

Allen Archaeology Limited

**SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF:
17 SOUTH STREET, HAVANT, HAMPSHIRE**

Application:	APP/11/00295
Client:	Mr Jim Ramage
National Grid Reference:	SU 7183 0615
Date:	18th July 2012
Site Code:	HASS 12

1.0 Summary

This document is the project specification for an archaeological watching brief that has been prepared for ADP Architects Limited on behalf of Mr Jim Ramage to satisfy a planning condition issued by Havant Borough Council. It sets out a proposal for an archaeological scheme of works to take place during the groundworks for two new dwellings on land to the rear of 17 South Street, Havant, Hampshire.

2.0 Site Location and Description

Havant is situated c.9km north-east of central Portsmouth, and 15km west-north-west of central Chichester. The site is in the southern part of the town, to the south of Twittens Way and to the east of no. 17 South Street, centred on NGR SU 7183 0615.

The local geology comprises bedrock deposits of undifferentiated Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and the Culver Chalk Formation. The site lies on or close to a superficial geological boundary with river terrace deposits of sand, silt and clay to the east and head deposits of clayey gravel to the west (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

The site lies in an area of some archaeological interest. Prehistoric activity is represented by the discovery of four later prehistoric flint scrapers and a Mesolithic core and other flints found in 1968 at Langstone Road, c.350m to the south-west (NMR Reference 242204). Anglo-Saxon charters of the 10th century record a 'boundary barrow', possibly representing a Bronze Age barrow marking a later boundary, believed to have been located c.450m to the north of the site (NMR Reference 242146).

There is substantial evidence of Roman activity nearby, although this is largely derived from dispersed finds scatters. Building work in 1968 c.120m west of the site exposed an occupation layer containing Roman pottery and oyster shells (NMR Reference 242189). Further Roman pottery was found during building work c.150m to the north-west (NMR Reference 242213), and during excavations off Grove Road, c.70m to the east-south-east (NMR Reference 242222), and off East Street, a similar distance to the north-east (NMR Reference 242225). Firmer structural evidence has been recorded c.100m to the north-west however. In 1832, a pavement of Roman brick and cement was recorded beneath the foundations of Havant church, with a number of coins reputedly recovered from the site as well (NMR Reference 242171).

There is no physical evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity in the vicinity of the site, although Havant is a place name of Old English derivation, meaning Hama's spring (<http://kepn.nottingham.ac.uk/search>). At the time of the Domesday Book in 1086 Havant was under the control of the monks of the Abbey of St Peter in Winchester. The estate was populated by 20 villagers along with their dependents, and there are also two mills and three salt pans listed (Williams and Martin 2002).

The parish church of St Faith is located c.100m to the north-west, and is mainly of 19th century date. However it incorporates some 12th and 13th century elements, as well as 15th century transepts (NMR Reference 242180).

4.0 Planning Background

Full planning permission has been granted (Planning Application APP/11/00295) for '*construction of 2no 1 bed semi detached houses with pedestrian access from Twittens Way*'. Permission was granted subject to conditions, including the undertaking of a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording by a suitably competent archaeologist. The scheme of works will comprise the monitoring of all groundworks for the scheme, and the recording of any archaeological remains exposed, effectively 'preserving the archaeology by record'. This approach is consistent with the guidelines that are set out in *PPS5, Planning for the Historic Environment* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2010), which was in force when the permission was granted, and with the guidelines set out in the National Planning Policy Framework, which superseded PPS 5 in March 2012 (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012).

5.0 Methodology

One experienced field archaeologist will be present during all groundwork excavations that are likely to disturb/destroy archaeological remains. They will act strictly in accordance with the contents of this document, and will adhere to national and local guidelines regarding agreed best practice for archaeological monitoring and recording projects (IfA 1994).

The scheme of archaeological works will involve monitoring of all ground disturbances, with the ability to stop and fully record archaeological features. If archaeological remains are revealed then hand excavation will be required. All artefacts identified on site will be collected, other than obviously modern finds. During post-excavation analysis, individual specialists will establish appropriate discard policies in line with current guidelines for each class of find recovered.

Mrs V Fryer is the named environmental consultant, who will be responsible for liaising with other specialists. Samples will be taken from deposits that have the potential to provide information on the preservation conditions and potential of analysis of all biological remains. If appropriate during the investigation, specialist advice will be sought from the environmental archaeologist, including a site visit to develop the sampling strategy.

Bulk samples (40 litres) will be taken from a selection of stratified contexts that have produced good dating evidence, and sufficient in number to establish the range and quality of the environmental evidence. If waterlogged deposits are encountered on the site then a sample will be collected and the preservation condition of the included waterlogged material assessed and its potential for detailed environmental analysis considered.

Animal bone will be collected by hand from all excavated features. These will be identified and assessed by the named consultant (Mrs Jen Wood), with any recommendations for future archaeological work on the site.

If human burials are exposed during the groundworks, they will wherever possible be left in situ. If these remains are however likely to be disturbed or destroyed by the groundworks, AAL will obtain a Ministry of Justice licence authorising the removal of the remains. These will be cleaned, photographed and recorded on standard AAL human skeletal remains recording sheets, prior to removal for cleaning at the offices of AAL and subsequent analysis by the named specialist. Any human remains that it is necessary to remove

from the site will be exhumed in line with the relevant English Heritage guidance (EH 2005) and the terms of the Ministry of Justice License.

Any artefacts found during the investigation that are deemed to be 'treasure' (as defined by the Treasure Act 1996) will be removed from site to a secure store and reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

Accurate scale drawings (plan and section) will be produced (at 1:20 or 1:50) of any archaeological features/deposits and/or a 'natural' profile to illustrate the site soil stratigraphy. A base plan will also be produced, at an appropriate scale, to map any archaeological features/deposits or finds concentrations.

All archaeological deposits will be recorded by full colour photography, with an identification number board, appropriate scales and a directional arrow. General site shots will also be taken to show the location of the groundworks.

Standard AAL context recording sheets will be used to record all context information (e.g. deposits, archaeological features, stratigraphic relationships).

If any artefactual material is recovered from the site, this will be removed to the offices of AAL to be processed prior to submission to suitable specialists. If the objects are deemed to be unstable they will be delivered to Dr. Graham Morgan at the earliest possible convenience. The following specialists may be consulted, depending on the nature and range of materials recovered.

- H Anderson-Whymark: Worked lithic materials assessment
- E Edwards: Prehistoric pottery
- I Rowlandson: Later prehistoric and Roman pottery assessment
- A Irving: Post-Roman pottery assessment
- K Trott: assessment of metal finds and registered finds
- J Wood: human and animal bone assessment
- V Fryer: (environmental archaeologist): to advise on soil sampling and post-excavation assessment
- G Morgan: to advise on and implement conservation of unstable artefacts (e.g. metal, worked bone, preserved wood or leather)

6.0 Post-Fieldwork Methodology

Once the fieldwork element is completed, a fully illustrated report will be compiled. This will be an unbiased account of the results of the archaeological scheme of works.

The text will begin with a background to the works, followed by a summary of the archaeological methodology and an unbiased account of the results of the scheme. Specialist reports (if required) will be included as appendices at the end of the report, along with a selection of captioned colour photos and a list of all the contexts recorded.

Within the report will be a series of illustrations at appropriate scales, including a location plan (probably at 1:10000 and/or 1:2500), a more detailed site plan depicting areas that were/were not monitored, and the distribution of archaeological deposits, and individual 1:50 and 1:20 plan and section drawings that have been cross-referenced to the detailed site plan.

The timescale for completion of the post-excavation works is 2.5 days. If required, specialists will propose their own timescales during the post-fieldwork stage.

7.0 Curatorial Monitoring

The Archaeological Advisor to Havant Borough Council will be kept informed of developments during the scheme by AAL. It is recognised that they may visit the site during the fieldwork element to monitor the archaeological work and confirm that the archaeological works are being done to the highest possible standard.

Internal monitoring will be by the author of this specification.

8.0 Archive

The documentation and records generated by the evaluation will be assembled in accordance with the UK Institute for Conservation guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage (Walker 1990). The archive will be submitted to an appropriate receiving museum within twelve months of the completion of the report.

9.0 Report Deposition

Copies of the report will be sent to the client, the Local Planning Authority and the Archaeological Advisor to Havant Borough Council. A summary account on the results of the evaluation in the form of an OASIS form will be forwarded to the ADS in York following the completion of the works.

10.0 Variations to the Proposed Scheme

Variations to the proposed scheme will only be made following written confirmation from the Archaeological Advisor to Havant Borough Council.

Should any further investigation be required beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

11.0 Health and Safety

All work will be carried out in a way that complies with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and its related regulations and codes of practice. Employees of Allen Archaeology will perform their duties in accordance with company safety policy, with senior staff responsible for monitoring compliance with health and safety requirements and legislation.

A site Risk Assessment will be carried out in advance of any archaeological fieldwork.

12.0 Insurances

AAL maintains Employers Liability Insurance to £10,000,000.00, Public Liability Insurance to £5,000,000.00 and Professional Indemnity Insurance to £500,000.00. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied upon request.

13.0 Copyright

AAL shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that an exclusive license is hereby provided to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project described in this document.

License is also given to the archaeological curator to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes. This license does not cover commercial use of the material by Hampshire County Council or a third party.

In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with AAL. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by AAL to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Allen Archaeological Associates that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* and may result in legal action.

The author of any specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes for further publication.

14.0 Bibliography

Department for Communities and Local Government, 2010, *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment*, Department for Communities and Local Government, London

Department for Communities and Local Government, 2012, *National Planning Policy Framework*. London, Department for Communities and Local Government

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IfA, 1994 (revised 2001 and 2008), *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*. Reading, Institute for Archaeologists

Williams A. & Martin G.H., 2002, *Domesday Book: A complete translation*, Alecto Historical Editions, London