



Land Adj. to 11 Bourne Road Southampton, Hampshire

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Watching Brief

Southampton City Council Planning Ref.: 16/01013/FUL
Document Ref.: 118900.01
Site Code: SOU 1779
November 2017



© Wessex Archaeology Ltd 2017, all rights reserved

Portway House
Old Sarum Park
Salisbury
Wiltshire
SP4 6EB

www.wessexarch.co.uk

Wessex Archaeology Ltd is a company limited by guarantee registered in England, company number 1712772. It is also a Charity registered in England and Wales number 287786, and in Scotland, Scottish Charity number SC042630. Our registered office is at Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP4 6EB

Disclaimer

The material contained in this report was designed as an integral part of a report to an individual client and was prepared solely for the benefit of that client. The material contained in this report does not necessarily stand on its own and is not intended to nor should it be relied upon by any third party. To the fullest extent permitted by law Wessex Archaeology will not be liable by reason of breach of contract negligence or otherwise for any loss or damage (whether direct indirect or consequential) occasioned to any person acting or omitting to act or refraining from acting in reliance upon the material contained in this report arising from or connected with any error or omission in the material contained in the report. Loss or damage as referred to above shall be deemed to include, but is not limited to, any loss of profits or anticipated profits damage to reputation or goodwill loss of business or anticipated business damages costs expenses incurred or payable to any third party (in all cases whether direct indirect or consequential) or any other direct indirect or consequential loss or damage

Document Information

Document title Land Adj to 11 Bourne Road, Southampton, Hampshire
Document subtitle Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Watching Brief
Document reference 118900.01

Client name Welben Ltd
Address 3 Tudor Wood Close
Bassett
Southampton
Hampshire
SO16 7NQ

Site location Land adjacent to 11 Bourne Road,
Southampton
SO15 3AB
County Hampshire
National grid reference 440970 112375
Planning authority Southampton City Council
Planning reference 16/01013/FUL
Museum name Southampton City Council Archaeological Collections
Site Code SOU 1779

WA project code 118900
Project management by Damian De Rosa
Document compiled by Tom Wells

Quality Assurance

Issue number & date		Status	Author	Approved by
1	09/11/17	Internal draft	TW	DDR
2	09/11/17	Draft submitted to client/SCCHET	TW	DDR
3	16/11/17	Final	DDR	SCCHET



Contents

1	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	Project and planning background	1
1.2	Scope of document	2
1.3	Location, topography and geology	2
2	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	2
2.1	Introduction.....	2
2.2	Previous investigations.....	3
2.3	Archaeological and historical context	4
3	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	6
3.1	Aims	6
3.2	Objectives.....	7
4	FIELDWORK METHODS	7
4.1	Introduction.....	7
4.2	Service location and other constraints	8
4.3	Watching brief methods.....	8
4.4	Recording	9
4.5	Survey	9
4.6	Notification and monitoring	9
4.7	Finds.....	9
4.8	Environmental sampling	10
5	POST-EXCAVATION METHODS AND REPORTING	11
5.1	Stratigraphic evidence	11
5.2	Finds evidence	11
5.3	Environmental evidence	12
5.4	Reporting.....	12
6	ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION	14
6.1	Site archive.....	14
6.2	Discard policy	15
6.3	Security copy	15
7	COPYRIGHT	16
7.1	Archive and report copyright	16
7.2	Third party data copyright.....	16
8	WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY PROCEDURES.....	16
8.1	External quality standards	16
8.2	Personnel	16
8.3	Internal quality standards	17
8.4	Health and Safety	17
8.5	Insurance.....	18
	REFERENCES	18

List of Figures

Site Location Plan
Existing Site Survey
Proposed Site Plan



Land Adj to 11 Bourne Road Southampton, Hampshire

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Watching Brief

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology has been commissioned by Welben Ltd ('the client'), to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the development of land adjacent to 11 Bourne Road, Southampton, SO15 3AB, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 440970 112375 (**Site Location Plan**); referred to henceforth as 'the Site'.
- 1.1.2 The development comprises the erection of a 2-storey building to provide 2 x two bedroom flats with associated bin and cycle storage and amenity space (**Proposed Site Plan**).
- 1.1.3 A detailed planning application (planning application reference 16/01013/FUL) for the development was conditionally approved in August 2016 by Southampton City Council (SCC), the local planning authority (LPA).
- 1.1.4 The following comments were issued by SCC Historic Environment Team (HET), which forms part of the Planning, Transport and Sustainability Division, on 29 June 2016 as part of a formal consultation response with regard to the aforementioned planning application

The site is in a Local Area of Archaeological Potential, as defined in the Southampton Local Plan and Core Strategy - LAAP 16 (The Rest of Southampton). It lies close to an important road junction on the outskirts of the medieval town of Southampton, and near to the settlement of Four Posts Hill, Millbrook. Documentary evidence from 1423 refers to a chapel at "la Park" in Millbrook, perhaps in this area. On the adjacent site to the south and west in 1997, medieval ditches, pits and a large quarry pit were found, and finds from the site indicated the former presence of a medieval farmhouse and a stone building in the vicinity. Such remains, if present on the site, would be undesignated heritage assets under the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). (Further information about the archaeological potential/heritage assets of the area is available on the Southampton Historic Environment Record.)

Development here threatens to damage archaeological deposits, and an archaeological investigation will be needed to mitigate this. The archaeological investigation will take the form of a watching brief on the groundworks for the development.

- 1.1.5 At the request of the HET, the following conditions were applied to the planning consent:

Condition 04. *Archaeological watching brief investigation (Pre-Commencement)*

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.

Condition 05. Archaeological watching brief work programme (Performance)

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

1.2 Scope of document

- 1.2.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared in accordance with the aforementioned planning conditions, and the requirements set out in HET's (Template) *Brief for an Archaeological Investigation Watching Brief*. It sets out the aims of the watching brief, and the methods and standards that will be employed during the fieldwork and reporting of the final results. In format and content, it conforms to current best practice, as well as to the guidance in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (CIfA 2014a).
- 1.2.2 This document will be submitted to the HET for approval, prior to the start of the watching brief.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The Site comprises a rectangular parcel of land, measuring approximately 0.018 hectares (ha). It is situated in the Freemantle area of Southampton, immediately adjacent to No.11 Bourne Road, and coincides with the former boundary of no. 9 Bourne Road. The Site is surrounded on all sides by modern (20th century) residential development. At present the Site is empty, mostly gravelled and part paved. It is currently used as a temporary private car parking area.
- 1.3.2 The Site is situated at an elevation of approximately 14.30 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). Local topography is generally flat (**Site Survey Plan**).
- 1.3.3 The underlying bedrock geology is mapped by the British Geological Survey (BGS) as Earnley Sand Formation - Sand, Silt And Clay, overlain by superficial deposits described as River Terrace Deposits, 2 - Sand And Gravel (BGS online viewer).
- 1.3.4 Observations made during previous archaeological investigations in the surrounding area (see section 2) suggest that the geological sequence mapped by the BGS in this area is broadly accurate. However, natural 'brickearth' deposits have been recorded, overlying the river terrace gravels in several locations surrounding the Site.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 A search with a radius of 250m of the Southampton Historic Environment Record (HER), which is maintained by the HET on behalf of SCC, was conducted in order to inform the following archaeological and historical background

- 2.1.2 Relevant HER 'Monument' and 'Event' record numbers (MSHXXX and ESHXXX) are cited below, along with SOU site codes. Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate.

2.2 Previous investigations

- 2.2.1 A brief summary of previous archaeological investigations carried out in the local vicinity of the Site is presented below.

Excavation at 14 - 20 Shirley Road in 2007/?2008 (ESH1814 / SOU 1457)

- 2.2.2 An archaeological excavation, consisting of a single 13.2 m by 7 m trench carried in advance of redevelopment at 14-20 Shirley Road, approximately 120 m east of the Site. The removal of the concrete surface exposed natural gravel (interpreted as river terrace gravel) cut by features. A large linear feature coincided very closely with the line of a property boundary shown on 19th and early 20th century maps. Four other undated features were found. Other features dated to the late 19th and 20th centuries. Evidence was found that the whole area of the current development had been levelled during early 20th century development. This had removed any deposits overlying the natural gravel.

Watching brief at 45 - 51 Millbrook Road East in 1997 (ESH847 / SOU 847)

- 2.2.3 A watching brief on groundworks for a housing development, undertaken on land immediately to the south and west of the Site. Natural brickearth was observed to overlie the river terrace gravels. There was evidence of former levelling of parts of the site, although medieval, post-medieval and undated features and finds were recorded.

Evaluation and watching brief at 24 - 32 Shirley Road/Millbrook Road East in 1998 (ESH904 / SOU 904; SOU 928 ESH928)

- 2.2.4 Evaluation consisting of 12 trenches excavated prior to redevelopment of a site located approximately 80 m east of the Site. This revealed natural deposits, undated postholes, 20th century finds, and late 19th/early 20th century brickwork. A subsequent watching brief produced limited results. However, the groundworks were carried out before the watching brief began, so the area available for observation was greatly reduced. Modern disturbance meant that the confidence rating for recording archaeological deposits was low in places.

Watching brief and excavation at 67 - 71 Millbrook Road in 2007 (ESH1784 / SOU 1431)

- 2.2.5 An archaeological watching brief with associated excavation carried out at 67 - 71 Millbrook Road on groundworks for a development of twelve business units some 190 m west of the Site. The investigations uncovered two post-holes and a small pit containing prehistoric pottery, daub, charcoal, iron slag, burnt flints and worked flint. The features were sealed by a soil layer that contained worked flints, burnt flints, iron slag, prehistoric pottery and a range of medieval pottery. Most of the prehistoric pottery was dated to the Early or Early/Middle Iron Age although a Bronze Age sherd and two Late Iron Age or Romano-British sherds (MSH4076) were also recovered. The natural deposits were observed to consist of sand and gravel overlain by brickearth, up to 1.4 m thick.

Watching Briefs at 16 - 18 Hill Lane in 1994 and 1998 (ESH664 / SOU 664; ESH883 / SOU 883)

- 2.2.6 A watching brief was carried out during the digging of four test pits in the grounds of 16-18 Hill Lane, approximately 200 m north-east of the Site, in 1994. Natural gravels, a feature and layer of uncertain date and modern structures were observed during the works. A worked flint flake, medieval rubbish pit, soil horizons, and a modern wall were found

during a subsequent watching brief associated with redevelopment of the same site in 1998. Discontinuous brickearth deposits were observed to overlie the natural gravels during the watching brief in 1998.

Watching Brief at 37 - 45 Shirley Road in 1995 (ESH679 / SOU 679)

- 2.2.7 A watching brief on groundworks for new housing being built c.70 m north of the Site revealed brickearth over gravel. A soil layer, underlain in places by a gravelly layer, the former containing modern brick fragments, was interpreted as being an agricultural/garden soil last disturbed in the 19th/20th century. Modern features and demolition rubble of late 19th or 20th century date were observed, although there was no evidence of human activity predating this.

Watching Brief on land adjacent to 26 Roberts Road in 1994 (ESH648 / SOU 648)

- 2.2.8 A Watching brief on groundworks for the construction of two houses on land immediately west of 26 Roberts Road, approximately 100 m north of the Site. The terrace gravels were observed to underlie brickearth which, in turn, was overlain by modern garden soil and subsoil. Finds from these were a possible worked flint, a piece of limestone, modern pottery and 3 pieces of peg tile. No archaeologically significant deposits were observed, possibly because of modern gardening activity.

Watching Brief at 13 Roberts Road in 1995 (ESH719 / SOU 719)

- 2.2.9 A watching brief during groundworks for a block of flats constructed approximately 150 m north of the Site. Natural deposits consisted of gravel at the north end of the site, overlain by brickearth to the south. A modern pit and the foundations of a previous building were observed, although no evidence of human activity pre-dating the 19th/20th century was found.

Watching Brief at 18 Alexandra Road in 1990/1991 (ESH459 / SOU 459)

- 2.2.10 A watching brief in the grounds of 18 Alexandra Road, approximately 200 m north of the Site, which revealed a Victorian brick well and associated cast-iron water pipes.

Watching Brief at 10 Roberts Road in 1990/1991 (ESH436 / SOU 436)

- 2.2.11 A watching brief carried out during construction of an underground carpark, approximately 170 m north-east of the Site. The purpose of the watching brief was to look for evidence of the village of Hill, although no archaeologically significant remains appear to have been uncovered. The natural gravel was overlain by 0.9 m of clean brickearth, and was exposed at a depth of 1.4 m below the modern ground level.

Watching Brief during road widening at Four Posts Hill in 1979 (ESH507 / SOU 507)

- 2.2.12 Monitoring of road widening works carried out some 240 m east of the Site, which appears to have uncovered no significant archaeological remains.

2.3 Archaeological and historical context

Prehistoric – Romano-British (970,000 BC – AD 410)

- 2.3.1 Currently, there are only limited traces of prehistoric activity within the Site's immediate environs. The earliest archaeological evidence recorded in the wider Southampton area consists of Palaeolithic worked flint, which has been retrieved from the gravel terraces of the River Test (Wessex Archaeology 1993).
- 2.3.2 Evidence of Mesolithic and Neolithic activity within the surrounding area is primarily attested to by discoveries of chronologically distinctive lithic material from secondary

depositional contexts. Residual finds of later prehistoric or Romano-British date have been recovered as chance finds (e.g. MSH173, MSH2514), and during various investigations elsewhere within the vicinity of the Site, although *in-situ* features or deposits derived from these periods have only seldom been reported.

- 2.3.3 The most notable evidence of prehistoric and Roman activity in the local area was uncovered during the archaeological watching brief on groundworks at 67-71 Millbrook Road in 2007 (MSH4076; ESH1784 / SOU 1431). This included small pit of probable Early/Middle Iron Age date (5th – 4th century BC), which contained much burnt daub, perhaps derived from a wattle and daub structure. A posthole contained two sherds of Early Iron Age pottery. Hammerscale and slag recovered from these features suggests iron working in the vicinity. Other finds included small assemblage of Early/Middle Bronze Age, Iron Age, and Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British pottery and Roman brick or tile.

Saxon – medieval (AD410-1500)

- 2.3.4 As noted by the HET's consultation response (refer to Section 1), documentary evidence from 1423 refers to a chapel at "la Park" in Millbrook (MSH4377). However, the exact location of the park and chapel are uncertain.
- 2.3.5 The Site also lies close to an important road junction on the outskirts of the medieval town of Southampton, and near to the settlement of Hill (MSH4378). The origins of the village of Hill are uncertain. Documentary evidence suggests that it came into existence by the late 15th century, although Hill Lane (MSH181), along which the settlement is thought to have developed, was first mentioned as a major land boundary in AD 956. Archaeological investigations carried out approximately 300 m north east of the Site (e.g. ESH1050 / SOU 1050) have identified features ranging in date from the Middle Saxon period to the 14th or 15th century (MSH4378), which may take the origins of Hill back to the 8th or 9th century.
- 2.3.6 Archaeological investigations in closer proximity to the Site have identified sporadic evidence of Saxon/early medieval and medieval activity (refer to Section 2.2). Amongst the most notable discoveries include those made during the watching brief to the south and west of the Site at 45 - 51 Millbrook Road East in 1997 (MSH600; ESH847 / SOU 847).
- 2.3.7 A small number of residual and unstratified early medieval pottery sherds were found, although most activity on the site appeared to date to the later medieval period, when the site was probably used for agriculture, followed by a decline in use. A system of boundary/drainage ditches, a number of pits and a very large quarry pit of 'high medieval' date were recorded. Burnt demolition material found in the large pit may have come from a demolished farmhouse in the area. Unstratified late medieval and post-medieval pottery was also found. One pit may date to the late medieval period. Six undated features and an undated layer were also found. In the northeast part of the site was a stone wall, still standing above-ground on a boundary shown on the 1866 map. The wall is thought to be fairly modern, but it contained reused stone which may have come from a structure in the vicinity, perhaps near Fourposts Hill.
- 2.3.8 The archaeological watching brief on groundworks at 67-71 Millbrook Road in 2007 (MSH4076; ESH1784 / SOU 1431) also produced evidence for medieval cultivation in this area. A total of 26 sherds of medieval pottery were recovered, ranging in date from Late Saxon or Early Norman to Late Medieval. The majority of this assemblage was recovered from a buried agricultural soil horizon, which overlaid earlier features. The presence of prehistoric material, together with abraded sherds of medieval pottery of a wide range of

dates suggested it had developed over a long period and had been fertilized by the spreading of domestic refuse during the medieval period.

Post-medieval to modern (AD1500-present day)

- 2.3.9 It is likely that much of the surrounding landscape was composed of undeveloped agricultural land, sporadically populated with small settlements and isolated farmsteads into the early post-medieval period. However, the Site appears to have lain on the eastern margins of Freemantle Park (MSH3618), which was first mentioned in 1752, and appears to have encompassed a broad swathe of land to the south of Shirley Road. In 1852 the estate was sold to Sampson Payne, a local builder, and much of the former parkland was subject to residential development.
- 2.3.10 A rapid appraisal of early Ordnance Survey maps indicates that the Site was already developed by the time that the first edition 25-inch map was published in 1869-77. The map shows a number of small residences extending either side of Bourne Road (then known as Osbourne Road), occupying the same footprint as existing property boundaries, including the location of the Site (No.9 Bourne Road).
- 2.3.11 Subsequent editions reveal little evidence of change until the latter half of the twentieth century, when many of the properties were rebuilt, including that occupying the Site (No.9 Bourne Road). This structure appears to have been demolished by the time of the 1972-8 edition 1:1250 edition map, after which the plot appears to have remained vacant until the present day.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

- 3.1.1 The aims (or purpose) of the watching brief, as defined in the ClfA' *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014a) are:
- To allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of the development or other works;
 - To provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard; and
 - To guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.
- 3.1.2 With regard to the HET's (2017) *Brief for an Archaeological Investigation Watching Brief* the principal aims of the watching brief are to determine the presence or absence of human use of the area, and the date, type, state of preservation, and extent of that use; to recover associated objects; and to record such evidence as does survive.
- 3.1.3 For the purposes of this project, archaeologically significant remains and contexts are defined as remains and contexts relating to pre-19th-century human use of the area.

- 3.1.4 An additional aim is to identify and record the nature, dimensions, and relationship of natural deposits on the site, and assess the potential of those deposits to contain or conceal archaeological evidence.
- 3.1.5 The information provided by the watching brief will enable the HET, acting as advisers to the LPA, to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012).

3.2 Objectives

- 3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the objectives of the watching brief are:
- To determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified works area;
 - To record and establish, within the constraints of the works, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains (a preservation by record);
 - To place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
 - To make available information about the archaeological resource on the site by preparing a report on the results of the watching brief.

4 FIELDWORK METHODS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following methodology is proposed in order to meet the aims and objectives of the fieldwork. All works will be conducted in compliance with the standards outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014a), excepting where they are superseded by statements made below.
- 4.1.2 All works will be undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within this WSI. Any significant variations to these methods will be agreed in writing with the HET and the client, prior to being implemented.
- 4.1.3 Before the start of the fieldwork, Wessex Archaeology will obtain a Southampton (SOU) site code from the HET, which will be used throughout the project.
- 4.1.4 Close liaison will take place between Wessex Archaeology and the client and/or their principal contactor to ensure that all groundworks that could impact upon the archaeological resource are observed.
- 4.1.5 Wessex Archaeology's fieldwork director and all staff in charge of machining will be issued with a copy of the approved WSI for the site, and will ensure that they are fully familiar with the contents to enable the adequate interpretation of exposed features/deposits during fieldwork and to ensure that the agreed programme of works is understood and undertaken.



4.2 Service location and other constraints

- 4.2.1 The client and/or their principal contactor will be responsible for the identification and protection of any above- and below-ground services within the watching brief area/s. The client and/or their principal contactor will also be responsible for informing Wessex Archaeology of, and delimiting, any other areas of environmental, ecological or other constraints.

4.3 Watching brief methods

- 4.3.1 The fieldwork will consist of the monitoring of groundworks made beneath the present ground surfaces, to include any below ground works including the ground breaking, excavations, removal of existing foundations, all level reductions excavation of new foundations and services and any other works that could impact upon the archaeological resource.
- 4.3.2 The watching brief will be undertaken by at least one archaeologist, subject to the number of site operations being carried out at any one time. All mechanical excavation will, where possible, be undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket, and will be constantly monitored by the watching archaeologist.
- 4.3.3 If required, the archaeologist may ask for the groundwork to be temporarily halted whilst investigations are carried out. If appropriate, areas of archaeological interest will be defined and suitably protected in advance of their investigation and recording.
- 4.3.4 Where necessary, the surface of archaeological deposits will be cleaned by hand. A sample of the archaeological features and deposits identified will be hand-excavated and recorded, sufficient to address the aims of the watching brief. Spoil derived from both machine stripping and hand-excavation will be visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval, and where appropriate will also be metal-detected by trained archaeologists. Artefacts and other finds will be collected and bagged by context.
- 4.3.5 If extensive, complex or well-preserved archaeological remains are identified, for which the scope of the approved watching brief WSI is insufficient, the watching archaeologist will halt the groundwork, delimit the area of archaeological interest, and report immediately to the Wessex Archaeology project manager. Wessex Archaeology will then inform the groundwork contractor, the client and the HET, as a contingent excavation or revised strategy may be required. The programme, and additional resources, for any contingent excavation will be agreed with the client. Accordingly, this WSI will need revising before any further fieldwork proceeds – the revised WSI will need the approval of the HET, on behalf of the LPA.
- 4.3.6 If human remains are uncovered, the specific methods outlined below (section 4.7.3) will be followed.
- 4.3.7 Monitoring will be concluded when, in consultation with the HET, it is clear that the potential for archaeological remains to be exposed has been exhausted, and/or all current operations have been completed.
- 4.3.8 If, once the fieldwork has begun, it is found that the aims of the watching brief can be fulfilled with an observation of selected groundworks, Wessex Archaeology may restrict the scope of the watching brief, provided that agreement to this course of action has been obtained from the HET.

4.4 Recording

- 4.4.1 All exposed archaeological deposits and features will be recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. Soils will be described using the *Soil Survey Field Handbook* (Soil Survey of England and Wales) and Munsell soil colour chart. The edition of the Munsell chart will be recorded in the site report and archive.
- 4.4.2 A complete drawn record of excavated archaeological features and deposits will be made. This will include plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans, 1:10 for sections) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD: Newlyn) heights of all principal features will be calculated (as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15) and the levels added to the drawings.
- 4.4.3 A full photographic record will be made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. This will record both the detail and the general context of the principal features and the site as a whole. Digital images will be subject to managed quality control and curation processes which will embed appropriate metadata within the image and ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.5 Survey

- 4.5.1 The real time kinematic (RTK) survey of all archaeological features will be carried out using a Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service. All survey data will be recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.

4.6 Notification and monitoring

- 4.6.1 Wessex Archaeology and/or the client will inform the HET of the start of the watching brief and its progress. Reasonable access will be arranged for the HET to make site visits in order to inspect and monitor the progress of the watching brief. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, will be agreed in advance with the client and the HET.
- 4.6.2 Southampton City Council's Archaeology Curator will also be contacted by Wessex Archaeology before fieldwork begins and during the fieldwork as necessary.

4.7 Finds

General

- 4.7.1 Wessex Archaeology will recover (or, where recovery is impractical, will record the existence of) objects relating to human exploitation of the area that have been exposed by groundworks, and ensure that the finds are retained and processed according to the standards laid down in *Standards for the Creation, Compilation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives* (Southampton City Council, 2016).
- 4.7.2 Where appropriate, soil samples may be taken and sieved to aid in finds recovery. Any finds requiring conservation or specific storage conditions will be dealt with immediately in line with *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 1998).

Human remains

- 4.7.3 Any human remains (articulated or disarticulated, cremated or unburnt) discovered, will be left *in situ*, covered and protected. A Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained by Wessex Archaeology before any further excavation (including where remains are to be left *in situ*). Following discussions with the client and the HET, and with advice from Wessex

Archaeology's osteoarchaeologist, the need for and appropriateness of their excavation/removal or sampling as part of the watching brief will be determined. Where deemed appropriate, the human remains will be fully recorded, excavated and removed from the site in compliance with the terms of the Ministry of Justice licence.

- 4.7.4 Any excavation and post-excavation processing of human remains will be undertaken in accordance with Wessex Archaeology protocols, and in line with current guidance documents (eg, McKinley 2013) and ClfA standards (McKinley and Roberts 1993). Appropriate specialist guidance will be provided by Wessex Archaeology's osteoarchaeologist, with site visits undertaken if required. The final deposition of human remains, following analysis, will be in accordance with the terms of the Ministry of Justice licence.

Treasure

- 4.7.5 Wessex Archaeology will immediately notify the client and the HET on discovery of any material covered, or potentially covered, by the *Treasure Act 1996* (as amended by *The Coroners and Justice Act 2009*). All information required by the *Treasure Act* (ie, finder, location, material, date, associated items etc.) will be reported to the Coroner within 14 days.
- 4.7.6 All finds of gold and silver will be moved to a safe place and reported to the Coroner's office according to the procedures relating to the *Treasure Act 1996* and subsequent amendments. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the artefacts from theft or damage.

4.8 Environmental sampling

- 4.8.1 All sampling will be undertaken following Wessex Archaeology's in-house guidance, which adheres to the principles outlined in Historic England's guidance (English Heritage 2011 and Historic England 2015).
- 4.8.2 Bulk environmental soil samples, for the recovery of plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, small animal bones and other small artefacts, will be taken as appropriate from well-sealed and dateable contexts or features. In general, features directly associated with particular activities (eg, pits, latrines, cesspits, hearths, ovens, kilns, and corn driers) should be prioritised for sampling over features, such as ditches or postholes, which are likely to contain reworked and residual material.
- 4.8.3 If waterlogged or mineralised deposits are encountered, an environmental sampling strategy will be devised and agreed with the HET as appropriate. Specialist guidance will be provided by a member of Wessex Archaeology's geoarchaeological and environmental team, with site visits undertaken if required.
- 4.8.4 Any samples will be of an appropriate size – typically 40 litres for the recovery of environmental evidence from dry contexts, and 10 litres from waterlogged deposits.
- 4.8.5 Following specialist advice, other sampling methods such as monolith, Kubiena or contiguous small bulk (column) samples may be employed to enable investigation of deposits with regard to microfossils (eg, pollen, diatoms) and macrofossils (eg, molluscs, insects), soil micromorphological or soil chemical analyses.

5 POST-EXCAVATION METHODS AND REPORTING

5.1 Stratigraphic evidence

- 5.1.1 All written and drawn records from the watching brief will be collated, checked for consistency and stratigraphic relationships. Key data will usually be transcribed into an Access database, which can be updated during any further analysis. The watching brief will be preliminary phased using stratigraphic relationships and the spot dating from finds, particularly pottery.
- 5.1.2 A written description will be made of all archaeologically significant features and deposits that were exposed and excavated, ordered by period and/or feature group as appropriate.

5.2 Finds evidence

- 5.2.1 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* (SCC 2016).
- 5.2.2 All retained finds will, as a minimum, be washed, weighed, counted and identified. All artefacts recovered during the excavations on the Site are the property of the landowner.
- 5.2.3 Any artefacts requiring conservation or specific storage conditions will be dealt with immediately in line with *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 1998). All metal finds other than those made of gold and lead (and those exemptions set out in SCC's *Standards for the Creation, Compilation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives*) are x-radiographed as part of the recording process and in advance of the Collections Assessment described below. 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 in-house conservation staff, or by another approved conservation centre.
- 5.2.4 At an early stage of the post-excavation process, the contractor will contact SCC's Archaeology Curator to discuss the project, obtain an accession number and arrange a Collections Assessment of the material archive at the appropriate time (usually after the report has been approved by the HET), as stipulated in *Standards for the Creation, Compilation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives* (SCC 2016; p4-5).
- 5.2.5 To ensure the long-term stability of the finds and their availability for future study, the contractor 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. The conservator and the laboratory must be approved by the Archaeology Curator. Full records (which will form a part of the archive) must be kept of any treatment given.
- 5.2.6 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 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.

- 5.2.7 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.)
- 5.2.8 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 Collections Database, and where necessary Wessex Archaeology will make allowance for the costs involved in computer entry.
- 5.2.9 Finds will be suitably bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidance given by the Southampton City Museum.

5.3 Environmental evidence

- 5.3.1 Bulk environmental soil samples will be processed by standard flotation methods and scanned to assess the environmental potential of deposits. The flot will be retained on a 0.25 mm mesh, with residues fractionated into 5.6/4 mm, 2 mm, 1 mm and 0.5 mm and dried if necessary. Coarse fraction (>5.6/4 mm) will be sorted, weighed and discarded, with any finds recovered given to the appropriate specialist. Finer residues will be retained until after any analyses, and discarded following final reporting (in accordance with the selection policy, section 6.4).
- 5.3.2 In the case of samples from cremation-related deposits the flots will be retained on a 0.25 mm mesh, with residues fractionated into 4 mm, 2 mm and 1 mm. In the case of samples from inhumation deposits, the sample will be artefact sieved through 9.5 mm and 1 mm mesh sizes. The coarse fractions (9.5 mm) will be sorted with any finds recovered given to the appropriate specialist together with the finer residues.
- 5.3.3 Any waterlogged or mineralised samples will be processed by standard waterlogged flotation methods.

5.4 Reporting

- 5.4.1 An appropriately illustrated descriptive summary of the archaeological results with an indication of their initial significance will be prepared in the report.
- 5.4.2 The report will include the following elements:
- A non-technical summary (to include all periods represented on the Site, including those present only as residual finds in later contexts);
 - Acknowledgements (to include name of main report author from Wessex Archaeology and name of Client);
 - Introduction to include: Wessex Archaeology project number, planning application number, site name and address, SOU site code (to also be included on front cover), Historic Environment Team reference, dates of start and end of fieldwork, and Ordnance Survey NGR (of centre of site: 8 figures, including prefix e.g. SU);
 - An account of the background to the project and circumstances of work and type of fieldwork (e.g. archaeological investigation);
 - Present land use, geology and topography;
 - Historical and archaeological background using data acquired from the HER; If the investigation results are positive, the report will contain some historic maps.

Southampton HER data covered by a valid HER licence agreement will be used. Relevant sections from the desk-based assessment for the same development may be reused, provided that the licence agreement is still valid. When referring to previous archaeological fieldwork or recording in Southampton, the "SOU" site code will be given (SOU xxxx), or, where there is no "SOU" code, the HER event record number (ESH xxxx). For findspots, buildings or other sites, the HER monument record number (MSH xxxx) will be used. Where Hampshire HER data is used, the reference numbers relevant to the data source will be used

- The aims of the project;
- The methodology used (including trench dimensions and any restrictions on fieldwork);
- Detailed description of fieldwork results;
- Plans at appropriate scales to locate the Site and excavated trenches based on OS mapping 1:1250 scale;
- Where applicable, other detailed plans and section drawings at appropriate scales to show significant archaeological deposits encountered (related to National Grid and Ordnance Datum);
- Plates will also be produced to illustrate specific points in the text;
- Finds report to the tabulation of all artefacts recovered from the archaeological works, listed by context and by material type (check artefact types and dating included);
- Environmental report to include tabulation of all samples processed;
- Conclusion to discuss all periods present on the Site, including those only represented by residual finds in later stratigraphy, and to discuss the significance of the site in its broader archaeological, historic and landscape setting (with appropriate references);
- If appropriate, to consider the potential of the archaeological data and a reconsideration of the methodology employed;
- If appropriate, to outline recommendations regarding further archaeological mitigation work or further analysis where necessary;
- Details of the archive and its proposed depository;
- References to all primary and secondary sources consulted; and
- Appendices including a context summary table with soil descriptions etc. A copy of the final report will be deposited with the HER, along with surveyed spatial digital data (.dxf or shapefile format) relating to the investigation.

5.4.1 A draft copy of the investigation report will be prepared by Wessex Archaeology within six weeks of completing the fieldwork. Immediately after the preparation, a copy of the report in PDF format will be submitted to the HET for approval.

5.4.2 As soon as it has been approved, Wessex Archaeology will send a full-colour paper copy of the report to each of the following: the client; the HET (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.



- 5.4.3 At the same time, the HET 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 be 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 HET 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.
- 5.4.4 The HER will be supplied with digital copies of the photographs used in the report, in TIFF format at least 600 dpi resolution.
- 5.4.5 If important features and finds are uncovered during the fieldwork, the information from this site may deserve a wider publication than the limited-distribution report allowed for above. If so, in addition to what is specified above, within an agreed time period of the end of the fieldwork, the contractor will prepare a report of an appropriate standard and arrange its publication in an appropriate form.
- 5.4.6 If appropriate, the contractor 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*). The HER Officer will send a short report to *Archaeology in Hampshire*.
- 5.4.7 Details of the Site will be submitted online to the OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) database. Subject to any contractual requirements of confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.

6 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

6.1 Site archive

- 6.1.1 Wessex Archaeology confirms that the project archive resulting from the watching brief will be deposited with SCC's depository. Deposition of any finds will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner, and every effort will be made to persuade the legal owner of any finds recovered (ie, the landowner), with the exception of human remains and any objects covered by the *Treasure Act 1996* (as amended by the *Coroners and Justice Act 2009*), to transfer their ownership to the museum in a written agreement.
- 6.1.2 7.1.2 The complete project archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared, compiled and presented following the conditions defined in 'Standards for the Creation, Compilation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives' (SCC 2016), for further information, contact the Curator of Archaeological Collections, email gill.woolrich@southampton.gov.uk. This generally follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; Brown 2011; ADS 2013; ClfA 2014c).
- 6.1.3 All archive elements will be marked with the SOU site code and Wessex Archaeology will ensure that a full index (i.e. a summary of the contents) will be prepared, that will also form part of the archive.
- 6.1.4 Until final deposition, the archive will be temporarily stored at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury under the project code. 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.

- 6.1.5 However, if, after completion and submission of the report, finds and archives cannot be deposited with SCC due to circumstances beyond Wessex Archaeology's control, a charge to the Client will be made for further storage. A charge to the Client 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.
- 6.1.6 Wessex Archaeology will ensure the deposition of the archive, making allowance for the long-term archive-storage costs that will be incurred by SCC, including the costs of deposition of the digital archive with the Archaeology Data Service (see Appendix 11 of SCC's *Standards for the Creation, Compilation and Transfer of Archaeological Archive*).
- 6.1.7 Wessex Archaeology will ensure that the written and drawn archive is copied onto microfiche which satisfies the criteria set out by Historic England. The microfiche will itself form part of the archive. A master copy will be deposited with the Historic England Archive at Swindon.
- 6.1.8 Planning conditions will not be discharged until all reports (both in PDF and paper format) and GIS files have been received and approved by the HET / HER, and until the archive has been approved by the Curator of Archaeological Collections.

6.2 Discard policy

- 6.2.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4). In accordance with these, and any specific guidance prepared by the museum, a process of selection and retention will be followed so that only those artefacts or ecofacts that are considered to have potential for future study will be retained. The selection policy will be agreed with the museum, and fully documented in the project archive. Material not selected for retention may be used for teaching or reference collections by the museum, or by Wessex Archaeology.
- 6.2.2 It is important to note that SCC's (2016) Standards for the Creation, Compilation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives takes precedence regarding finds retention policy. No finds will be discarded, following the assessment described above (section 5) without prior approval from the HET.
- 6.2.3 Wessex Archaeology 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.
- 6.2.4 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993 and 1995; English Heritage 2011).

6.3 Security copy

- 6.3.1 In line with current best practice (eg, 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.

7 COPYRIGHT

7.1 Archive and report copyright

- 7.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. 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 conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.

7.2 Third party data copyright

- 7.2.1 This document, the watching brief report and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.

8 WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY PROCEDURES

8.1 External quality standards

- 8.1.1 Wessex Archaeology is registered as an archaeological organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and fully endorses its *Code of conduct* (CIfA 2014d) and *Regulations for professional conduct* (CIfA 2014e). All staff directly employed or subcontracted by Wessex Archaeology will be of a standard approved by Wessex Archaeology, and archaeological staff will be employed in line with the CIfA codes of practice, and will normally be members of the CIfA.

8.2 Personnel

- 8.2.1 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 fieldwork as required. 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. Where required, monitoring visits may also be undertaken by Wessex Archaeology's Health and Safety manager. The appointed project manager and fieldwork director will be involved in all phases of the investigation through to its completion.
- 8.2.2 The analysis of any finds and environmental data will be undertaken by Wessex Archaeology core staff or external specialists, using Wessex Archaeology's standard methods, under the supervision of the departmental managers and the overall direction of the project manager. A complete list of finds and environmental specialists can be provided on request.
- 8.2.3 The following key staff are proposed:



- Project Manager Damian De Rosa
- Fieldwork Director TBC

8.2.4 Wessex Archaeology reserves the right, due to unforeseen circumstances (eg, annual leave, sick leave, maternity, retirement etc) to replace nominated personnel with alternative members of staff of comparable expertise and experience.

8.3 Internal quality standards

8.3.1 Wessex Archaeology 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.

8.3.2 Wessex Archaeology operates a computer-assisted project management system. Projects are assigned to individual project managers who are responsible for the successful completion of all aspects of the project. This includes monitoring project progress and quality; controlling the project budget from inception to completion; and all aspects of Health and Safety for the project. At all stages the project 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 team leader or regional director.

8.3.3 All work is monitored and checked whilst in progress on a regular basis by the project manager, and all reports and other documents are checked (where applicable) by the team leader/technical manager, or regional director, before being issued. A series of guideline documents or manuals form the basis for all work. The technical managers in the Graphics, Finds & Analysis, GeoServices and IT sections provide additional assistance and advice.

8.3.4 All staff are responsible for following Wessex Archaeology's quality standards but the overall adherence to and setting of these standards is the responsibility of the senior management team in consultation with the team leaders/regional directors who also ensure projects are adequately programmed and resourced within Wessex Archaeology's portfolio of project commitments.

8.4 Health and Safety

8.4.1 Health and Safety considerations will be of paramount importance in conducting all fieldwork. Safe working practices will override archaeological considerations at all times. Wessex Archaeology will supply trained, competent and suitably qualified staff to perform the tasks and operate the equipment used on site. All work will be carried out in accordance with the *Health and Safety at Work Act 1974* and the *Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999*, and all other applicable Health and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice in force at the time.

8.4.2 Wessex Archaeology will supply a copy of the company's Health and Safety Policy and a Risk Assessment to the client before the commencement of the watching brief. The Risk Assessment will have been read, understood and signed by all staff attending the site before any fieldwork commences. Wessex Archaeology staff will comply with the Personal

Protective Equipment (PPE) requirements for working on the site, and any other specific additional requirements of the principal contractor.

- 8.4.3 All fieldwork staff are certified through the Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS) or UK equivalent and have had UKATA Asbestos Awareness Training. Key staff also have qualifications in the use of CAT and Genny equipment and as banksmen/Plant Machinery Marshalls through the National Plant Operators Recognitions Scheme (NPORS).

8.5 Insurance

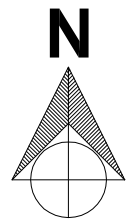
- 8.5.1 Wessex Archaeology has both Public Liability (£10,000,000) and Professional Indemnity Insurance (£5,000,000).

REFERENCES

- ADS 2013 *Caring for Digital Data in Archaeology: a guide to good practice*. Archaeology Data Service & Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice
- British Geological Survey online viewer <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> (accessed 09/11/2017)
- Brown, D H 2011 *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (revised edition). Archaeological Archives Forum
- ClfA 2014a *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*. Reading, ClfA
- ClfA 2014b *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*. Reading, ClfA
- ClfA 2014c *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*. Reading, ClfA
- ClfA 2014d *Code of Conduct*. Reading, ClfA
- ClfA 2014e *Regulations for Professional Conduct*. Reading, ClfA
- Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) 2012. *National Planning Policy Framework*.
- English Heritage 2011 *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory, Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (second edition). Portsmouth, English Heritage
- Handley M 1999 *Microfilming Archaeological Archives. Institute of Field Archaeologists Paper 2*, Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England
- Historic England 2015 *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE project managers' guide*. Swindon, Historic England
- Historic England 2015 *Geoarchaeology: Using Earth Sciences to Understand the Archaeological Record*. Swindon, Historic England



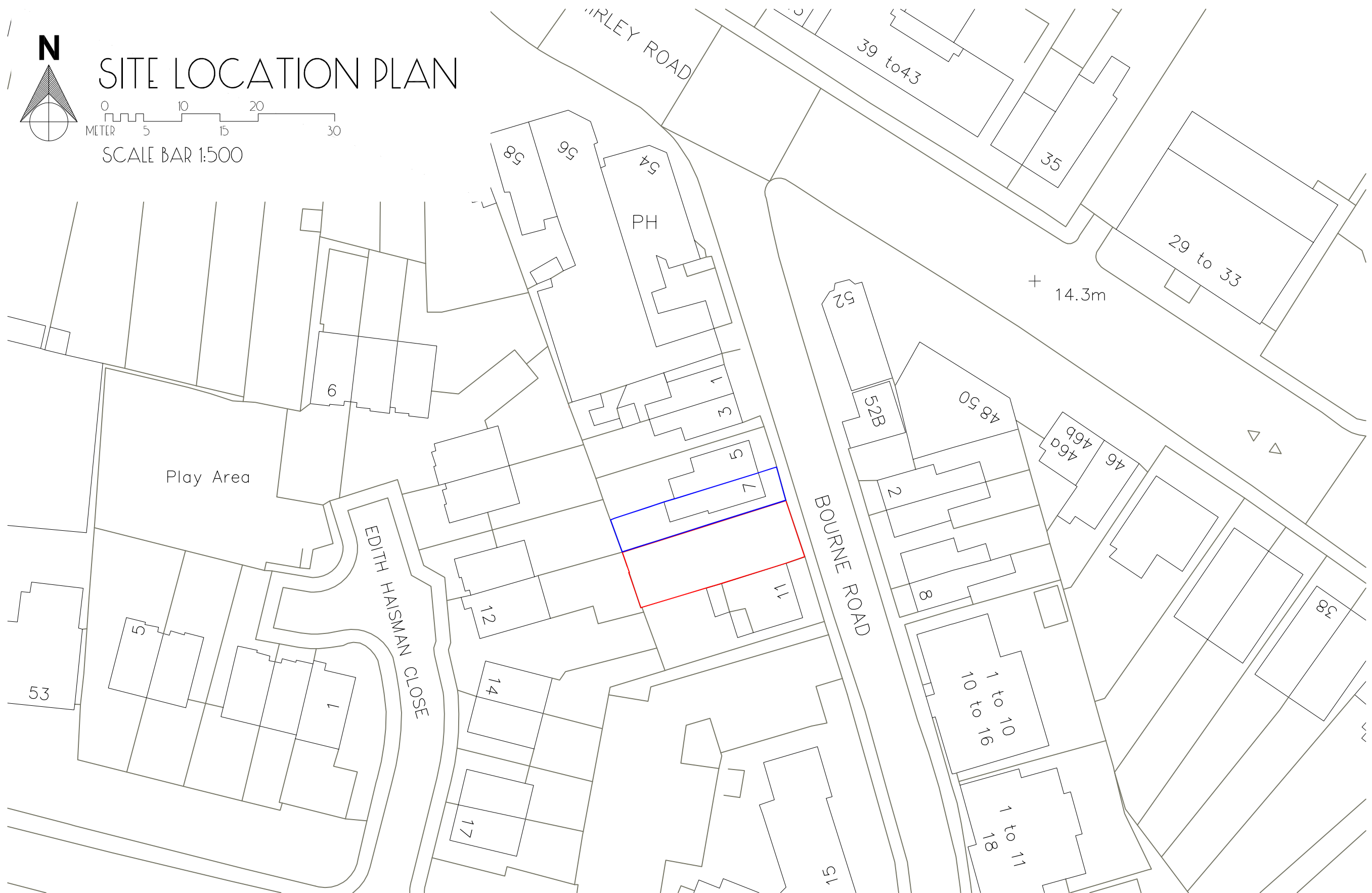
- McKinley, J I 2013 Cremation: excavation, analysis and interpretation of material from cremation-related contexts, in S Tarlow and L Nilsson Stutz (eds) *The Oxford Handbook of the Archaeology of Death and Burial*. Oxford University Press 147–71
- McKinley, J I and Roberts, C 1993 ClfA Technical Paper 13 *Excavation and Post-excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains*
- SMA 1993 *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections*. Society of Museum Archaeologists
- SMA 1995 *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive*. Society of Museum Archaeologists
- Southampton City Council 2016. *Standards for the Creation, Compilation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives*.
- Southampton City Council Historic Environment Team 2017. *Brief for an Archaeological Investigation. Watching Brief*.
- Watkinson, D and Neal, V 1998 *First Aid for Finds: practical guide for archaeologists*. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation of Historic & Artistic Works
- Wessex Archaeology, 1993. *The Southern Rivers Palaeolithic Project Report No. 1 1991-1992: The Upper Thames Valley, the Kennet Valley and the Solent Drainage System*. Wessex Archaeology/English Heritage.



SITE LOCATION PLAN

0 5 10 15 20 30
METER

SCALE BAR 1:500



Tony Oldfield Architects

Unit 5 Freemantle Business Centre
152 Millbrook Road East
SOUTHAMPTON SO15 1JR
Tel : 023 80 236 165
Fax : 023 80 632 466
Email : adi@oldfieldarchitect.co.uk
kourosh@oldfieldarchitect.co.uk



Revision

Date

Client

Templeton Stockbridge Ltd

Scale 1:500

Drawn

Date 06.06.2016

Checked

Project Number 160602

Drawing No P01

Revision

Project

Land Adj 11 Bourne Road (No.9), Shirley,
Southampton

Drawing Title

Site Location Plan

© This drawing bears a Copyright & must not be reproduced
without prior permission from Tony Oldfield Architects Ltd.
Any discrepancies should be reported to Architect.



Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk



FS 606559