



**Whitehaven Lodge, Buttermere Close, Millbrook,  
Southampton, Hampshire**

**Written Scheme of Investigation  
For Archaeological Evaluation**

**On behalf of:**

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by

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**WA Report Ref 106960  
Southampton City Council SOU TBC  
Southampton City Council Planning Application 13/01384/FUL**



## Quality Assurance

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# Whitehaven Lodge, Buttermere Close, Millbrook, Southampton, Hampshire

## Written Scheme of Investigation For Archaeological Evaluation

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Figure 1: Site location

Figure 2: The site showing proposed evaluation trenches



# Whitehaven Lodge, Buttermere Close, Millbrook, Southampton, Hampshire

## Written Scheme of Investigation For Archaeological Evaluation

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology have been commissioned by F.E.Chase & Son Limited (the Client) to undertake an archaeological evaluation on a 0.35ha block of land located on the site of the former care home 'Whitehaven Lodge', Buttermere Close, Millbrook, Southampton, Hampshire, SO16 9GL, hereafter referred to as 'the Site'. The Site is centred on National Grid Reference NGR 438210 114760 (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 The Site has been proposed for residential development comprising 28 new dwellings with associated car parking and access to Buttermere Close. A formal planning application (Southampton City Council Planning Application 13/01384/FUL) was submitted to Southampton City Council in August 2013 and was approved in October 2014.
- 1.1.3 Two archaeological conditions were placed on the approval notice (Conditions 14 and 15):

14.APPROVAL CONDITION - Archaeological investigation [Pre-Commencement Condition]  
No development shall take place within the site until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved by the Local planning Authority.

Reason:

To ensure that the archaeological investigation is initiated at an appropriate point in development procedure.

15.APPROVAL CONDITION - Archaeological work programme [Performance Condition]  
The developer will secure the completion of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved by the Local planning Authority.

Reason:

To ensure that the archaeological investigation is completed.

- 1.1.4 The Southampton City Council Historic Environment Group (Ingrid Peckham) was consulted regarding the application (Southampton City Council HER consultation number HET7491). The Site was noted as being adjacent to the Nursling Plantation Local Area of Archaeological Potential, which is known to contain evidence for significant prehistoric settlement activity.



- 1.1.5 There was therefore deemed to be a ‘strong possibility’ that evidence for prehistoric settlement and other activity, and potentially for later periods, may survive within the proposed development area. Such remains would be significant in adding to, and broadening, the current understanding of both ancient settlement and development patterns in the area.
- 1.1.6 It was therefore recommended that that an archaeological evaluation was to be carried out to determine the presence and extent of any archaeological remains. Further work would be required to mitigate the impact of the development if required.
- 1.1.7 Accordingly, this document details how Wessex Archaeology will undertake the archaeological evaluation and reporting. It has been prepared in accordance with the *Standards and guidance for an Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2008). The results of the evaluation will be used to assess the archaeological potential within the Site and inform decisions regarding the scope, nature and extent of any future programme of archaeological mitigation, which may be required, including appropriate reporting and archiving of records.

## **2 SITE DESCRIPTION**

### **2.1 Location, topography and geology**

- 2.1.1 The Site is located within the Nursling district of Southampton and comprises a 0.35ha triangular block of pasture land which is bounded by Buttermere Close to the south and west of the Site and Green Lane to the north, with residential buildings to the east (**Figure 1**).
- 2.1.2 The site occupies a south facing location at the head of a shallow re-entrant (20mAOD) overlooking the estuary of the River Test. The local topography consists of broad, shallow promontories sloping down to the flood plain and foreshore with higher ground to the north and east. The underlying geology for the Site is mapped as clay, silt and sand of the Wittering Formation (British Geological Survey website).

## **3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **3.1 Introduction**

- 3.1.1 A minimum of 19 archaeological sites are recorded within 1000m of the Site on the Southampton City HER and NMR Excavation index. The study area also lies adjacent to the extensive prehistoric landscape revealed at Adanac Park. Detailed extracts from monument listings are given in Appendix 1 (**Figure 1, WA1-20**).

### **3.2 Archaeological and historical background**

#### *Neolithic*

- 3.2.1 There are two findspots of probable Neolithic material– one individual axes (**WA1**) and a small group of beaker sherds residual within the multi-period assemblage from **WA8** (see also below). While there are several small assemblages of worked and burnt flint, all are of uncertain date and often residual (**WA2, 4, 5, 7**). Similarly, an assemblage of unstratified late Neolithic flints was recovered during the Adanac Park excavations (**WA20**), just outside the study area.

3.2.2 There are similarly few definitively Bronze Age sites and findspots. Watching briefs at the Matchpoint Tennis Centre (**WA9**) and Test Park Community Sports Facility (**WA8**) both produced appreciable quantities of Bronze Age pottery from stratified deposits, with indications of domestic and ritual activity. In 1919, to the south of Watts Close, in Maybush, a flint spearhead of likely Bronze Age date was found (**WA3**).

3.2.3 These fragmentary remains almost certainly reflect imperfectly preserved examples of activity seen within the wider Test Valley and locally at Adanac Park. This settlement site of Middle to Late Bronze Age date, considered to be at least of regional significance, lies just outside the study area at the location of the Ordnance Survey Offices (Wessex Archaeology 2013, **WA20**). The investigations revealed extensive structural and domestic remains accompanied by a significant assemblage of predominantly Late Bronze Age pottery.

#### *Iron Age*

3.2.4 There is Iron Age material from Test Park (**WA8**), Baron's Mead (**WA6**) and Newlands Primary School (**WA10**). The sites indicate settlement activity in the fourth century BC with that at Baron's Mead apparently extending up into the second. These again reflect, imperfectly, the finds at Adanac Park, where evidence shows settlement in the Middle Iron Age. As well as extensive settlement evidence, an Iron Age cemetery containing flat graves and barrows of various forms, including one square example, was established over and to the east of the settlement, after several centuries of abandonment. One grave contained a sword, spear and shield fittings, suggesting a date in the last century BC -1st century AD. Continental influences are suggested.

#### *Roman*

3.2.5 Despite the relatively close proximity of the Roman settlements at Clausentum and to the north, Roman and Romano-British material is sparse. There are a few fragments of Roman brick from **WA7** and small quantities of Romano-British pottery from Test Park (**WA8**).

#### *Saxon, medieval, post-medieval and modern*

3.2.6 Saxon material is known from Test Park (**WA8**), and consists of residual material from treethrows, with a handful of stratified material coming from Newlands Primary School (**WA10**). Medieval material is more widespread, (**WA7, 8, 10, 16**) but is still fragmentary and of unclear provenance. Medieval settlement evidence is largely documentary, and concerns the lost hamlet or village of Wimpson. This is first recorded in the 13<sup>th</sup> century, and appears to have been in the vicinity of Mansel Road (**WA14**). A group of post-medieval farms Upper Wimpson, Wimpson and Bridgers (**WA11, 12 & 13**) may represent 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century survival of medieval settlement. Field systems are better represented in the archaeological record.

3.2.7 On land at the south corner of Romsey Road and Lower Brownhill Road (**WA15**), approximately 350m to the northeast of the Site, a medieval/post-medieval field system 'Pevelles' (**WA15**) is recorded in 14th century documents and was observable on modern maps until the development of the present school. Similar remains are present at Mansel Infant School (**WA16**), and on Brownhill Way (**WA19**).



- 3.2.8 There are numerous 19<sup>th</sup> century and early 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings throughout the study area. Of these, only one, Crabwood House (**WA17**) is listed. This lies ca 400m to the northwest.

## **4 RAPID IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

### **4.1 Design, the known archaeological resource and likely impact**

- 4.1.1 Although no information as to the depth of foundations or locations of new services has been given at this stage, the impact from construction is likely to be relatively deep. Ground reduction and subsequent foundation excavation is likely to be to a depth of at least 1.0m below the present ground surface. New services will also be required, at a depth of between 1.0m to 2.0m in depth).
- 4.1.2 The new housing is largely positioned along the southern fringes of the land parcel and within the middle of the northern half, partly overlying the footprint of the former building.
- 4.1.3 The central area of the Site was occupied by the former *Whitehaven* care home, which was recently demolished. Although there is no evidence of former basements or cellar/lifts this area is likely to have been significantly truncated by the building.
- 4.1.4 Landscaping and a number of mature trees are evident within the land immediately to the north of the former building. However, the majority of the land around the building comprises light landscaping, lawns and footpaths, which may have had a relatively low impact on any potential buried archaeology.
- 4.1.5 Available public borehole information (Borehole SU31SE281 British Geological Survey website) has indicated topsoil deposits of less than 0.60m in depth within the Site, overlying deposits of clay, silt and sand.
- 4.1.6 Given the potentially relatively shallow depth of the overburden, the development would be likely to have a substantial impact on any surviving *in-situ* below ground archaeological remains and deposits, if present, especially around the fringes of the land parcel.

## **5 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

### **5.1 Aims and objectives**

- 5.1.1 With due regard to the *IfA Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation* (IfA 2008), the generic aim of the project can be defined as:
- *To locate, identify and to investigate and record the presence/absence of archaeological features or deposits;*
  - *The evaluation, where possible, would confirm the extent, date, character, relationship, condition and significance of pre 19<sup>th</sup> century archaeological features, artefacts and deposits, including natural deposits, within the proposed development area;*
  - *To inform the scope and nature of any requirements for any potential further fieldwork, whether additional watching brief, excavation or post-excavation work;*



- *To enable the preservation by record of any archaeological features or deposits uncovered*
- *To place any identified archaeological remains within their historical context, methodology.*

## **5.2 Fieldwork methodology**

- 5.2.1 The evaluation will comprise the excavation of 8 trenches; each 10m by 1.8m in size. The location of these trenches has been indicated in **Figure 2**, although the final precise positioning of the trenches can only be confirmed during the course of the fieldwork due to access and existing services.
- 5.2.2 The evaluation trenches will be accurately located before excavation using GPS survey equipment. The excavation of the evaluation trenches will be carried out by mechanical excavator, in discrete 0.20m spits and will cease at the upper surface of significant archaeological features/deposits or the *in situ* natural geology, whichever is encountered first.
- 5.2.3 If the trench depth reaches a depth of 1m below the ground surface without reaching the natural, or there are stability issues in made ground deposits, discussions will be held with Southampton City Council Planning Archaeologist to agree the scope of appropriate fieldwork. Such work may include additional machine-excavated sondages *etc.*, sufficient to provide information to meet the project aims.
- 5.2.4 Topsoil and subsoil/overburden deposits will be stored separately and scanned for artefacts.
- 5.2.5 All archaeological deposits or features will be characterised, their condition established and where possible, dated by the manual excavation of an appropriate sample. Care would be taken to preserve the integrity of any archaeological features or complex deposits, which may be better excavated under a controlled full excavation/archaeological mitigation.
- 5.2.6 All features and deposits will be recorded using Wessex Archaeology's standard methods and *pro forma* recording system, with all features and deposits being assigned an unique number. Soil descriptions will be based on the *Soil Science Handbook*, and Munsell colour descriptions will be used.
- 5.2.7 The following strategy will be employed as a standard sample level:
- *Sufficient samples (usually 50%) of all discrete archaeological feature (e.g. postholes and pits) and lengths of all ditches, linear boundaries (usually 10-20%) etc. will be excavated in order to elucidate the date, character, relationships and function of the feature;*
  - *All ditch/enclosure terminals will be investigated;*
  - *A larger sample of up to 100% of industrial deposits or significant features/burials may be required;*





- *In the event that significant features or deposits are revealed, Wessex Archaeology will consult with the Southampton City Council Historic Environment Group Leader and the Client to ensure that sufficient work is undertaken to ensure the aims and objectives of the project are met.*

- 5.2.8 A full graphic record will be maintained. Plans and sections of all archaeological features will be produced at a scale of 1:20 and 1:10, where appropriate. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels will be calculated, with plans and sections annotated with OD heights. A full photographic record will be maintained using digital cameras.
- 5.2.9 If required, bulk environmental samples of up to 40 litres, where possible, will be taken from well-sealed and dated features following Wessex Archaeology's standard *Environmental and Artefact* sampling policy. Where deposits or features containing significant environmental potential are identified, advice will be sought, regarding sampling size and strategy, from the appropriate WA specialist and/or the English Heritage Regional Science advisor.
- 5.2.10 All artefacts from archaeologically significant contexts will be retained and processed according to the standards laid down in "*Standards for the Creation, Compilation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives*" (Southampton City Council, 2007)
- 5.2.11 All retained artefacts will, as a minimum, be washed, weighed, counted and identified. Any artefacts requiring conservation or specific storage conditions will be dealt with immediately in line with *First Aid for Finds* (Leigh *et al.* 1998). Ironwork from stratified contexts will be X-rayed and stored in a stable environment, along with other fragile and delicate material. The X-raying of objects and other conservation needs will be undertaken by Wessex Archaeology's in-house conservator.
- 5.2.12 At an early stage of the post-excavation process, Wessex Archaeology will enable Southampton City Council's Curator of Archaeological Collections to carry out a Collections Assessment of the material archive, as stipulated in *Standards for the Creation, Compilation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives*.
- 5.2.13 To ensure the long-term stability of the finds and their availability for future study, Wessex Archaeology will ensure that an assessment of conservation needs and subsequent necessary work is carried out by a qualified archaeological conservator, or in a recognised conservation laboratory, which is approved by the Curator of Archaeological Collections. Full records (which will form a part of the archive) will be kept of any treatment given.
- 5.2.14 Based on the results of the Collections Assessment, Wessex Archaeology will ensure that all finds and other items of archaeological interest removed from the site are analysed and recorded by specialists, to agreed standards, and with the approval of the Historic Environment Team (HET). Specialist work may need to be carried out on all metalwork; all bone, including worked bone and human remains and other organic remains; industrial waste; ceramic material; glass; and lithic material.
- 5.2.15 Wessex Archaeology will ensure that, where they exist, type series housed by Southampton City Council's Archaeology Collections are the principal ones referred to in compiling specialist reports. (At the time of issue, type series exist for pottery and stone.)



- 5.2.16 Wessex Archaeology will ensure that data about complete, identifiable, itemised objects are transferred onto Southampton City Museum's Archaeological Object Record Sheets. The sheets will then be entered into the computerised Archaeological Collections Object Database, and where necessary Wessex Archaeology will make allowance for the costs involved in computer entry.

#### *Treasure*

- 5.2.17 If material is recovered which is considered to be covered by the *Treasure Act* of 1996, all necessary information required by the *Treasure Act* (i.e. finder, location, material, date, associated items etc.) will be reported to the County Coroner within 24 hours. In addition, Wessex Archaeology will also notify the Archaeological Officer and the Client.

#### *Human remains*

- 5.2.18 In the event of the discovery of human remains (inhumations, cremation burials and disarticulated fragments) Wessex Archaeology will notify the Southampton City Council Historic Environment Group Leader and the Client of the remains immediately. Notification will be confirmed in writing within 24 hours of discovery.
- 5.2.19 Wessex Archaeology will contact the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) via the immediate submission of an application form for the '*Authority to excavate human remains for archaeological purposes*' before any human remains are lifted.
- 5.2.20 A drawn record of exposed inhumations and cremations at a scale of 1:10 will be obtained, as well as a full photographic record. If feasible, human remains will be recorded on Skeleton Record Sheets that form an integral part of the site *pro forma* recording system. The recording will include condition, completeness, articulation, orientation and posture, where possible.
- 5.2.21 The remains would be examined and reported following Wessex Archaeology's standard human remains policy, by the Wessex Archaeology in-house osteologist who will also advise on all aspects of the excavation of the human remains.

## **6 PROCESSING AND ASSESSMENT**

### **6.1 Evaluation report**

- 6.1.1 On the completion of fieldwork, the following tasks will be undertaken.
- All retained finds will be washed, marked, identified and quantified by feature and/or deposit;
  - Environmental samples will be processed, scanned and an assessment of their potential prepared for the report;
  - An appropriately illustrated descriptive summary of the archaeological results with an indication of their initial significance will be prepared in the report.
- 6.1.2 The report will conform to Annex 2 of *Standard and guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (IfA 2008). The report will include:



- A frontis detailing, as a minimum; site name, grid reference, site type (i.e. evaluation), date and duration of the project, site code, area of site, non-technical summary, monuments identified and location of archive; HER consultation number (HET7491), and the planning application number. The site code used on the report (and all fieldwork sheets) will be the allocated SOU site code;
- An introduction, including project background, description of the site and surrounding area; including geology, topography and historical/archaeological background,
- A site location plan tied into OS National Grid;
- Aims and objectives, including a description of the relevant fieldwork and post-fieldwork project methodologies;
- A location plan showing all investigations overlain on an Ordnance Survey map base;
- A factual report including tabulated data, describing all archaeological remains (features, artefacts etc.) discovered during the works, and including a consideration of their location, form, function, date, preservation and significance, supported by any appropriate figures or photographs considered necessary;
- An assessment of the significance of any archaeological remains.

- 6.1.3 A draft copy of the evaluation reports will be prepared by Wessex Archaeology within four weeks of completing the fieldwork. Immediately after the preparation, a copy of the report in PDF format will be submitted to the Historic Environment Team for approval.
- 6.1.4 As soon as it has been approved, Wessex Archaeology will send a full-colour paper copy of the report each of the following: the Developer; the Historic Environment Team (for the HER); the Special Collections section of Southampton Public Library. Wessex Archaeology will also deposit a full-colour paper copy of the report as part of the archive.
- 6.1.5 At the same time, the Historic Environment Team will be supplied with one copy of the approved report in PDF format, either by email or on disk as appropriate. The PDF will be text searchable with good quality figures and images. All report drawings and photographs will included in the PDF file, with the selecting of text and graphics security option set at "allowed". At the same time, Wessex Archaeology will supply the Historic Environment Team with a trench plan, registered to the National Grid; also a digital copy of trench plans and feature-distribution or phase plans (where phase plans are appropriate). The format will be preferably MapInfo TAB; otherwise Auto CAD DWG/DXF, ArcInfo ESRI Shape, or Intergraph/Microstation Design.
- 6.1.6 At the appropriate time, Wessex Archaeology will send a short report of the evidence for inclusion in the summaries compiled by relevant journals (these are defined as any or all of: "Past", "Britannia", "Medieval Archaeology", "Post-medieval Archaeology", and "Archaeology in Hampshire").
- 6.1.7 The final report including figures will also be made available in digital format. Unless specifically instructed otherwise, this will be as a fully hyperlinked and bookmarked Adobe Acrobat PDF file. The information will be deposited within the Historic Environment

Record (HER) maintained by Southampton City Council where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or Development Control within the planning process.

## **6.2 OASIS project reporting**

- 6.2.1 On completion of the report, Wessex Archaeology will complete an online OASIS *pro forma* at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> for the works. Wessex Archaeology will also provide the Southampton Heritage Environment Record with two paper copies of the final fieldwork report.

## **6.3 Site archive**

- 6.3.1 Wessex Archaeology confirms that the project archive resulting from the excavation will be deposited with the Southampton City Council. Deposition of any finds will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.
- 6.3.2 The complete site archive (Wessex Archaeology project **106960**), which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared according to the standards laid down in "Standards for the Creation, Compilation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives" (Southampton City Council, 2007), and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; IfA 2009; Brown 2011; ADS 2013). All archive elements will be marked with the accession code, SOU number and a full index will be prepared.

## **6.4 Discard policy**

- 6.4.1 Wessex Archaeology will follow standards laid down in "Standards for the Creation, Compilation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives" (Southampton City Council, 2007) which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.
- 6.4.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2002).

## **6.5 Security copy**

- 6.5.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011); on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.



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## 7 NOMINATED PERSONNEL

### 7.1 Core project team

7.1.1 Wessex Archaeology will provide personnel to the standard outlined below:

- *Regional Director – MIfA or equivalent with at least 15 years relevant experience.*
- *Project Manager – MIfA or equivalent with at least 10 years relevant experience.*
- *Fieldwork Director – MIfA or equivalent with at least 5 years' experience in appropriate aspects of archaeological excavation and recording.*
- *Project Supervisor – AIfA or equivalent with at least 2 years' experience in appropriate aspects of archaeological excavation and recording.*
- *Project Assistant – PIfA or equivalent with at least 6 months experience in appropriate aspects of excavation and recording*
- *Specialist staff will be suitably qualified and will be supervised by personnel with a minimum of ten years relevant experience.*

7.1.2 The following personnel are nominated by Wessex Archaeology; summary CVs can be provided on request.

- *Senior Project Manager : Andrew Manning MA BSc MIfA*

7.1.3 The fieldwork will be undertaken in the field by a Project Archaeologist who will be a member of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) and a core member of Wessex Archaeology staff. Overall project supervision and monitoring will be undertaken by the Project Manager, who in turn is monitored by the Regional Team Leader for the Southern Region.

7.1.4 Wessex Archaeology reserves the right to replace nominated personnel with staff of equivalent or greater experience. Notwithstanding, as one of the largest professional archaeological organisations in the country, Wessex Archaeology has sufficient flexibility and resources to ensure all client requirements can be met without compromise.

### 7.2 Other personnel

7.2.1 During the course of the fieldwork and post-excavation, the advice of the following specialists will be sought as necessary:

- *Jacqueline I McKinley (Wessex Archaeology): Human remains*
- *Rachael Seager Smith and Lorraine Mephram (Wessex Archaeology): Pottery*
- *Sarah Wyles (Wessex Archaeology): Charred plant remains*
- *David Norcott (Wessex Archaeology): Geoarchaeologist*
- *Lorain Higbee (Wessex Archaeology): Animal bone*



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## **8 QUALITY ASSURANCE PROCEDURES**

### **8.1 Procedures**

- 8.1.1 Wessex Archaeology operates a Project Management system. Projects are assigned to individual managers who monitor their progress and quality, and control budgets from inception to completion, in all aspects including Health and Safety etc. Projects are managed in accordance with English Heritage guidelines outlined in the document *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (English Heritage 2008).
- 8.1.2 At all stages the manager will carefully assess and monitor performance of staff and adherence to objectives, timetables and budgets, while the manager's performance is monitored in turn by the Regional Team Leader who will ensure that the project meets Wessex Archaeology's quality standards and is adequately programmed and resourced within Wessex Archaeology's portfolio of project commitments.
- 8.1.3 The work will be directed in the field by a Project Officer, who will normally be a member of the Institute for Archaeologists and a core member of Wessex Archaeology's staff. Overall project supervision and monitoring will be undertaken by a Project Manager based in Salisbury who will undertake monitoring visits if and when appropriate. Monitoring visits may also be undertaken by Wessex Archaeology's Health and Safety Co-ordinator.
- 8.1.4 Wessex Archaeology is registered as an Archaeological Organisation with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). Wessex Archaeology endorses the *Code of Practice* and the *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* of the Institute for Archaeologists.
- 8.1.5 All work will be carried out in line with the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (IfA 2008).
- 8.1.6 Wessex Archaeology will inform the HET when the specified fieldwork has begun, and when it has been completed.

## **9 TERMS AND CONDITIONS**

### **9.1 Storage of materials and archives**

- 9.1.1 No charge will be made for the temporary storage of finds or archives during the period when Wessex Archaeology are undertaking analysis or report preparation.
- 9.1.2 However, if, after completion and submission of the report, finds and archives cannot be deposited with the relevant museum due to circumstances beyond Wessex Archaeology's control, a charge will be made for storage.
- 9.1.3 A charge for storage may also be made where a delay is caused by a lack of confirmation of post-fieldwork analyses and reporting, if the delay exceeds three months.

### **9.2 Copyright**

- 9.2.1 Wessex Archaeology shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act*



1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it will provide an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification or Design.

9.2.2 Wessex Archaeology will assign copyright to the client upon written request but retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as defined in the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* (Chapter IV, s.79).

9.2.3 Wessex Archaeology will also grant licence to the relevant museum for the use of the Trust's archives. In addition, Wessex Archaeology hereby gives permission for the Historic Environment Team to freely copy the report for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process, without reference to Wessex Archaeology.

### **9.3 Health and safety**

9.3.1 Wessex Archaeology will ensure that all work is carried out in accordance with its company Health and Safety Policy, to standards defined in *The Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974*, and *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992*, and in accordance with the FAME (Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers) health and safety manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (2010).

9.3.2 A copy of Wessex Archaeology's Company Health and Safety Policy is available on request. Wessex Archaeology will require access to the health and safety policy of all other contractors and operators present at the work place in compliance with *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992*.

### **9.4 Insurance**

9.4.1 Wessex Archaeology will not be liable to indemnify the client against any compensation or damages for or with respect to:

- *Damage to structures etc being on the Site which is the unavoidable result of the Site operations being carried out in accordance with the agreed scope of works.*
- *The use or occupation of land (which has been provided by the client) for the purpose of carrying out Site operations or interference whether temporary or permanent with any right of way, light, air or water or other easement or quasi-easement which are the unavoidable result of the Site operations being carried out in accordance with the agreed scope of works.*
- *Damage to the Site, which is the unavoidable result of the site operations in accordance with the agreed scope of works.*
- *Injuries or damage to persons or property resulting from any act of neglect or breach of statutory duty done or committed by the client or his agents, servants or their contractors or for or in respect of any claims, demands, proceedings, damages, costs, charges and expenses in respect thereof or in relation thereto.*





- 9.4.2 Wessex Archaeology has both public liability and professional indemnity insurance. Full details of Wessex Archaeology's insurance cover will be supplied on request.

## 10 REFERENCES

- ADS, 2013, *Caring for Digital Data in Archaeology: a guide to good practice*, Archaeology Data Service & Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice
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- English Heritage, 2002, *Environmental Archaeology; a guide to theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*, Swindon, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines
- Institute for Archaeologists, 2008, *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological evaluation*, Institute for Archaeologists
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- Kavanagh, H., 1997, Watching Brief at the Driving Test Centre, Green Lane, Maybush, Southampton, SOU 801.
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- SMA, 1993, *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections*, Society of Museum Archaeologists
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- Wessex Archaeology, 2013, Adanac Park and Bargain Farm, Southampton, Hampshire. Heritage Statement, WA Ref: 62328.01
- Whitehead, B., 2000, Summary Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief at The Matchpoint Tennis Centre, Frogmore Lane, Southampton. SOU 1041





## Appendix 1: Southampton City Council Historic Environment Record

### Whitehaven Lodge, Buttermere Close - 500m search

WA No	Monument	Site Name	Description	Date	NGR
WA1	MSH85	2 Rosewall Road	Flint Axe.	Prehistoric	438890,115360
WA2	MSH86	5 Upper Brownhill Road	Worked flint.	Prehistoric	438580,115340
WA3	MSH473	Maybush (precise location unknown)	A large, well chipped flat oval spearhead.	Prehistoric	438582,114840
WA4	MSH583	Watts Close	<b>SOU 801:</b> Prehistoric pottery, burnt flint. An unstratified sherd of prehistoric pottery was found. A few shallow, irregular depressions were noted in the upper surface of the natural gravel. These were filled by material identical to the topsoil/overburden, and were interpreted as being natural undulations in the surface of the natural gravel. Clay pipe and burnt flint were found on the site.	Prehistoric	438522,114986
WA5	MSH2324	Fairisle School, Fairisle Road	Burnt and worked flint, pottery. Two undated layers and prehistoric finds were found during the archaeological excavation of four small trenches in the playing field at Fairisle School in 2001 (SOU 1162). The prehistoric finds - flint flakes, burnt flints and Bronze Age/Iron Age pottery - were found in later deposits.	Prehistoric	438368,115742
WA6	MSH663	Baron's Mead, off Lower Brownhill Road	<b>SOU 946:</b> Iron Age Settlement. Some features contained Iron Age pottery dating to the 4th and 2nd centuries BC. Other features are thought to date to the Iron Age, although this was uncertain; these included twelve hearths which could be of Iron Age or later date. The hearths could be domestic hearths or industrial hearths used for iron smithing. No definite remains of structures were found, although some are suggested. Many other features were undated and could date to any time between the Iron Age (or perhaps before) and the early 20th century, some probably being associated	Iron Age	438460,115303



WA No	Monument	Site Name	Description	Date	NGR
			with agricultural activity from the medieval period until the mid-20th century (field boundary ditches relating to this activity were found). Other early features were probably not seen, due to the difficult site conditions, and parts of the site had significant modern disturbance. The Iron Age settlement probably continues to the south of the site.		
WA7	MSH1063	Mansel Infant and Junior Schools, Porlock Road	Ten small archaeological test pits were dug at Mansel Infant and Junior Schools, Porlock Road in 2003, as an educational exercise (SOU 1264). Layers of loam were found containing a range of material including prehistoric flints, Roman brick, medieval pottery, post-medieval pottery and tiles, and a variety of early modern and modern material.	Prehistoric, Roman, Medieval, Post-Medieval	437647,114743
WA8	MSH4881	Test Park Community Sports Facility, Lower Brownhill Road	An archaeological watching brief ( <b>SOU 1547</b> ) was carried out on the construction of a new sports facility at Lower Brownhill Road, Southampton for Southampton Solent University. The natural was gravel overlain by brickearth. The brickearth was generally 400mm below the surface beneath weathered subsoil and ploughsoil. The construction work revealed features of prehistoric, Saxon, medieval, and post-medieval date. There were also a number of 'natural' features including tree throws. A number of the tree throws included prehistoric, roman and Saxon material. Prehistoric activity was marked by ditches, pits and a posthole. A few sherds of Beakers pointed to late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age activity. The most significant feature was pit 62, which contained a carefully placed deposit of sherds from a Middle Bronze Age decorated barrel urn/jar. Carbonised residue on the inner surface of the pot gave a radiocarbon assay of 1260-1020 <i>cal.</i> BC at 95% which indicates that the cooking was most likely to have taken place at the end of the Middle Bronze Age period or during the earliest century of the Late Bronze Age. An Early Iron Age bowl was dated to the fifth and fourth century BC with parallels at the Danebury hillfort. Later Iron Age and Romano-British pottery were present in small quantities.	Prehistoric, Saxon, Medieval, Post-Medieval	437470,114794



WA No	Monument	Site Name	Description	Date	NGR
WA9	MSH1370	Matchpoint Tennis Centre, Frogmore Lane	A watching brief took place on groundworks for a new tennis club and fitness centre at Frogmore Lane, Southampton in 2000 (SOU 1041). A small remnant of undisturbed ground survived. This produced 50 sherds of Bronze Age pottery from a brickearth subsoil, and one sherd from a shallow oval feature containing burnt material.	Bronze Age	437768,115419
WA10	MSH4889	Newlands Primary School, Ullswater Road	<b>SOU 1564:</b> Features of Iron Age, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval date. The Iron Age activity was marked by ditches, pits, post-holes, stake-holes and a hearth. A curved line of post-holes was probably a circular building. A second building was of less regular form. Fragments of prehistoric pottery, burnt flints and worked flint were recovered. A radiocarbon date of 390-410BC was obtained from charcoal in one feature. Saxon activity was marked by three shallow features containing charcoal and burnt flint, and a ditch. Three radiocarbon dates spanned the period AD 420 to AD 770.	Iron Age, Saxon, Medieval, Post-Medieval	438403,114338
WA11	MSH3007	Mansel Road	Site of Upper Wimpson Farm. Upper Wimpson Farm is shown and so named on mid-to-late 19th century maps, on a lane which was later named Mansel Road. There was a farm at this location in 1806 and perhaps before. The farm still existed in 1955. Some of the buildings survived until after 1960 but by 1979 all had been demolished. The site is now covered partly by a school and by a playing field.	Post-medieval	437604,114805
WA12	MSH3008	Mansel Park/Mansel Road East/Evenlode Road	Site of Wimpson Farm, shown and so named on mid-to-late 19th century maps, on a lane which was later named Mansel Road. There was probably a farm at this location in 1806 and perhaps before. The farm still existed in 1947. By 1952, the eastern part of the farm had been demolished. Subsequently the western part was also demolished.	Post-medieval	438081,114431

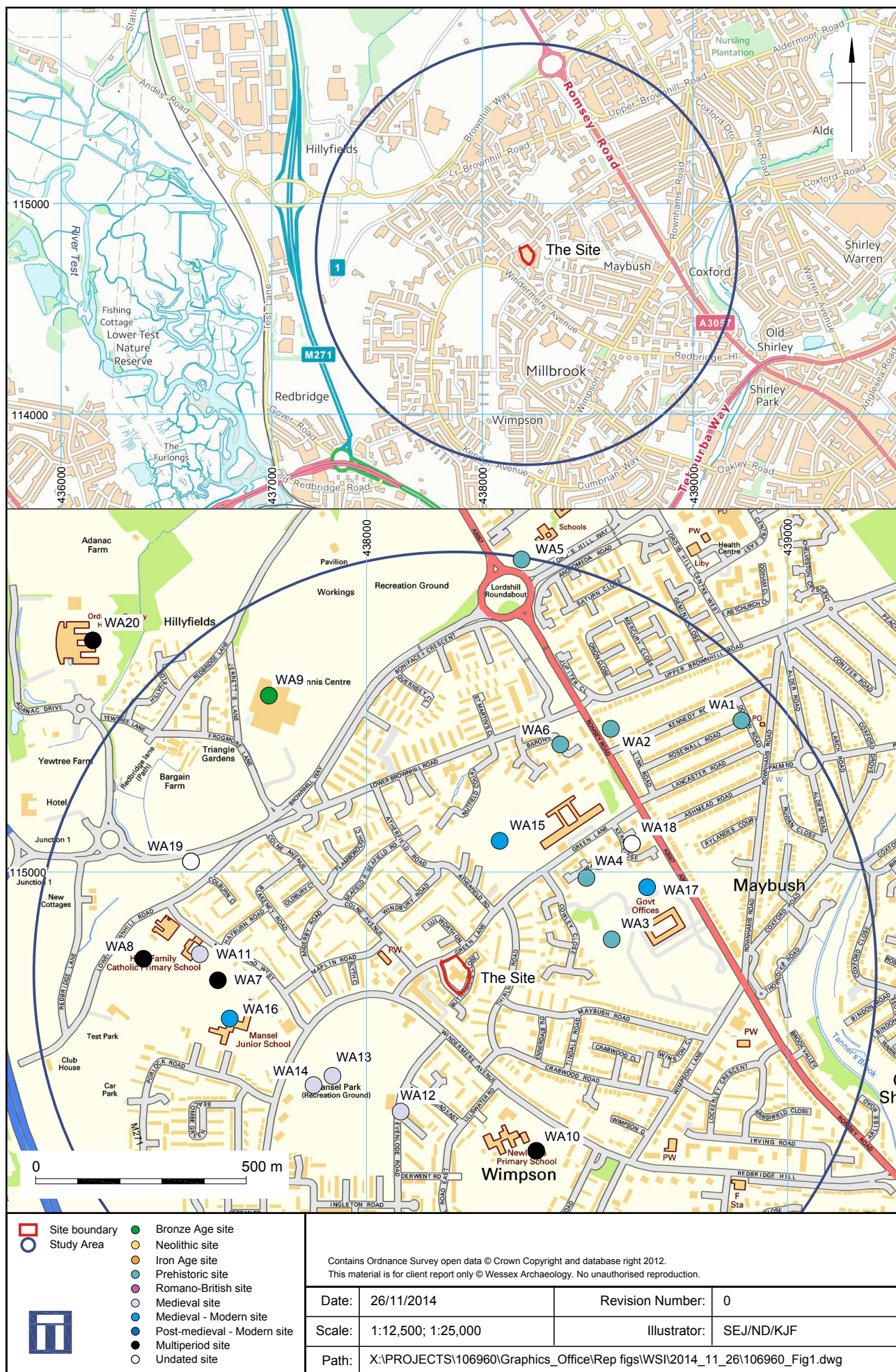


WA No	Monument	Site Name	Description	Date	NGR
WA13	MSH3009	Mansel Park	Site of Bridger's Farm. The name Bridger's Farm first appears on the 1955 map, although one of the farm buildings is shown on the 1840 map, on a lane which was later named Mansel Road. The building may have existed in 1806, if not earlier. By 1960 the farm had been demolished and the site now lies in Mansel Park	Post-medieval	437919,114516
WA14	MSH3010	Place and former village of Wimpson	Early forms of the place-name Wimpson first occur in the 13th and 15th centuries, however the precise location of this place is unknown. In the late 18th and 19th centuries the place-name occurs across a fairly wide and changing area west of the historic village of Shirley, including at various times two farms along a lane that was later named Mansel Road, and a settlement/village on Wimpson Lane	Medieval	437874,114494
WA15	MSH586	South corner of Romsey Road and Lower Brownhill Road	Field System. Former field system dating back to the 14th century or earlier, known from documentary sources. Some backfilled field boundary ditches, perhaps associated with this field system, were found during archaeological watching briefs ( <b>SOU 804</b> and <b>SOU 946</b> ) on groundworks at Baron's Mead, off Lower Brownhill Road in the late 1990s	Medieval/Post-Medieval	438316,115074
WA16	MSH2465	Mansel Infant and Junior Schools, Porlock Road - Former Fields	Ten small archaeological test pits were dug at Mansel Infant and Junior Schools, Porlock Road in 2003, as an educational exercise (SOU 1264). Field boundary ditches and a stream shown on 19th century maps were visible as shallow negative features with enhanced vegetation growth. Some of the trenches were placed on these features but excavation was too shallow to define the features	Medieval/Post-Medieval	437675,114652
WA17	MSH2166	Crabwood House, Romsey Road	Listed Building. Early C19. Two storeys stuccoed. Flat pitched slate roof with overhanging eaves. Two sashes and one blank. Central Doric columned porch with triglyph frieze and round-headed fanlight. Garden front has canted bay windows. Mid C19 matching wing of slightly lower elevation with 4 sashes. Victorian wood and glass gabled conservatory at rear.	Modern	438666,114964



WA No	Monument	Site Name	Description	Date	NGR
WA18	MSH587	Kern Close (South Junction of Green Lane/Romsey Road)	A watching brief took place during groundworks for the Kern Close development at the junction of Green Lane and Romsey Road in 1991/1992 ( <b>SOU 457</b> ). Three undated features were found cutting the natural deposits and below a possible agricultural soil	Undated	438630,115067
WA19	MSH5420	The Triangle, Brownhill Way	Field boundaries. Two undated ditches, possibly field boundaries, were found during an archaeological evaluation at The Triangle Site, Brownhill Way in 2013 ( <b>SOU 1644</b> ). A modern field drain was also present. Residual finds included burnt flint fragments (possibly prehistoric) and three fragments of a Roman pottery base. Some medieval and post-medieval finds were recovered.	Undated	437583,115025
WA20		Adanac Park	Excavations at Adanac Park, Nursling (SU 3735015550) revealed the remains of a Late Bronze Age settlement consisting of roundhouses and other structures, with associated pits containing pottery and charred plant remains indicating an agricultural economy. Radiocarbon dates from associated features indicate occupation in the first century of the first millennium BC. An Iron Age cemetery containing flat graves and barrows of various forms, including one square example, was established over and to the east of the settlement, after several centuries of abandonment. One grave contained a sword, spear and shield fittings, suggesting a date in the last century BC -1st century AD. Continental influences are suggested.	Late Bronze Age and Iron Age	437350,115550





Site location

Figure 1



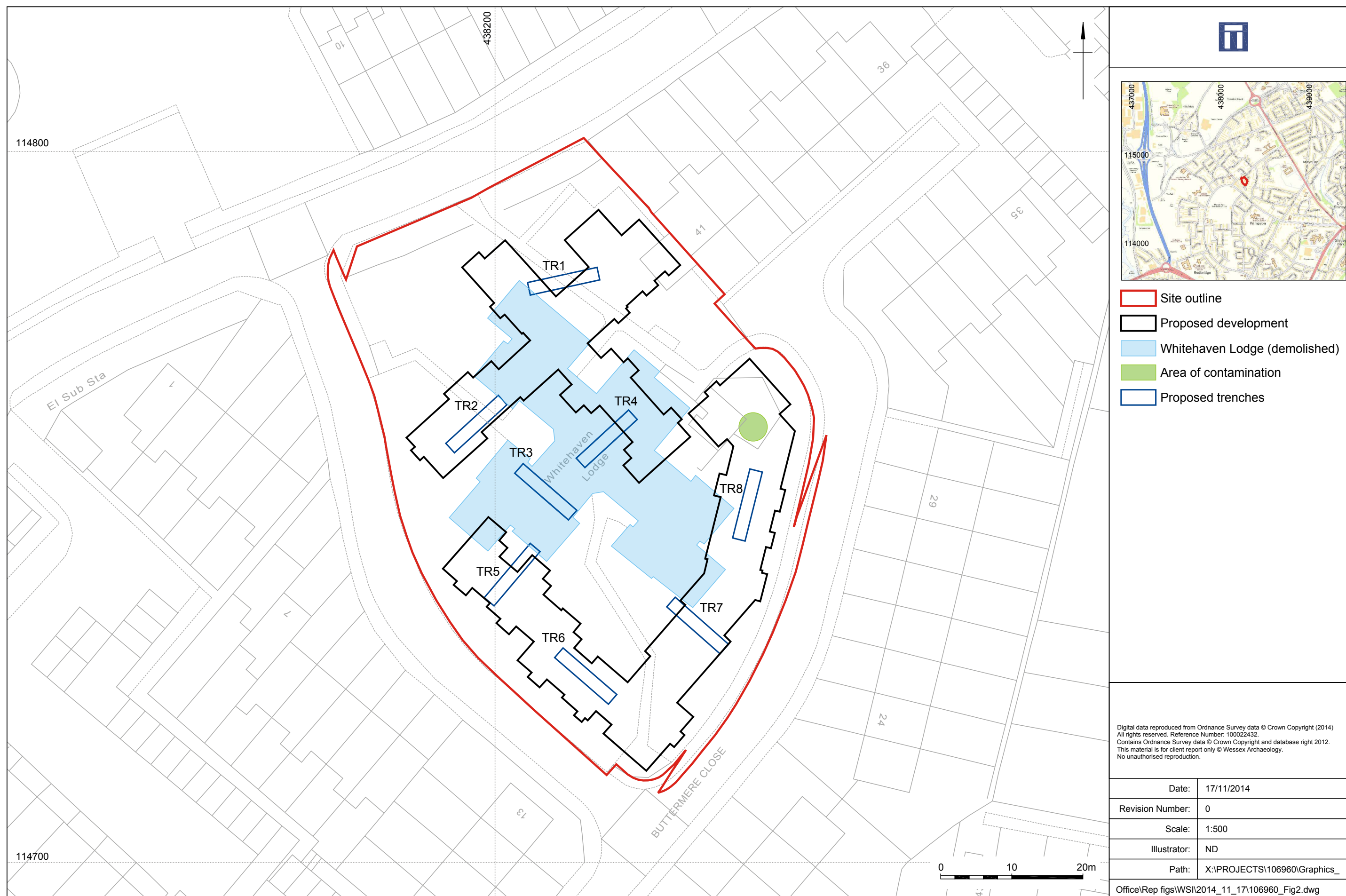


Figure 2