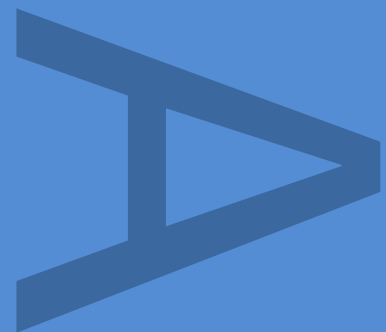


**WATERS DOWN FARM,  
LONGSTOCK, HAMPSHIRE**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
WATCHING**

**REPORT NO: R12295**

**DECEMBER 2015**



**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**

**WATERS DOWN FARM, LONGSTOCK, HAMPSHIRE**  
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT**

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**Issue 1** Issued for Approval

**Site Code:** WDLH15

**Central NGR:** SU 33566 37675

**Commissioning Client:** The Leckford Estate

**Written/Researched by:** Jon Kaines/Thomas Hayes  
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

**Project Manager:** Paul McCulloch (CMIfA)

**Contractor:** Pre-Construct Archaeology (West)  
Block 4  
Chilcomb House  
Chilcomb Lane  
Winchester  
Hampshire  
SO23 8RB

**Tel:** 01962 849549  
**E-mail:** [pmcculloch@pre-construct.com](mailto:pmcculloch@pre-construct.com)  
**Web:** [www.pre-construct.com](http://www.pre-construct.com)

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**December 2015**



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## DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

Waters Down Farm, Longstock, Hampshire

Watching Brief Report

Report Ref: R12295

<b>Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code</b>			<b>K4258</b>
	<b>Name &amp; Title</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Date</b>
Text Prepared by:	J. Kaines T. Hayes		30/11/2015
Graphics Prepared by:	M. Roughley		07/12/2015
Graphics Checked by:	J. Brown		07/12/2015
Project Manager Sign-off:	P. McCulloch		11/12/2015

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

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Figure 1: Site Location

## **1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by the Leckford Estate to undertake an archaeological watching brief during works to install a badger-proof fence around a scheduled bowl barrow at Waters Down Farm, Longstock, Hampshire (SU 33566 37675). This report concerns the results of the archaeological watching brief, which involved a series of monitoring visits made in November 2015 during the excavation of a trench around the barrow for the badger-proof fence.

No significant archaeological deposits, features, artefacts or environmental remains were uncovered. Topsoil was observed to a depth of approximately 0.30m below ground level, at which point the natural chalk was encountered. In places there was an interface layer identified between the topsoil and the natural, of approximately 0.10m depth.

It is concluded that although the site clearly contains a great deal of archaeological potential, no evidence of significant archaeological deposits was encountered in the trench that was excavated.

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

### **2.1 Project Background**

2.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) was appointed by The Leckford Estate (the client) to carry out an archaeological watching brief on land at Waters Down Farm, Longstock, Hampshire, hereafter 'the site' (SU 33566 37675). The watching brief was intended to monitor the excavation of a trench for the installation of a Badger-proof fence around a Bowl barrow, a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM), lying 400m south of Waters Down Farm.

2.1.2 The watching brief was informed by the '*Brief for an archaeological watching brief at Bowl barrow 400m south of Waters Down Farm, Longstock, Hampshire*', prepared by Alison McQuaid, Heritage at Risk Officer, Historic England (McQuaid 2015). The Brief provides the background to the watching brief, locational and descriptive information, its aims, the general methodology to be followed and requirements for photography, finds retrieval, reporting and monitoring.

2.1.3 In accordance with the Brief, PCA prepared a Written Scheme of Investigation (PCA 2015) providing a methodology for the watching brief. This was submitted to and approved by Historic England in advance of work on the site.

2.1.4 This report has been prepared in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief (ClfA 2014) and Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (Historic England, 2006). PCA is a ClfA Registered Archaeological Organisation and is bound by its code of conduct.

### **2.2 Location, Topography and Geology**

2.2.1 The site is located approximately 7km south of Andover and approximately 2.5km to the west of the core of the village of Longstock. The SAM Danebury Hill Fort is located less than 1km to the west of the site. The site is bounded to the west by Stockbridge Road, and to the east by arable fields. It is located at approximately 97m aOD.

2.2.2 The site's underlying bedrock geology is listed as Newhaven Chalk Formation, with superficial Head deposits shown as being present on the western half of the site (BGS 2105).

### **2.3 Archaeological and Historical Background**

2.3.1 The site is a Bowl Barrow, designated as a SAM (no. 1014863). Historic England's listing gives it the following description (Historic England 2015):

*'The monument includes a bowl barrow, part of linear group containing at least five round barrows which lie on undulating ground to the south of Waters Down Farm. The barrow, which lies on a gentle north west facing slope not far above the bottom of a dry valley, has a slightly elongated mound 23m (east-west) by 22m, orientated ENE-WSW and truncated at its western end by a road. The mound is 1.2m high and the exposed section on the roadside shows it to be constructed of chalk rubble overlying a turf core. The ditch, from which material to construct the mound was quarried, is visible only within the south east corner of the fenced area around the barrow. Here it is 3m wide and has been traced by geophysical survey and probing as a continuous feature in the surrounding field.'*

- 2.3.2 The site appears to be located in the middle of a prehistoric funerary landscape with several other SAMs located only a short distance away. These include another bowl barrow, four long barrows and Danebury Hill Fort.

### **3 AIMS**

3.1.1 In accordance with the Brief, the aims of the Watching Brief were to:

- Ensure that any archaeological remains uncovered or disturbed in the process of undertaking the work were fully recorded per the methodology set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Pre-Construct Archaeology 2015)
- Ensure that contractors undertaking the work were aware of the significance of the monument;
- Ensure that there was no disturbance to the monument in the process of undertaking the work, other than that agreed with Historic England in the Method Statement for exclusion of badgers at the site;
- Discuss and agree with Historic England's Heritage at Risk Project Officer any necessary variation to the agreed work if required.



## **4 RESULTS**

### **4.1 Introduction**

4.1.1 The following summary is based on the site archive, which comprises a site diary and digital photographs. The archive is held at PCA's Winchester office under the site code WDLH15 and will in due course be deposited with Hampshire Cultural Trust.

### **4.2 Methodology**

4.2.1 The watching brief was carried out in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation on the 2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> of November 2015 during installation of the badger proof fencing works.

4.2.2 A detailed methodology for the erection of the badger-proof fence was agreed upon in advance of work commencing by Owen Peat, Senior Ecologist at Hampshire County Council, and Robert Simpson of Clanville Drintech Ltd. The fence was installed in a 0.5m trench excavated around the barrow and was tied into the field boundary fence that runs across the top of the barrow and along the adjacent road. Additionally, a steel mesh net was laid on the surface of the barrow and tied into the field boundary fence. The mesh was secured by hammering posts into the surface of the barrow. The posts were not considered to be set deep enough to cause significant impact upon the barrow to require monitoring and the badger proof fence around the barrow was installed at a distance sufficient from the barrow to avoid impact on it.

### **4.3 Observations**

4.3.1 No significant archaeological deposits, features, artefacts or environmental remains were observed in the trench excavated for the badger proof fence.

4.3.2 The topsoil had an approximate depth of 0.30m, overlying the chalk natural. Although there was no discernible subsoil, there was an interface between the topsoil and natural chalk that was approximately 0.10m thick. Excavations for the badger-proof fence penetrated the natural chalk.

4.3.3 A number of potential linear features were identified cut into the chalk natural. These were all investigated and were most likely the result of badger or rabbit burrowing.

4.3.4 On the northern side of the barrow, where the badger proof fence turned to meet the mesh net it crossed the barrow ditch over a distance of 1.5m. By a combination of careful use of the machine used to excavate the fence trench, and hand digging, this was achieved without disturbing *in situ* archaeological deposits.

4.3.5 Two possibly worked flint flakes were recovered from excavated spoil close to the adjacent road and one of these was coated in asphalt. The flakes were not retained.

#### **4.4 Conclusions**

- 4.4.1 It is concluded that, although there are likely to be significant archaeological resources in the area surrounding the bowl barrow, none were affected by the fencing works. As such, the aims of the watching brief can be considered to have been achieved.

## 5 ARCHIVE PREPARATION & DEPOSITION

### 5.1 The Site Archive

5.1.1 The Site archive, to include all project records and cultural material produced by the project, will be prepared in accordance with 'Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage' (UKIC 1990) and the Institute for Archaeologists 'Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives' (ClfA 2009). On completion of the project PCA will arrange for the archive to be deposited in accordance with the provisional arrangements made at the onset of the watching brief with Hampshire Cultural Trust. Any alternative arrangements will be agreed with Historic England.

### 5.2 Copyright

5.2.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the site will be retained by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. Hampshire County Council, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003. Further distribution and uses of the report either in its entirety or part thereof in paper or electronic form is prohibited without the prior consent of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

5.2.2 The licence extends to the use of all documents arising from this project in all matters relating directly to the project, as well as for bona fide research purposes (which includes the Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record).

5.2.3 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd has made every effort to ensure the accuracy of the content of this report. However, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd cannot accept any liability in respect of, or resulting from, errors, inaccuracies or omissions this report contains.

### 5.3 Contents of Archive

Items	No.	Sheets
Context Register	1	1
Context sheets	3	3
Site Diary	1	2
Digital Photographic Register	1	2
Digital photographs	54	n/a

### 5.4 Context Register

Context No.	Description
001	Topsoil
002	Subsoil
003	Natural

## **6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank Andrew Ferguson of the Leckford Estate and Alison McQuaid of Historic England for commissioning the Watching brief and Owen Peat from the Ecology Team at Hampshire County Council for overseeing the work on site.

The assistance of Robert Simpson and his team from Clanville Draintech Ltd is gratefully acknowledged.

The watching brief was carried out by Jon Kaines, who also prepared this report, and the project was managed by Paul McCulloch.

## **7            BIBLIOGRAPHY**

McQuaid, A., 2015, Brief for an archaeological watching brief at Bowl Barrow 400m south of Waters Down Farm, Longstock, Hampshire, Historic England

Historic England, 2015. List Entry: 1014863. <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1014863> (24/112015)

PCA, 2015. Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Watching Brief. Unpublished Client Report

## Appendix 1: Site Photographs



*Plate 1 South-west facing view of trench section*



*Plate 2 North facing view of the monument, with erected badger proof fence*

## **Appendix 2: Brief for an archaeological watching brief at Bowl barrow 400m south of Waters Down Farm, Longstock, Hampshire.**

### **1 Summary**

The Bowl barrow 400m south of Waters Down Farm, Longstock, Hampshire is a Scheduled Monument (LEN 1014863) and is listed on the Historic England, Heritage At Risk Register. The site is heavily disturbed by badgers and exclusion measures to prevent further damage to the monument have been agreed with Natural England. Archaeological monitoring and recording (watching brief) is required during the installation of a badger-proof fence and farm gate around the exterior of the monument and the laying of mesh to the roadside edge. Tenders are invited for this work, to be concluded with a report by 29 January 2016.

Please note that the fieldwork element of the watching brief will be required before the end of 6 November 2016

### **2 Site description and location map**

The scheduled monument includes a bowl barrow, part of linear group containing at least five round barrows which lie on undulating ground to the south of Waters Down Farm.

The barrow, which lies on a gentle north west facing slope not far above the bottom of a dry valley, has a slightly elongated mound 23m (east-west) by 22m, orientated ENE-WSW and truncated at its western end by a road. The mound is 1.2m high and the exposed section on the roadside shows it to be constructed of chalk rubble overlying a turf core. The ditch, from which material to construct the mound was quarried, is visible only within the south east corner of the fenced area around the barrow. Here it is 3m wide and has been traced by geophysical survey and probing as a continuous feature in the surrounding field. Although formerly classified by the Ordnance Survey as a 'short' long barrow, more recent investigation has shown this example can best be interpreted as a bowl barrow.

Excluded from the scheduling are all fence posts and the metalled surface of the road, although the ground beneath them is included.

A map showing the extent of the scheduled area can be found at <http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1014863>



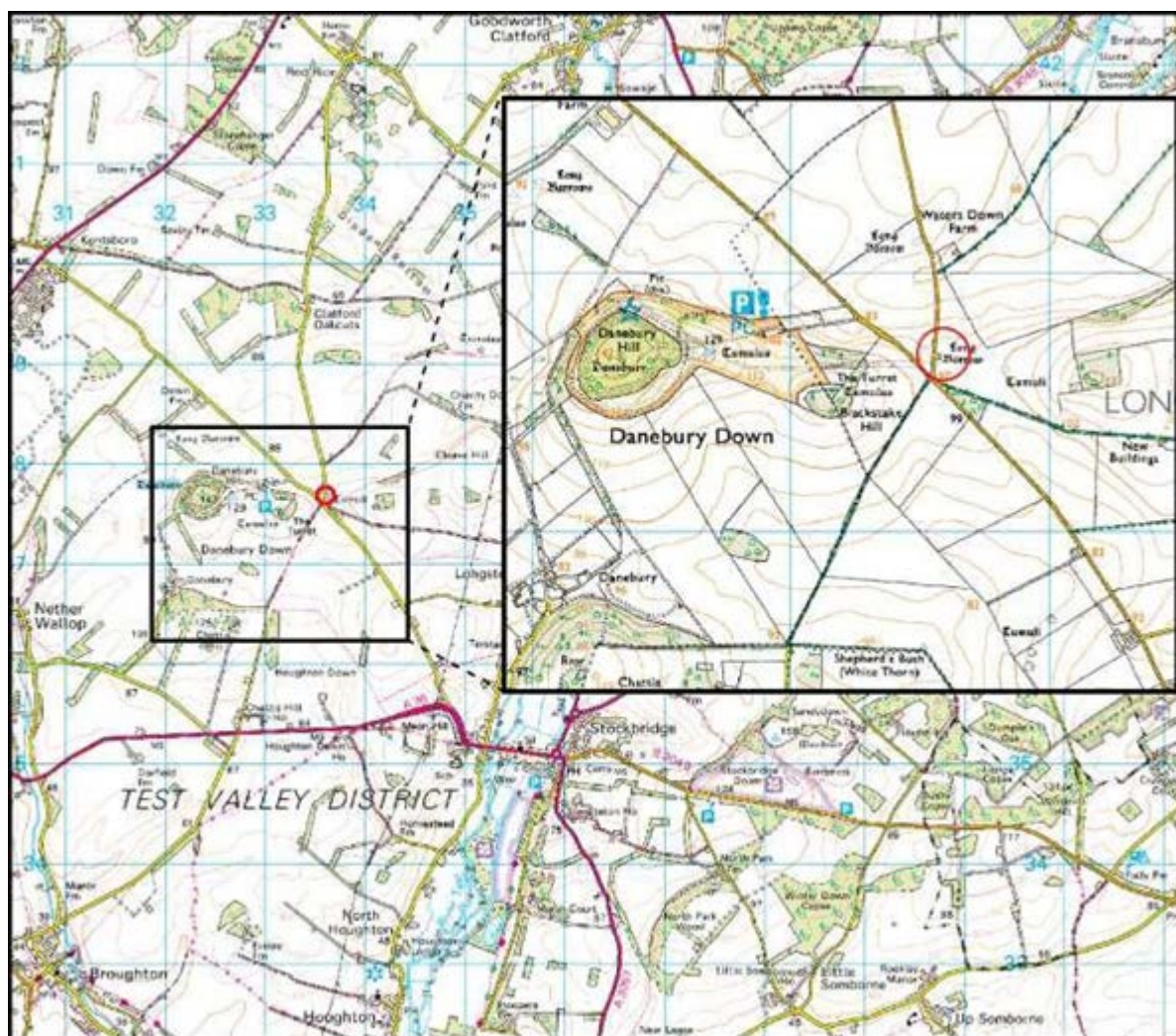


Figure 1: Location of scheduled monument

### 3 Background Information

The barrow has been identified as being at risk from burrowing animals since being placed on the Heritage At Risk Register in 2008. The digging activity not only destroys stratigraphy and contexts of buried features but it also undermines the stability of the mound itself and alters its profile.

Geophysical survey of the barrow and its immediate environs was completed in January 2015 and a badger survey was carried out by Hampshire County Council Ecology Team in September 2015, reporting that numerous entrances to the sett were located across the barrow and additional subsidiary sett entrances located in adjacent areas.

In partnership with the owner of the monument (Leckford Estate), Historic England is leading this project to evict and exclude badgers from the site. The works will be grant-aided by Historic England. The project includes the removal of vegetation across the monument, the digging of a trench 500mm deep and 300mm wide to install a badger-proof fence and farm gate to the exterior of the monument, a replacement post and wire fence will be installed across the monument (posts to be driven in), and the western end of the barrow will be meshed in chain-link fencing to prevent the return of the badgers.



A Method Statement for these works has been agreed with Historic England and all works involving disturbance to the badgers have been granted a licence from Natural England. A copy of the Method Statement is provided with this brief.



Figure 2: Details for the works.

Work will take place outside the badger breeding season (between 1st July – 31st November). Therefore, in order to comply with the conditions set by the Licence to interfere with a badger sett, it is anticipated to start works in early November 2015.

#### 4 Watching brief at Waters Down farm barrow

##### 4.1 Aims:

The aims of the work are to

- Ensure that any archaeological remains uncovered or disturbed in the process of undertaking the work are fully recorded
- Ensure that contractors undertaking the work are aware of the significance of the monument

- Ensure that there is no disturbance to the monument in the process of undertaking the work, other than that agreed with Historic England in the Method Statement for exclusion of badgers at the site
- Discuss and agree with the Historic England's Heritage at Risk Project Officer any necessary variation to the agreed work if required

#### **4.2 General Methodology:**

A suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist or archaeological organisation working to ClfA guidelines should prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological watching brief to be undertaken during the installation of a badger-proof fencing and gate.

Prior to the commencement of on-site works the archaeological contractor should familiarise themselves with the site by examining the information held by the Hampshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER), including the geophysical investigations.

The role of the archaeologist undertaking the watching brief will be to work in close co-operation with the ecologist (also undertaking watching brief) and the contractor installing the fence.

The watching brief should allow for the temporary suspension of works, if, in the view of the archaeologist, items of interest are revealed that warrant recording to an appropriate professional standard.

An archaeologist shall be present during all works involving ground disturbance associated with the project

The archaeological contractor is expected to follow the code of the Institute of Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA). Details including the name, qualifications and experience of the site director and all other personnel (including specialist staff) shall be included within the WSI. Health and Safety guidelines shall be followed on site. The ClfA's Standards and Guidance should be used for additional guidance in the production of the WSI, the content of the report and the general execution of the project.

The amount of time to be allowed for the watching brief is anticipated to be 2 days with a contingency of 1 day to allow for unforeseen discoveries. This is felt to be a reasonable estimate for the significance of the site. The tender should supply a separate costing for the Report.

Tenders should be based on a day rate plus separately estimated travel and subsistence expenses.

The WSI and estimate should be submitted to the Andrew Ferguson (Leckford Estate) and copied to Alison McQuaid (Historic England). Contact details will be found at the end of this document. Contact details will be found at the end of this document.

#### **4.3 Photography**

Photographs should be taken as appropriate: to illustrate particular elements of the monument and to illustrate any below-ground archaeological deposits.

- Digital photography may be used for report illustration.
- For both general and specific photographs, a photographic scale shall be included. In the case of detailed photographs it may be appropriate to include a north arrow.

- The photographic record shall be accompanied by a photographic register detailing as a minimum, feature number, location and direction of shot.

#### **4.4 Finds**

- All finds, where appropriate, will be retained from each archaeological context.
- All finds, where appropriate, shall be washed.
- All pottery, and other finds, where appropriate, shall be marked with the site code and context number.
- The WSI shall include an agreed list of specialist consultants, who may be required to conserve and/or report on finds, and advise or report on other aspects of the work including environmental sampling.
- Finds work should be to accepted professional standards and adhere to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Guidelines for Finds Work.

#### **4.5 Report**

The full report including all specialist assessments of artefact assemblages shall be submitted by 29th January 2016. The report must contain:

- A concise non-technical summary of the project results
- The aims and methods
- A discussion of the archaeological findings
- A location map, a drawing showing those areas examined as part of the archaeological recording, and copies of any archaeological plans and sections. All plans shall be tied to the national grid
- Any specialist reports and assessments
- A summary of the archive contents and date of deposition
- A context register with brief descriptions shall be included as an appendix
- A copy of the brief and the approved WSI will be included as an appendix

#### **4.6 Dissemination & Publication**

Digital and hard copies of the report should be provided to:

- the owner (Andrew Ferguson, Leckford Estate)
- Historic England (Alison McQuaid, Heritage At Risk Projects Officer) and
- the County HER.

The work should be registered on OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Excavations)

#### **4.7 Monitoring**

Notification of the start of work shall be given to the Heritage At Risk Projects officer who must also be kept informed of progress and any problems.

Any variations to the WSI shall be agreed with the Heritage At Risk Projects officer.

## 5      **Contacts**

OWNER: LECKFORD ESTATE Andrew Ferguson

Manager, Farming

Leckford Estate Leckford Stockbridge Hampshire SO20 6DA

Andrew.j.ferguson@waitrose.co.uk

Mobile: 07525 273312

PROJECT LEAD: HISTORIC ENGLAND

Alison McQuaid

Heritage at Risk Projects Officer

Historic England

195-205 High Street

Guildford

GU1 3EH

[Alison.mcquaid@historicengland.org.uk](mailto:Alison.mcquaid@historicengland.org.uk) (preferred method of contact)

Mobile: 07825 055839

Alison McQuaid Historic England October 2015

## **Appendix 3: Written Scheme of Investigation**

### **1 INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Project Background**

- 1.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) has been appointed by The Leckford Estate (the client) to carry out an archaeological watching brief on land at Waters Down Farm, Longstock, Hampshire, hereafter 'the site' (SU 33566 37675). The watching brief is intended to monitor the excavation of a trench for the installation of a Badger-proof fence around a Bowl barrow, a Scheduled Monument, lying 400m south of Waters Down Farm.
- 1.1.2 The watching brief is informed by the 'Brief for an archaeological watching brief at Bowl barrow 400m south of Waters Down Farm, Longstock, Hampshire', prepared by Alison McQuaid, Heritage At Risk Officer, Historic England (Appendix 1). The Brief provides the background to the watching brief, locational and descriptive information, its aims, the general methodology to be followed and requirements for photography, finds retrieval, reporting and monitoring.
- 1.1.3 As a requirement of the Brief this document provides a methodology for the watching brief and requires the approval of David Wilkinson, Assistant Inspector of Ancient Monuments, Historic England, prior to implementation.
- 1.1.4 This document has been prepared in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief (ClfA 2014) and Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (English Heritage, 2006). PCA is a ClfA Registered Archaeological Organisation and is bound by its code of conduct.

### **2 AIMS**

#### **2.1 Archaeological Watching Brief**

- 2.1.1 In accordance with the Brief, the aims of the Watching Brief are to:
- Ensure that any archaeological remains uncovered or disturbed in the process of undertaking the work are fully recorded;
  - Ensure that contractors undertaking the work are aware of the significance of the monument;
  - Ensure that there is no disturbance to the monument in the process of undertaking the work, other than that agreed with Historic England in the Method Statement for exclusion of badgers at the site;
  - Discuss and agree with the Historic England's Heritage at Risk Project Officer any necessary variation to the agreed work if required.

### **3 METHOD**

#### **3.1 Archaeological Watching Brief**

- 3.1.1 The archaeological watching brief will comprise the monitoring of the excavation of the trench for the Badger-proof fence. The watching brief will be conducted by a suitably qualified archaeologist from PCA Ltd's Winchester office.

- 3.1.2 The excavation of the trench will be carried out mechanically and using a toothless bucket under the supervision of the attending archaeologist. Excavation along the line of the trench will proceed in spits of 100mm to the required depth (500mm).
- 3.1.3 The archaeologist will inspect excavations for the presence of archaeological resources including human remains and biological remains. If present, the attending archaeologist will halt mechanical excavation; the cleaning, definition and investigation of archaeological resources will be by hand and will be achieved as quickly as is reasonably possible so as to avoid un-necessary delay to the installation of the fence.
- 3.1.4 In the event unexpectedly significant or complex archaeological deposits or features are encountered, PCA will notify the client and on their behalf Historic England in order to determine their subsequent treatment and any detailed investigation and recording that might be deemed appropriate.
- 3.1.5 All gold and silver will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act 1996. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.
- 3.1.6 Arisings from excavations will be regularly scanned for the presence and collection of artefacts; this may include the use of metal detector.
- 3.1.7 In event no archaeological resources are identified in the trench excavation the client and on their behalf Historic England will be informed that the watching brief can be terminated.

## **3.2 Human Remains**

- 3.2.1 In the event that human remains are discovered these will be left in situ and their future treatment agreed with the Historic England. Should their excavation and removal from the site be required, a Ministry of Justice Licence will be required (in accordance with Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857) before the remains can be lifted. The need for a Licence applies to both inhumation and cremated remains. Application for a Licence will be made by PCA, on behalf of the client. PCA will comply with the conditions of the Licence and discuss with Historic England any requirements of the Licence that may conflict with the agreed method of investigation of the site. If appropriate, a separate method statement may be required specifying methods for the detailed excavation, recording and sampling of human remains.
- 3.2.2 Arrangements will be made to ensure the security, protection from deterioration and damage, and the respectful treatment of human remains and grave goods. An appropriately qualified and experienced osteo-archaeologist will be available (PCA - James Langthorne) to advise on the excavation and removal of any human remains from the Site, following published guidance: the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Technical Paper 13 'Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed remains' (J I McKinley & C Roberts); IFA Paper No. 7 'Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human remains' (M Brickley & J I McKinley); British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology (BABOA) Code of Practice.
- 3.2.3 The following guidance will also be observed:

Human Bones from Archaeological Sites: Guidelines for Producing Assessment Documents and Analytical Reports (2004). <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/human-bones-from-archaeological-sites/>

Science and the dead. A guideline for the destructive sampling of archaeological human remains for scientific analysis (2013) <http://www.archaeologyuk.org/apabe/>

3.2.4 The procedures to be followed in the excavation of inhumations and cremations will follow standard guidance and methodologies, including those of PCA, which cover the excavation, sampling, recording, lifting and processing of human remains and their burial context.

### **3.3 Recording**

3.3.1 All trenches, structures, deposits and finds will be recorded according to accepted professional standards and in accordance with PCA's recording systems. Sufficient data will be recorded to allow the required level of assessment and reporting (see section 5). Recording will be carried out to a sufficiently high standard to provide a full record of any archaeological resources that are excavated.

3.3.2 All archaeological contexts are to be recorded individually on context record sheets. A further more general record of the work, comprising a description and discussion of the archaeology, is to be maintained as appropriate.

3.3.3 A site grid will be established relative to Ordnance Survey National Grid. Data capture for site plans will be by electronic distance measurement, measured survey or a combination of techniques. Data-capture for site plans will as standard be capable of reproduction at a scale of 1:100; human burials, more complex features or areas of complex archaeological remains will be recorded at greater resolution (for reproduction at 1:10, 1:20, 1:50 as necessary and in accordance with accepted guidance). The sections of excavated archaeological features will be recorded by measured drawing at an appropriate scale (normally 1:10 or 1:20). Spot heights and those of individual features will be recorded relative to Ordnance Datum.

3.3.4 A digital photographic record of the work will be made forming part of the site archive. This will consist of high quality, colour digital photographs (minimum 12 Mega Pixels) taken in jpeg and RAW formats by an appropriately trained individual, illustrating in both detail and general context all trenches, test pits and archaeological features and deposits discovered. The photographic record will also include 'working shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted. The digital images will be preserved on a dedicated and backed up server. The RAW files will be converted to high quality tiff images for eventual deposition with site archive. Guidance and standards of the Hampshire Cultural Trust will be followed in the preparation of the digital photographic record.

3.3.5 The complete site archive including finds and environmental samples will be stored in a secure place throughout the duration of the fieldwork and post-fieldwork programme, prior to deposition.

3.3.6 The site archive is to be consolidated after completion of the excavation, with all site records and finds collated and ordered as a permanent record.

### **3.4 Finds Recovery Processing and Treatment**

- 3.4.1 All artefacts recovered during the excavations on the site are the property of the Landowner. They are to be suitably bagged, boxed and marked in accordance with the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, Conservation Guidelines no.2. and the Institute for Archaeologists 'Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials' (IfA 2008) On completion of the archaeological works the Landowner(s) will be requested to donate and deposit the archive, including all artefacts, with an appropriate designated museum or repository – the Hampshire Cultural Trust.
- 3.4.2 Artefacts will be excavated carefully by hand. Bulk artefacts will be collected and bagged according to their archaeological context. The location of special finds, including in situ worked flint will be recorded three dimensionally. Artefact recovery will include the use of a metal detector operated by an experienced user.
- 3.4.3 If necessary, an appropriately qualified and experienced archaeological conservator will be appointed to advise and assist in the lifting of fragile finds of significance and or value and to arrange for the X-raying and investigative conservation of objects as may be necessary. Where appropriate to address the aims of the excavation, sieving of deposits will be undertaken to maximise the recovery of small artefacts.
- 3.4.4 Records of artefact assemblages will clearly state how they have been recovered, sub-sampled and processed. Sub-sampling procedures will be agreed and follow the guidance and advice of the curator of the museum/depository in which the site archive will be deposited.
- 3.4.5 Artefacts that fall under the statutory definition of Treasure (as defined by the Treasure Act of 1996 and its revision of 2002) will be reported immediately to the relevant Coroner's Office, the local Finds Liaison Officer (FLO) who is the designated treasure co-ordinator for Hampshire, the landowner and Historic England. A Treasure Receipt (obtainable from either the FLO or the DCMS website) must be completed and a report submitted to the Coroner's Office and the FLO within 14 days of understanding the find is Treasure. Failure to report within 14 days is a criminal offence. The Treasure Receipt and Report must include the date and circumstances of the discovery, the identity of the finder (put as unit/contractor) and (as exactly as possible) the location of the find.

### **3.5 Archaeological Science and Environmental Sampling**

- 3.5.1 A structured programme of environmental sampling appropriate to the aims of the watching brief will be implemented. The strategy and methodology for the sampling, recording, processing, assessment, analysis and reporting of deposits with environmental archaeology potential will be in accordance with English Heritage Centre for Archaeology Guidelines "Environmental Archaeology – A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation" (2nd edition, August 2011). Any variation to this guidance will be agreed in advance with the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor.



- 3.5.2 Where necessary an appropriately qualified and experienced geo-archaeological specialist will be appointed to record any deposits of particular significance such as buried soils and to advise on depositional processes. It is currently proposed that the specialist services will be provided by ARCA – University of Winchester.
- 3.5.3 Where necessary the advice of the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor will be sought regarding specialist sampling requirements and any scientific applications relevant to the archaeological excavation of this Site.
- 3.5.4 Where deposits are dry, bulk samples for the recovery of charred plant remains, small bones and finds, will be taken from sealed and datable features such as pits, ditches, hearths and floors. Each context will normally be sampled. The size of the sample is expected to be in the range of 40-60 litres per context or 100% of smaller contexts. Samples will not be taken from the intersection of features.
- 3.5.5 For large features / spreads appropriate consideration will be given to sampling on a grid system if this fits in with the aims of the excavation.
- 3.5.6 Where good conditions for the preservation of bone have been identified, all large bones will be collected by hand and sieving of bulk samples up to 100 litres will be undertaken as appropriate.
- 3.5.7 Mollusc samples of 2 litres each will be taken vertically from appropriate sections to investigate the changes of vegetation through time.
- 3.5.8 Where deposits are wet, waterlogged or peaty, monoliths will be taken along cleaned vertical surfaces for the retrieval of pollen, diatoms, ostracods and foraminifera. The numbers to be taken will be agreed with the HEO. For wet, waterlogged or peaty deposits, bulk samples of 20 litres will be taken from visible layers or spits for the retrieval of plant macro-remains and insects.
- 3.5.9 Environmental samples from dry deposits will normally be processed by flotation following the excavation fieldwork and the residues will be sorted to retrieve small bones, small finds and charcoal that have not floated. Environmental samples from wet deposits will normally be sent to specialists for processing in laboratory conditions.
- 3.5.10 Appropriate provision will be made for the scientific analysis of human remains, such as the application of Carbon, Nitrogen, Oxygen and Strontium isotope analysis. Through PCA's appointed project Osteoarchaeologist James Langthorne and Dr Frank Meddens (Director & Head of Post-Excavation, PCA) it is provisionally intended that the advice and services of Dr Andrew Wilson (Senior Lecturer in Forensic & Archaeological Sciences, School of Life Science, University of Bradford) will be obtained to advise on the identification, taking and processing of suitable skeletal samples.

3.5.11 Appropriate provision will be made for the application of scientific dating techniques such as radiocarbon, dendrochronology, archaeomagnetic, OSL and thermoluminescence. The advice of the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor will be sought in advance of the application of these techniques. Any necessary delay that is caused in completion of the reporting of the excavation to enable provisional results to be included will be notified to the Historic England. It is intended that the services of e.g. SUERC or Beta Analytic are obtained for the application of the dating techniques.

## **4 REPORTING**

### **4.1 Post-excavation Assessment Report**

4.1.1 Following all site works, including additional works as may be required on the site in addition to those set out in this document, and processing and stabilisation of the site archive, a Post-excavation Assessment Report will be prepared in accordance with the Brief. Copies of the report will be issued to the commissioning client and the Historic England.

4.1.2 The post-excavation assessment report will be issued in hard-copy and in digital format. The digital copy will be supplied in .pdf format accompanied by digital copies of images, plans and maps in .bmp, .tif or .jpg format. The medium on a PC CD-ROM. Whichever software is used the digital files will be supplied in a PC readable format.

4.1.3 A copy of the archive report and digital data (.dxf or shapefile format) relating to the archaeological findings will be deposited with the Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record (HCC).

4.1.4 The post excavation assessment report will include an updated project design setting out an overall programme of post excavation analysis through to completion of a Full Report and Publication of the results. This will of necessity recognise the need for review in the light of subsequent stages of archaeological mitigation works that are carried out and as such constitutes a provisional updated project design.

4.1.5 The Assessment Report will include:

- Non-technical summary;
- Introduction;
- Planning Background;
- Previous archaeological work relevant to the excavation;
- Topography of the site;
- Methodology;
- A factual summary of results characterising the quantity and perceived quality of the data for each component of the site, e.g. stratigraphic/structural, artefactual (referencing e.g. local fabric series for ceramic assemblages) and environmental, including full specialist reports;
- A statement of the archaeological potential of the results;
- A review of the data in the context of the research questions posed in the WSI;
- New research questions arising from the data collection;
- The value of the data to local, regional and national research priorities;

- Updated Project Design for further analysis and publication, if necessary;
  - Publication Synopsis;
  - Bibliography;
  - Acknowledgements;
  - Tabulated data;
  - Illustrations (site/phase plans, sections and photographs);
  - OASIS form.
- 4.1.6 And ESRI shape file providing GIS data will be supplied to the HEO and will contain the scheme of investigation, such as trench outlines, and significant archaeological information, such as feature/deposit plans.

## **5 ARCHIVE PREPARATION & DEPOSITION**

### **5.1 The Site Archive**

- 5.1.1 The site archive, to include all project records and cultural material produced by the project, will be prepared in accordance with Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage (UKIC 1990) and the Institute for Archaeologists 'Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives' (IfA 2009). On completion of the project PCA will arrange for the archive to be deposited in accordance with the provisional arrangements made with a suitable museum or repository at the onset of fieldwork. Any alternative arrangements will be agreed with Historic England.
- 5.1.2 The designated receiving museum is Hampshire Cultural Trust. The Curator of Archaeology will be contacted in advance of the fieldwork for an accession number and to obtain information regarding the appropriate archive preparation standards.

## **6 HEALTH AND SAFETY**

### **6.1 Policy**

- 6.1.1 PCA will conduct the work in compliance with the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and will also follow the guidance set out in "Health and Safety in Field Archaeology" (Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers 1997).
- 6.1.2 PCA's own Health and Safety Policy and a procedures manual will be available on site. Site staff will have an appropriate level of training to enable them to carry out fieldwork safely.

### **6.2 Risk Assessment**

- 6.2.1 Prior to the commencement of fieldwork PCA will conduct a site specific risk assessment, if necessary as part of a Health and Safety Method Statement. All staff will be appraised of the Risk Assessment and comply with mandatory requirements set out such as the use of PPE and other measures to avoid risk from hazards that are identified.
- 6.2.2 PCA will maintain the site in a safe condition and in order to do this will review and update the Risk Assessment accordingly, taking appropriate measures as necessary to offset risk from new and unexpected hazards as may arise.

## 7 PROGRAMME AND RESOURCES

### 7.1 Programme

7.1.1 The Badger-proof fence installation is expected to be carried out from Monday 2nd of November 2015.

### 7.2 Resources

7.2.1 The archaeological field team will comprise one PCA fieldwork Supervisor to be assisted by PCA fieldwork Archaeologists, the number of which will be determined by the requirements of the work and programme. The following table lists the personnel who may be involved in archaeological fieldwork and post-fieldwork roles and tasks associated with the project:

Role	Name
Project Management	Paul McCulloch (PCA)
Archaeological Supervision	Jon Kaines (PCA)
Prehistoric Pottery	Louise Rayner (ASE)
Roman Pottery	Dr James Gerrard (PCA)
Post-Roman Pottery	Chris Jarrett (PCA)
	Bernie Sudds (PCA)
Ceramic Building Material	Kevin Hayward (PCA)
	Bernie Sudds (PCA)
Architectural Stone Work	Kevin Hayward (PCA)
	Charlotte Matthews (PCA)
Petrology	Kevin Hayward (PCA)
Building Recording	Charlotte Matthews (PCA)
	Malcolm Gould (PCA)
Animal Bone	Kevin Reilly (PCA)
	Philip Armitage
Human Remains	James Langthorne (PCA)
Lithics	Barry Bishop
Timber	Damian Goodburn (MoLSS)
Glass	Hilary Cool
	John Shepherd
Small Finds	Dr Marit Gaimster (PCA)
	Hilary Major
Roman Coins	Dr James Gerrard (PCA)
Metalwork	Dr Marit Gaimster (PCA)
Leather	Quita Mould
Iron Slag	Lynne Keys
Historical Research	Guy Thompson (PCA)
Conservation	Dana Goodburn-Brown (Am Tech Ltd)
Industrial Archaeology	Rob Kinchin-Smith (RPS)
Environmental Archaeology	Dr K. Wilkinson ARCA (Univ. of Winchester)

## Appendix 4: OASIS

### OASIS ID: preconst1-232164

#### Project details

Project name	Waters Down Farm, Longstock, Hampshire: an Archaeological Watching Brief
Short description of the project	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by the Leckford Estate to undertake an archaeological watching brief during works to install a badger-proof fence around a scheduled bowl barrow at Waters Down Farm, Longstock, Hampshire (SU 33566 37675). This report concerns the results of the archaeological watching brief, which involved a series of monitoring visits made in November 2015 during the excavation of a trench around the barrow for the badger-proof fence. No significant archaeological deposits, features, artefacts or environmental remains were uncovered. Topsoil was observed to a depth of approximately 0.30m below ground level, at which point the natural chalk was encountered. In places there was an interface layer identified between the topsoil and the natural, of approximately 0.10m depth. It is concluded that although the site clearly contains a great deal of archaeological potential, no evidence of significant archaeological deposits were encountered in the areas that were excavated.
Project dates	Start: 02-11-2015 End: 04-11-2015
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	WDLH15 - Site code
Any associated project reference codes	1014863 - SM No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Current Land use	Other 8 - Land dedicated to the display of a monument
Monument type	BOWL BARROW Bronze Age
Significant Finds	N/A None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Scheduled Monument Consent

#### Project location

Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE TEST VALLEY LONGSTOCK Waters Down Farm, Longstock, Hampshire
Postcode	SO20 6HZ
Study area	0.1 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 33566 37675 51.136835702415 -1.520184917665 51 08 12 N 001 31 12 W Point

#### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
Project brief originator	Historic England
Project design originator	Paul McCulloch
Project director/manager	Paul McCulloch
Project supervisor	Jon Kaines
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Name of sponsor/funding body	Leckford Estate

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### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Digital Archive ID	WDLH15
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Paper Archive ID	WDLH15
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Diary", "Map", "Notebook - Excavation", "Research", "General Notes", "Photograph", "Report", "Unpublished Text"

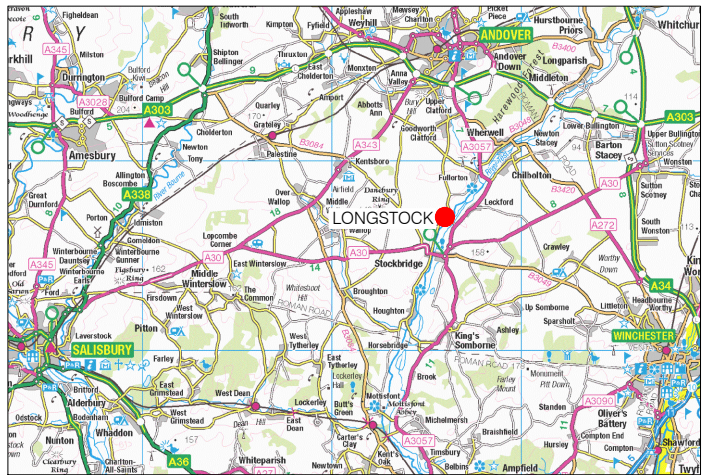
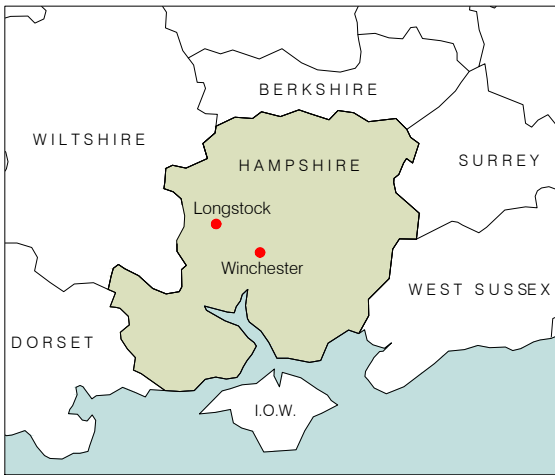
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### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Waters Down Farm, Longstock, Hampshire: Archaeological Watching Brief
Report	
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Kaines, J.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hayes, T.
Other bibliographic details	R12295
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
Place of issue or publication	Winchester

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Entered by Thomas Hayes (thayes@pre-construct.com)  
Entered on 30 November 2015



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 10/11/15 MR

Figure 1  
 Site Location  
 1:2,000,000; 1:400,000 & 1:25,000 at A4



# PCA

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## **PCA SOUTH**

UNIT 54  
BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE  
96 ENDWELL ROAD  
BROCKLEY  
LONDON SE4 2PD  
TEL: 020 7732 3925 / 020 7639 9091  
FAX: 020 7639 9588  
EMAIL: [info@pre-construct.com](mailto:info@pre-construct.com)

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## **PCA NORTH**

UNIT 19A  
TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK  
DURHAM DH6 5PG  
TEL: 0191 377 1111  
FAX: 0191 377 0101  
EMAIL: [info.north@pre-construct.com](mailto:info.north@pre-construct.com)

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## **PCA CENTRAL**

THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM  
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD  
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN  
TEL: 01223 845 522  
FAX: 01223 845 522  
EMAIL: [info.central@pre-construct.com](mailto:info.central@pre-construct.com)

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## **PCA WEST**

BLOCK 4  
CHILCOMB HOUSE  
CHILCOMB LANE  
WINCHESTER  
HAMPSHIRE SO23 8RB  
TEL: 01962 849 549  
EMAIL: [info.west@pre-construct.com](mailto:info.west@pre-construct.com)

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## **PCA MIDLANDS**

17-19 KETTERING RD  
LITTLE BOWDEN  
MARKET HARBOROUGH  
LEICESTERSHIRE LE16 8AN  
TEL: 01858 468 333  
EMAIL: [info.midlands@pre-construct.com](mailto:info.midlands@pre-construct.com)

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