



Peel Street, Northam, Southampton

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief

Prepared for:

Polystar Plastics Ltd
Peel House
Peel Street
Northam
Southampton
SO14 5QT

Prepared by:

Wessex Archaeology
Portway House
Old Sarum Park
Salisbury
Wiltshire
SP4 6EB

www.wessexarch.co.uk

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Figure 1: Site location plan



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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) has been commissioned by Polystar Plastics Ltd (the Client) to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the initial groundworks associated with the proposed redevelopment of land off Peel Street, Northam, Southampton, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 443050 112300 (**Figure 1**); referred to henceforth as 'the Site'.
- 1.1.2 The redevelopment comprises the demolition of existing buildings and the erection of new buildings to provide replacement offices and an industrial unit to allow installation of new machinery.
- 1.1.3 A detailed planning application was submitted in March 2015 (Planning Application 15/00536/FUL) for the redevelopment and is awaiting approval. This application is an amendment to a previous permission (Planning Application 11/01298/FUL) which was approved in 2012.
- 1.1.4 The Southampton City Council Historic Environment Group Leader (the lead archaeologist within the Historic Environment Team, which forms part of the Planning, Transport and Sustainability Division) has been consulted and has recommended that an archaeological watching brief be undertaken on the groundworks associated with the redevelopment, including the demolition of the existing buildings where it occurs below slab level.
- 1.1.5 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared to detail the proposed methodology to be used for the archaeological watching brief and the reporting of the final results. It has been prepared in accordance with the *Standards and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014a).

2 THE SITE

- 2.1.1 The Site encompasses an area of approximately 0.275 ha. There are several existing buildings on the Site which are due to be demolished under the redevelopment proposal, with an area of open space located in the centre of the Site. Immediately to the east of the Site is Peel Street and immediately to the south-west is Wilson Street. To the north and north-west are existing buildings owned by the Client. To the south are commercial offices, warehouse buildings and Rochester Street (**Figure 1**).
- 2.1.2 The Site is understood to be located on former marshland (Morton 1992) located to the north-east of the Middle Saxon town of *Hamwic*.
- 2.1.3 The underlying geology throughout the Site is mapped by as Wittering Formation of Sand, Silt and Clay (British Geological Survey 1987, British Geographical Survey online viewer 2015). Superficial Tidal Flat deposits of Clay and Silt have also been recorded.



- 2.1.4 Topographically, the Site ranges between 2.85m and 1.98m aOD (above Ordnance Datum). The highest point within the Site boundary is in the south-west corner, with the Site gradually sloping towards the north and east.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1.1 The Site is located within Area 8 of the Local Areas of Archaeological Potential (LAAP), which is one of sixteen areas defined in the City of Southampton Core Strategy, and which offers a general guide to the archaeological potential in Southampton. Peel Street is located on the north-eastern boundary of LAAP Area 8, which identifies the potential of prehistoric landscapes to survive in the river terrace and peat deposits of the River Itchen.
- 3.1.2 Southampton Historic Environment Records (HER) and the National Monuments Record (NMR) records indicate there are no monuments or previous known archaeological assessments or investigations within the Site boundary.
- 3.1.3 The Roman settlement of *Clasentum* is located north of the Site, on the east bank of the River Itchen at the location of the later Bitterne Manor. The grounds of Bitterne Manor are also the recorded site of an Anglo-saxon inhumation cemetery.
- 3.1.4 The Site is located just north-east of the Mid-Saxon town of *Hamwic* in an area understood to have been previously marshland (Morton 1992). *Hamwic* may have initially focused on an early cemetery located at St. Mary's Stadium 250m south-west of the Site (Birbeck *et al* 2005) and developed in the late 7th century to become an important trading and production centre. Throughout the 8th and early 9th centuries *Hamwic* was one of the largest towns in England. By the mid-9th century, the available evidence indicates that *Hamwic* had been largely abandoned (Birbeck *et al* 2005 and Morton 1992).
- 3.1.5 The eastern extent of *Hamwic* would have been determined by the River Itchen, however the northern extent has not been fully clarified and it is possible that the north-eastern extent was defined by the existence of marshland (Morton 1992). Investigations associated with the monitoring of groundworks for a gas main revealed evidence of the north-eastern extent of *Hamwic* c.150m south-west of the Site (Smith 2000). Marsh deposits of the former Northam Marsh were found during an archaeological watching brief on three sites in Cable Street and Wilson Street 100m north and north-east of the Site (MSH4071).
- 3.1.6 A large linear feature aligned north-east to south-west located approximately 10m south of the Site is believed to represent the northam arm of the Southampton to Salisbury Canal (MSH2954). Construction of the canal began in 1796 but it was never completed and was filled in the mid-19th century.
- 3.1.7 Northam Community Centre on Peel Street, located less than 100m north-east of the Site was originally Northam Primary School. The building dates back to 1889 and is a fairly well preserved example of late 19th century municipal infant school.

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 4.1.1 With due regard to the ClfA *Standards and Guidance for archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014), the generic aims of the watching brief can be defined as;
- *To enable the preservation by record of any archaeological features or deposits uncovered and to establish the extent (where possible), date, character,*



relationship, condition and significance of surviving archaeological features, artefacts and deposits within the area to be impacted by construction work

- *Where significant archaeological remains or deposits are identified, to inform discussions on the final extent and scope of the required archaeological mitigation*
- *To place any identified archaeological remains within their context.*

4.1.2 A project specific aim of the watching brief is to establish the presence of the former Northam marshland on the Site which is understood may have formed the north-eastern boundary to the Mid-Saxon town of *Hamwic*.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Health and Safety

5.1.1 Health and Safety considerations will be of paramount importance in conducting all fieldwork. Safe working practices will override archaeological considerations at all times.

5.1.2 All work will be carried out in accordance with the *Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974* and the *Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992*, and all other relevant Health and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice in force at the time.

5.1.3 WA will supply a copy of their Health and Safety Policy and a Risk Assessment to the Client before the commencement of any fieldwork. The Risk Assessment will have been read and understood by all staff attending the Site before any groundwork commences.

5.1.4 WA staff will comply with the standard PPE requirements for working on construction sites (hard hat, steel toe capped boots, high visibility clothing) and any specific requirements of the Principal Contractor.

5.2 Service Location

5.2.1 The groundwork contractor will be responsible for the identification and protection of any above- and below-ground services within the groundwork area.

5.3 Watching brief

5.3.1 The following methodology is proposed in order to meet the aims and objectives of the watching brief at the Site. All works will be carried out in accordance with the ClfA's *Standard and guidance: archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014b), excepting where superseded by statements made below.

5.3.2 All areas of groundworks will be monitored, where possible. This is to include the groundworks associated with the demolition of the existing buildings where it occurs below slab level.

5.3.3 The watching brief will be undertaken by at least one experienced archaeologist subject to the number of site operations being undertaken at any one time. The mechanical excavation will, where possible, be undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket and under constant supervision by WA. Machine excavation will proceed to the required construction levels or the top of archaeological levels whichever is the higher. Where practicable and without causing unreasonable delay to the groundwork programme, groundwork may be temporarily halted whilst investigations are carried out by WA staff.

5.3.4 In the event that complex archaeological deposits and features, including human remains (see below) are revealed, these will be identified and made clear to the the Southampton



City Council Planning Archaeologist and the Client and their groundwork contractor, who will allow reasonable access to WA staff, facilitating the excavation and recording of the archaeology present. Areas of archaeological interest will be marked up and suitably protected in advance of their investigation and clearance.

- 5.3.5 The watching brief will be maintained throughout initial excavations and will be concluded when, in consultation with the the Southampton City Council Planning Archaeologist, it is clear that the potential for archaeological remains to be exposed has been exhausted.
- 5.3.6 WA staff will investigate archaeological deposits and features by excavation and recording commensurate with the scale of work and using WA's 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. Where practical, and towards meeting the aims of the watching brief, excavation will include sampling of features and deposits in order to recover artefacts, ecofacts and dating evidence, and in order to determine stratigraphic relationships. Recording will include written, drawn, and photographic elements as conditions allow.
- 5.3.7 Archaeological features and deposits will be surveyed using a Total Station/GPS and related to Ordnance Survey. If required, arrangements will be put in place with the Client in order for the the Southampton City Council Planning Archaeologist to monitor progress of the watching brief in site visits.
- 5.3.8 Should extensive and well-preserved remains be found requiring a contingent excavation it will be necessary to agree with the Client and the Southampton City Council Planning Archaeologist a programme for this, potentially extending the scope of archaeological works, whilst ensuring no unreasonable delay is caused to the groundwork programme.
- 5.3.9 All archaeological deposits or features will be characterised, their condition established and where possible, dated by the manual excavation of an appropriate sample although 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.
- 5.3.10 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.

5.4 Human remains

- 5.4.1 In the event of the discovery of any human remains, it is proposed that these will be left in situ, covered and protected until the Client and the Southampton City Council Planning Archaeologist have been informed. The removal of human remains would be subject to the necessary Ministry of Justice licence, and further agreement with the Client and the Southampton City Council Planning Archaeologist.
- 5.4.2 Should human remains require excavation, all excavation and post-excavation will be in accordance with the standards set out in ClfA Technical Paper 13 *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains* (McKinley and Roberts 1993) and *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (Brickley and McKinley 2004).



- 5.4.3 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.
- 5.4.4 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.

5.5 Treasure

- 5.5.1 In the event of discovery of artefacts covered or potentially covered by *Treasure Act 1996*, their excavation and removal will be undertaken following notification of the Client, Coroner and the Southampton City Council Planning Archaeologist.

6 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL

6.1 Finds

- 6.1.1 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)
- 6.1.2 Finds will be treated in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the *CifA Standard and guidance: archaeological excavation* (2014c), the UK Institute of Conservators *Guidelines Conservation Guideline No 2* and the Museums and Galleries Commissions *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (1991), excepting where they are superseded by statements made below.
- 6.1.3 All artefacts from excavated contexts will be retained, except those from features or deposits of obviously modern date. No finds will, however, be discarded without the prior approval of the Southampton City Council Planning Archaeologist and the designated museum repository. In such circumstances, sufficient artefacts will be retained in order to elucidate the date and/or function of the feature or deposit.
- 6.1.4 A suitable metal detector will be used to enhance artefact recovery during the course of the fieldwork. Spoil dumps along with archaeological areas will be scanned.
- 6.1.5 Specialist advice and conservation needs should unexpected, unusual or extremely fragile and delicate objects be recovered, will be sought. Costs will be agreed with the Client on discovery. Advice on dealing with conservation aspects of the archive will be sought from WA's in-house conservator based at Portway House, Salisbury, as appropriate.
- 6.1.6 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* (Watkinson & Neal 1998) and in consultation with the designated conservator. 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 WA's in-house staff or other appropriate approved conservation centre.
- 6.1.7 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 (Southampton City Council 2007).

- 6.1.8 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.
- 6.1.9 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.
- 6.1.10 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.)
- 6.1.11 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.
- 6.1.12 Information will be obtained from the designated museum repository concerning conditions and arrangements for the deposition of finds.

6.2 Environmental

- 6.2.1 Sampling will follow the English Heritage (EH) guidelines *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (EH 2011, 2nd edition) and the WA Guidelines for Environmental Sampling. The sampling strategy has been developed with the WA environmental manager and will be undertaken under the guidance of the geoarchaeologist.
- 6.2.2 Bulk environmental soil sample sizes will be as per the EH guidelines, with the option to review this following on site discussion / preliminary processing of samples. Samples will be taken from well-sealed and dated or datable archaeological features for plant macrofossils (charred and/or waterlogged and wood charcoal), small animal bones and small artefacts.
- 6.2.3 Where appropriate monolith and/or contiguous column samples will be taken. Monoliths will be taken from key and representative sequences on the site. These will be examined in laboratory conditions by a geoarchaeologist to further elucidate the depositional history of the Site and enable sub-sampling for microfossils and radiocarbon samples as appropriate. Particular attention will be paid to stabilisation horizons and buried land surfaces, with soil micromorphology considered.
- 6.2.4 Bulk environmental soil samples will be processed by flotation and scanned to assess the environmental potential of deposits, but will not be fully analysed. The residues and sieved fractions will be recorded and retained with the project archive. The monoliths will be subject to detailed description by the geoarchaeologist and sub-samples taken as



appropriate for microfossils and radiocarbon dating, should suitable material exist. Samples may include those for pollen, diatoms, foraminifera, ostracods as deemed appropriate by the geoarchaeologist. These will be assessed, but not fully analysed at WA and the pollen/ diatoms by our external specialist.

- 6.2.5 Suitable samples for radiocarbon dating will be subsampled from the processed and identified plant remains in the bulk samples or well stratified remains from the monoliths as deemed appropriate.
- 6.2.6 Assessment analysis of charcoal from possible industrial contexts may provide useful data on both availability of species and their management and exploitation for fuel. This will be undertaken in tandem with assessment of slag and any other industrial by products that may be found.

7 REPORTING

7.1 OASIS

- 7.1.1 An OASIS online record¹ will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators Forms. All appropriate parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission and this will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included with the archive).

7.2 Watching brief report

- 7.2.1 Within four weeks of completion of all fieldwork, a report setting out the results will be produced and sent to the Client and the the Historic Environment Team for comment and approval. The finalised report will be submitted to the Client for distribution to relevant parties, including the county Historic Environment Record (HER).
- 7.2.2 Emphasis in the report will be given to placing the results into the context of the known archaeology of the area.
- 7.2.3 The report will include:
- *A non-technical summary;*
 - *The aims and methods used in the watching brief;*
 - *Plans and section drawings at appropriate scales to locate the Site and excavated and projected archaeological deposits;*
 - *The tabulation of all artefacts recovered from the archaeological works, listed by context and by material type;*
 - *A consideration of the archaeological and environmental potential of deposits;*
 - *A consideration of the sites archaeological significance in its broader historic and landscape setting; and*
 - *Where appropriate, a reconsideration of the methodology employed.*

¹ <http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>



- 7.2.4 As soon as it has been approved, Wessex Archaeology will send a full-colour paper copy of the report each of the following: the Client; 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.
- 7.2.5 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 Site plan, registered to the National Grid. The format will be preferably MapInfo TAB; otherwise Auto CAD DWG/DXF, ArcInfo ESRI Shape, or Intergraph/Microstation Design.
- 7.2.6 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").
- 7.2.7 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.

7.3 Publication

- 7.3.1 The results of the fieldwork will be published as one body of work, at least to summary level, within one year of completion of all phases of fieldwork. Publication will be in an appropriate local, regional or national journal.
- 7.3.2 Other forms of publication (e.g. 'popular publication', electronic media/Internet) may be employed where appropriate. The final nature and most appropriate form of publication media and all publication matters will be discussed and agreed in advance with the Client and the Southampton City Council Planning Archaeologist.

8 THE ARCHIVE

8.1 Site archive

- 8.1.1 The project archive resulting from the watching brief will be deposited with the Southampton City Council. Deposition of any finds will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.
- 8.1.2 The complete site archive, which will be assigned a unique SOU code obtained from Southampton City Council, will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by the Southampton City Council Archaeological Collections, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014b; Brown 2011; ADS 2013). All archive elements will be marked with the accession code and a full index will be prepared.
- 8.1.3 The site archive will be prepared for long-term storage in accordance with current guidelines (e.g. Walker 1990; MGC 1994 etc.).



8.1.4 Until final deposition with the museum the archive will be stored at the offices of WA Southern Region in Salisbury.

8.2 Discard policy

8.2.1 WA follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections* (SMA 1993), 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.

8.2.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993 and 1995; EH 2011).

8.3 Security copy

8.3.1 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.

8.4 Copyright

8.4.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the site will be retained by WA Ltd under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The Museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*.

9 WA PROCESSES AND PROCEDURES

9.1 Personnel

9.1.1 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.*

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

- *Regional Manager, South : Andy Crockett Btech (Hons) MCIfA*



- 9.1.3 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.
- 9.1.4 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*
 - *Lorrain Higbee (Wessex Archaeology): Animal bone*

9.2 Quality and Code of Practice

- 9.2.1 WA is an ISO 9001 accredited organisation (certificate number FS 606559), confirming the operation of a Quality Management System which complies with the requirements of ISO 9001:2008 – covering professional archaeological and heritage advice and services. The award of the ISO 9001 certificate, independently audited by the British Standards Institution (BSI), demonstrates Wessex Archaeology's commitment to providing quality heritage services to our clients. ISO (the International Organisation for Standardisation) is the most recognised standards body in the world, helping to drive excellence and continuous improvement within businesses.
- 9.2.2 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).
- 9.2.3 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.
- 9.2.4 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.
- 9.2.5 Wessex Archaeology is registered as an Archaeological Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). 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.
- 9.2.6 All work will be carried out in line with the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological watching brief* (CIfA 2014a).



10 REFERENCES

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 Site boundary



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Site Location Plan

Figure 1