

Pheasants Easton Winchester Hampshire



Archaeological Watching Brief



Oxford Archaeology

4th April 2002

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Antler Homes Wessex Ltd

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Pheasants, Easton, Winchester, Hampshire

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT

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SUMMARY

In March 2002 Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out an archaeological watching brief at the Pheasants, Easton, Winchester, Hampshire (NGR SU 5163 3229). The work was commissioned by Antler Homes Wessex Ltd in advance of residential development. The watching brief revealed an undated wicker-lined well that produced wood fragments, seeds, herb and grassland remains. The well was not dated by artefacts but had partly collapsed and was very fragile, suggesting it was of some antiquity. The well appeared to be cut into a former pond, likewise undated. The site had been extensively truncated when the former buildings on the site were constructed.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 In March 2002, Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out an archaeological watching brief at the Pheasants, Easton, Winchester, Hampshire (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Antler Homes Wessex Ltd in respect of a planning application for a new residential development (Planning Application No. 01/01619/FUL).
- 1.1.2 A project brief was set by Tracey Matthews, the Sites and Monuments Record Officer at the Historic Resources Centre, on behalf of Winchester City Council. OA prepared a Written Scheme of Investigation detailing how it would meet the requirements of the brief.
- 1.1.3 This report presents the results and includes the original brief and WSI documents as appendices.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The development site is on low-lying ground on the southern slope of the Itchen Valley, at NGR SU 5163 3229 (centred). The underlying geology comprises valley gravel and alluvium to the north overlying chalk. The area of the site measured 35 m by 50 m.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The archaeological background to the watching brief was prepared for the WSI for the project (OA, 2002) and is reproduced below.
- 1.3.2 There are several Romano-British inhumations near to this development site. In 1997, to the south-west, a late 4th-century inhumation accompanied by a copper alloy bracelet and fittings for an iron box was located at the roadside near to Dairy House. A second grave cut was also tentatively identified. Another burial was located in a garden at the west of the village and may too have been of Roman date. Roman building materials are recorded from the construction of a new road north of the village in 1936.

- 1.3.3 In 1978 some Saxon pottery was recovered from a field 25 m to the west of the development site. Substantial quantities of Saxon pottery dating from the 5th-7th century and a blue glass bead were recovered from a field immediately to the east of this site in 1980 after the field was ploughed. Fieldwalking revealed high densities of sherds in parts of the field.
- 1.3.4 The ancient Manor of Easton is mentioned in a charter of 871 and was held by the Bishop of Winchester. The manor is mentioned in Domesday, which tells us that there were two mills and two chapels here at the time of the Conquest.
- 1.3.5 The parish church of St. Mary dates entirely to c 1200 with two Norman windows and the building was refurbished in 1860 by Woodyer (Lloyd and Pevsner, 1967, 201). The church may have been built on the site of an earlier church.

2 PROJECT AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 To identify and record the presence/absence, extent, condition, quality and date of archaeological remains in the areas affected by the development.
- 2.1.2 To make available the results of the archaeological investigation.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The site was initially cleared of the old bungalow and its outbuildings and the ground was levelled. The foundations trenches were excavated by 360⁰ machine to a depth approximately 1.1 m below the surface. Each wing of the 'L' shaped trenches (Fig. 2) was excavated separately, prior to the concrete being poured. The north-south wing was excavated in two phases due to high water table and collapsing trench edges and the underlying soft geology.
- 2.2.2 All archaeological features were planned at a scale of 1:100 and where excavated their sections drawn at scales of 1:20. All excavated features were photographed using colour slide and black and white print film. A general photographic record of the work was made. Recording followed procedures detailed in the *OAU Fieldwork Manual* (ed. D Wilkinson, 1992).

3 RESULTS

3.1 Description of deposits

- 3.1.1 The trenches for the east-west wing (Figs 3 & 4, section 1) were excavated first and exposed a thin layer of dark greyish brown silty clay loam topsoil (1), which overlay a patchy subsoil and root disturbance of dark brown silty clay loam (2) with flinty gravel. These overlay a mixed natural of chalk overlain by bands of alluvium, flinty gravel and silty clay and represented the remains of a former watercourse along the side of valley, cutting into the soft chalk.

3.1.2 The north-south wing trenches (Fig. 3) cut across a small island of chalk in the valley floor. In the top of the chalk was a large sub-circular feature with a shallow concave base filled with a black-brown deposit of peat (7), (Figs 3 & 4, section 3). This feature appears to have been a natural pond in the chalk. The peat was very clean with few any inclusions. To the south and cutting the peat was a well (4) (Figs 3 & 4, section 2) with near vertical sides and concave base measuring 1.4 m x 1.75m. It had a willow basket lining (6) 1 m that survived to a depth of just over 1 m. The inner part of the well was filled by a very dark grey silty clay (5). A sample of this deposit was retained for further analysis. No finds were recovered from the well fill, so the date of the structure is unknown.

3.1.3 The southern half of the site of the new building had clearly been truncated by the bungalow construction, while the site had been substantially disturbed by a number of services and foundation trenches for the former bungalow and its outbuildings on the site.

3.2 Finds

3.2.1 No finds were recovered from the site.

3.3 Palaeo-environmental remains

3.3.1 A sample was taken from the well near its base (Fig. 4, section 2) and the results are detailed in the appendix at the end of this report.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1.1 The watching brief revealed a well of unknown date, and what appears to have been a former natural pond, also undated. No other archaeological features or deposits were identified. The excavation suggests that the site was on the edge of the flood plain and at one point was part of the course of the River Itchen.

4.1.2 Although no date could be assigned to the results from the environmental sample, the remains analysed suggest a mixture of land use along the valley floor of woodland and pasture (see Appendix 2).

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Height</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i> Finds</i>
1	Layer				Topsoil	
2	Layer				Subsoil	
3	Natural					
4	Cut	1.75m	1.4 m Ø		Well	
5	Fill				Fill of well	
6	Structure				Wicker lining of well	
7	Layer				Peat fill of natural depression	

APPENDIX 2

PALAEO-ENVIRONMENTAL RESULTS by Elizabeth Huckerby (Oxford Archaeology North)

Summary

A single waterlogged sample from a wicker lined well at Pheasants, Easton, Winchester, Hampshire was evaluated for its palaeoenvironmental potential. The site is on low lying ground on the south slope of the River Itchen Valley, at NGR 51633299 (centred). One litre of the bulk sample from the lower fill of the wicker lined well was processed at Oxford Archaeology and examined wet with a low powered binocular microscope at Oxford Archaeology North. The palaeoenvironmental evaluation of the waterlogged sample demonstrated the presence of well preserved plant, insects and mollusc remains. Potentially the plant, insect and mollusc remains could inform us about the local environment.

Methodology

- A 1 litre subsample from the lower fill of a wicker lined well was evaluated for the palaeoenvironmental potential. The sample was floated onto 250 µm mesh and was examined wet with a low power Wild/Leitz stereozoom microscope to evaluate for plant, insect and mollusc remains. The nature of the matrix of the flot was noted.
- The heavy residue was rapidly scanned to supplement the information about the matrix. The presence and absence of seeds, vegetative plant remains, insects and molluscs was recorded. The results are presented in Table 1.

Palaeoenvironmental remains

- The flot contained abundant and well preserved plant, insect and mollusc remains. The results of the evaluation are given in the table below.

Plant remains

- Woody taxa: wood from both round wood and larger pieces was recorded with some charcoal fragments. Buds from woody taxa, thorns from either Hawthorn (*Crataegus*) or Blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*), a stone from a *Prunus* species (probably Blackthorn) and seeds of both Blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus*) and Elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) were noted.
- Arable and grassland herbs: a number of herb taxa were recorded from calcareous grassland, arable and ruderal communities. These included Fairy flax (*Linum catharticum*), Common Gromwell (*Lithospermum officinale*), Common (*Urtica dioica*) Henbane (*Hyocyamus nigra*) and Small (*Urtica urens*) Nettles. The nettle seeds were very abundant.
- Wetland herbs: these included Rushes (*Juncus* spp), Sedges (*Carex* spp) Blinks (*Montia*) and Hemlock (*Conium maculatum*).

Conclusions

- The sample from the wicker lined well contained plant, insect and mollusc remains. The plant remains suggest the presence of a number of differing communities in the area including wood or shrub, dry and wet grassland communities. Well fills may also form as the result of rubbish disposal after the well fell into disuse.

Table 1: Numbers of plant macrofossils from lower fill of a wicker lined well at Pheasants, Easton, Winchester. Matrix components recorded on a scale of 1-5 where 1=rare and 5=very abundant. Presence of seeds recorded.

Amorphous organic matter		5
Monocot fragments		5
Wood fragments		5
Charcoal fragments		2
Buds		+
Bryophyte fragments		2
<i>Crataegus/Prunus spinosa</i> thorns	Hawthorn/Blackthorn	+
Insect fragments		4
Sand and gravel		3
Molluscs		2
Gramineae <2mm Carbonised	Grass	+
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel	+
<i>Anthemis</i>	Chamomile	+
<i>Brassica</i> sp	Cabbage family	+
<i>Carex lenticular</i>	Sedge	+
<i>Carex trigynous</i>	Sedge	+
<i>Chenopodium/Atriplex</i>	Goosefoot/Orache	+
<i>Chrysanthemum segetum</i>	Corn Marigold	+
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Hemlock	+
<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i>	Common Hemp-nettle	+
Gramineae <2mm	Grass	+
<i>Fumaria</i>	Fumitory	+
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	Henbane	+
<i>Juncus</i> sp	Rush	+
<i>Linum catharticum</i>	Fairy Flax	+
<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>	Flax	+
<i>Lithospermum officinale</i>	Common Gromwell	+
<i>Montia</i> sp	Blinks	+
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Knotgrass	+
<i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i>	Pale-Persicaria	+
<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>	Black-Bindweed	+
<i>Prunus</i> sp	Blackthorn ?	+
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Buttercup	+
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg	Blackberry	+
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel	+
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sheep's sorrel	+
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elderberry	+
<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	Lesser Stitchwort	+
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Chickweed	+
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle	+
<i>Urtica urens</i>	Small Nettle	++++
Unknowns		+

APPENDIX 3 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

OA 1992, *Fieldwork Manual* (ed. D Wilkinson, first edition, August 1992)

OA 2002, *Pheasants, Easton, Winchester, Hampshire* Written Scheme of Investigation

APPENDIX 4 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name: Pheasants, Easton, Winchester, Hampshire

Site code: WINCM:AY74

Grid reference: NGR SU 5163 3229

Type of watching brief: Monitoring of the excavation of new foundations trenches for new development.

Date and duration of project: 20/3/2002 - 8/4/2002, intermittent site visits

Area of site: 35 x 50 m

Summary of results: An undated well and a natural pond were revealed. No other archaeological features or deposits were found.

Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Winchester Museums Service in due course, under the following accession number: WINCM:AY74

APPENDIX 5 PROJECT BRIEF

See attached

APPENDIX 6 WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

See attached

Site: Pheasants, Easton, Winchester
Planning Reference: 01/01619/FUL
Archaeology Reference: 29-01-24
Archaeology Contact: Tracy Matthews, Sites & Monuments Officer
Date: 24/01/2002

BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

1. Planning Background

- 1.1 This brief for archaeological works has been prepared by the Sites & Monuments Officer of Winchester City Council. Planning consent has been granted for a residential development at the site of the Pheasants, at Easton near Winchester, subject to a condition for archaeological work in accordance with *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning* (DoE, 1990) and policies of the *Winchester District Local Plan*. This brief is for a programme of mitigation works intra-construction, namely archaeological watching brief during all ground disturbance associated with the development.
- 1.2 The applicant will need to assure the local planning authority that the requirements of the brief will be met in full by submitting a *written scheme of investigation* (prepared on behalf of the applicant by an archaeological contractor) to the Sites & Monuments Officer prior to works commencing. The *written scheme of investigation* should include details of the number and qualification of staff provided for the project (including provision for specialist staff) and the project timetable. The *written scheme of investigation* will be approved in writing by the local planning authority.
- 1.3 *This brief is only valid for 12 months from the date of issue. After this time the Sites and Monuments Officer should be contacted again. Any written scheme of investigation resulting from this brief shall only be considered for the same period.*

2. Site Location

- 2.1 The development site lies on low lying ground on the southern slope of the Itchen Valley to the north-east of the core of Easton, at SU 5163 3229 (centred). The underlying geology is Valley Gravel, with Alluvium immediately to the north. The development site is currently occupied by a single dwelling and several outbuildings.

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1 Easton has its origins in the Saxon period and a charter of 871 indicates that the Manor of Easton was held by the Bishop of Winchester. The Domesday Survey also refers to this and in addition indicates that there were two mills and two chapels in Easton at this time. The existing church at Easton (in the north-western part of the village), dates from c.1200 but it is possible that it was built on the site of an earlier church.

- 6.4 An assessment of the potential for analysis (MAP2, EH, 1991), of the site archive may be required following the results of the watching brief. Depending on the nature and importance of the archaeological evidence produced, further written and illustrative material may be prepared for publication in a suitable place. The level of publication will be commensurate with the importance of the results.
- 6.5 Provision should be made for the assembly of a site archive which should be prepared and deposited with a relevant museum. The archive will need to conform to the relevant standards for deposition set out by the receiving museum. It is preferable to keep archives from fieldwork in Winchester district at Winchester Museums Service and in the first instance contact should be made with the Archives Assistant.
- 6.6 If the finds are to remain with the landowner then a copy of the non-artefact archive should be deposited with a museum.

7. General

- 7.1 The archaeological contractor is expected to work to the relevant *Standards and Guidance* issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), and to follow the IFA *Code of Conduct* and *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*.
- 7.2 All current Health and Safety legislation must be followed on site, which include undertaking a site-specific risk assessment.
- 7.3 The archaeological contractor will inform the Sites and Monuments Officer of the start date and progress of work, so that provision can be made for monitoring. The contractor will also inform when fieldwork finishes.
- 7.4 The contractor should ensure study of buried mains services and avoid damage to these. Due consideration to other designations such as Tree Preservation Orders should also be made.
- 7.5 If human remains are discovered the Sites and Monuments Officer should be informed. Human remains should not be removed until the Coroner has been informed and a licence obtained from the Home Office.
- 7.6 Appropriate procedures must be followed in the event of the discovery of artefacts covered by the provisions of the Treasure Act 1996.

8. References

- 8.1 Hampshire County Council, 1999a, *Historic New Alresford: Archaeological Assessment Document*, An Extensive Urban Survey of Hampshire's Historic Towns.
- 8.2 Hampshire County Council, 1999b, *Historic New Alresford: Archaeological Strategy Document*, An Extensive Urban Survey of Hampshire's Historic Towns.

8.3 Victoria County History, Hampshire, Vol. 3, 317-9

8.4 Winchester Sites and Monuments Record



Winchester
City Council

For more information on this document contact the Sites & Monuments Officer at
Historic Resources Centre, 75 Hyde Street, Winchester, SO23 7DW.
T: 01962 848269 F: 01962 848299 E: tmatthews@winchester.gov.uk

As part of our commitment to curatorial services we welcome comments on the content and presentation of this archaeological brief.

Antler Homes Wessex Ltd

The Pheasants, Easton Winchester, Hampshire

NGR SU 5163 3229

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief

Planning Application: 0101619FUL

1 Introduction

- 1.1 Planning consent has been granted for residential development at the Pheasants in Easton, near Winchester, Hampshire (Planning Application: 0101619FUL). The development can take place subject to a condition for archaeological work in accordance with PPG 16 and policies of the Winchester District Local Plan, owing to the possibility of encountering archaeological remains during the groundwork.
- 1.2 Antler Homes Wessex Ltd are carrying out the redevelopment and have commissioned Oxford Archaeology (OA) to undertake the required archaeological work.
- 1.3 A *brief* for a programme of archaeological mitigation works in the form of a Watching Brief during the development has been prepared by Tracy Matthews, the Sites and Monuments Record Officer at the Historic Resources Centre, on behalf of Winchester City Council.
- 1.4 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details how Oxford Archaeology (OA) would implement the requirements of the *brief*. The first part is site specific while the Appendices detail general OA standards and procedures.

2 Geology and Topography

- 2.1 The development site is on low-lying ground on the southern slope of the Itchen Valley, at NGR SU 5163 3229 (centred). The underlying geology comprises valley gravel and alluvium to the north. The site is currently occupied by a single dwelling with outbuildings.

3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1 The background has been prepared from the details included in the project brief.
- 3.2 There are several Romano-British inhumations near to the development site in Easton. In 1997, to the south-west of this site, a late 4th-century inhumation

accompanied by a cu alloy bracelet, fittings for an iron box and was located at the roadside near to dairy House. A second grave cut was also tentatively identified. Another burial was located in a garden at the west of the village and may too have been of Roman date. Roman building materials are recorded from the construction of a new road north of the village in 1936.

- 3.3 In 1978 some Saxon pottery was recovered from a field 25 m to the west of the development site. Substantial quantities of Saxon pottery dating from the 5th-7th century and a blue glass bead were recovered from a field immediately to the east of this site in 1980 after the field was ploughed. Fieldwalking revealed areas high densities of sherds in parts of the field.
- 3.4 The ancient Manor of Easton is mentioned in a charter of 871 and was held by the Bishop of Winchester. The manor is mentioned in Domesday, which tells us that there were two mills and two chapels here at the time of the Conquest.
- 3.5 The parish church of St. Mary dates entirely to c 1200 with two Norman windows and the building was refurbished in 1860 by Woodyer (Lloyd and Pevsner, 1967, 201). The church may have been built on the site of an earlier church.

4 Aims

- 4.1 To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the proposed development area.
- 4.2 To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains present. Specific aims will be to
- 4.3 To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features.
- 4.4 To signal, before the destruction of the material in question, the discovery of a significant archaeological find, for which the resources allocated are not sufficient to support a treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard. In this case additional technicians may be required to aid the excavation of the archaeological material.
- 4.5 To make available the results of the investigation.

5 Strategy

- 5.1 A watching brief will be maintained during all ground works including drainage and service runs.
- 5.2 All features and deposits will be issued with unique context numbers, and context recording will be in accordance with established OA practice (OA Field Manual, 1992). All contexts, and any small finds and samples from them will

be allocated unique numbers. Bulk finds will be collected by context.

- 5.3 Colour transparency and black-and-white negative photographs will be taken during the ground-works and of any archaeological features and deposits. Site plans will be drawn at an appropriate scale (normally 1:50 or 1:100) with larger scale plans of features as necessary. Section drawings of features and sample sections of stratigraphy will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. If significant deposits are present then the full lengths of trench sections will be drawn. General site excavation and recording procedures are as defined in the appendices at the end of this document.
- 5.4 Provision for environmental sampling is included in this project design. Environmental sampling procedures shall be in accordance with the OA Environmental Sampling Guidelines and Instruction Manual (OA, first edition, July 2000).
- 5.5 Advice of OA's environmental department will be sought for the recovery of the following sample types: bulk samples (charred plant remains, cremation, waterlogged remains, bones and artefacts); series samples (waterlogged plant remains, snails); monolith samples (palynology, soil micromorphology); or for analysis of diatoms, (pedology, metalworking and chemicals).
- 5.6 In the event of human remains being discovered, OA will obtain a burial license from the Home Office prior to any excavation of the remains.
- 5.7 The Sites and Monuments Record Officer will be kept informed as to the progress of the fieldwork; site visits for monitoring purposes will be arranged.
- 5.8 The Watching Brief will be undertaken by a project supervisor under a project manager (Jon Hiller MIFA), under the overall direction of R J Williams MIFA (OA, Head of Fieldwork).
- 5.9 The watching brief will be undertaken in accordance with 'Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs' (IFA, 1999), and in accordance with the *brief* for the project prepared by the Sites and Monuments Record Officer.

6 Report and archive

The report will be prepared by the project supervisor. A list of specialists used by OA is presented below:

Specialist	Subject
Martin Bates (St.David's University College, Lampeter)	Geoarchaeologist
Richard McPhail (UCL)	Soil micromorphologist
Mark Robinson (Oxford University Museum)	Plant remains analysis
Mark Robinson (Oxford University Museum of Natural History)	Molluscs
Rob Scaife (Freelance)	Pollen analysis

Specialist	Subject
Angela Boyle (OA)	Osteoarchaeologist
Adrienne Powell (Centre for Human Ecology, Southampton)	Animal bone analysis
Paul Miles (OA)	Computer manager
Penny Middleton (OA)	Surveyor
Leigh Allen (OA)	Finds manager
Dana Challinor (OA)	Environmental manager
Nicola Nuttall (Freelance)	Education Officer
Vanessa Fell (Oxford Institute of Archaeology)	Conservator
Hugo Lamdin Whymark (OA)	Lithic analysis
Alistair Barclay (OA)	Prehistoric pottery
Alistair Barclay (OA)	Daub and other building materials
Paul Booth (OA)	Roman pottery
Paul Blinkhorn/Duncan Brown (Freelance)	Saxon/medieval/post-medieval pottery
Chris Salter (Oxford University)	Slag
Cecily Cropper (Freelance)	Glass
Ian Scott (Freelance)	Metalwork
Dan Miles (Freelance)	Worked wood/Dendrochronology
Belfast Laboratory	C14 dating
Sarah Hall (Oxford Archaeological Research Laboratory)	Thermoluminescence dating

- 6.1 Upon completion of the fieldwork a short summary report will be submitted to the Sites and Monuments Record Officer.
- 6.2 A client report will be produced and two copies will be supplied to the Sites and Monuments Record Officer. A copy will be supplied in digital format.
- 6.3 Publication of the site results will depend upon the quality and importance of the archaeology.
- 6.4 The archive will be deposited with Winchester Museums Service in an approved format.

7 Health and Safety

All OA project fieldwork is undertaken in accordance with all relevant current Health and Safety Legislation. This includes in particular the following regulations (the list is not intended to be exhaustive):

*Health and Safety at Work Act 1974
Construction (Design and management) Regulations 1994
The management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1992
Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992
Work Equipment Regulations 1992
Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992
Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992*

- 7.1 The OA has its own Health and Safety Policy which refers to the manual Health and Safety in Field Archaeology (SCAUM 1997), and these two documents constitute the Health and Safety arrangements of the OA. The Director of OA is

ultimately responsible under the terms of the Health and Safety Act (1974) for ensuring the safety of employees. He must know the broad requirements of relevant legislation; attend meetings of the OA Health and Safety Committee; ensure that responsibility for health and safety is properly assigned and accepted at all levels. The Director of the OA is David Jennings.

- 7.2 The Safety Officer of the OA: represents the director on matters of health and safety; keeps abreast of relevant legislation and approved practice, and disseminates this information to OA staff; advises staff as required on matters of health and safety; maintains the OA health and safety records; calls and chairs meetings of the OA Health and Safety Committee. The Safety Officer of the OA is David Wilkinson.
- 7.3 The Project Director is the person delegated to take overall charge of a particular project. She/he is responsible for health and safety matters on the projects that they manage, reporting to the Safety Officer in the first instance, and ultimately to OA's Director. She/he must be satisfied that an adequate safety plan has been drawn up for the project, or for each phase of the project. The Project Director may also be the Project Manager in some cases (see below).
- 7.4 Individual Project Supervisors/Managers are the persons delegated to take charge of a particular phase or part of the overall project. They are responsible for ensuring that for each site that they are in charge of an adequate Risk Assessment and any amendments or additions to the Site Safety Plan have been drawn up prior to work starting on site, and they are immediately responsible for the Health and Safety of employees and sub-contractors under their supervision. They report directly to the Project Director and OA Safety Officer. The manager for this watching brief project will be Jonathan Hillier.
- 7.5 The OA Health and Safety Committee consists of the Director, Safety Officer, OA Manager and the Site Staff Representative. The Safety Officer normally calls meetings of the Committee when there is business for discussion, but may be called by other members of the committee.
- 7.6 OA's independent Health and Safety Consultants are Safety Services Ltd, Stanton Harcourt, Oxon, who are consulted with regard to matters such as deep trenching, shoring and working in confined spaces.
- 7.7 Prior to the project a pro-forma OA Health and Safety audit check list is completed by the project manager/supervisor and passed to the OA safety Officer for comment. A Risk Assessment document may also be completed. The Project Manager/supervisor ensures that the following information is available to the excavation team copy of the HSE poster 'Health and Safety Law - What You should Know', copy of the Safety Plan and Risk Assessment, Emergency Information Sheet giving details of nearest hospital etc, copy of the Notification of Project to HSE, location of an accident book. An outline risk assessment for this project is presented below.

Outline Risk Assessment for the Pheasants, Easton, Winchester watching brief.

LOCATION	HAZARDS	PRECAUTIONS/CONTROLS
All site.	Vehicle access.	Via road adjacent to site.
All site.	Mechanical excavator access.	Responsibility of contractors
All site.	Vehicle parking.	Vehicles to be kept to a minimum, crew bus and any sub-contractor vehicles to be parked off road.
All site	Strike/crush from mechanical excavator	High visibility vests and hard hats to be worn by all OA staff, machine to be supervised at all times
All site (external).	Roads and traffic.	High visibility safety vests to be worn when supervising deliveries and working off site (setting up level etc).
All site.	Trespassers/Vandals.	Take all reasonable precautions to immobilise equipment and secure site, particularly if project runs into second day.
All site.	Equipment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily inspection before work commences by trained person. • Protective footwear to be worn. • Gloves and ear defenders to be worn if necessary. • Hand tools - regular checks - tools to be suitable for the task • Easily visible safety caps on all grid pegs.
All site.	Hazardous materials brought onto site.	N/A
All site.	Falling risk from shallow and deep (>1.2 m) trenches. Falling objects in deep trenches.	Hard hats to be worn in any work situation where head is below trench edge. Access to deep trenches to be arranged by ramp or fixed ladder only. Area around trench edges to be kept clean.
All site	Trench depths/negative features	Shoring scheme resources available via OA if required
All site	Piling operations (if applicable)	OA staff to keep a safe distance when piling machine is in operation

8 General

8.1 OA fieldwork appendices are enclosed. Appendices 7 and 8 are relevant to this particular project.

OA Standard Fieldwork Methodology Appendices

The following methods and terms will apply, where appropriate, to all OA fieldwork unless varied by undertakings specified in a detailed Written Scheme of Investigation.

7 WATCHING BRIEFS

- 7.1 Ground disturbances (demolition, general site strip and levelling, reduction for roads, excavation for service trenches and foundation trenches) will be monitored by an archaeological supervisor assisted, where necessary, by archaeological technicians and under the overall guidance of a project manager.
- 7.2 All archaeological features and deposits exposed will be recorded.
- 7.3 Where only the tops of features or deposits are exposed, these will be located on a site plan, planned, and recorded by written description and by photographs.
- 7.4 Visible artefacts will be collected in order to assist in the dating of features and deposits.
- 7.5 Where trenches are excavated through cut features (pits, ditches, etc.) and vertical stratigraphy is not present, the features will be recorded in section with appropriate collection of finds.
- 7.6 Where ground disturbance exposes stratified remains or significant features, these will be hand excavated by the archaeologist and recorded.
- 7.7 The archaeological curator will be advised at the earliest opportunity of any archaeological features or deposits that appear worthy of preservation *in situ*.
- 7.8 On completion of the fieldwork the site archive will be compiled and security copied.
- 7.9 Proposals for analysis and publication will be determined in the light of the results of the fieldwork.

RECORDING

- 7.10 All on-site recording will be undertaken in accordance with the *OA Field Manual* (ed. D Wilkinson 1992).
- 7.11 A continuous unique numbering system will be operated. Written descriptions will be recorded on proforma sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements.
- 7.12 Plans will normally be drawn at 1:50 but in urban or deeply stratified sites a scale of 1:20 will be used. Detailed plans will be at an appropriate scale. Burials will be drawn at 1:10.
- 7.13 A register of plans will be kept.
- 7.14 Sections of features or trenches showing stratigraphy will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:10.
- 7.15 A register of sections will be kept.

- 7.16 All sections will be tied in to Ordnance Datum if possible or into the contractors TBM.
- 7.17 A black and white and colour (35 mm transparency) photographic record, illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered will be maintained. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological work.
- 7.18 Photographs will be recorded on OA Photographic Record Sheets.
- 7.19 All identified finds and artefacts from stratified archaeological deposits will be retained, although certain classes of building material or post medieval pottery may sometimes be discarded after recording if an appropriate sample is retained.

8 EVALUATION AND WATCHING BRIEF REPORTS

- 8.1 Style and format of the report will be determined by OA, but will include as a minimum the following:
- A location plan of trenches and/or other fieldwork in relation to the proposed development.
 - Plans and sections of features as appropriate located at an appropriate scale.
 - A section drawing showing depth of significant deposits (if encountered) including present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
 - A summary statement of the results.
 - A table summarising per trench the features, classes and numbers of artefacts contained within, spot dating of significant finds and an interpretation.
 - A reconsideration of the methodology used, and a confidence rating for the results.
 - An interpretation of the archaeological findings within both the site and their wider landscape/townscape setting.
- 8.2 Copies of the report will be supplied to the client and the Archaeological Officer monitoring the works. Copies of the report will also be supplied to the Winchester City Sites and Monuments Record Office on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period of time (normally six months).
- 8.3 If the evaluation works generate archaeological results of importance which merit wider publication, the client will be consulted about further arrangements.

ARCHIVES

- 8.4 The site archive, including finds and environmental material, will be ordered, catalogued, labelled and conserved and stored according to the UKIC Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage.
- 8.5 The site archive will be prepared to at least the minimum acceptable standard defined in Management of Archaeological Projects 2, English Heritage 1991.
- 8.6 The site archive will be microfilmed by the RCHME National Archaeological Record as a safeguard against the accidental loss and the long-term degeneration of paper records and photographs.
- 8.7 The site archive will be deposited with the relevant receiving Museum at the earliest opportunity unless further archaeological work on the site is expected within one year of completion of the archive. The OA will advise the landowner that any artefacts resulting from the project work should be given to the relevant Museum.

11 GENERAL

- 11.1 The requirements of the Brief will be met in full where reasonably practicable.

- 11.2 Any significant variations to the proposed methodology will be agreed with the local authority's archaeological representative in advance.
- 11.3 The scope of work detailed in the main part of the Written Scheme of Investigation is aimed at meeting the aims of the project in a cost-effective manner. Oxford Archaeology attempts to foresee possible site-specific problems and resource these. However there may be unusual circumstances which have not been included in the costing and programme.
- Unavoidable delays due to extreme bad weather, vandalism, etc.
 - Complex structures or objects, including those in waterlogged conditions, requiring specialist removal.
 - Extensions to specified trenches or feature sample sizes requested by the archaeological curator.
 - Trenches requiring shoring or stepping, ground contamination, unknown services, poor ground conditions requiring additional plant, specialist reinstatement of surfaces (i.e. tarmac, turf).

HEALTH AND SAFETY and INSURANCE

- 11.4 All work will be carried out to the requirements of *Health and Safety at Work, etc. Act 1974*, *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992*, the SCAUM (Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers) H & S manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology: 1991*, the OA Health and Safety Policy, and any main contractors requirements.
- 11.5 A copy of the OA's Health and Safety Policy is available on request. OA will require copies of the H & S policies of all other contractors and operators present on site in compliance with *The Manual of H & S Regulations 1992*.
- 11.6 The OA holds Employers Liability Insurance, Public Liability Insurance and Professional Indemnity Insurance. Details will be supplied on request.
- 11.7 The OA will not be liable to indemnify the client against any compensation or damages for or with respect to:
- Damage to crops being on the Area or Areas of Work (save in so far as possession has not been given to the Archaeological Contractor);
 - The use or occupation of land (which has been provided by the Client) by the Project or for the purposes of completing the Project (including consequent loss of crops). Interference whether temporary or permanent with any right of way, light, air or water or other easement or quasi easement which are the unavoidable result of the Project in accordance with the Agreement;
 - Any other damage which is the unavoidable result of the Project in accordance with the Agreement;
 - Injuries or damage to persons or property resulting from any act or neglect or breach of statutory duty done or committed by the client or his agents, servants or their contractors (not being employed by Oxford Archaeology) or for or in respect of any claims demands proceedings damages costs charges and expenses in respect thereof or in relation thereto.

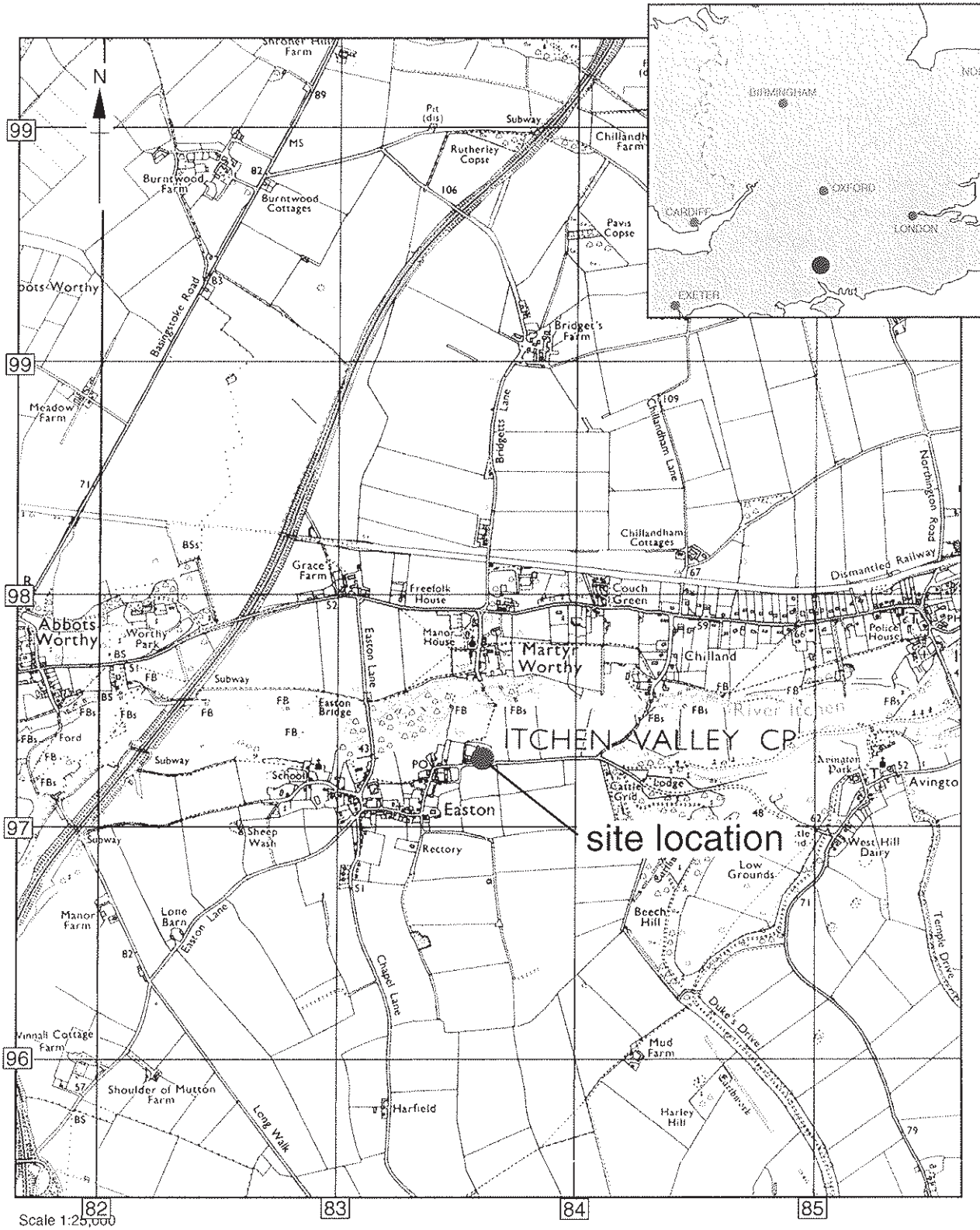
COPYRIGHT and CONFIDENTIALITY

- 11.8 Oxford Archaeology will retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it will provide an exclusive licence to the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Written Scheme of Investigation.
- 11.9 Oxford Archaeology will assign copyright to the client upon written request but retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as defined in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (Chapter IV, s.79).

- 11.10 OA will advise the client of any such materials supplied in the course of projects that are not OA's copyright.
- 11.11 OA undertakes to respect all requirements for confidentiality about the client's proposals provided that these are clearly stated. It is expected that such conditions shall not unreasonably impede the satisfactory performance of the services required. OA further undertake to keep confidential any conclusions about the likely implications of such proposals for the historic environment. It is expected that clients respect OA's general ethical obligations not to suppress significant archaeological data for an unreasonable period.

OA STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES

- 11.12 OA shall conform to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, the IFA Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology, the IFA Standards and Guidance for Field Evaluations, Desk Based Assessments, etc. and the British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group Code of Practice.
- 11.13 OA is a member of the Institute of Environmental Assessment and the Council for British Archaeology.
- 11.14 Project Directors normally will be recognised in an appropriate Area of Competence by the IFA. For more extensive and complicated evaluation projects especially where they are part of large-scale programmes of work in historic urban centres, the procedures outlined in English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects* 2nd Edition 1991 (MAP 2) will be followed for immediate post-field archive preparation and initial assessment. Agreement to then be reached, in collaboration with the local authority's archaeological representative, about what aspects will need to be taken forward to provide a report in the required format containing the information needed for planning purposes.



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Figure 1: Site Location

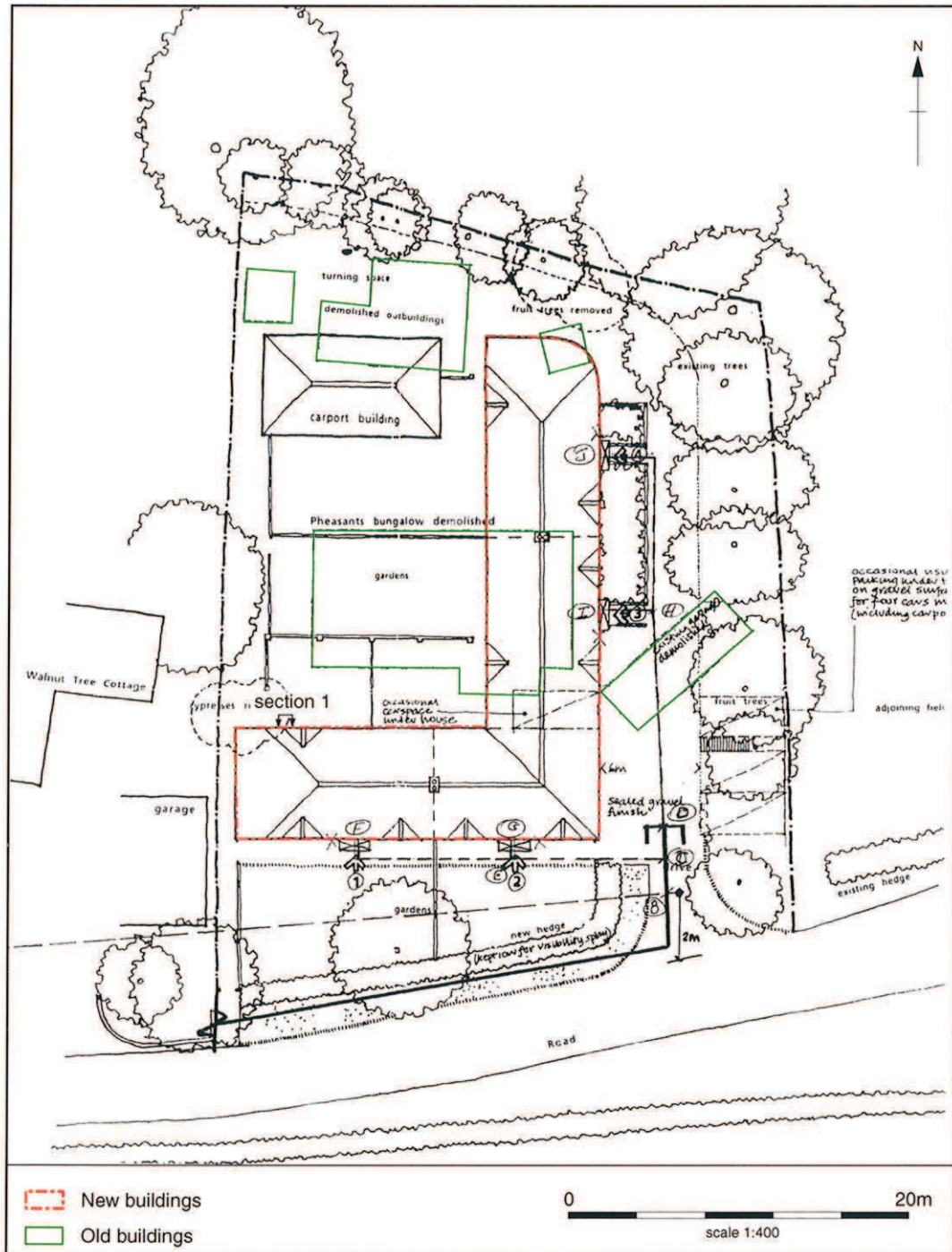


Figure 2: Site Plan Showing New and Old Buildings and Section 1

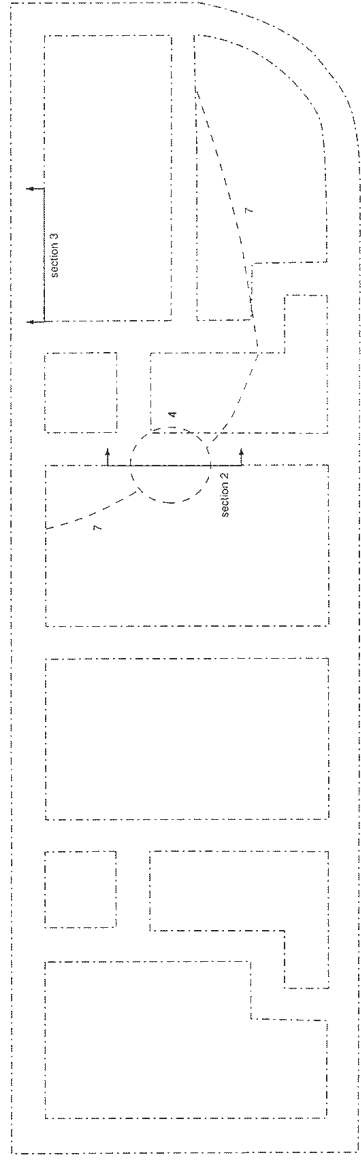
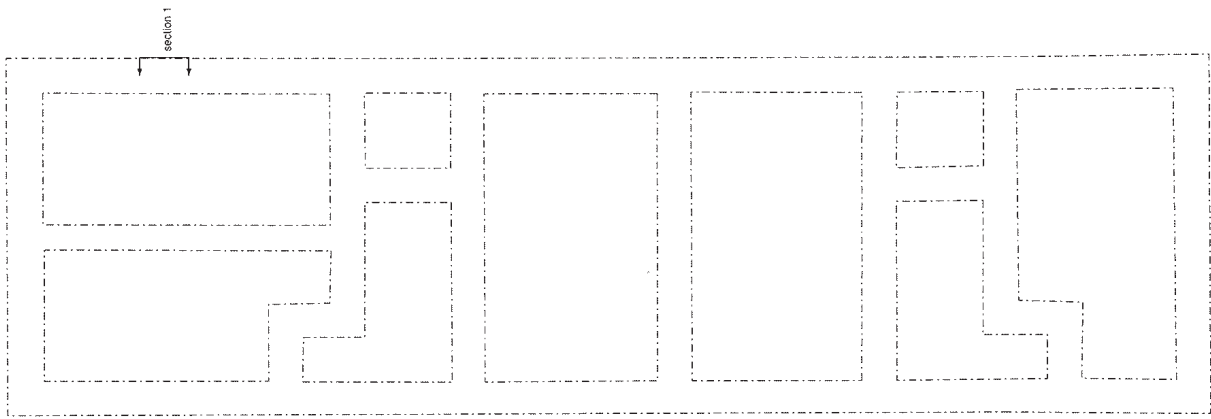


Figure 3: Location of Sections, Well and Pond

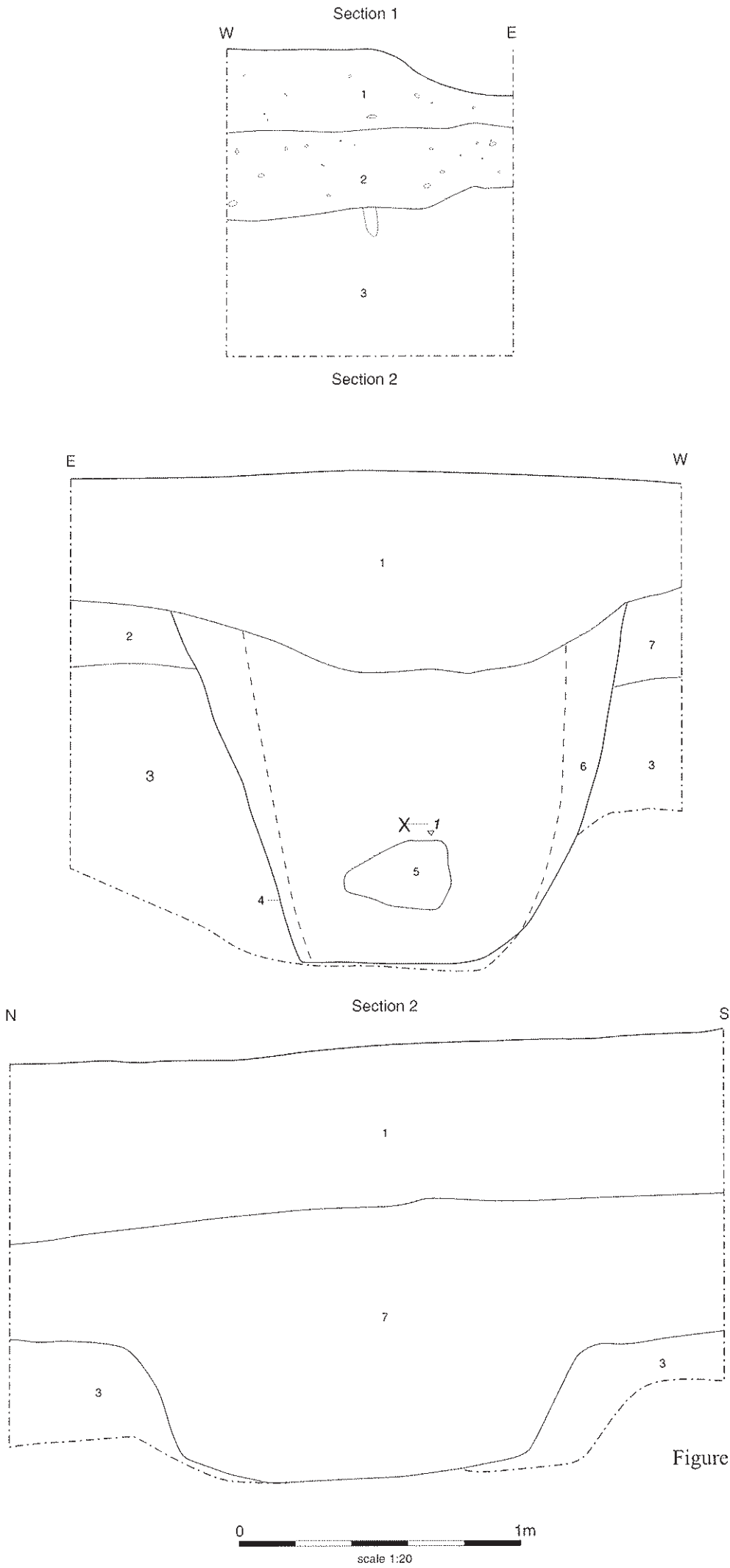


Figure 4: Sections



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