

**LAND SOUTH OF LOWER ROAD, HAVANT, HAMPSHIRE:
WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION
– STRIP, MAP AND SAMPLE**

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Figure 1: Site and Location Plan

Figure 2: Proposed Location of Strip, Map and Sample

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) has been appointed by Terence O'Rourke on behalf of Bargate Homes Ltd to prepare this Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological excavation (strip, map and sample) on land south of Lower Road, Havant, Hampshire, (**Figure 1**), hereafter 'the site' (centred at NGR 470000 106120). The site is the subject of a proposed residential development for which planning permission (Planning Ref APP/20/01031) is being sought from Havant Borough Council, the Local Planning Authority (LPA). This document provides a Written Scheme of Investigation for the excavation, which will comprise a strip, map and sample investigation.
- 1.1.2 The excavation forms part of a staged approach to understanding and addressing the archaeological implications of the proposed development and follows the advice of the County Archaeological Officer (CAO), advisor to the LPA.
- 1.1.3 This document, informed by the results of an archaeological Desk-based Assessment (Sleep 2019), an archaeological evaluation (PCA 2020) and the advice of the CAO, provides a methodology for an archaeological excavation and post-excavation assessment. The excavation will target an area of archaeological potential identified by the evaluation and thereby mitigate the impact of the proposed development upon that potential. The implementation of this WSI is subject to the approval of the LPA, acting on the advice of the CAO.
- 1.1.4 It is understood that other archaeological potential that was identified in evaluation trenches 2 and 10 (to the east of the proposed excavation area) lie in an area that will not be impacted by the proposed development, related ground work, compounds and storage areas, and will therefore be preserved *in situ*; protective measures such as fencing and signage to demarcate this protected area will be installed in order to achieve this.
- 1.1.5 This document has been prepared in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists standard and guidance for archaeological excavation (CIfA 2014) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (Historic England, 2015). PCA is a CIfA Registered Archaeological Organisation and is bound by its code of conduct.

1.2 Location, Topography and Geology

- 1.2.1 The Site, an area of some 3.8ha currently a parcel of farmland south-east of Manor Farm, is located south of Lower Road, Havant and the settlement of Bedhampton. To the west is the A3M motorway and Portsdown Hill and to the south the south coast railway and the A27 road. A watercourse, the Hermitage Stream lies to the south-east of the Site and flows into the tidal basin Langstone Harbour to the south, along with a number of small streams and watercourses that characterise the coastal margin.

- 1.2.2 The site is low-lying and lies at between 6m and 9m above Ordnance Datum and is generally flat. Spot heights close to the site indicate a general fall from north to south in the area.
- 1.2.3 The British Geological Survey shows that the study site lies over undifferentiated river terrace deposits of sand, silt and clay overlying Chalk.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Desk-based Assessment

- 2.1.1 The desk-based assessment (Sleep 2019) reviewed known archaeological sites, find-spots and monuments within a study area of 1km radius, site-centred. The assessment summarised the archaeological potential of the site as follows: 'The site has been subjected to relatively little impact during the Post Medieval and Modern periods and in theory earlier archaeological deposits if present, could have survived well. During the Medieval period the site was likely agricultural land associated with local settlement at Bedhampton. Potential for earlier archaeological periods is higher and reflects the position of the site within a wider landscape of known human activity from the Mesolithic until the Roman Period. The lack of evidence within the site itself is a reflection of the lack of previous archaeological investigation'.
- 2.1.2 Historic mapping including the Tithe map of 1849, reproduced in the desk-based assessment, appears to indicate a path or track ran from Lower Road and the north-east corner of the Site south toward and beyond the railway line. The First Ordnance Survey map of 1868 also shows this route, along with a number of other tracks or paths that extend to the marsh and foreshore of the upper reaches of Langstone Harbour and that presumably gave access to the water.

2.2 Archaeological Evaluation

- 2.2.1 The archaeological evaluation (PCA 2020), carried out in respect of a previous planning application for the proposed development, revealed the site to contain archaeological potential. The archaeological features identified during the evaluation appear to date primarily from the late Bronze Age and Iron Age, but also the Romano-British period. The features were found sparsely distributed, appear limited in extent and depth and form no coherent pattern or trend, such as might represent a focus of activity, industry, settlement or discernible monument; there were also low numbers artefactual and biological remains. Nonetheless, the features do provide slight evidence for use of the landscape, which may have been marginal and not suited to permanent exploitation.

3 AIM

3.1 Archaeological Excavation

- 3.1.1 The aim of the archaeological excavation is to target and investigate archaeological remains over an agreed area taking account of their potential to contain artefactual, biological and palaeo-environmental remains. More specifically, the excavation will aim to:

- Identify and further characterise the activity that is represented by the archaeological potential and whether this activity reflects a marginal landscape and is indicative of the loss or recovery of habitat;
- Target features that have the potential to contain artefactual, faunal and palaeo-environmental remains that might be typical of the setting of the site close to a marine environment or typical of specialised activities or industry;
- Recover evidence for the chronological development of the site in the context of related evidence for the development of the human landscape of the Hampshire Basin.

3.1.2 A post-excavation assessment report on the results of the excavation will be prepared, which aim to identify the potential of the results and any further analysis and publication that is appropriate. The report will also provide sufficient information so that the requirements of the Local Planning Authority and their archaeological advisor are satisfied in keeping with current archaeological standard and guidance.

4 METHOD – STRIP, MAP AND SAMPLE

4.1.1 A unique site code has been allocated by PCA: **HLRH20**. This will be used on all site records and other components of the archive of the excavation.

4.1.2 The investigation will initially comprise the mechanical stripping of an area in the northern portion part of the Site targeting the archaeological potential revealed by evaluation trenches 3, 4, 13 and 14, an area of approximately 0.35ha; the area will provide a buffer of 13m around known archaeological features. The area will be set out using a GPS device to ensure the pre-determined location is achieved accurately.

4.1.3 The area will be mechanically stripped of topsoil and subsoil using a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a wide toothless blade bucket. All mechanical excavation will be supervised by a suitably qualified archaeologist familiar with the ground conditions anticipated on the Site. Up-cast will be stored adjacent to the area.

4.1.4 Machining of the area will be closely monitored in order that exposed surfaces are inspected for the presence of archaeological deposits, features, artefacts and ecofacts. Exposed surfaces will be maintained clear of loose spoil. Machine-excavated spoil and the exposed surface will be regularly scanned for the presence and collection of artefacts; this will include the use of metal detector. There is a known scatter of worked flint across the Site; visual scanning and recovery of worked flint may enhance characterisation and dating of the scatter.

4.1.5 The excavation by machine is to be taken down to the top of any significant archaeological level or to the top of 'natural' subsoil where no archaeological deposits have been found at a higher level.

4.1.6 In the event the mechanical strip reveals significant archaeological features such as, but not exclusively, pits, structures and funerary remains that extend to, and in all probability beyond, the proposed extent of the excavation, the area will be increased in order to expose the features and their extent within a buffer clear of features of 5 metres.

- 4.1.7 On completion of the investigation, the area may be backfilled using the up-cast from the excavation, subject to the requirements of the client.

4.2 Mapping

- 4.2.1 Following the initial soil strip, priority will be given to the definition and mapping of features as required in order to produce a pre-excavation plan; this will include hand cleaning where the greater definition of features will benefit their initial characterisation. In association with the production of this plan, initial sample excavation will commence to characterise the nature of the archaeological resources present.
- 4.2.2 A pre-excavation plan will be produced by 'mapping' archaeological features using a GPS device and/or EDM/theodolite in order to record accurate X, Y, Z co-ordinates.

4.3 Investigation and Sampling Strategy

- 4.3.1 The following sampling levels will form the minimum standard to be applied to features and deposits identified as contributing to the investigation aims and any additional specific objectives that are identified:
- Linear features not associated with structural remains - 20% of extent and 100% of terminals and feature intersections;
 - Pits – a minimum of 50% of each; in the event pits contain unusual or exceptional deposits e.g., placed deposits these will be 100% sampled.
 - Layers/deposits/horizontal stratigraphy relating to domestic/industrial activity [e.g., hearths, floor surfaces, floor make-up deposits...] - 100% of deposit;
 - Post-built structures - 50% of each post-hole fill;
 - Enclosure ditches or roundhouse gullies - 50% of fill;
 - Linear features (ditches/gullies) associated with structural remains - 20% of extent and 100% of terminals and feature intersections;
 - Human burials, cremations & other deposits or structural remains such as ring/quarry ditches relating to funerary activity – up to 100% of fill/deposit and according to established guidance (below);
 - Buried soils, colluvium and related deposits associated with site formation and deposition processes: sampling to be based on specialist geoarchaeological advice and input (see below, 4.7.2).
- 4.3.2 Application and variation of this standard to exposed archaeological remains will be agreed between the CAO and PCA in project monitoring meetings.

4.4 Human Remains

- 4.4.1 In the event that human burials are discovered these will be left in situ and their future treatment agreed with the client and the County Archaeological Officer. 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 the client, County Archaeological Officer any requirements of the Licence that may conflict with the agreed method of investigation of the site.
- 4.4.2 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 to supervise the excavation and removal of any human remains (where this is necessary) from the site, following published guidance, i.e., the Institute for Archaeologists Technical Paper 13 'Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed remains'.
- 4.4.3 The following guidance will be observed:
- Human Bones from Archaeological Sites: Guidelines for Producing Assessment Documents and Analytical Reports (2004).
<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/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/>
- 4.4.4 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.

4.5 Recording

- 4.5.1 All trenches, structures, deposits and finds will be recorded according to accepted professional standards and under the Site code HLRH16. 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 the deposits evaluated, including in trenches where no archaeology is identified.
- 4.5.2 The investigation area and archaeological resources (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 the deposits excavated.
- 4.5.3 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.

- 4.5.4 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; 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). 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.

4.5.5 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 taken in jpeg and RAW formats (Max resolution 5184 X 3456) 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 e.g. with the Archaeology Data Service, in line with their guidance <https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice/FilelevelMetadata.xhtml#Raster%20Images> with copies to be supplied, along with the site archive, to Hampshire Cultural Trust.

4.5.6 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. 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.

4.6 Finds Recovery Processing and Treatment

4.6.1 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 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 'Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials' (CIfA 2014). On completion of the archaeological investigation the Landowner will be requested to donate and deposit the archive, including all artefacts, with the Hampshire Cultural Trust.

4.6.2 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. 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 investigation, sieving of deposits will be undertaken to maximise the recovery of small artefacts.

4.6.3 Records of artefact assemblages will clearly state how they have been recovered, sub-sampled and processed. Sub-sampling procedures will be agreed with the CAO and follow the guidance and advice of the curator of the museum/depository in which the Site archive will be deposited.

4.6.4 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 the Historic Environment Officer. 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.

4.7 Archaeological Science and Environmental Sampling

4.7.1 A structured programme of environmental sampling appropriate to the aims of the excavation 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 Historic England 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 both the CAO and the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor.

4.7.2 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. The appointment of the specialist will require the prior approval of the CAO. It is currently proposed that the specialist services will be provided by ARCA – University of Winchester.

4.7.3 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.

4.7.4 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.

4.7.5 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.

4.7.6 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.

4.7.7 Mollusc samples of 2 litres each will be taken vertically from appropriate sections to investigate the changes of vegetation through time.

- 4.7.8 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 CAO. 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.
- 4.7.9 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.
- 4.7.10 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 CAO.

- 4.7.11 Where appropriate the guidance in the following English Heritage papers will be followed:

Centre for archaeology Guidelines: Archaeometallurgy (2001).

<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/archaeometallurgy/>

X-radiography of Archaeological Metalwork (2006).

<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/x-radiography-of-archaeological-metalwork/>

Investigative Conservation: Guidelines on How the Detailed Examination of Artefacts from Archaeological Sites can Shed Light on their Manufacture and Use (2008).

<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/investigative-conservation/>

Geoarchaeology: Using Earth Sciences to Understand the Archaeological Record (2007).

<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/geoarchaeology-earth-sciences-to-understand-archaeological-record/>

Guidelines for the Curation of Waterlogged Macroscopic Plant and Invertebrate Remains (2008).

<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/curation-of-waterlogged-macroscopic-plant-and-invertebrate-remains/>

Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the Recording, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood (2010).

<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/waterlogged-wood/>

Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (Second Edition) (2011).

<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/environmental-archaeology-2nd/>

Waterlogged Organic Artefacts: Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation (2012). <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/waterlogged-organic-artefacts/>

NOTE: Any changes to the methodology set out above will need to be discussed and agreed in advance with archaeological advisor and set out in the investigation report.

5 REPORTING

5.1 Post-excavation Assessment Report

- 5.1.1 Following the investigation, 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. Copies of the report will be issued to the commissioning client (if necessary, via their appointed agent/archaeological consultant) and the CAO.
- 5.1.2 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.
- 5.1.3 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 Historical Buildings Record (Hampshire County Council).
- 5.1.4 The post excavation assessment report will include, if merited, an updated project design setting out a programme of post excavation analysis through to completion of a Full Report and Publication of the results meeting, as necessary, the requirements of the Local Planning Authority's archaeological advisor.
- 5.1.5 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.

- 5.1.6 And ESRI shape file providing GIS data will be supplied to the CAO and will contain the scheme of investigation, such as trench outlines, and significant archaeological information, such as feature/deposit plans.

6 ARCHIVE PREPARATION, DEPOSITION AND COPYRIGHT

6.1 The Site Archive

- 6.1.1 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 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 'Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives' (ClfA 2009), taking account of recommended approaches to archive selection strategies and data management plans: <https://www.archaeologists.net/selection-toolkit?amp%3Bqid=814643>.
- 6.1.2 The requirements of the Hampshire Cultural Trust for digital archives to be prepared in accordance with standards defined by the Archaeology Data Service will also be followed, as will the Trust's recommendation for digital archives to be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service. The designated receiving museum for the non-digital archive is Hampshire Cultural Trust. The Curator of Archaeology will be contacted in advance of the fieldwork for a Site code. Any alternative arrangements will be agreed with the CAO and the Local Planning Authority.

6.2 Copyright

- 6.2.1 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.
- 6.2.2 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).
- 6.2.3 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.

7 MONITORING AND LIAISON

7.1 Site Visits

- 7.1.1 Arrangements will be made for the CAO to monitor the progress of the evaluation (and subsequent stages of work) and compliance with the aims and methodology set out in this document.
- 7.1.2 Site meetings will be arranged so that any variation to the agreed evaluation methodology (and subsequent stages of work) may be discussed and agreed with the client and the CAO.

8 HEALTH AND SAFETY

8.1 Policy

- 8.1.1 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).
- 8.1.2 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.

8.2 Risk Assessment

- 8.2.1 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.
- 8.2.2 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.

9 PROGRAMME AND RESOURCES

9.1 Programme

- 9.1.1 The investigation will take up to eight weeks, depending on access arrangements and ground conditions. No programme has yet been established and will depend on planning consent for the proposed development being obtained.

9.2 Resources

- 9.2.1 The archaeological field team will comprise one PCA fieldwork Supervisor to be assisted by up to five fieldwork Archaeologists. 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	TBC (PCA)
Prehistoric Pottery	Barbara McNee
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 Stonework	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 (PCA)
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	and ARCA Dr Keith Wilkinson (ARCA – Univ. of
Geoarchaeology	Winchester)

10 REFERENCES

PCA, 2020, 'Land at Lower Road, Havant, Hampshire: Archaeological Evaluation Report', Report Ref: 14070

Sleep, B, 2019, 'Archaeological Desk-based Assessment: Lower Road Havant', L-P Archaeology Doc Ref: LP3283B-DBA-v.1.3



