

Written Scheme of Investigation

40 ACRE FARM BEDHAMPTON

For Barratt David Wilson Southampton

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L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

Written Scheme of Investigation

40 ACRE FARM BEDHAMPTON

Client: Barratt David Wilson Southampton

Local Authority: Havant Borough Council

NGR: 469298, 105769

Planning App: APP/18/00450

Author: J. Quarrell

Doc Ref: LP3190L-WSI-v1.3

Site Code: LP3190L

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1. Introduction

- 1.1. This Written Scheme of Investigation has been prepared by John Quarrell of L - P : Archaeology on behalf of Barratt David Wilson Southampton.
- 1.2. The document sets out the methodology for archaeological evaluation at Forty Acre Farm, Bedhampton which is centred on NGR 469298, 105769 (FIGURE 1). The site covers an area of approximately 22.99ha, the proposed development will impact an area within the site covering approximately 11.15ha.
- 1.3. This document has been prepared in support of planning application APP/18/00450. The local authority is Havant Borough Council who take archaeological advice from Hampshire County Council.
- 1.4. The site code LP3190L has been assigned by L - P : Archaeology.
- 1.5. This document sets out the detailed method to be employed for the archaeological evaluation of the above site.

2. Site Background

2.1.PLANNING

2.1.1. Planning consent is sought for the erection of 320 dwellings, a 66 bed care home, provision of public open space, habitat mitigation zone, allotments, closure of existing access and creation of 2 new access points and associated infrastructure following demolition of existing buildings (APP/18/00450).

2.1.2. In March 2012 the Department for Communities and Local Government issued the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (HCLG 2019). Section 12 of this document sets out planning policies on the conservation of the historic environment.

2.1.3. In considering any planning application for development the Local Planning Authority, Havant Borough Council (HBC), must consider the policy CS11 within the Havant Borough Core Strategy (adopted 2011) (HAVANT BOROUGH COUNCIL 2011). On matters concerning archaeology and the historic environment HBC are advised by Historic Environment Team (HET), who are associated with Hampshire County Council.

2.1.4. Neil Adam Senior Archaeologist of the HCC Historic Environment team has recommended that the following archaeological conditions be attached to the development should consent be granted:

1) That no development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological assessment in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) that has been submitted to and approved by the Planning Authority in order to recognise, characterise and record any archaeological features and deposits that may exist here. The assessment should initially take the form of trial trenches that are located across the proposed locations of any houses, garages, services and access roads.

Reason: To assess the extent, nature and date of any archaeological deposits that might be present and the impact of the development upon these heritage assets.

2) That no development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological mitigation of impact, based on the results of the trial trenching, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation that has been submitted to and approved by the Planning Authority.

Reason: To mitigate the effect of the works associated with the development upon any heritage assets and to ensure that information regarding these heritage assets is preserved by record for future generations.

3) Following completion of archaeological fieldwork a report will be produced in accordance with an approved programme submitted by the developer and approved in writing by the local planning authority setting out and securing appropriate post-excavation assessment, specialist analysis and reports, publication and public engagement.

Reason: To contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past by ensuring that opportunities are taken to capture evidence from the historic environment and to make this publicly available.

2.1.5. The works described in this document seek to satisfy the first part of these conditions. If archaeological remains are present on the site, additional mitigation work may be required by HBC.

2.2.GEOLOGY

2.2.1. The British Geological Survey GeoIndex shows the site to be located on a bedrock of Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation with superficial deposits of River Terrace Deposits consisting of sand, silt and clay. This data is at relatively low resolution and offers only a rough indication of the site geology (BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 2019).

2.2.2. The data provided by GeoIndex is low resolution data and should only be considered as a rough guide to the geology of the site.

2.2.3. The archaeological desk based assessment of the site identified two boreholes excavated on the site in 1971 (BROWN 2018: 8). These both recorded deposits of silty clay present to depths of 1.70 and 2.25m overlying deposits of fragmented chalk.

2.3.TOPOGRAPHY

2.3.1. The site is located on the South Coast Plain, with the South Downs to the north and the Solent strait to the south. The site is located on mostly flat land at the northern end of Langstone Harbour, between Farlington and Bedhampton. The site (FIGURE 2) consists of a series of agricultural fields. The land of the site

is on a gentle decline, from c. 8m OD along the northern boundary to c. 1.7m OD along the southern boundary.

2.4.ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.4.1. An archaeological desk based assessment (DBA) was prepared by CgMS Heritage in support of the application (BROWN 2018). This included a search of the Hampshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) for entries within 1.25km of the site. A brief summary of the archaeological background from the DBA follows, with sites and finds referenced with their HER number e.g. (12345).

PALAEOLITHIC

2.4.2. Although the HER does not record any Palaeolithic findspots within the study area, the site is situated on River Terrace Deposits, laid down by Pleistocene rivers and possibly containing Palaeolithic artefacts.

MESOLITHIC

2.4.3. Several Mesolithic findspots are recorded in the HER, primarily on the mudflats of Langstone Harbour and on North Binness Island, also located within the mudflats c. 900m to the south of the study site.

2.4.4. Assemblages of flint tools, cores and waste flakes associated with tool production have been recorded on North Binness Island (19141) and on nearby mudflats (56054, 56104) between 600m and 900m from the study site, in some instances mixed with later flint artefacts. A further find, recovering through sieving, of a single flint blade c. 900m to the north of the study site has been attributed to the Mesolithic (33705).

NEOLITHIC

2.4.5. The Scheduled Monument of Bevis' Grave Long Barrow is situated c. 470m to the north of the site, its construction attributed to the Neolithic period (23182). Several sherds of Neolithic pottery and the remains of an antler pick were recovered from the barrow's ditch fill. The monument has been recognised since at least the mid-18th century.

2.4.6. A crouched inhumation of an elderly woman is recorded on North Binness Island as belonging to the Neolithic period, although no dating evidence supports this and Iron Age pottery was also discovered nearby.

2.4.7. A findspot of a fragment of a later Neolithic flint axe fragment is recorded to the north of Bevis' Grave, c. 800m from the study area. Additional Neolithic flint implements have been discovered in multi-period assemblages on North Binness Island, covering the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age periods (56054, 56104), and two Neolithic flint scrapers were found separately, also on North Binness Island (19142). Additional findspots of flint tools are recorded in Farlington Marshes, c. 900m to the south-west of the study area.

BRONZE AGE

2.4.8. A clear focus of Bronze Age activity is present on the islands within Langstone Harbour. North Binness Island, c. 900m to the south of the study site, has had recorded several cremation urns (19143, 56111), flint tools and arrowheads (19148), fragments of briquetage (19155), and bronze slag (19156) are recorded here on the HER.

2.4.9. Further findspots of flint scrapers and pottery c. 650m to the north (23287), and pottery c. 600m to the east (23489) and c. 600m north-west (23280), confirm the study site's location in an active Bronze Age landscape, involving hunting, metalworking and salt production.

IRON AGE

2.4.10. The focus of Iron Age activity within the study area has largely translocated from the marshlands south of the site, to the higher, drier chalk downs at the easternmost limit of the Portsdown Hills, reflecting this geographical development. Cropmarks c. 600m to the north of the site (23176, 23282-23285) have been associated with Iron Age field enclosures, and sherds of pottery, 'pot boilers', beads and animal bone suggest nearby settlement (23267, 23283, 33712). Several Iron Age features were exposed during widening of Gillman Road in 1967, including overlapping lynchets, a boundary bank and two ditches (EPM21).

2.4.11. Hearths dated to the Iron Age (23241, 23490) are attributed to salt production,

c. 400-500m to the east of the study site. A temple site and univallate hill are documented on Hayling Island c. 3.3km to the south-east of the study site, although the predominant activity in the Langstone Harbour area is salt manufacturing.

ROMAN

- 2.4.1. The route of the Roman road between Chichester and Winchester runs along the northern limit of the 1.25km study area radius. A section of this was recorded in 1953 c. 890m to the north-east of the site.
- 2.4.2. The remains of a Roman villa were discovered in the village of Langstone, c. 2km to the east of the study site and the exceptionally preserved villa of Fishbourne Palace is located c. 14.3km to the east.
- 2.4.3. Two Roman coins, from the 3rd and 4th centuries AD, were discovered on the study site close to one another (PAS: HAMP-BB66C8, HAMP-BA5125).
- 2.4.4. Roman finds are also recorded from North Binness Island, including pottery sherds and fragments of building materials.

EARLY MEDIEVAL

- 2.4.1. Two Saxon burials, possibly dating from the 7th century, were discovered at the west end of the southern ditch flanking Bevis' Grave, and 71 Christian graves, containing 88 individuals and dating from the 8th and 9th centuries were revealed at the eastern end, with assorted grave goods (23182). In addition, traces of a possible Saxon churchyard have been noted within Bedhampton, including several possible graves (23368).

MEDIEVAL

- 2.4.1. A coin from Edward III's reign (1327-1377) and a medieval harness pendant have been recovered from the study site (PAS: SUSS-7725D2, SUSS-BEBB77).

POST MEDIEVAL

- 2.4.1. Two silver coins and a token have been recovered from the study site, dating from the post-medieval period (PAS: SUSS-B34F01, SUSS-BBA803, SUSS-BDC084).
- 2.4.2. Maps from 1611 to 1797, show the site along a changeable coastline, between

the two small settlements. The first depiction of structures and an access track relating to the present Forty Acre Farm dates to 1797.

- 2.4.3. Several monuments are recorded in the HER dating to the Second World War, close to the north, west and south of the study site.

3. Aims

3.1. The general aim of the evaluation is to determine the character, date, location and preservation of any archaeological remains on the site, and to gather enough information to understand the site and its significance as fully as possible in order to place the site within the wider landscape.

3.2. The specific aims of the evaluation are:

- ◆ To investigate the presence or absence of Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, or Iron Age activity on the site.
- ◆ To investigate the presence or absence of Roman or Medieval activity on the site.
- ◆ To investigate whether coins found by metal detecting on the site are evidence of settlement or are from more ephemeral activities.

3.3. The purpose of the evaluation is to collect enough information on the buried archaeological remains to allow a suitable mitigation strategy to be devised. If further mitigation works are required as a result of the evaluation these will be agreed in a separate document.

4. Methodology

4.1. SITE WORKS

- 4.1.1. A sample of 4% of the total area impacted by the development will be investigated by trial trenching (FIGURE 3). This will consist of 105 trenches measuring 30m by 2m. The trenches will be not be targeted on any specific locations, but instead will be spread to give a maximum coverage of a random sample area.
- 4.1.2. The trenching area has been restricted to the development area within the larger site (see Appendix 1). The area to the south and east of the development as shown in the drawing will not be impacted by any form of topsoil stripping, compaction or use for storage of spoil. If subsequent redesigns involve any form of below-ground works in this area it will be investigated by means of trench sampling according to the same methodology as the proposed development area.
- 4.1.3. The trench locations are subject to reasonable change by the field officer dependent on conditions on site, to avoid services or obstructions. No changes will be made that affect the aims of the project.
- 4.1.4. The trench locations will be accurately surveyed prior to excavation and related to the National Grid using a DGPS system.
- 4.1.5. The trenches will be opened by appropriately sized plant. This will be a 360° excavator or similar with a 2m wide toothless bucket. The trenches will be excavated under constant archaeological supervision.
- 4.1.6. Examination and cleaning of all archaeological deposits will be by hand using appropriate hand tools. Any archaeological deposits will be examined and recorded both in plan and section. The objective will be to define remains rather than totally remove them. Features will be investigated as considered appropriate by the field officer in order to achieve evaluation aims, but as a guide the following may be used:

- ◆ 100% of all flint scatters

- ◆ 50% of each intrusive feature (pits, postholes).
- ◆ All terminals and intersections of linear features.
- ◆ 20-50% structural features (beamslots, ring ditches) - actual surviving structural elements (walls, collapse/debris fields) only require exposure, cleaning and preservation for excavation in more appropriate circumstances.
- ◆ 50-100% domestic/industrial working features (hearths, ovens) - unless large and structural, in which case see above.

4.1.7. Should significant archaeological deposits be encountered that are worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will cease. A site meeting will be held to assess the significance of the deposits and to decide on a strategy for sampling them to provide sufficient data for a useful assessment or subsequent mitigation strategy.

4.1.8. All works will be carried out in accordance with the Code of Approved Practice as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CHARTERED INSTITUTE FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS 2014). Accordingly the project team will abide by the Cifa's code of approved practice and the Cifa's guidance for field evaluation.

4.2. FINDS

- 4.2.1. All identified finds, artefacts, industrial and faunal remains will be collected and retained. Certain classes of building material can sometimes be discarded after recording if an appropriate sample is retained. No finds will, however, be discarded without the prior approval of the archaeological advisor to the local authority.
- 4.2.2. Marking of finds will follow the requirements of the recipient museum, Hampshire Cultural Trust. Deposition will follow the current Hampshire Cultural Trust guidelines (HAMPSHIRE CULTURAL TRUST 2015). Bulk finds will be bagged in clear plastic bags marked with two tyvek tags placed within the bag. The label must include the site code, context number and bulk finds class.
- 4.2.3. All finds which constitute Treasure under the 1996 Treasure Act for England and Wales will be reported to the coroner by the finder within 14 days of discovery.
- 4.2.4. Any human remains will be left *in situ*, covered and protected. If removal is essential it can only take place under appropriate government regulations. Furthermore, if removal is essential, such removal will be in accordance with the Excavation and Post Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains (MCKINLEY & ROBERTS 1993) and the Guidelines for the Standards for Recording Human Remains (BRICKLEY & MCKINLEY 2004) as set out by the Cifa.
- 4.2.5. Should finds that require immediate conservation be encountered, they will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation “Conservation Guideline No. 2” (UNITED KINGDOM INSTITUTE FOR CONSERVATION 1983). Appropriate guidance set out in the Museums and Galleries Commissions “Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections” (MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES COMMISSION 1992) and the current Cifa guidelines (CIFA 2014B) will also be followed. Packaging of all organic finds and metalwork will follow the UKIC/Rescue guidelines, ‘First Aid for Finds’ (LEIGH 1998). Any necessary conservation and treatment of metalwork will be arranged

in conjunction with specialist conservators.

4.3.ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

4.3.1. Should significant environmental deposits be encountered, L - P : Archaeology's Environmental Archaeology Specialist will visit site to assess the potential of the deposits. Advice will be sought from the Local Authority Archaeological Advisor in the formulation of an appropriate sampling strategy. Samples will be taken and processed in line with English Heritage guidelines (ENGLISH HERITAGE 2011) and our internal policy (ALLEN 2008).

4.3.2. Provision will be made for the requirement of the following samples:

- ◆ Samples of 1-5 litres from waterlogged deposits for analysis of waterlogged plant remains. These may be taken as sub-samples from bulk samples.
- ◆ Samples of 5-15 litres from waterlogged deposits for analysis of insect remains and other macroscopic artefacts. These may be taken as sub-samples from bulk samples.
- ◆ Samples of 2 litres for mollusc analysis, with associated continuous column samples.
- ◆ Monolith samples which may be sub-sampled for diatom, spore or pollen analysis.
- ◆ Monolith samples for soil micromorphology.

4.3.3. All environmental samples will be assessed for potential through summary analysis by an environmental specialist.

4.3.4. Residues and any retained samples will be treated as part of the finds assemblage.

4.4.SCIENTIFIC DATING

4.4.1. Where appropriate, samples for scientific dating will be taken. Provision will be made for:

- ◆ Dendrochronological analysis from timbers.
- ◆ C14 dating from organic material, which may be taken as sub-samples from bulk or monolith samples.
- ◆ Archaeomagnetic dating from hearths or other suitable deposits.

4.5.RECORDING SYSTEM

- 4.5.1. The site code will be used to label (using appropriate materials not adhesive labels) all sheets, plans and other drawings; all context and recording sheets; all photographs (but not negatives); all other elements of the documentary archive.
- 4.5.2. The recording system used will follow the Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual (SPENCE 1994).
- 4.5.3. The integrity of the site archive will be maintained during the course of the project and will be deposited for long term curation with Hampshire Cultural Trust Winchester Collection See SECTION 6 for further details on the archive.

4.6.THE WRITTEN RECORD

- 4.6.1. The written archive will consist of recording pro-forma recording sheets that are based on the Museum of London “single context” system and conform to the standards for archive deposition so as to ensure maximum cross archive compatibility.
- 4.6.2. Register sheets will be employed to act as master indices of all types of documentary resources. In particular a context register will be maintained at all times that acts as a master list of the contexts that have been issued.
- 4.6.3. Sample registers, finds recording sheets, access catalogues, and photo registers will also be used.
- 4.6.4. Record sheets will contain individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed.
- 4.6.5. Context sheets will include all relevant stratigraphic relationships and a separate matrix diagram will also be employed.

- 4.6.6. In the case of trenches with no archaeological remains, trench sheets will be used to record stratigraphic sequence.
- 4.6.7. The matrix will be fully checked during the course of the excavation. The field officer will be ultimately responsible for ensuring the integrity and completion of the matrix. The matrix will also form an integral part of the digital archive.
- 4.6.8. Documentary material including the paper archive, photographic negatives and prints will be stored in boxes to the standard required for submission into the Hampshire Cultural Trust, Winchester Collection.
- 4.6.9. If there is any doubt over recording techniques and terminology, the Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual will be used as a guide (SPENCE 1994). Copies of the manual will be available on site in the site office.

4.7.THE DRAWN RECORD

- 4.7.1. A site location plan will be constructed using a desktop GIS system. The base data will be derived from the Ordnance Survey's Mastermap series. This base data will be used to show the investigation area and development site in relation to the surrounding locality and street pattern.
- 4.7.2. This base data will be supplemented by GIS shapefiles, which will show the location of the areas investigated in relation to the investigation area and the OS grid. The locations of the OS bench marks used and site TBM will also be indicated.
- 4.7.3. The extent of any visible archaeological deposits will be recorded in plan by the excavator of the context using 6H pencil on pro-forma permatrace drawing sheets at 1:20.
- 4.7.4. The drawing sheet should be completed in accordance with the Museum of London manual. Drawing conventions and line types are set out in detail in the manual. Drawings must also include: context number, grid square, matrix information and levels information.
- 4.7.5. Significant or complex deposits can be drawn at a higher scale such as 1:10 provided that the drawing is clearly marked as such.

4.7.6. At least one large section of the excavated area will be drawn, including the profile of the top of the natural deposits. This should be at an appropriate scale, usually 1:10 or 1:20. All sections will be related to the Ordnance Datum using spot heights and registers of sections and plans will be kept.

4.7.7. Sketch plans and other drawings should be made on the back of context sheets, which have a grid printed to assist drawing. Such sketches provide valuable additional information and should be annotated in as much detail as possible.

4.8.THE PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

4.8.1. The photographic record will be sufficiently thorough and detailed to illustrate all significant phases, structures, important stratigraphic and structural relationships, and individual items of interest, including artefacts. If in doubt, most completely exposed contexts should be photographed.

4.9.COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

4.9.1. On site staff will be allowed to answer questions from members of the public regarding the archaeology of the area and potential archaeology of the site as described in the WSI and other publicly available documents.

4.9.2. Detailed inquiries from members of the public regarding the results of the works, or sensitive information, will be directed to the project manager.

4.9.3. Given the nature and scale of the works information boards, site tours and other community involvement activities are not considered appropriate.

5. Report

5.1.A formal report on the results of the archaeological evaluation will be prepared within one month of completion of the fieldwork. The report will conform to Annex 2 of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (CIFA 2014A) and will include:

- ◆ A non-technical summary (abstract).
- ◆ Introductory statements and site background.
- ◆ The aims and methods adopted in the course of the evaluation.
- ◆ A description of the nature, extent, date, condition and significance of all archaeological deposits recorded during the works, with specialist opinions and parallels from other sites if required.
- ◆ Illustrative material including maps, plans, sections, drawings and photographs as necessary.
- ◆ A catalogue of finds, including any specialist reports.
- ◆ A discussion and summary of the results, including a statement of significance.
- ◆ An index of the contents and location of the archive.
- ◆ Sources consulted.
- ◆ A copy of the OASIS record sheet.

5.2.Following approval, a pdf of the report will be sent to the client. Bound copies can be produced on request at the expense of the client. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the report will be submitted to Hampshire HER within six months of completion of the report.

5.3.L - P : Archaeology shall retain full copyright of any report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in this document. Any document produced to meet planning

requirements can be copied for planning purposes by the Local Planning Authority. Any information deposited in the Sites and Monuments Record or Historic Environment Record can be freely copied without reference to the originator for research or planning purposes.

6. Archive

- 6.1. The site code LP3190L will be used to mark all plans, drawings, context and recording sheets, photographs and other site material during excavation.
- 6.2. The site archive will be so organised as to be compatible with current requirements of the Hampshire Cultural Trust. Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. Relevant context, sample and photograph registers and environmental sample sheets will also be used.
- 6.3. On completion of finds analysis, the landowner will be asked to sign a Deed of Transfer transferring title of the finds to the Hampshire Cultural Trust.
- 6.4. The integrity of the site archive will be maintained. All finds and records will properly be curated (subject to the Deed of Transfer) by the Hampshire Cultural Trust and be available for public consultation. Appropriate guidance set out in the MGC “Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections” (MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES COMMISSION 1992) will be followed in all circumstances.
- 6.5. The minimum acceptable standard for the archival report is defined in MoRPHE (HISTORIC ENGLAND 2015). It will include all materials recovered (or the comprehensive record of such materials) and all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent. It will also contain a site matrix, a site summary and brief written observations on the artefactual and environmental data.
- 6.6. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (WALKER 1990) will be followed. With consent of the landowner, arrangements for the curation of the site archive will be agreed with the appropriate Museum.
- 6.7. Pursuant to these agreements the archive will be presented to the appropriate museum within 6 months of the completion of the fieldwork (unless alternative arrangements have been agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority or English Heritage). In addition, written confirmation from the client will be provided for the transfer of ownership.

6.8.The project will be registered and regularly updated as part of the OASIS project.

6.9.The recipient museum shall be granted licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, as long as such use is non-profit making and conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights regulation 2003.

7. Access and Safety

- 7.1. Reasonable access to the site will be arranged for the Local Planning Authority and their archaeological advisor who may wish to make site inspections to ensure that the archaeological investigations are progressing satisfactorily.
- 7.2. The archaeological advisor should be given notice of at least one working week prior to the commencement date of site works.
- 7.3. Before any site work commences, a full Risk Assessment Document will be produced setting out the site specific health and safety policies that will be enforced in order to reduce to an absolute minimum any risks to health and safety.
- 7.4. All relevant health and safety regulations will be followed. Barriers, hoardings and warning notices will be installed as appropriate. Safety helmets and visibility jackets will be used by all personnel as necessary.
- 7.5. No personnel will work in deep unsupported excavations. The installation of temporary support work and other attendance will be provided as required.

8. Staffing and Timetable

8.1. The project manager is Cornelius Barton of L - P : Archaeology.

8.2. Cornelius will be responsible for the overall coherency of the team and for the management of the archaeological excavation. A suitably experienced Project Officer will supervise the work on site. Field staff on site will be under his/her direction and will be responsible for particular tasks that they assign to them.

8.3. The work is expected to take place in early autumn 2019, and expected to take 4-5 weeks with 3-4 staff on site.

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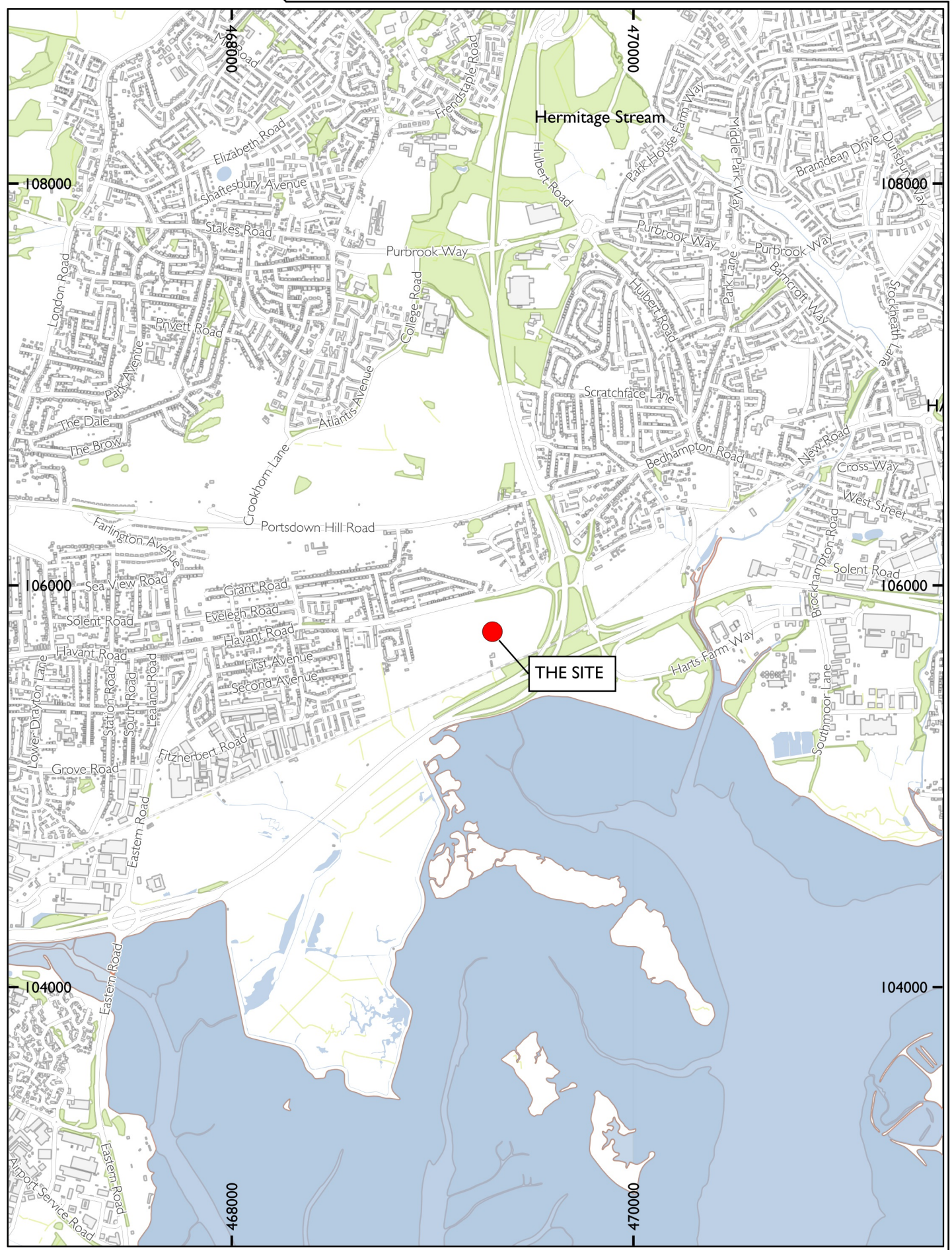
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FIGURES

FIGURE I // Site Location - General



0 1 km



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DESCRIPTION // Site Location

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FIGURE 2 // Site Location - Detail



0

500 m



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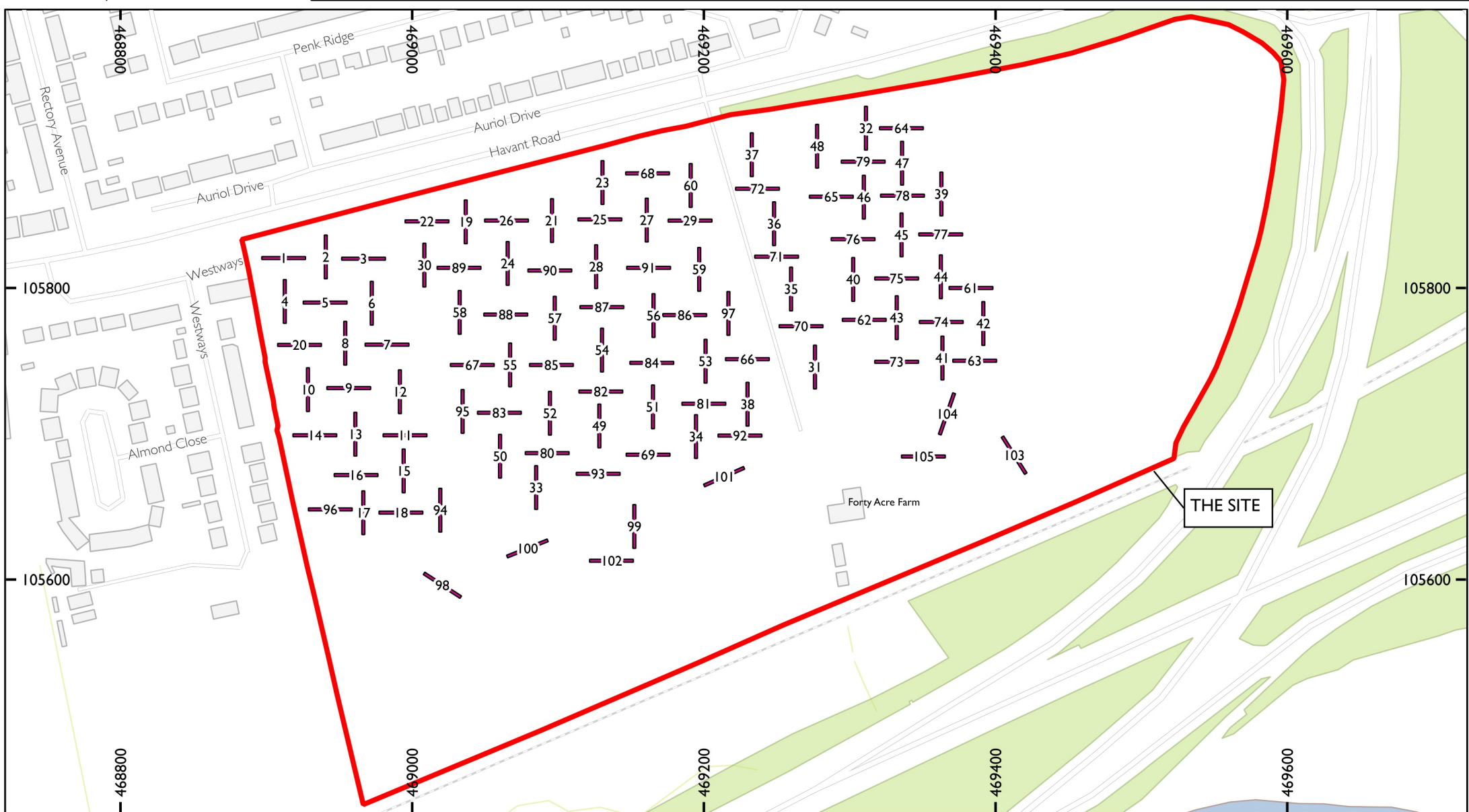
DESCRIPTION // Site Location

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FIGURE 3 // Proposed Trench Locations



0 200 m



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DESCRIPTION // Proposed Trench Locations

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APPENDIX 1 – PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

