



**THE BOAT HOUSE
COBDEN AVENUE
SOUTHAMPTON**

**Written Scheme of Investigation
for a Bore Hole Survey and a RCHME
Level 1 Historic Building Survey**

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Figure 1 Site Location Plan and proposed works

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology has been commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd., (the Client), to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for, and to undertake, archaeological investigations comprising of a bore hole survey and a historic building survey. These surveys form the basis of the archaeological mitigation requirements. The Site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 443900 114030.
- 1.1.2 The Site comprises a bridge embankment, a boat house, two terraced properties, a slipway and a car park. Made ground deposited for the construction of the bridge embankment in the late 19th century is likely to have sealed estuarine and peat deposits at depth beneath the Site.
- 1.1.3 The Site is to be redeveloped comprising the demolition of the existing buildings followed by the construction of a block of flats for the elderly, car parking and access. In addition, the proposed development will include the construction of a public River Footway.
- 1.1.4 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) sets out the manner in which Wessex Archaeology will undertake a bore hole survey in selected locations and a historic building survey of the remaining fabric of the Boat House. This WSI has been prepared in accordance with best practice and will be submitted to the Client and to Southampton City Council for approval prior to the commencement of the fieldwork programme.
- 1.1.5 Previous archaeological research pertaining to the Site includes an archaeological desk-based assessment undertaken by CgMs Consulting Ltd. in 2007 and which was subsequently revised in 2009. A geotechnical survey of the site was undertaken by WSP also in 2007.
- 1.1.6 The site is c. 0.4ha in extent and is bounded to the south by Riverdene Place, to the west by mud flats and the River Itchen, to the north by Cobden Bridge and to the east by Whitworth Crescent (see **Figure 1**). The site is centred at NGR 443900 114030.

1.2 Geology

- 1.2.1 The solid geology of the Site is shown by the Institute of Geological Sciences (IGS 1979) to comprise of London Clay.

1.2.2 Further detail is provided by the 1:50,000 series Geological Survey (Sheet 315: Southampton) which indicates that the Site is underlain by Made Ground over alluvium.

1.2.3 Geotechnical investigations were carried on the Site in June 2007. Made ground was observed to depths of between 1.5m and 4.3m below ground level. Beneath the Made ground a sequence of alluvium and bands of peat was observed to a depth of between 6m and 9.4m below ground level. River terrace deposits were identified beneath these deposits.

1.3 Topography

1.3.1 The Site lies on reclaimed inter-tidal mudflats on the eastern bank of the River Itchen.

1.3.2 The Site is generally level at 11m aOD (above Ordnance Datum).

1.3.3 The Site drains into River Itchen which forms part of the western boundary of the Site.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 Timescales used in this report are as set out below:

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic 450,000 - 12,000 BC

Mesolithic 12,000 - 4,000 BC

Neolithic 4,000 - 1,800 BC

Bronze Age 1,800 - 600 BC

Iron Age 600 - AD 43

Historic

Roman AD 43 - 410

Saxon/Early Medieval AD 410 - 1066

Medieval AD 1066 - 1485

Post Medieval AD 1486 - 1899

Modern AD 1900 - Present

2.2 Palaeolithic

2.2.1 The Southampton City HER records the discovery of two Palaeolithic hand axes somewhere at St Denys c.200m west of the Site (HER MSH517 at SU 43488 14104).

2.2.2 Boreholes sunk across the River Itchen, along the line of Cobden Bridge, recorded late glacial river terrace gravels. At the eastern end of Cobden Bridge gravels were recorded beneath several feet of peat (HER MSH 364 at SU 43807 14069). The gravels which underlie the Site have a potential to contain re-deposited Palaeolithic flint implements. However, artefactual evidence, where it occurs in this

terrace is in a rolled condition and residual context, and is therefore of intrinsic interest only.

2.3 Mesolithic

- 2.3.1 Mesolithic flint implements have been discovered at five sites within a 500m radius of the Site (HER MSH396 at SU 44303 14020: 39 Thorold Road), (HER MSH1376 at SU 43659 14104:13-18 Priory Avenue), (HER MSH1793: 15-17 Aberdeen), (HERMSH1800 at SU 43670 14167: 8-11 Priory Lane) and (HER MSH360 at SU 43645 14146). The nearest find site being c.200m west of the Site.
- 2.3.2 Peat and overlying estuarine deposits were found during sampling on inter-tidal mudflats south-west of Cobden Bridge (HER MSH1646 at SU 43418 13618: c. 500m south-west of the Site). The peat continued to a depth of 2.22m. Pollen analysis of the peat samples suggests an early Mesolithic date (SOU 881 1998).
- 2.3.3 Peat and estuarine deposits were found during archaeological investigations at the former Kent Road Depot at Saltmead c. 400m northwest of the Site (HER MSH1791 at SU 43521 14456). The peat suggests a Flandrian date. No evidence of contemporary late Mesolithic human activity was identified.
- 2.3.4 Mesolithic peat deposits are expected to underlie the Site. Pollen analyses on peat samples can provide useful information in relation to the changing vegetation of the early Mesolithic and late Mesolithic middle Holocene.
- 2.3.5 In view of the distribution of Mesolithic material a low-moderate potential is identified for lithics (worked and waste flint) within peat deposits at the Site.

2.4 Neolithic-Bronze Age

- 2.4.1 A small flint axe head near the eastern end of Cobden Bridge (HER MSH393 at SU 4440 1383) and a Neolithic flint axe head was found on the mudflats just above the river level near to Cobden Bridge (MSH361 at SU 43897 1450). In addition, the tip of a Neolithic axe made from Cornish Greenstone, was found near Deep Dene Recreation Ground off Cobden Avenue c. 70m south-east of the Site (MSH393 at SU 4440 1383).
- 2.4.2 In 1895 a hoard of four palstaves, four socketed axes and a leaf-shaped sword, were found during road works at Bitterne Park, near Cobden Bridge. The hoard was discovered c.4m below ground level (HER MSH362 at SU 43994 14154).

2.5 Iron Age

- 2.5.1 The Southampton City HER records no Iron Age sites or finds within the Site or immediate area.

2.6 Roman

- 2.6.1 During the Roman period the Site lay c. 500m from the Roman settlement of Clausentum (HER MSH297 at SU 43490 13378). The Southampton City HER records a number of sites and finds relating to Roman settlement at Bittern Manor including the remains of an outer ditch and bank at Chafen Road and Vespasian Road c.400m south-west of the Site (HER MSH340 at SU 43744 13384 and HER MSH331 at SU43726 13382).
- 2.6.2 In addition, the remains of a Roman settlement have been identified on the opposite side of the River Itchen at St Denys c. 500m west south-west of the Site (HER MSH2568 at SU 43411 13964). The Southampton City HER records a number of Roman sites and finds in the St Denys area including a jetty, shoreline revetment and possible causeway at 140-150 Priory Road (HER MSH1645 at SU 43420 13619) and Roman timber-framed buildings at 22 to 24a Eastfield Road (HER MSH1810 at SU 43432 13866).
- 2.6.3 The nearest Roman find to the Site is that of Roman pottery found on the eastern bank of the River Itchen within the Bitterne Park area (HER MSH371 at SU 43823 14451).

2.7 Saxon

- 2.7.1 Around the beginning of the 8th century the planned town of Hamwic was conceived and built to serve as a port of entry into the newly expanded kingdom of the West Saxons. The site of the Saxon town lies c. 2km south-west of the Site.
- 2.7.2 There are no Saxon sites or finds recorded on the Southampton City HER within a 500m radius of the Site.

2.8 Medieval

- 2.8.1 A Priory was founded at St Denys in the 1120s (MSH1501 at SU 43610 14152). Archaeological investigations at 13-18 Priory Avenue c. 200m west of the Site recorded the remains of the Priory (HER MSH 1082 at SU 43610 14152).
- 2.8.2 On the eastern bank of the River Itchen within the vicinity of the Site there are no Medieval sites or finds recorded on the Southampton City HER.

2.9 Post-Medieval & Modern

- 2.9.1 In this period cartographic and documentary evidence supplements evidence in the Southampton City HER. The 1791 Milne's Map and the 1826 Greenwood Map of the County of Hampshire show the Site without field boundaries on the eastern bank of the River Itchen.
- 2.9.2 The 1876-1883 Ordnance Survey shows the central and western part of the Site occupying the inter-tidal mudflats on the eastern bank of the River Itchen.

- 2.9.3 The eastern part of the Site occupies part of Middle Lease Copse and a footpath. This map shows the proposed street layout for the late 19th century Bitterne Park development.
- 2.9.4 By 1897 Whitworth Crescent and Cobden Bridge had been constructed. The 1897 Ordnance Survey shows the embankment for the bridge located within the northern part of the Site.
- 2.9.5 By 1909, a landing stage had been constructed along the alignment of the southern boundary of the Site. The trees within the eastern part of the Site had been removed and an access from Whitworth Crescent to the landing stage had been constructed.
- 2.9.6 By 1933 the Site had been reclaimed and a large boat house, a smaller building later called *the Bungalow* and two terraced houses (Nos. 1 and 2 Whitworth Crescent) were constructed on the Site.
- 2.9.7 By 1953 an additional building was constructed to the west *the Bungalow*.
- 2.9.8 Recently, buildings within the southern half of the Site have been demolished.

3 AIMS

3.1 Historic Building Survey

- 3.1.1 The purpose of the building record is to provide a better understanding of the early form and function of the building, and to provide a long-term archive record of the building as it currently survives

3.2 Bore Hole Survey

- 3.2.1 To reconstruct the palaeo-environmental development of the Site prior to the predominantly modern activity on the Site.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following methodology is proposed in order to meet the aims and objectives of the programme of investigation.

4.2 Bore hole fieldwork programme

- 4.2.1 According to the desk-based assessment the sediments on Site are likely to be quite deep, with made ground between 1.5 and 4.3m thick overlying peat and alluvial deposits down to between 6 and 9 metres below ground level. It is considered that 5 bore holes distributed around the development site will be sufficient to understand the palaeo-environment of the Site prior to known modern remodelling of the Site (see **Figure 1**).

4.2.2 Given the combination of rubble-rich made ground and soft alluvial deposits below, the best current option for the bore hole methodology is to use a piston sampler. As this methodology is driven by a large shell-and-auger type rig, penetrating the made ground will not be a problem, and when through to the alluvium and peat, significantly better sampling will be achievable than would be possible if using a standard cable percussion rig.

4.2.3 Coring will facilitate:

- On-site logging
- Sampling of undisturbed sealed U100 cores (100mm x 450mm) from fine-grained sediments.
- Bulk sampling of coarser sediment, such as peat and alluvium.
- Retrieval of undisturbed cores for further investigations

4.2.4 The drillers will have a minimum of 10 years experience and/ or British Drilling Associations accreditation and shall work to BS 5930: 1981 Code of Practice of Site Investigation, as well as to the British Drilling Association Guidance Note for the safe drilling of landfills and contaminated land 1992.

Bore hole recording

4.2.5 In addition to logging by the drillers, separate logging of sediments will be undertaken on-site by the Wessex Archaeology fieldwork director, who will also maintain a record of all samples retained. The borehole record will include; basic description via standard conventions (colour, grain size, roundness/ angularity, composition, fabrics, structure, compaction, fossil content, secondary characteristics, nature of contact between units), and depths of stratigraphic boundaries and locations and types of samples taken.

4.2.6 Where samples are taken this can only be achieved from observation of the top/ base of the U100 cores. The field logging will be produced as a summary document to inform, and be integrated with, the laboratory logging by the fieldwork director.

4.2.7 A full inventory of the sleeved cores recovered will be made by the drillers, and by Wessex Archaeology on pro forma sample registers or auger records. A full record of the bulk disturbed samples will be made by Wessex Archaeology on English Heritage approved pro forma sample registers.

4.2.8 The site photographic record will include both monochrome and colour transparencies, taken on standard 35mm SLR cameras. A minimum of two such cameras will be present on site at any time. Each photograph and transparency will include one or more graduated scales, a north arrow and a header board indicating (as a minimum) the site code, trench number and feature/ context number. A digital camera will also be used to record the progress of the archaeological work, and the images acquired here, as well as forming part of the site archive, may also be used to illustrate any report produced concerning the site.

- 4.2.9 Wessex Archaeology will ensure that the complete site archive including finds and environmental samples are kept in a secure place throughout the period of the works.
- 4.2.10 Following completion of the fieldwork stage, a detailed report will be prepared in accordance with this Written Scheme of Investigation. Prior to the submission of the full report an interim report will be submitted within two weeks of the completion of all fieldwork. On completion of the full report (likely to be achieved within a 8-12 week period dependant on fieldwork results and subject to the availability of any specialist reports that might be required) copies of the report will be submitted for approval to the client and the Southampton City Archaeologist, and the Local Planning Authority, This document will be in accordance with the standards set out in Appendices 4 and 5 of the document Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage 1991). The assessment report will present detailed proposals for further analysis, report production, publication and archiving, along with the strategies, estimated resources, and programme necessary to carry out such work. The assessment will not include detailed analysis of biological samples, sedimentary samples or artefacts.
- 4.2.11 The report will, as a minimum, include the following elements:
- 4.2.12 An Abstract summarising the scope and results of the archaeological excavation.
- 4.2.13 An Introduction including:
- the location of the site including a National Grid Reference to 8 figures for the centre of the site;
 - an account of the background and circumstances of the work;
 - a description of the development proposals, planning history and planning reference together with the archaeological condition (where appropriate);
 - the nature of potential impacts arising from the proposals;
 - the scope and date of the fieldwork, the personnel involved and who commissioned it;
 -
- 4.2.14 An account of the Archaeological Background of the development site including:
- geology, soils and topography;
 - any known existing disturbances on the site;
 - background archaeological potential of the Site. This should include a summary of the known Historic Environment Record entries within a 500m radius of the boundaries of the site. The HER entries should be quoted with their full identifier
 - summary of any previous phases of archaeological investigation at the development site;
 - any constraints on the fieldwork.
- 4.2.15 The report will include, as appropriate, tables summarising environmental samples taken, together with the results of processing and assessment. Any results from the application of archaeological

scientific techniques e.g. specialist dating will be included in an appropriate section of the report.

- 4.2.16 An Interpretation of the archaeology of the Site, including its location, extent, date, condition, significance and importance will be provided. This will comprise a synthesis of the stratigraphic, finds and environmental results of the investigation and should include, even if no archaeology is identified as present on the Site, description of areas of disturbance, non-archaeological deposits and changes in geological subsoil where appropriate.
- 4.2.17 An assessment of the potential of the archive (including the evaluation archive – geotechnical test pits) for further analysis will be undertaken. The assessment phase may include the following elements:
- 4.2.18 The conservation of appropriate materials, including the X-raying of metalwork.
- 4.2.19 The spot-dating of all pottery from excavated contexts. This will be corroborated by scanning of other categories of material.
- 4.2.20 The report will include comments on the effectiveness of the methodology employed and the confidence of the results and interpretation. Figures / illustrations – The report will include sufficient illustrations to support descriptions and interpretations within the report text. Figures will be fully cross-referenced within the document text. As a minimum the watching brief report will include the following figures:
- a site location plan tied into the Ordnance Survey at 1:1250 or in the case of larger sites at 1:2500. The plan will also include at least two National Grid points and show the site boundary;
 - relevant deposit drawings and soil profiles as appropriate;
 - illustrations and/or photographs of significant finds will be included where appropriate.
- 4.2.21 All report illustrations will be fully captioned and scale drawings will include a bar scale. Standard archaeological drawing conventions will be used. Plan and section illustrations will include the numbers of all contexts illustrated. A North arrow will be included on all plans and will be consistent. Sections will indicate the orientation of the section and the Ordnance Datum height of the section datum.
- 4.2.22 Black & White or Colour photographs will be included where appropriate. Additional photographs may be required, where the County Archaeologist has not monitored the Site, of a representative number of the excavated trenches to be included in the report. All photographs will be appropriately captioned.
- 4.2.23 The report will be submitted to the Southampton City Archaeologist in a bound hard-copy and in digital format. The digital copy will be supplied for preference in .pdf format or alternatively in .rtf format accompanied by digital copies of images, plans and maps in .bmp, .tif or .jpg format. The medium will be either on a PC-formatted floppy disk, on a PC CD-

ROM (CD-R format only). Whichever software is used the digital files will be supplied in a PC readable format.

Historic Building Recording

- 4.2.24 A limited programme of documentary research will be carried out at the SCA to obtain, as a minimum, a full map regression exercise for the property, with a view to tracing the development of the footprint of the building. All readily accessible sources will be researched to provide specific documentary references to the property, and with a view to obtaining historical images to illustrate its early form and use.
- 4.2.25 An investigation of the building will be carried out by a senior building surveyor/archaeologist. An on-site written description will be made of the buildings, and existing architect's plans annotated with archaeological information such as evidence of historic alteration to the fabric.
- 4.2.26 The buildings archaeologist will consider:
- Site layout and organisation
 - Function
 - Materials and method of construction
 - Fenestration
 - Internal arrangements
 - Original fixtures and fittings
 - Subsequent fixtures and fittings
 - Evidence of use and status
 - Date/period of initial build and subsequent alterations
- 4.2.27 A detailed photographic record of the outbuildings (comprising 35mm black and white and digital formats), will be made using a Canon EOS 500 and a Canon 40D digital camera (with 12 megapixel capability). A photographic scale of appropriate size will be included in all detailed views.
- 4.2.28 The scope of the photographic record will be commensurate with an English Heritage Level 2 record, and record all aspects of the building as considered in 3.1.4 above. It will record the individual components of the building complex in detail, and the building within its context and setting.
- 4.2.29 Photographic views will be recorded on site on copies of the 'as existing' floor plans and site plan. This will be complemented by photographic registers for each format that will, as a minimum, give the direction of shot and a brief description of the subject.

- 4.2.30 A selection of the digital photos will be used to illustrate the report. Plans showing the location and direction of photographic plates used in the report will be included as figures in the report.
- 4.2.31 The full photographic record, together with copies of the marked up plans and the photo gazetteer will be included in the site archive.
- 4.2.32 Commensurate with a level 2 record, the drawn record will comprise copies of the architect's 'as existing' floor plans and elevations of the building, annotated with additional archaeological information as appropriate.
- 4.2.33 The floor plans and elevations will be marked up with information relating to the survival of authentic fixtures and fittings, especially those relating specifically to the early functions of the building.
- 4.2.34 All recording will be subject to safe access and where the building is deemed unsafe to enter, not further recording will be undertaken unless made safe beforehand.

5 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

5.1 Finds

- 5.1.1 Finds will be treated in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the Institute for Field Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Excavation* (revised 2008), 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.
- 5.1.2 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 Southampton City Council. In such circumstances, sufficient artefacts will be retained in order to elucidate the date and/or function of the feature or deposit.
- 5.1.3 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). 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 the staff of the Wiltshire Museums and Library Service Conservation Consortium, Salisbury or other appropriate approved conservation centre.

5.2 Environmental Sampling

- 5.2.1 Sleeved *in situ* samples will be retrieved from appropriate boreholes that encounter extensive Holocene alluvial sequences. Sleeved samples will be wrapped, labelled and returned to the offices of Wessex Archaeology for storage in appropriate conditions at the

earliest possible convenience. Criteria to determine the selection of boreholes for sampling will include both the anticipated results for each borehole (based on existing geo-archaeological information), and an initial visual assessment following opening of the cores, at which stage the client and the Archaeological Advisor maybe provided with an initial visual assessment summary. Full Assessment will of the cores will subsequently follow the visual assessment. Selection of samples for Radio Carbon dating, pollen analysis and wood identification will also be made at this stage.

5.2.2 Wessex Archaeology will make appropriate provision for the subsequent application of scientific dating techniques such as radiocarbon, dendrochronology, archaeomagnetic dating, OSL and thermo luminescence dating at the analysis stage. The advice of the English heritage regional Scientific Advisor will be sought in advance of the application of these techniques.

5.2.3 Where appropriate the guidance in the following English Heritage papers will be followed:

- “Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation, and curation of waterlogged wood” 1996
- “Dendrochronology – guidelines on producing and interpreting dendrochronological dates” 1997
- “Archaeometallurgy” 2001
- “Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation” 2002
- “Human bones from Archaeological Sites: Guidelines for Producing Assessment Documents and Analytical Reports” 2004
- “Geoarchaeology” 2004
- “Wet Wood and Leather”
- “Archaeomagnetic Dating: Guidelines on producing and interpreting archaeomagnetic dates” 2006
- “Guidelines on the X-radiography of archaeological metalwork” 2006

5.3 Treasure

5.3.1 Finds, discovered by the Archaeological Contractor, falling under the statutory definition of Treasure (as defined by the Treasure Act of 1996 and its revision of 2002) will be reported immediately to the relevant Coroner’s Office, the Hampshire County Council Finds Liaison Officer (FLO) who is the designated treasure co-ordinator for Southampton City, the landowner and the County Archaeologist. A Treasure Receipt (obtainable from either the FLO or the DCMS website) must be completed and a report submitted to the Coroner’s Office and the FLO within 14 days of understanding the find is Treasure. Failure to report within 14 days is a criminal offence. The Treasure Receipt and Report must include the date and circumstances of the discovery, the identity of the finder (put as unit/contractor) and (as exactly as possible) the location of the find.

6 PUBLICATION OF RESULTS

- 6.1.1 The results of the fieldwork will be published, at least to summary level within one year of completion of fieldwork in an appropriate local or national journal. Other forms of publication (e.g. 'popular publication', electronic media/Internet) may be employed where appropriate. Publication media and all publication matters will be discussed and agreed in advance with the Southampton City Council's Archaeological Officer. A paper suitable for publication will be produced within 12 months of completion of the fieldwork.

7 ARCHIVE

7.1 Preparation and Deposition

- 7.1.1 The complete project archive will be prepared in accordance with Wessex Archaeology's Guidelines for Archive Preparation and in accordance with *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990)*. On completion of the project the archive will be deposited with an appropriate museum repository, to be agreed with Southampton City Council.

8 PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND STAFFING

8.1 Personnel

- 8.1.1 The fieldwork will be directed and supervised by an experienced archaeologist from Wessex Archaeology's core staff, who will be on site at all times for the length of archaeological field investigation. The overall responsibility for the conduct and management of the project will be held by one of Wessex Archaeology's Project Managers, who will visit the fieldwork as appropriate to monitor progress and to ensure that the scope of works is adhered to. The appointed Project Manager and experienced archaeologist will be involved in all phases of the evaluation through to its completion.
- 8.1.2 Wessex Archaeology core staff or external specialists, using Wessex Archaeology's standard *pro forma* recording system. The work will be carried out under the supervision of the following departmental managers under the overall direction of the Project Manager. The following staff are proposed:

Richard Greated BA, (Hons) Senior Project Manager

Dave Norcott BA MSc Geoarchaeologist

Andy Crockett, BTech, MIFA Finds and
Environmental Leader

- 8.1.3 Information on other specialists can be provided on request.

9 STANDARDS

9.1 Quality and Code of Practice

- 9.1.1 Wessex Archaeology is an archaeological organisation registered with the Institute of Field Archaeologists
- 9.1.2 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 Field Archaeologists
- 9.1.3 All core staff would be of a standard approved by Wessex Archaeology, be employed in line with The Institute for Field Archaeologists Codes of Practice and be members of the Institute for Field Archaeologists or be appropriately qualified
- 9.1.4 Wessex Archaeology operates a *Project Management System*. All projects are undertaken under the direction of the Project Manager who is responsible to a Section Head, who ensures the maintenance of quality standards within the organisation. The Chief Executive has ultimate responsibility for all of the Trust's work.

10 INSURANCE AND HEALTH AND SAFETY

10.1 Policy and Risk Assessment

- 10.1.1 Health and safety considerations will be of paramount importance in conducting all fieldwork. Safe working practises will override archaeological considerations at all times.
- 10.1.2 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.
- 10.1.3 Wessex Archaeology 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.
- 10.1.4 Wessex Archaeology has both public liability (£10,000,000) and professional indemnity insurance (£5,000,000).
- 10.1.5 Wessex Archaeology will ensure that all work is carried out to within the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and the Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992.

11 REFERENCES

- CgMs 2007.2009 *The Boat House, Cobden Avenue, Southampton – Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* Client Report
- WSP 2007 *Cobden Avenue, Southampton – Geo-Environmental and Geotechnical Interpretative Report* Client Report

