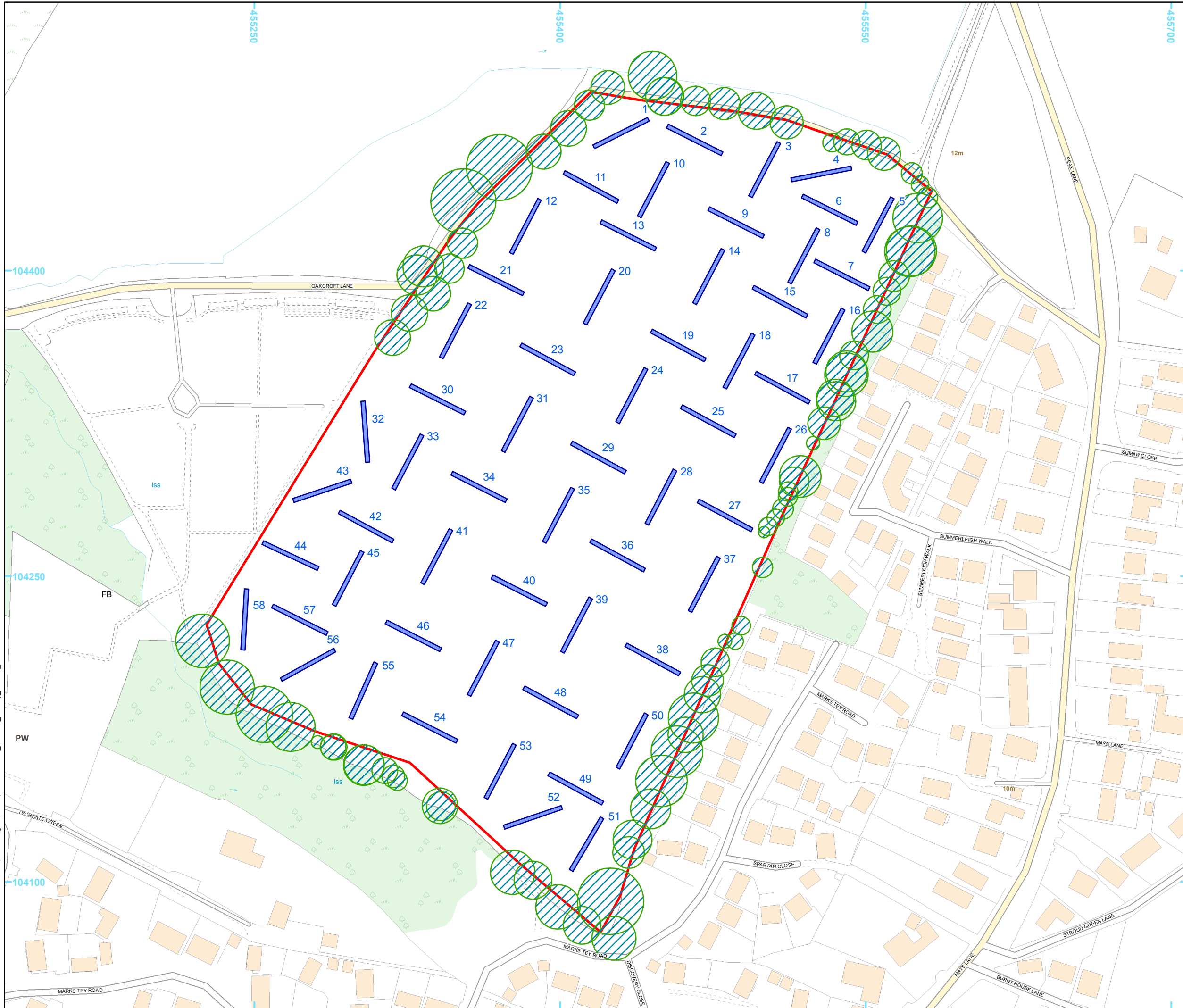
Neolithic/Bronze Age	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Emily Edwards (freelance) Dr Elaine Morris BA PhD FSA MCIFA (University of Southampton) Anna Doherty MA (Archaeology South-East) Sarah Percival MA MCIFA (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA)
Iron Age/Roman (Samian) (Amphorae stamps)	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Kayt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

Other finds

Small finds	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Richenda Goffin, (non-metalwork) BA MCIFA (CA) Steve Benfield CA Dr I Riddler (freelance) Dr Alison Sheridan, National Museum of Scotland
Metal artefacts	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Dr Jörn Schuster MA DPhil FSA MCIFA (freelance) Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance) Dr I Riddler (freelance)
Lithics (Palaeolithic)	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIFA (CA) Michael Green (CA) Sarah Bates BA (freelance) Dr Francis Wenban-Smith BA MA PhD (University of Southampton)
Worked stone	Dr Ruth Shaffrey BA PhD MCIFA (freelance)

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

	Dr Mike Allen (Allen Environmental Archaeology)
Ostracods and Foraminifera	Dr John Whittaker BSc PhD (freelance)
Fish bones	Dr Philip Armitage MSc PhD MCIFA (freelance)
Geoarchaeology	Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA)
Soil micromorphology	Dr Richard Macphail BSc MSc PhD (University College London) Dr Mike Allen (Allen Environmental Archaeology)
Scientific dating	
Dendrochronology	Robert Howard BA (NTRDL Nottingham)
Radiocarbon dating	SUERC (East Kilbride, Scotland) Beta Analytic (Florida, USA)
Bayesian chronological modelling	Dr Derek Hamilton (SUERC) Professor John Hines (Cardiff University)
Archaeomagnetic dating	Dr Cathy Batt BSc PhD (University of Bradford)
TL/OSL Dating	Dr Phil Toms BSc PhD (University of Gloucestershire)
Conservation	Karen Barker BSc (freelance) Pieta Greaves BSc MSc ACR (Drakon Heritage and Conservation) Julia Park-Newman (Conservation Services, freelance)



Legend

- ▭ Site boundary
- ▭ Proposed evaluation trench

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PROJECT TITLE
Oakcroft Lane
Stubbington, Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan
showing proposed development

DRAWN BY	KW	PROJECT NO	AN0223	FIGURE NO.	
CHECKED BY	RK	DATE	21/09/2020		1
APPROVED BY	RK	SCALE@A3	1:1,750		

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