

Written Scheme of Investigation

HAVANT ROAD WARBLINGTON

For Barratt David Wilson Homes Southampton

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L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

Written Scheme of Investigation

HAVANT ROAD WARBLINGTON

Client: Barratt David Wilson Southampton

Local Authority: Havant Borough Council

NGR: 473539, 106264

Planning App: App/16/00774

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1. Introduction

- 1.1.This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological mitigation has been prepared by Benjamin Sleep of L - P : Archaeology on behalf of Barratt David Wilson Southampton.
- 1.2.The document sets out the methodology for an archaeological excavation at land at Havant Road, Warblington which is centred on NGR 473539, 106264 (FIGURE 1). The site is approximately 6.3ha in area.
- 1.3.This document has been prepared in support of planning application APP/16/00774. The local authority is Havant Borough Council who take archaeological advice from Hampshire County Council.
- 1.4.Barratt David Wilson Southampton commissioned an archaeological evaluation to further refine the archaeological potential of the site. This indicated the potential remains of a Bronze Age settlement, Bronze Age cremation cemetery, and a Roman roadside ditch in three key areas of the site (LAW 2019).
- 1.5.This document sets out the detailed methodology to be employed for the excavation, which will consist of the stripping, mapping and recording of the archaeological remains present on site and to define their form and function.
- 1.6.The site code 1211L has been assigned by L - P : Archaeology.

2. Site Background

2.1.PLANNING

- 2.1.1. Planning consent is granted with conditions for a residential development on land to the north of Havant Road, Warblington (FIGURE 2) APP/16/00774. The plans are for a residential development of 147 units with accompanying services, roads and landscaping.
- 2.1.2. In 2018 the Department for Communities and Local Government issued the Revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (HCLG 2018). Section 16 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. Planning consent shall be granted subject to a number of conditions. The previous archaeological evaluation satisfied Condition 9. This WSI is submitted against Condition 10 and 11:

CONDITION 10

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 and having due regard to Policy CS11 of the Havant Borough Local Plan (Core Strategy) 2011 and the National Planning Policy Framework 2012.

CONDITION 11

Following completion of archaeological fieldwork a report will be produced in accordance with an approved programme including where appropriate post-excavation assessment, specialist analysis and reports, publication and public engagement.

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 and having due regard to Policy CS11 of the Havant Borough Local Plan (Core Strategy) 2011 and the National Planning Policy Framework 2012.

2.1.5. This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been produced in response to this condition. Implementation of this WSI including the provision for post excavation work and publication would lead to the discharge of planning conditions 10 and 11.

2.1.6. HBC take advice on archaeological matters from the Historic Environment Team (HET). The mitigation strategy outlined in this WSI was agreed to in correspondence with David Hopkins dated 23/04/2019.

2.2.GEOLOGY

2.2.1. The British Geological Survey GeoIndex shows the site to be located on a bedrock of white chalk with a superficial deposits of clay, sand, gravel and silt. This data is at relatively low resolution and offers only a rough indication of the site geology (BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 2019). There is currently no geotechnical borehole data for the site.

2.2.2. A clearer picture of site geology was achieved during the archaeological evaluation. The stratigraphy comprised a natural substrate of orangey brown clays, occurring between 0.4 to 0.5m below ground level, overlain with a simple profile of silty clay subsoil and clayey silt topsoil (LAW 2019).

2.3.TOPOGRAPHY

2.3.1. The site (FIGURE 2) consists of a series of open fields previously used for the grazing of a herd of cattle, but now cleared in preparation for development.

The site is low lying, and generally level although there is a slight rise from south to north, from 9mOD to 10mOD.

2.4.ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.4.1. An archaeological desk based assessment was prepared in support of the application (MADIGAN & LAINO 2016). This included a search of the Hampshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HCCHER) for entries within 1km of the site. A brief summary of the archaeological background follows, with HCCHER numbers (12345).

PREHISTORIC

2.4.2. Approximately 500 metres north west of the site (65643). An evaluation at Denvilles Manor Farm in 2013 identified the remains of an enclosure containing a number of small, post-built structures. These were dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age period (DUFFY 2013).

ROMAN

2.4.3. A Roman road lies to the immediate south of the site. The road ran from the west gate of the Roman town of *Noviomagus Reginorum* (Chichester) to the fort of *Clausentum* at Bitterne. It is thought to follow the approximate line of Havant Road (MARGARY 1973) and parts were identified 181m west of the study site (23354).

2.4.4. A Roman villa is known to exist 125m to the south of the site. Excavations have revealed floors, tiles, tesserae, pottery, wall foundations and evidence of large rooms. A potential bath house was also identified (23474). The site is situated to the north of both the road and the villa sites but would most likely have belonged to the villa as part of its agricultural land (MADIGAN & LAINO 2016).

EARLY MEDIEVAL

2.4.1. A large quantity of Early Medieval pottery was found during excavations at the Roman villa which may indicate a period of reoccupation of the site (23474).

2.4.2. Timmins (2005: 12) states that before the Norman Conquest of Britain, Warblington was part of the Westbourne Hundred and answered for 12 hides (1440 acres). It was owned by Earl Harold Godwin of Wessex.

MEDIEVAL

2.4.1. The Domesday survey of 1086 states that the Hundred of Westbourne had 4 hides (480 acres) land for 2 ploughs, 17 villagers, 12 small holders, 2 churches, 6 slaves and 1 mill worth 10 shillings (TIMMINS 2005: 12).

2.4.2. Warblington is listed as a deserted Medieval village in the HCCHER which is located 595m southwest of the study site (28366). It is unlikely that the area was completely abandoned but instead suffered from a downturn in fortune and a re-centering of the population to the east.

2.4.3. In 1340 Edward II gave a license to allow his step-nephew Thomas Monthermer to crenellate the manor. Thus the manor house that must have existed on the site was developed into a castle. The Castle, was situated 600m southwest of the study site and has Scheduled Ancient Monument status (52361).

2.4.4. A Medieval moat encloses the site of Warblington Castle. The moat is only visible as shallow depressions on its east and west sides but survives as a quite deep earthwork to the north (23294).

2.4.5. Archaeological investigations 35m southeast of the study site revealed an irregular dump of Medieval material with two pits. The dumped material included Medieval pottery, building material and residual Roman tiles. The area around the pits had also been used for burning (23497). Furthermore interlocking timbers of a Medieval Well surround were found near a rubbish area during the archaeological trenching (23500).

POST MEDIEVAL

2.4.1. A fortified brick manor house was built by the Countess of Salisbury in 1514. The house, built around a courtyard, was constructed on the site of the Medieval moated manor house of Warblington Castle. The 16th century

building was mostly destroyed during the civil war with only an octagonal turret from the gate house surviving (23494).

2.4.2. After the restoration a farmhouse was built within the castle site for the tenants using the abandoned stone. The 1st Edition OS. map of 1867 shows the Castle Farm, a moat on three sides of the remains of the Castle, pathways and plantings on the north and east banks of the moat, and to the east there appears to be an orchard.

2.4.3. Warblington House and Warblington Lodge occupied a site 450m west of the study site, the house and lodge were demolished and the grounds are now a housing estate (52358).

2.4.4. The 1897 OS map depicts the study site as still being under pasture. However a pump is identified in the centre of the site and houses have been built to the east of the site fronting onto Havant Road.

2.4.5. The 1932 OS map depicts a well within the site boundary, in approximately the same location as the pump in the 1897 OS map.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY RESULTS

2.4.6. A fluxgate gradiometer geophysical survey of the site was conducted in 2011 with the aim of assessing the potential for archaeological remains within the site area and to target any future archaeological evaluation (OGDEN 2011).

2.4.7. A series of anomalies consistent with Medieval or Post Medieval ridge and furrow, along with the site of a known small Post Medieval farmhouse and outbuildings, were detected in the northern dog-leg portion of the site.

2.4.8. A small number of anomalies were detected across the centre and southern portions of the site.

EVALUATION AND WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS

2.4.9. In February and March 2019, an archaeological evaluation was carried out to establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains. 42 trenches were

dug with a mechanical excavator to investigate a sample of 5% of the development area. A further watching brief was conducted on a topsoil strip undertaken by groundworkers around the southern entrance of the site.

2.4.10. Archaeological remains were present in 17 of the trenches and within the watching brief area, consisting of linear features and numerous postholes or pits, of uncertain function. The remains were dated by pottery fragments to a range of dates from Prehistoric to Modern, but with a relatively large proportion of remains dating to the Middle to Late Bronze Age.

2.4.11. Trenches in the northern part of the site encountered numerous linears and pits in a form and concentration that may suggest a Bronze Age settlement.

2.4.12. The watching brief area around the southern entrance encountered a Roman road side ditch, running parallel to the conjectured course of a known Roman Road. A single Middle Bronze Age cremation was also found in this area.

3. Aims

3.1. The general aim of the excavation phase of the project is to record the character, date, location and preservation of all archaeological remains on the site, and to gather enough information to understand the site and its significance as fully as possible, and to place the site within a larger landscape in line with the research aims set out in the Solent-Thames Research Framework for the Historic Environment (HEY AND HIND, 2014).

3.1.1. The specific aims of the excavation are:

- ◆ Area 1 - To find and excavate a further section of the Roman roadside ditch already encountered during the watching brief, and further investigate its form, function and scientifically sample its contents.
- ◆ Area 1 - To strip an area surrounding the location of the Middle Bronze Age cremation encountered during the watching brief and to excavate, record and determine the full extent of any cemetery of which it may be part.
- ◆ Area 2 and 3 - To define, date and interpret the form and function of the linears and pits exposed during the evaluation in the northern part of the site (Area 2 and Area 3). Specifically to establish if these represent the site of a Bronze Age settlement.
- ◆ Area 4 – To strip an area centred on the large feature found in Trench 25, and investigate whether it is related to the cremation burial found in the watching brief area.

3.2. The ultimate aim of the project is the dissemination of results through publication and preservation of the archive.

4. Methodology

4.1. The proposed mitigation measures comprises the stripping, mapping and recording of all the archaeological remains exposed on site. The extent of the works and methods to be employed during the work are described below.

4.2. SITE WORKS

4.2.1. Topsoil will be stripped in the areas marked in blue on FIGURE 2.

4.2.2. Area 1 is targeted upon a dispersed area of evidence including pits, post holes and gullies suggesting the presence of prehistoric occupation, as well as the known location of a cremation burial, and the Roman roadside ditch, it measures precisely 3320sqm.

4.2.3. Area 2 and 3 are targeted upon the area that may represent a Bronze Age settlement, they measure 2105sqm and 2970sqm respectively.

4.2.4. Area 4 will be centred on the feature found in Trench 25, this feature contained fragments of Bronze Age urn and could be related to a cremation cemetery. Stripping will work outwards in a radius from this point in order to determine the full extent of the features in this area.

4.2.5. Removal of topsoil and overburden will be under archaeological supervision and using an appropriately sized plant. This will normally be a 360 degree tracked excavator with a toothless bucket. Machine excavation will cease when archaeological deposits are reached, or when natural substrate has been exposed.

4.2.6. Examination and cleaning of all archaeological deposits will be by hand using appropriate hand tools. Any archaeological deposits will be examined and recorded using plan and section drawings as appropriate. Features that cannot be preserved *in situ* will be investigated, as follows:

- ◆ At least 50% of all pits. If significant finds assemblages are present this will be increased to 100%.
- ◆ In the case of post-built structures at least 50% of the fill of all postholes.

- ◆ 100% of any funerary/ ritual deposits including but not limited to burials and cremations.
- ◆ 100% of domestic or industrial features such as hearths, floors and post-holes.
- ◆ A minimum of 15% of the total area of linear features, including all terminals and intersections.
- ◆ 50% structural features (beam slots, ring ditches etc). If significant assemblages are found during initial excavation of these feature, then this percentage may need to increase.

4.2.7. 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.

4.2.8. All works will be carried out in accordance with the “Code of Approved Practice” as set out by the Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA 2014A). Accordingly the project team will abide by the CIFA's “Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation” (CIFA 2014B)

4.3.FINDS

4.3.1. 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.

4.3.2. 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.

- 4.3.3. All finds which constitute Treasure under the 1996 Treasure Act for England and Wales (amended 2003) will be reported to the coroner by the finder within 14 days of discovery.
- 4.3.4. 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 2014C) 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.

4.4.HUMAN REMAINS

- 4.4.1. There is a high potential for human remains to be encountered during the excavation. If identified, the following methodology will take place.
- 4.4.2. At all stages of archaeological work, human remains encountered will be treated with care and respect. Upon encountering human remains Ministry of Justice and environmental health regulations will be followed. The local coroner and HET will be contacted immediately and an exhumation licence will be requested from the Ministry of Justice.
- 4.4.3. All human remains, articulated or otherwise, will be retained. Burials will be excavated and recorded according to the standards laid out in McKinley and Roberts (MCKINLEY & ROBERTS 1993) and the Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual (SPENCE 1994). No remains will be left exposed overnight.
- 4.4.4. Remains will be retained on site in secure storage prior to transfer to the

processing facilities.

- 4.4.5. Digital record photographs will be taken of all inhumation and cremation burials and significant deposits of disarticulated bone as part of the recording process. Publication quality photographs will be taken of all graves containing burial artefacts, and any burials considered of particular osteological or archaeological interest. Individual orthorectified digital photos will also be taken for each burial. These will be georeferenced to the National Grid and may be used in the digitisation of skeletons or as is in the site GIS.
- 4.4.6. Infant and neonatal burials and, where appropriate hands and feet, will be block-lifted to ensure full recovery. Where foetal remains are found in situ, they will be given a unique context number but will be retained with the remains of the mother throughout the post-excavation process.
- 4.4.7. The 100% sampling of the basal fills of any and all graves which do not appear to contain human remains ('empty' graves) will be carried out to check for the presence of teeth and bone fragments. This sampling strategy will be subject to review by the project osteologist during excavation.
- 4.4.8. Skeletons will be lifted and placed in archive quality perforated plastic bags each containing two tyvek labels with site code, context number and details. Arms, legs, hands, feet, torso and skull will be placed in separate bags with the limbs, hands and feet separated into right and left sides. These will be placed in a large clear plastic bag to ensure that the integrity of each burial is retained.
- 4.4.9. Cremated bone will be excavated according to Brickley and McKinley (BRICKLEY & MCKINLEY 2004): all suspected cremation deposits will be 100% sampled, cinerary vessels containing burnt bone will be lifted (after seeking advice from the project conservators where appropriate) and excavated under laboratory conditions by the an osteologist.
- 4.4.10. Treatment of all remains and samples will be to professional standards, those of the receiving body and in accordance with United Kingdom Institute for Conservation guidelines (UNITED KINGDOM INSTITUTE FOR CONSERVATION 1983).

4.4.11. Specialist processing staff will wash all human remains. The block lifted remains of neonates and infants will be processed using a floatation tank or bucket sieve with a 1 mm mesh to ensure complete recovery. All other inhumed remains will be washed over a 1 mm mesh. Once dry, inhumations will be bagged and boxed according to the requirements of the receiving body. The arms, legs, hands, feet, torso and skull will be placed in separate bags each containing two tyvek labels. The limbs, hands and feet will be separated into right and left sides. The remains will be placed in a clearly labelled box lined with jiffy foam. Human bone will not be marked.

4.4.12. Samples containing cremated human bone and samples from basal grave fills will be wet-sieved over a 1 mm mesh, dried and sorted. Cremated bone will be in an un-perforated bag and boxed together with the associated residue.

4.5. ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

4.5.1. The sampling strategy for the excavation will target a representative range of contexts dated or dateable from each phase and examine the survival of material and key archaeological contexts highlighted during the evaluation.

4.5.2. Should significant environment and deposits be encountered, L - P : Archaeology's Environmental Archaeology Specialist will visit site to re assess the potential of the deposits. Advice will be sought from the HET in the formulation of an appropriate sampling strategy. Samples will be taken and processed in line with Historic England guidelines (CAMPBELL ET AL. 2011) and our internal policy (ALLEN 2008). Provision will be made for the requirement of the following samples:

- ◆ Bulk samples of 30-60 litres, or 100% of the context, for process using a floatation tank for the recovery of charred plant remains from the 'flot' and artefacts such as small bones, mineralised plant remains, charcoal and hammer scale from the residues.
- ◆ 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.
- ◆ Bulk samples of 100 litres for coarse sieving on site for specific artefacts such as animal bone.
- ◆ 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.

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

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

4.6. SCIENTIFIC DATING

4.6.1. 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.

4.7. RECORDING SYSTEM

4.7.1. The site code LP1211L has been allocated by L - P : Archaeology. This 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.

- 4.7.2. The recording system used will follow the Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual (SPENCE 1994). Context sheets will include all relevant stratigraphic relationships and for complex stratigraphy a separate matrix diagram will be employed. This matrix will be fully checked during the course of the excavation. If there is any doubt over recording techniques, the Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual will be used as a guide (SPENCE 1994).
- 4.7.3. 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 See section 7 for further details on the archive.

4.8.THE WRITTEN RECORD

- 4.8.1. 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.
- 4.8.2. 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.
- 4.8.3. Sample registers, finds recording sheets, access catalogues, and photo registers will also be used.
- 4.8.4. Context sheets will contain individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed.
- 4.8.5. Context sheets will include all relevant stratigraphic relationships and a separate matrix diagram will also be employed.
- 4.8.6. 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.

- 4.8.7. The back of all sheets will be printed with a grid for sketches and notes. Such notes and marginalia are considered an essential part of the record.
- 4.8.8. Documentary material including the paper archive, photographic negatives and prints will be stored in boxes to the standard required for submission into the Museum of London.
- 4.8.9. 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.

4.9. THE DRAWN RECORD

- 4.9.1. 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 and will be made available on paper and digitally in the site office. This base data will be used to show the investigation area and development site in relation to the surrounding locality and street pattern.
- 4.9.2. 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 OS grid. The locations of the OS bench marks used and site TBM will also be indicated. Again, this data will be available in digital form and as paper copies in the site office throughout the project.
- 4.9.3. The extent of any visible archaeological deposits will be recorded in plan by the excavator of the context using 6H pencil on the provided permatrace drawing sheets at 1:20.
- 4.9.4. 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.
- 4.9.5. Significant or complex deposits can be drawn at a higher scale such as 1:10 provided that the drawing is clearly marked as such.

4.9.6. Sections containing significant deposits, may 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.

4.9.7. 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.

4.10.THE PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

4.10.1.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.

4.10.2.All photographs will be taken using a Fuji Xt2 Digital SLR using the highest resolution and storing images in both Jpeg and RAW format. These images will be cross referenced with a photo register.

4.10.3.Working shots should illustrate both the general nature of the archaeological operation and also all of the key features photographed for the primary record.

4.11.SURVEY

4.11.1.The archaeological features will be accurately surveyed prior to excavation and related to the National Grid using a DGPS system.

4.11.2.If necessary, grid points will be set up and marked using appropriate markers. Within trenches this will usually be in the form of steel pins. In public areas this may be by use of spray paint and survey markers. Grid point markers will be checked and relayed as necessary during the course of the project.

4.11.3.Basic site surveying and scale drawing will be undertaken by the excavation team using 30m tapes laid out between the 5m grid markers.

4.11.4.A level will be present on site at all times and all members of the site team are

expected to take their own levels for plans and drawn sections.

4.12.GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM (GIS) AND DATABASE

4.12.1.The entire drawn archive will be scanned, georeferenced to the National Grid, digitised, and maintained within a desktop GIS. All other related non-spatial data (context, photographic, and finds archives) will be linked to it from an ARK system.

5. Post Excavation Assessment Report

5.1. A Post-Excavation Assessment (PXA) on the results of the archaeological works will be prepared within three months of completion of the fieldwork. The report will conform to Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (ENGLISH HERITAGE, 2009) 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. As part of the assessment report, an Updated Project Design (UPD) will be produced. This will set out the revised research aims for the final analysis stage of the project, in line with the Research Agenda for the Later Bronze Age and Iron Age in the Solent Thames Research Framework for the Historic Environment (LAMBRICK 2014). This will also include a revised publication proposal and detailed synopsis of the publication.

5.3. Following approval of the PXA/UPD by the local planning authority archaeological advisor, 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 Winchester HER within six months of completion of the report. The excavation will be published in suitable local journal, such as the *Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society*, should the results of the excavation warrant publication.

5.4.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. Publication, Outputs and Community Involvement

- 6.1. On completion of the Post Excavation Report and Updated Project Design, a final stage of analysis will be undertaken. The scope of this analysis work will be set out in the UPD.
- 6.2. The results of the excavation will be published in an appropriate academic journal (the Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeology Society) or in an appropriate alternative format such as a monograph series. The UPD will contain a detailed publication proposal including a publication synopsis including approximate word limits, figure counts and overall size.
- 6.3. 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.
- 6.4. Detailed inquiries from members of the public regarding the results of the works, or sensitive information, will be directed to the project manager.
- 6.5. There is potential for human remains to be discovered on site. If such remains are discovered and removed they will be handled in respectful manner and screened from public view and non-archaeological operatives on site will be briefed as to best conduct. This is true for both skeletal and cremated human remains.

7. Archive

- 7.1. The site code LP1211L will be used to mark all plans, drawings, context and recording sheets, photographs and other site material during excavation.
- 7.2. The site archive will be so organised as to be compatible with current requirements of the Hampshire Cultural Trust, Winchester Collection. 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.
- 7.3. On completion of finds analysis, the landowner will sign a Deed of Transfer transferring title of the entire archive including finds and documentary materials to the Hampshire Cultural Trust, Winchester Collection for long term curation and public access.
- 7.4. The integrity of the site archive will be maintained. All finds and records will be curated (subject to the Deed of Transfer) by the Hampshire Cultural Trust, Winchester Collection 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), and the “Selection, Retention and Disposal of Archaeological Collections” (SOCIETY OF MUSEUM ARCHAEOLOGISTS 1993) will be followed in all circumstances.
- 7.5. The minimum acceptable standard for the archival report is defined in MoRPHE (ENGLISH HERITAGE 2009). 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.
- 7.6. 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 Hampshire Cultural Trust, Winchester Collection.

7.7. Pursuant to these agreements the archive will be presented to the appropriate museum within six months of the completion of the fieldwork (unless alternative arrangements have been agreed in writing with the HBC or Historic England). In addition, written confirmation from Barratt David Wilson Southampton will be provided for the transfer of ownership.

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

7.9. The Hampshire Cultural Trust, Winchester Collection 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.

8. Access and Safety

- 8.1. 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
- 8.2. The archaeological advisor should be given notice of at least one working week prior to the commencement date of site works.
- 8.3. Before any site work commences, a full Risk Assessment Document (RAD) 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.
- 8.4. All relevant health and safety regulations will be followed. Safety helmets and visibility jackets will be used by all personnel as necessary.
- 8.5. No personnel will work in deep unsupported excavations. The installation of temporary support work and other attendance will be provided as required.

9. Staffing and Timetable

- 9.1. The project manager is Kelly Madigan of L - P : Archaeology. The project manager will be responsible for the overall coherency of the team and for the management of the archaeological evaluation.
- 9.2. The field team will be lead by an experienced field officer.
- 9.3. The field officer will supervise an excavation team composed of archaeologists who will have appropriate experience of excavation in a rural area.
- 9.4. Finds and environmental material will be analysed by appropriately qualified specialists who have experience in the analysis of material.
- 9.5. The team will include a team member responsible for digitisation of the site records and the maintenance and survey of the site grid.
- 9.6. Specialist conservation, if required, will be supplied by Hampshire Cultural Trust, Winchester Collection. This includes a provision of on site conservation and “first aid for finds” training, as well as off site conservation.
- 9.7. The work is expected to take place in April to May 2019, and expected to take 4 weeks.

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FIGURES

FIGURE I // Site Location



PROJECT // I21 IL - Havant Road, Warblington

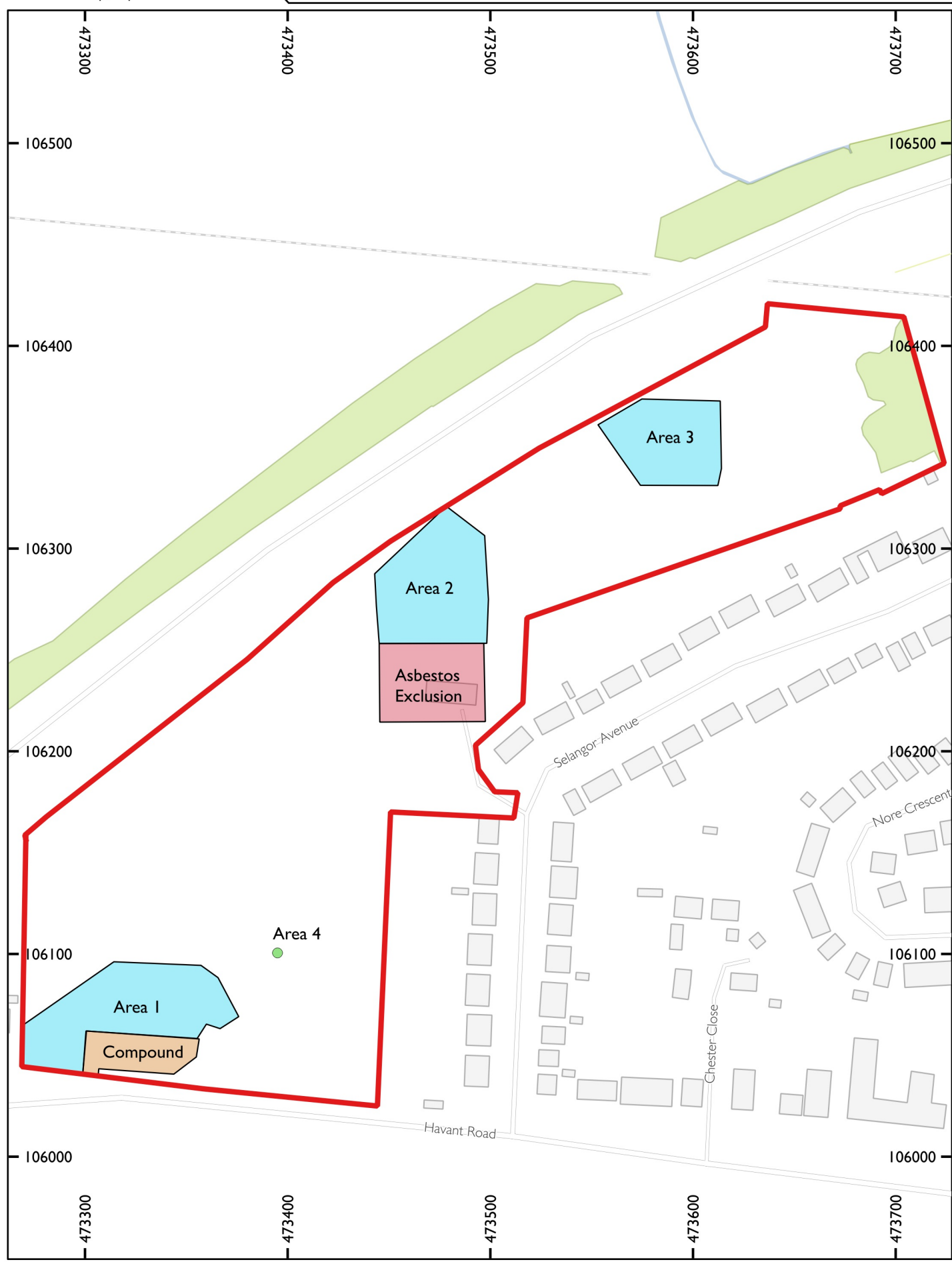
DESCRIPTION // Site Location

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FIGURE 2 // Strip, Map & Record Areas



— Site Boundary

0 100 m



PROJECT // 121 IL - Havant Road, Warblington

DESCRIPTION // Strip, Map & Record Areas

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FIGURE 3 // Development Plan



Site Boundary

0 100 m



PROJECT // 121 IL - Havant Road, Warblington

DESCRIPTION // Development Plan

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