

Havant Reservoir Portsmouth

Havant Thicket Reservoir project

Written scheme of investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief – Main Pipeline
Works

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1 Introduction

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation or WSI for an archaeological watching brief on the site of Havant Reservoir has been commissioned from MOLA by the Ward and Burke.
- 1.1.2 Portsmouth Water secured a hybrid planning permission for the reservoir on 15 October 2021, subject to conditions (REF 51680/001 and APP/20/00990). As part of Condition 21, Archaeological Evaluation (Written Scheme), an Archaeological Management Plan (AMP; Atkins 2021) has been produced, which outlines the scope and requirements for written schemes of investigation for evaluation and mitigation.
- 1.1.3 This Written Scheme of Investigation has been prepared reflecting the AMP. Following discussions with the Hampshire County Archaeologist phases of archaeological investigation during main works, corresponding to each construction phase, were agreed to mitigate the impact of the main works comprising the excavation of borrow pits, associated drainage, embankment areas and site compounds through the identification, recording and assessment of heritage assets, achieving 'preservation by record'.
- 1.1.4 The construction of the pipeline will require both surface excavation (cut and covered) and bored construction. The areas of the pipeline that are proposed to have a surface excavation element are highlighted within Fig 2 and below ground work within these areas will require archaeological monitoring. The technical drawings provided to MOLA of the pipeline route and construction areas are provided in Appendix 1.
- 1.1.5 The construction area around shaft 1 to the south of the pipeline has a separate archaeological WSI (MOLA 2024) relating to the monitoring and recording in this area and therefore the monitoring of this area is dealt with in that specific document. The area is however included within Fig 2 for completeness and clarity.
- 1.1.6 This document sets out the methodologies which will be followed during the watching brief and reporting stages. These will follow the Standards and Code of Practice laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA 2014) and the Standard for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording (CIFA 2023) and Historic England Centre for Archaeology Guidelines where appropriate.
- 1.1.7 It is noted that the CIFA standard for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording (2023) no longer uses the term Written Scheme of Investigation and now refers to Project Design, however Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) may be used internally within wider project design and this how it is referred to throughout this document.
- 1.1.8 The terminology "Watching Brief" will be used throughout this document as a project-specific term that refers to the works referred to by CIFA work as Monitoring and Recording (CIFA 2023)
- 1.1.9 Other relevant documents include:
 - Havant Thicket Reservoir – Main Works Written Scheme of Investigation – (HTR-ECU-RZ-ZZ-PL-X-002)
 - Archaeological Management Plan (HTR-ECU-RZ-ZZ-PL-X-001)
 - Havant Reservoir Shaft 1 WSI (MOLA 2024)

1.2 Planning and legislative framework

- 1.2.1 The revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published in December 2023 and sets out the government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. This revised Framework replaces the previous NPPF which was published in March 2012 with revisions in 2018 and 2019 and 2021.

Conserving and enhancing the historic environment

- 1.2.2 The NPPF section 16, "Conserving and enhancing the historic environment" is reproduced in full below:

Para 195. Heritage assets range from sites and buildings of local historic value to those of the highest significance, such as World Heritage Sites which are internationally recognised to be of Outstanding Universal Value. These assets are an irreplaceable resource and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations.

Para 196. Plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay, or other threats. This strategy should take into account:

- a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- b) the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
- d) opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

Para 197. When considering the designation of conservation areas, local planning authorities should ensure that an area justifies such status because of its special architectural or historic interest, and that the concept of conservation is not devalued through the designation of areas that lack special interest.

Para 198. Local planning authorities should maintain or have access to a historic environment record. This should contain up-to-date evidence about the historic environment in their area and be used to:

- a) assess the significance of heritage assets and the contribution they make to their environment; and
- b) predict the likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets, particularly sites of historic and archaeological interest, will be discovered in the future.

Para 199. Local planning authorities should make information about the historic environment, gathered as part of policymaking or development management, publicly accessible.

Proposals affecting heritage assets

Para 200. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should

have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

Para 201. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

Para 202. Where there is evidence of deliberate neglect of, or damage to, a heritage asset, the deteriorated state of the heritage asset should not be taken into account in any decision.

Para 203. In determining applications, local planning authorities should take account of:

- a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
- c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.

Para 204. In considering any applications to remove or alter a historic statue, plaque, memorial or monument (whether listed or not), local planning authorities should have regard to the importance of their retention in situ and, where appropriate, of explaining their historic and social context rather than removal.

Considering potential impacts

Para 205. When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.

Para 206. Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:

- a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;
- b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.

Para 207. Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

- a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and

- b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and
- c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and
- d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.

Para 208. Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.

Para 209. The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

Para 210. Local planning authorities should not permit the loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred.

Para 211. Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

Para 212. Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably.

Para 213. Not all elements of a Conservation Area or World Heritage Site will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 200 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 201, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole.

Para 214. Local planning authorities should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies, but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies.

1.3 Local planning policy

- 1.3.1 The Havant Borough Local Plan 2016-2036 was adopted in June 2020 and now forms part of the statutory development plan. Chapter E relates to the historic environment but within that the relevant policies are:

Policy E13

Proposals affecting heritage assets Heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and consequently great weight will be given to their conservation. Development proposals should, in the first instance, avoid any harm to or

loss of the significance of assets and any harm or loss considered unavoidable will require clear and convincing justification, irrespective of the level of that harm. Accordingly, development proposals will be permitted which:

- a) Protect, conserve and, where possible, enhance the significance, and ability to appreciate that significance, of designated and non-designated heritage assets and the contribution they make to local distinctiveness and sense of place; and
- b) Make sensitive use of heritage assets, especially those at risk, through regeneration and re-use, particularly where redundant or underused buildings are brought into an appropriate use. Proposals that are likely to cause 'substantial harm' to the significance of designated heritage assets (either directly or indirectly, by being within their setting) will only be permitted where either:
- c) Harm is shown to be unavoidable and is minimised and it is clearly and convincingly demonstrated that the proposal is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that cannot be achieved otherwise, and which would outweigh the harm or loss; or
- d. All of the following circumstances apply:
 - i. The nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and
 - ii. No viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and
 - iii. Conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and
 - iv. Harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.

Proposals affecting the significance of a non-designated heritage asset

Development proposals that would have an effect on the significance of a non-designated asset will be determined having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

Proposals for the removal of part or all of a heritage asset

The removal of part or all of a heritage asset will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that the approved replacement development will take place.

1.4 Geology

- 1.4.1 Due to the length of the area of the proposed pipeline excavations several different underlying geological substrata are noted.
- 1.4.2 The British Geological Survey GeolIndex (BGS 2023) records the underlying geology of the site to the north of the pipeline to be a mix of the Bognor Sand Member, a Sedimentary bedrock formed between 56 and 33.9 million years ago during the Palaeogene period, Lambeth Group - Clay, silt and sand sedimentary bedrock formed between 59.2 and 47.8 million years ago during the Palaeogene period and London Clay Formations - Clay, silt and sand. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 56 and 47.8 million years ago during the Palaeogene period. No superficial deposits are recorded in this area.
- 1.4.3 To the south of the pipeline the underlying geology is more consistent comprising London Clay Formation - Clay, silt and sand. Sedimentary

bedrock formed between 56 and 47.8 million years ago during the Palaeogene period this formation is overlain with superficial deposits of Head formations consisting of clay, silt, sand and gravel. These are sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 2.588 million years ago and the present during the Quaternary period.

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

1.5 Archaeological Background

- 1.5.1 The historic and archaeological background of the Site was detailed within the draft Archaeological Management Plan submitted as part of the planning application (Atkins 2021). The following is a summary of the historic and archaeological background as it relates to the site, inclusive of the geographical area of the enabling works

Prehistoric

- 1.5.2 The study area would have offered prehistoric peoples a rich range of resources including higher areas for agriculture and a reliable water supply. Woodland provided food, fuel, and materials.
- 1.5.3 The Atlas of Hampshire's Archaeology shows that there is a higher frequency of Mesolithic sites on the margins of the chalk downland on the clays close to the coast and reveals a group of settlement sites and findspots that cluster around the water courses north of Hayling Island (HCC). These remains include pits, and rare (Hey et. al. 2010) evidence of possible tent-like structures in the form of stakeholes (HER 22917 and 23407) containing flint and charcoal, hearths, and a floor level
- 1.5.4 Evidence for later prehistoric occupation of the Study Area includes three late Bronze Age hearths found during excavations at Wakeford's Copse (HER 23407).
- 1.5.5 To the west of the Scheme, the enclosure at Dunsbury Hill (HER 64922 and 64687) comprises cropmarks that were observed during aerial survey. These appear to extrapolate to a large enclosure circumventing a site in an elevated position in the landscape. Archaeological excavations both north and south of the enclosure identified Late Iron Age and Roman occupation evidence and an Anglo-Saxon Charter of 935 refers to 'dunburnam', suggested to be a name associated with the hill or sometimes with a fortified settlement. This archaeological and historical evidence suggests that Havant Thicket Reservoir –Written Scheme of Investigation: Phase 1 Northern Access the enclosure is a later prehistoric settlement or hillfort, with later Roman occupation.

Romano British

- 1.5.6 There is considerable evidence of Romano-British occupation within the Study Area, including a possible road, two possible villas and associated remains, a kiln, trackways and a burial.
- 1.5.7 A Roman Road (HER 23355) was identified during trenching in at Oak Park School in 1974, which may represent a segment of the road purported to extend between Rowlands Castle and Havant, and then onto Hayling Island. A Roman villa near Rowlands Castle (HER 23477) was excavated in the early 19th century. Possibly associated within the wider villa estate,

scattered Roman pottery and wasters (HER 26718) were found at the suggested site of a Roman tile kiln site (HER 70210; 70211; 70209). Excavation of another kiln site (HER 55706) to the north of the Scheme identified a linear feature containing both late 2nd century - early 3rd century pottery, a large quantity of ceramic building material and roof tile, and a possible kiln lining formed of large fragments of cracked and chemically weathered ceramic roof tile. A high proportion of these displayed evidence of being exposed to high temperatures and they have been interpreted as the vestigial remains of a furnace chamber and flue. A third associated feature comprises of a possible floor or working surface

Medieval

- 1.5.8 Possible archaeological evidence of Saxon activity (HER 23464) has been identified within Leigh Park with the identification of an undated ditch and postholes, with Saxon pottery also found in the vicinity. Whilst the asset is no longer in situ, its former presence suggests that there is potential for Saxon occupation evidence to survive within the area.
- 1.5.9 During the medieval period, the study area was associated with the Forest of Bere, though it is unclear as to whether or not it was incorporated into the Forest boundaries or lay just outside of it. Havant Chase (HER 34198), the Bishop of Winchester's hunting grounds within the Forest of Bere, is recorded as having included an area known as 'Havant Thicket', suggesting that at least this part of the study area was within the royal Forest. Warren Deer Park (HER 54151), to the west of the Scheme, is first mentioned in 1334 and its associated medieval hunting lodge (HER 38753) was found during fieldwork. Other known evidence for a deer park comprising a causeway and a dam, both thought to be connected to fishponds. A substantial causeway (HER 38751), which may be connected to medieval fishponds further to the south, is probably associated with the same medieval landscape.

Post Medieval

- 1.5.10 The post-medieval historic environment within the study area builds on its medieval uses. The Forest of Bere continued to be used as a hunting ground, as well as producing timber for revenue.
- 1.5.11 The most noticeable change to the landscape was the creation of Leigh Park (NHLE 1000112) by Sir George Staunton. The area was initially enclosed and improved in 1802 by William Garrett, but it was Staunton's purchase of the estate in 1820 and subsequent landscaping that created the current Grade II* Registered Park and Garden (RPG). The tithe map of 1842 shows Staunton's development of Leigh Park, with the reservoir site to the north depicted as open land with scattered trees.

1.6 MOLA team and other responsibilities

- 1.6.1 In the document below the following terms should be understood:
- 1.6.2 *MOLA* (Museum of London Archaeology) is a company limited by guarantee registered in England and Wales with company registration number 07751831 and charity registration number 1143574. Registered office: Mortimer Wheeler House, 46 Eagle Wharf Road, London N1 7ED.
- 1.6.3 *Project Manager* - MOLA office-based manager who is the client's principal

point of contact and who has overall responsibility for the project budget and delivery.

- 1.6.4 *Site Supervisor* - MOLA site-based manager who is responsible for the direction of the field team. Site supervisors on larger sites will tend to be Project Officers in grade, whilst on other sites they will be Senior Archaeologists. On some sites there may be both a Project Officer and/or one or more Senior Archaeologists.
- 1.6.5 *Archaeologists* - MOLA excavation staff responsible on site for archaeological excavation.
- 1.6.6 *Field Manager* - MOLA office-based manager responsible for allocation of staff and supply of equipment and resources.
- 1.6.7 *Health and Safety Manager* – The MOLA manager with sole responsibility for site inspections, reporting and issuing of recommendations for the Site Supervisor and Project Manager to implement. Reports directly to MOLA CEO
- 1.6.8 *Principal Contractor* - appointed directly by the Client with overall responsibility for site H&S under CDM regulations.
- 1.6.9 *Attendance Contractor* - the contractor responsible for providing such attendances to MOLA as are deemed necessary to carry out their archaeological work. These might for instance include but not be restricted to shoring, lighting, facilities, fencing, additional labour, spoil removal, etc The Attendance Contractor may be the same as the Principal Contractor, or it may be subcontracted to the Principal Contractor or it may sub-contracted to MOLA.
- 1.6.10 *Sub-contractor* – where this term is used in this document it refers to any contractor employed directly by MOLA during the course of its work on the site.

2 Objectives of the watching brief

2.1 General considerations

- 2.1.1 The purpose of a program of archaeological monitoring and recording (watching brief) as defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2023a) as ‘a formal programme of observation, investigation and recording conducted during works carried out for non-archaeological reasons, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. This will be within a specified area or site on land, in an inter-tidal zone or under water. This definition and Standard do not cover chance observations, which should lead to an appropriate archaeological project being designed and implemented, nor do they apply to monitoring for preservation of remains in situ’.
- 2.1.2 A watching brief is not intended to reduce the requirement for excavation or preservation of known or inferred deposits, and it is intended to guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.
- 2.1.3 Further to para 2.1.2, if during the course of the watching brief it is determined by the local authority that ‘controlled excavation’ is the appropriate mitigation strategy for a given area the appropriate additional objectives and methodologies will be followed, see 2.1.5.
- 2.1.4 The archaeological brief is essentially limited to establishing where, if at all, archaeological deposits survive (presence/absence), recording where necessary, and to ensuring that the proposed groundworks do not involve the destruction of any archaeological deposits of national significance.
- 2.1.5 Where archaeological remains survive which require more detailed investigation and excavation, an agreed area will be set aside for ‘controlled excavation’. Agreement must be reached on a) the research aims for ‘controlled excavation’; b) the size and safe demarcation of any such agreed area; and c) appropriate time allocated by the client for the ‘controlled excavation’ to take place. Controlled excavation will then be carried out, finds will be recovered and samples taken in accordance and complying with the CIfA Standard and universal guidance for excavation (2023c) and for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials (2014a).

2.2 Site specific objectives

- 2.2.1 The development of the site may have an impact on buried deposits.
- 2.2.2 The archaeological watching brief is essentially limited to establishing where, if at all, archaeological deposits survive (presence/absence), recording where necessary.
- 2.2.3 The limited nature of the proposed works and the watching brief upon them makes it unreasonable to establish many specific archaeological research objectives. Nevertheless a few research questions can be outlined:
- To identify and record any archaeological deposits, structures or built fabric within the identified areas of interest;
 - To determine the extent, condition, character, significance and date of any encountered or exposed archaeological remains;

- In particular to identify the presence of any Mesolithic artefacts within the Scheme;
- To accurately record the location and stratigraphy of areas excavated during groundworks;
- To recover artefacts disturbed by the site works;
- To recover samples from sealed waterlogged contexts (if present) for environmental processing; and
- To prepare a comprehensive record and report of archaeological observations during the site work.

2.2.4 The watching brief will involve a MOLA Site Supervisor in attendance on the Principal Contractor's (or any other contractor employed by them or the client) activities and able to make such records as may be possible *without interrupting the progress of the contractors' activities*. This may typically include taking photographs, making quick sketches or written records, retrieval of finds and taking levels on observations. The primary purpose of watching briefs will normally be the identification of the limits of features - size, depth, alignment.

3 Watching brief methodology

3.1 Archaeological considerations

- 3.1.1 A watching brief will cause minimal disruption to site works and will take place within agreed constraints. Watching briefs are not recommended in circumstances where important or complex archaeological remains are liable to be discovered, resulting in a risk of conflict between the need to record archaeological finds and the need to allow building works to proceed.
- 3.1.2 Initial breaking out and/or ground clearance by the Principal Contractor will be monitored by MOLA staff.
- 3.1.3 During the watching brief the attending archaeologist(s) will observe the excavation of topsoil/overburden until the first archaeological horizon, formation depth or the upper surface of the natural geology is exposed, whichever is first.
- 3.1.4 Any archaeological remains revealed in the appropriate manner, (plans, sections, field notes and/or pro-forma 'context sheets'). Any necessary photographic records will be made using digital or conventional media as deemed appropriate. All recording will be carried out in accordance with national standards (CIFA 2014).
- 3.1.5 Subject to 2.2 and 3.1.1 above, where archaeological deposits survive in any area of the proposed groundworks, the contractors will allow the MOLA archaeologist(s) reasonable time and access to record deposits as required.
- 3.1.6 Provision will be made, at the earliest stage of development programming, for specified blocks of time to be made available for unrestricted archaeological access to areas of groundworks to carry out the watching brief.
- 3.1.7 During the archaeological watching brief the watching archaeologist will maintain a safe distance from excavating plant, this should be at least 1 m beyond the outermost reach of the mechanical excavator's arm at full stretch.
- 3.1.8 The archaeologist(s) will require that excavation works pause in order to allow the inspection of any exposed deposits of archaeological potential. Prior to investigating any potential archaeological features present during the watching brief the watching archaeologist will signal to the driver to stop. They will only approach the potential archaeological feature once the excavator has acknowledged the direction of the attending archaeologist and lowered the excavator bucket to the ground.
- 3.1.9 Adequate time will be afforded to the archaeologist to characterise any archaeological remains present before groundworks continue in that area.
- 3.1.10 It is expected that overburden is removed as 'cleanly' as possible in watching brief areas, to facilitate the identification of any significant archaeological remains present.
- 3.1.11 Bulk finds will not normally be recovered in the watching brief areas, though finds of specific and unique intrinsic interest may be.
- 3.1.12 MOLA will liaise with the county archaeologist David Hopkins and update them throughout the ongoing works.
- 3.1.13 Any finds of human remains will be left *in situ*, covered and protected. If removal is essential, it can only take place under appropriate Faculty jurisdiction, Ministry of Justice (Coroner's Division) licence, environmental

health regulations, coroner's permission, and if appropriate, in compliance with the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act 1981 or other local Act. Prior written notice will also be given to the local planning authority. It will be necessary to ensure that adequate security is provided.

- 3.1.14 Because MOLA is providing a monitoring service to an on-going construction programme, the timing of which can vary considerably, it remains the client's responsibility to ensure that their Principal Contractor informs MOLA no later than one week in advance of the start of any proposed groundworks where a watching brief is required.

3.2 Ownership of finds

- 3.2.1 Finds will be treated and cleaned in accordance with the relevant guidance given the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance (2020a-d), the UK Institute and Conservators Guidelines Conservation Guideline No.2 and the Museums and Galleries Commissions Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections (1992) excepting where they are superseded by statements made below.
- 3.2.2 All finds will be treated in accordance with Historic England (2011; 2018) and ClfA (2020b) guidance, and the requirements of Hampshire County Council Arts & Museum Services (Hampshire County Council Arts & Museum Services 2012).
- 3.2.3 The client (or their agent) will make arrangements for the signing of the Transfer of Title form by the client or, if the landowner is different to the client, by the landowner.
- 3.2.4 These approvals, licences and permissions shall be confirmed in the Agreement and Contract regulating the archaeological work.
- 3.2.5 The client (or their agent) will make arrangements for the signing of the Deed of Transfer Form by the client or, if the landowner is different to the client, by the landowner.
- 3.2.6 Notwithstanding the above, subsequent arrangements may be made if required between the client and the Museum for the conservation, display, provision of access to or loan of selected finds in or near their original location.

3.3 Reports and archives

- 3.3.1 A *Watching Brief report* will be made available to the client and the Local Planning Authority within ten weeks of the completion of fieldwork.
- 3.3.2 A short summary of the results of the watching brief will be submitted to the local HER (using the appropriate OASIS archaeological report form) and for publication in an appropriate academic journal.
- 3.3.3 Details of the project will be submitted to the online database maintained by the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) Project
- 3.3.4 GIS data will also be made available to the HER.
- 3.3.5 Finds and records will be curated by Havant Museum and be available for public consultation in a site archive compatible with other archaeological archives and adhering to standards set out in the following:
- Archaeological Archive Forum, Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice

in creation, compilation transfer and curation (2011)

- Museums and Galleries Commission's Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections (1992),
- Society of Museum Archaeologists' draft Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections (1992).
- Society of Museum Archaeologists (1995) Towards an Accessible Archive. The Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums: Guidelines for Use in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales.
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage (1990)

3.3.6 Copyright of the written archive will be vested in the Museum.

3.3.7 Pursuant to these agreements the archive will be presented to the archive officer or relevant curator of the Museum within 12 months of the completion of fieldwork (unless alternative arrangements have been agreed in writing with the local planning authority).

4 Programme, staffing and attendances

4.1 Timetable and staffing

- 4.1.1 The timing and overall duration of the archaeological watching brief on the groundworks will be determined by the contractor's programme and the nature and extent of any surviving remains. It is envisaged that a Senior Archaeologist will monitor the groundworks, with Archaeologists to assist with any recording work if required. Other archaeological specialists may be called in if necessary.

4.2 Attendances

- 4.2.1 For watching briefs, the attendances required by MOLA tends to be minimal as archaeologists are in fact attending the on-site works. However, some provision for welfare and working conditions will need to be anticipated. Some or all of the following attendances may be required and supplied by the client.
- 4.2.2 If additional 'controlled excavation' is required as per para 2.1.1 there may be a need for additional or more extensive attendances. These will have to be discussed and agreed between the client and MOLA but will be as appropriate to and necessary for safe working conditions and adequate site facilities for any additional staff required.
- 4.2.3 Safety guard-rails and suitable access points into the site and areas of excavation, away from any site traffic and machinery.

5 Funding

- 5.1.1 Agreement on funding for the archaeological field watching brief has been sought via a separate document.

6 Acknowledgements

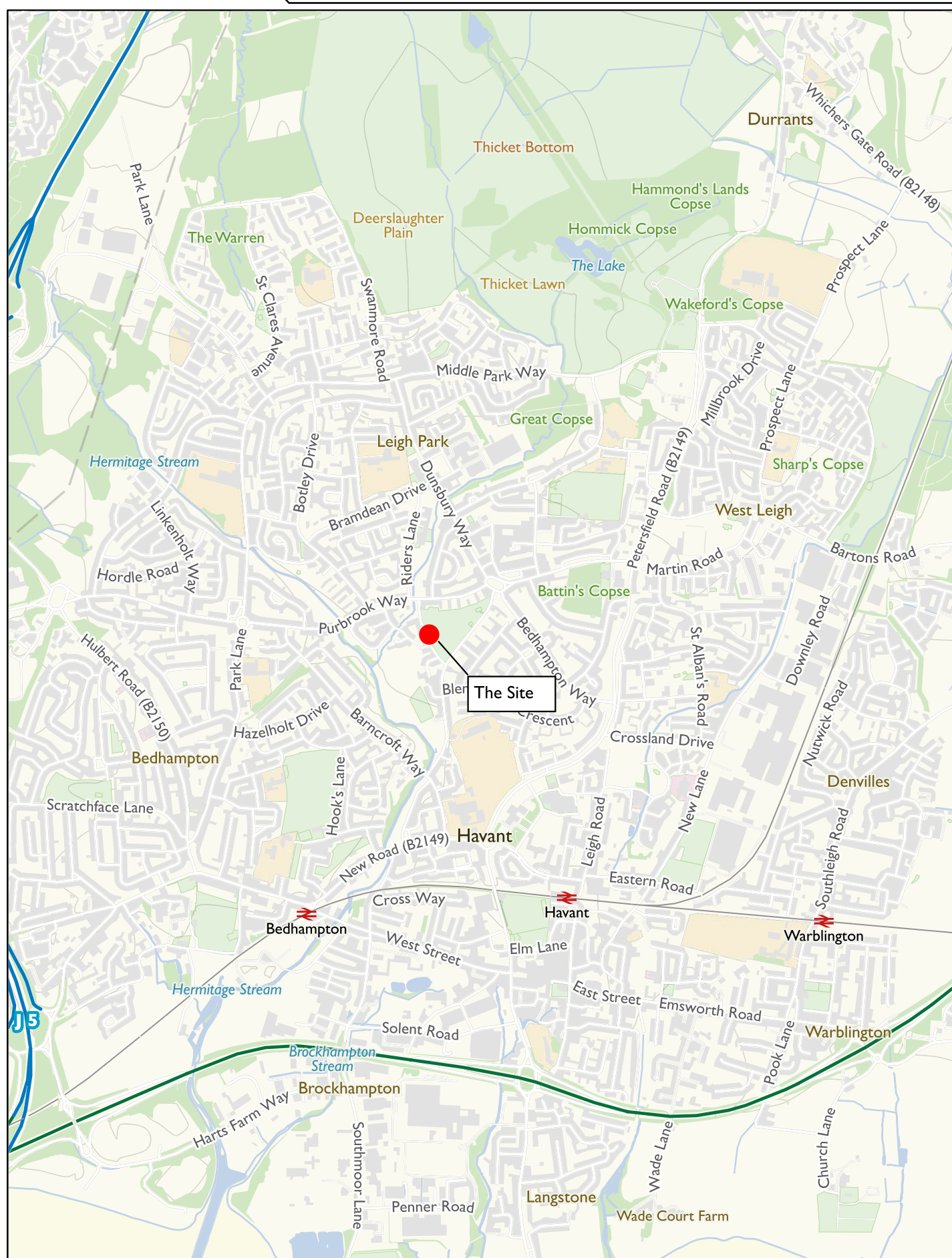
- 6.1.1 MOLA wishes to thank Ward and Burke for commissioning the work. David Hopkins, Archaeological Officer for Hampshire for providing guidance on archaeological works.

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8 Figures

FIGURE I // Site Location - General



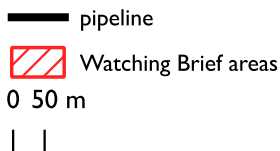
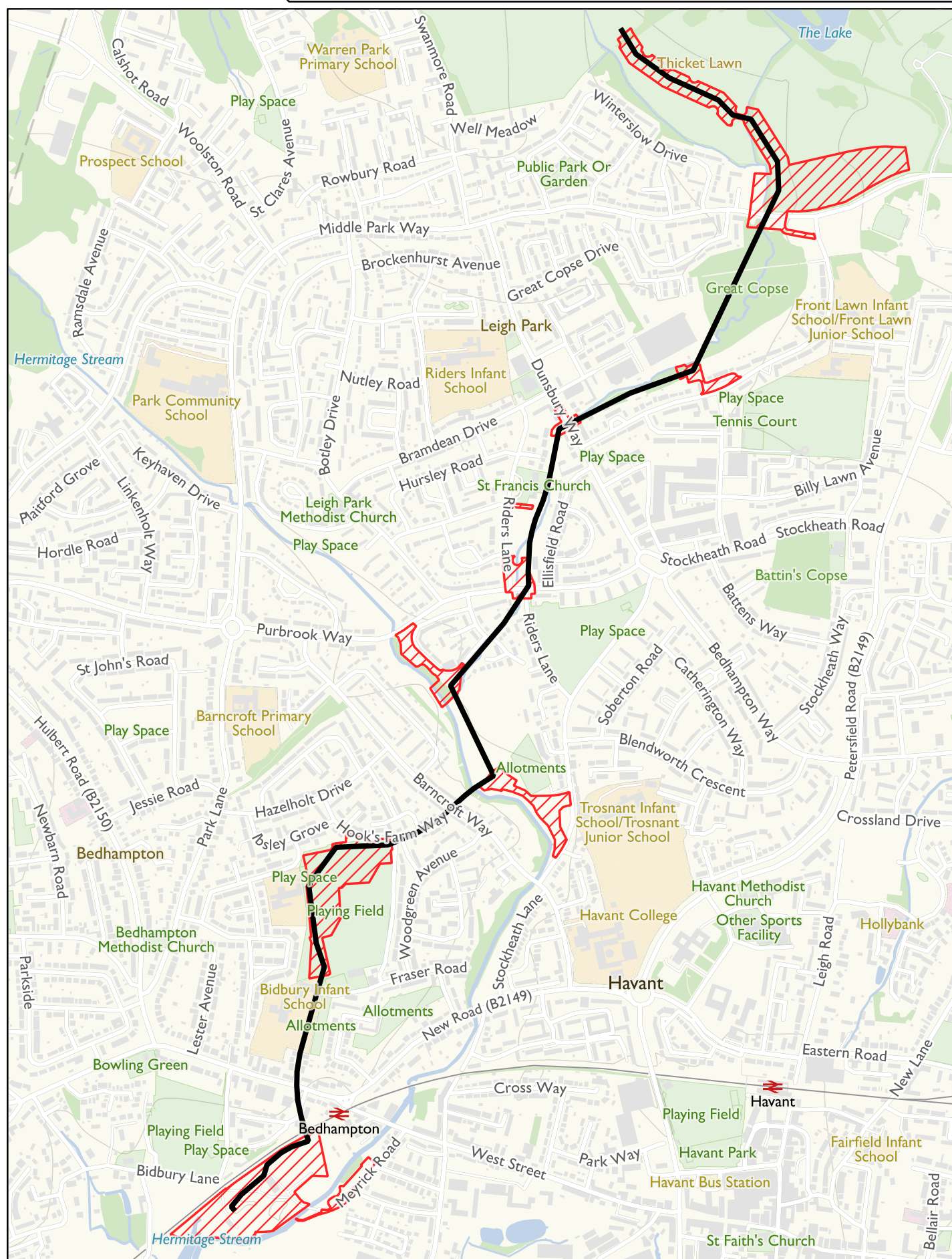
PROJECT // 5028L - Havant Thicket Reservoir, Portsmouth

DESCRIPTION // Site Location

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DOC REF: LP5028L-WSI-v2.1

FIGURE 2 // Site Location - Detail



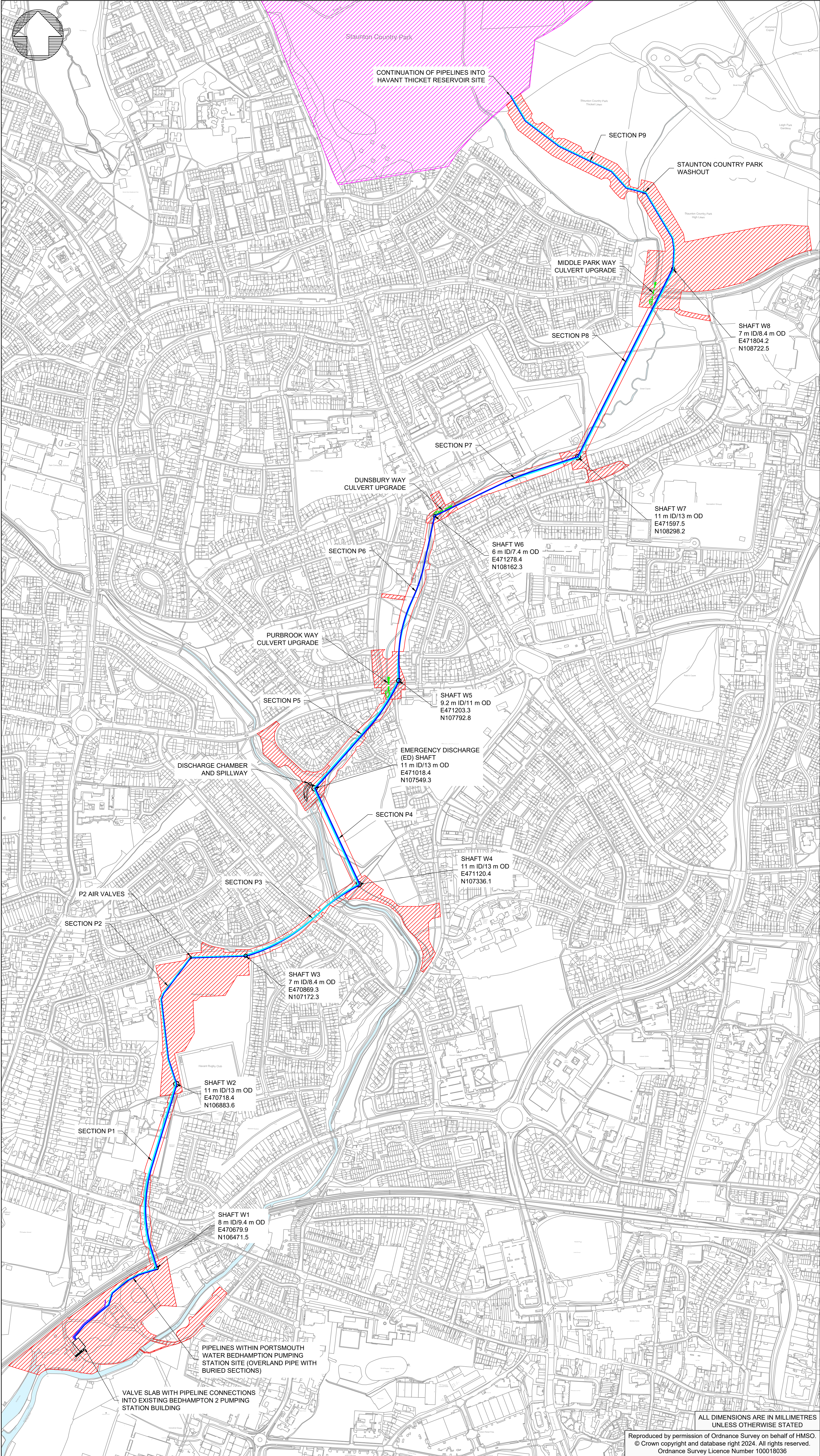
PROJECT // 5028L - Havant Thicket Reservoir, Portsmouth

DESCRIPTION // Site Location detail showing pipeline and areas of surface excavation

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DOC REF: LP5028L-WSI-v2.1

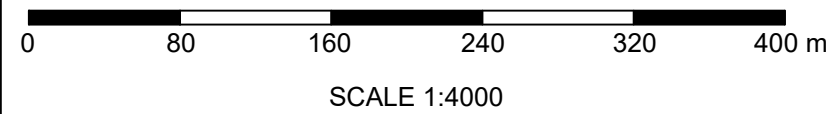
9 Appendix



- Notes:
- REDLINE BOUNDARY - SURFACE AND UNDERGROUND WORKS
 - REDLINE BOUNDARY - UNDERGROUND WORKS ONLY
 - FILL PIPELINE
 - RETURN PIPELINE
 - FARLINGTON CONNECTION PIPELINE
 - APPROVED RESERVOIR APPLICATION BOUNDARY
 - CULVERT UPGRADES

PIPE SIZE	FILL PIPELINE	RETURN PIPELINE
	DN1000	DN1200
INSTALLATION METHOD - SECTIONS P2 AND P9	OPEN CUT	OPEN CUT
INSTALLATION METHOD - SECTIONS P1, P3, P4, P5, P6, P7 AND P8	WITHIN 1500 ID / 1866 OD TUNNEL	WITHIN 1650 ID / 2050 OD TUNNEL

ID = INNER DIAMETER
OD = OUTER DIAMETER



P05 S4	JT	BP	BC	FILL PIPELINE UPSIZING	08/02/24
P04 S4	JT	BP	BC	DUAL PIPELINE OPTION	14/09/23
P03 S4	RD	BP	BC	UPDATED DRAWING NUMBER	27/04/23
Rev	Dwn By	Ckd By	App By	Description	Date



Drawing Suitability: FOR CONSTRUCTION APPROVAL		Status: S4	
Contractors Drawing Number: HTR-WAB-ZZ-ZZ-DR-T-0001			
Telephone: Havant (023) 9249 9888 Fax: Havant (023) 9245 3632 Website: www.portsmouthwater.co.uk Registered Office: PO Box 8 West Street Havant Hampshire PO9 1LG REGISTERED IN ENGLAND No. 2536455			
Date: 08/02/2024	Scale: 1:4000	Sheet: 01 of 01	Sheet Size: A1
Project Title: HAVANT THICKET RESERVOIR			
Drawing Title: BEDHAMPTON TO HTR PIPELINE SCHEME OVERVIEW			
Portsmouth Water Drawing Number:			Rev: P05

ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETRES
UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

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10 Health and Safety Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS)

A *Health & Safety Risk Assessment and Method Statement* will be prepared by MOLA to accompany this WSI but will be printed out and submitted separately as appropriate.