



**Land adjacent to Steart Village, Steart Point, Somerset, TA5 2PX**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for  
an archaeological trial trench evaluation**

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### Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological trial trench evaluation

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**Figure 1:** Proposed archaeological evaluation trial trench array

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### Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological trial trench evaluation

#### 1 INTRODUCTION

##### 1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (the **Contractor**) has been commissioned by May Gurney Ltd (the **Client**) to carry out an archaeological evaluation of land proposed for a habitat creation scheme at Steart Point peninsula, near Bridgwater, Somerset (the **Site** - centred on OS NGR 327000 145000; **Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 The archaeological works are being carried out as part of a package of measures in order to mitigate anticipated off-site impacts associated with construction work at Bristol Port, and specifically loss of floodplain/ wildlife habitat. At Steart Point, the works will comprise construction of an artificial floodplain creek system, extending over a footprint measuring approximately 24.5ha, and associated balancing ponds totalling an additional 25.5ha.

#### 2 SCOPE OF WORKS

- 2.1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (the **WSI**) has been prepared by the Contractor, and sets out the proposed archaeological works.
- 2.1.2 The scope of works under consideration currently comprises archaeological trial trench evaluation across the combined proposed creek system and balancing pond footprint to ensure approximately 2% by surface area is examined in detail. On the basis that the combined footprint extends over c. 50ha, a 2% sample therefore comprises 10,000m<sup>2</sup>, or approximately 167 trenches measuring 30m by 2m in plan (**Figure 1**).
- 2.1.3 The evaluation trench array combines both targeted trenches specifically to examine geophysical anomalies, and non-targeted trenches arranged throughout the remainder of the proposed scheme footprint to ensure an even spread of investigations is achieved. In addition, a single evaluation trench has also been located to examine geophysical anomalies associated with the probable moated site adjacent to Steart Drove.
- 2.1.4 It should also be noted that a proportion of the southernmost pond had previously been evaluated during an earlier phase of work, and this earlier evaluation area has therefore been excluded from the current investigations, which removes approximately 10 trenches from the original allocation.

##### 2.2 Aims and Objectives

###### *Trial Trench evaluation*

- 2.2.1 The aim of the project is to determine the archaeological potential and significance of the area to be investigated.

2.2.2 All works will be undertaken in accordance with the relevant Institute for Archaeologists' (IfA) Standard and Guidance, the IfA Code of Conduct, and other current and relevant best practice and standards and guidance.

2.2.3 To achieve the project aim as outlined, the following generic objectives are defined:

- *To determine the general nature of the remains present.*
- *To determine the approximate date or date range of the remains, by means of artefactual evidence.*
- *To determine the approximate extent of the remains.*
- *To determine the nature of activity or activities that the remains represent.*
- *To determine the degree of complexity of the material present.*
- *To determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present*

#### *Watching Brief*

2.2.4 With due regard to the IfA Standards and Guidance for archaeological watching brief (IfA 2008), the generic aims of the project can be defined as;

- *To enable the preservation by record of any archaeological features or deposits uncovered and to establish the extent (where possible), date, character, relationship, condition and significance of surviving archaeological features, artefacts and deposits within the area to be impacted by construction work*
- *Where significant archaeological remains or deposits are identified, to inform discussions on the final extent and scope of the required archaeological mitigation*
- *To place any identified archaeological remains within their context.*

## **3 METHODOLOGIES**

### **3.1 Access**

3.1.1 The Client will arrange all access arrangements for fieldwalking with the individual landowner and/or tenant. Wessex Archaeology will immediately re-secure any gates used in order to gain access to the various plots.

### **3.2 Record Photographs**

3.2.1 Wessex Archaeology will take sufficient dated colour photographs of the area, including access routes, to provide a record of original condition, and condition on completion of all fieldwork.

### **3.3 Welfare**

3.3.1 Welfare facilities will be obtained off-site at appropriate intervals during each day, with the exception of hot and cold drinks and hand-washing facilities, which will be carried in the project vehicle along with a first aid kit. In particular, mixed-sex toilet facilities are available at the May Gurney static compound, adjacent to Marsh Farm.

### **3.4 Mechanical excavation**

#### *Trial Trench evaluation*

3.4.1 All trenches will be excavated in the locations proposed below.

- 3.4.2 All investigations will be marked out on the ground relative to the OS National Grid to an accuracy of within 500mm prior to the commencement of work, and scanned using a cable avoidance tool (CAT) by operatives experienced in the use of such equipment. Should any services be located, these will be assumed to be live at all times, demarcated on the ground, and will be left *in situ*. Depending on the nature of the utility identified, a buffer extending between 1m and 5m either side of any located services will be maintained and this will remain unexcavated.
- 3.4.3 A photographic record of each investigation location will be made prior to and after excavation.
- 3.4.4 Mechanical excavators will be of sufficient power to ensure a clean job. Plant deliveries will be made to location(s) selected to allow for safe offloading.
- 3.4.5 Topsoil and overburden will be removed using a backhoe excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, working under the continuous direct supervision of a suitably experienced archaeologist. Topsoil and modern overburden will be removed in a series of level spits down to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon. Where practicable, spoil will be visually scanned for artefacts.
- 3.4.6 Spoil will be stockpiled at a safe distance from the edge of investigations, and separated into topsoil and subsoil bunds. Fencing will be used to demarcate investigations highlighted as being a high risk to livestock and/or members of the public. Deep excavation signs will be placed at all main access points.
- 3.4.7 Mechanical excavation will cease at the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or natural deposits, whichever is the higher; particular care will be taken to ensure that archaeological deposits are not damaged through excessive use of machine excavation.
- 3.4.8 It is not anticipated that investigations will need to exceed a maximum depth of c. 1m in the first instance. However, in the event that further excavation is necessary to achieve the aims and objectives of the project, following inspection by the curator, machine-excavated sondages may be excavated at either or both ends of such trenches. These will not be for personnel access, and will be excavated and back-filled within the same working day – deep excavations (i.e. in excess of 1m depth) will not be left open overnight.

#### *Watching Brief*

- 3.4.9 The archaeological watching brief to monitor investigation of Bactec geophysical anomalies (some of which may prove to be items of ordnance), will be constrained to a degree by the very nature and purpose of these investigations.
- 3.4.10 It is understood that relocation of investigations to avoid complex and/or sensitive archaeological remains is not feasible. It is also understood that at certain times, and in certain situations, it will not be possible for archaeological monitors to remain in close proximity to investigations whilst under excavation.
- 3.4.11 The watching brief will therefore focus on two critical roles:
- *Identification, recording, and if feasible, rapid excavation of archaeological remains exposed – it is likely that these will be the remains buried at relatively shallow depths (and therefore potentially more recent remains); and*

- *Recording a summary of the stratigraphic sequence encountered – this data will be considered for incorporation into the overall project deposit model.*

- 3.4.12 Many of the Bactec geophysical anomalies are in reasonable proximity of archaeological evaluations, and therefore any archaeological observations will also inform excavation of said evaluation trenches.
- 3.4.13 Excavation of any archaeological remains will endeavour to achieve the minimum levels of intervention per feature type as set out below, but again it is understood that time and more importantly Health & Safety constraints may affect intervention levels. In all instances, Bactec H&S instructions will take priority over all other considerations.
- 3.4.14 With regard to recording, as a minimum all Bactec investigations will be located using hand-held GPS data-loggers, a summary of the stratigraphic sequence recorded, and photographed (digital and 35mm black and white and colour slide format). The photographic record will include general views of working conditions, techniques and surrounding landscape, and where feasible, any objects uncovered during the Bactec investigations.
- 3.4.15 The Bactec anomalies have been pre-numbered during the original geophysical survey (B001-B456). These unique reference numbers will be retained to identify each investigation carried out, and if investigation-specific context, sample etc. numbers are required, these will be in the format B456.1, B456.2 etc.

### **3.5 Reinstatement**

- 3.5.1 Backfilling of the evaluation trenches will be carried out as soon as practicable following inspection by, and with the agreement of Client and Curator. Trenches will be backfilled with excavated material, which will be replaced at a similar depth and thickness as encountered during excavation and compacted using excavation plant in such a manner so as to minimise any subsequent depression at the ground surface. Specialist reinstatement (re-turfing, seeding etc.) will not be carried out.
- 3.5.2 Access tracks and routes will be reinstated to the condition pre-entry. A photographic record of each trench location will be made following completion of backfilling.

### **3.6 Evaluation**

- 3.6.1 The exposed archaeological horizon will be cleaned by hand where required for the acceptable definition of archaeological remains. Sufficient of the features located will be investigated by hand in order to fulfil the aims of the project.
- 3.6.2 Although complex stratigraphy, structures and discrete features will be investigated to a minimum level in order to fulfil the objectives of the project, in accordance with a sampling strategy to be developed on site in consultation with the Curator, care will be taken not to compromise the integrity of complex archaeological features or deposits that might be better excavated under the conditions pertaining to more detailed mitigation. Significant concentrations of worked flint noted during the machining of topsoil or subsoil layers will be left *in situ* in the first instance, and sampled in accordance with the evaluation objectives.
- 3.6.3 The depth and complexity of archaeological deposits across the site will be assessed. Wherever feasible, sample sections shall be positioned to record accurate cross-section profiles of any remains and to identify structural/phasing sequences (for example terminus and intersections).

- 3.6.4 Discrete features (pits, post-holes and other isolated features) will normally be half-sectioned, and stake-holes fully excavated. If large pits or deposits (over 1.5m diameter) are encountered then the sample excavated should be sufficient to define the extent and maximum depth of the feature and to achieve the objectives of the investigation, but should not normally be less than 25%.
- 3.6.5 Metal detectors may be used as appropriate to scan trench locations and archaeological features prior to and during excavation as appropriate, and to scan spoil heaps where practicable. Consideration will be given to the use of accredited local metal detector operators, subject to written agreement regarding disclosure, surrender and ownership of finds not falling under the Treasure Act 1996.
- 3.6.6 With due regard to the principles of preservation *in situ*, not all remains need be excavated, provided the aims and objectives of the evaluation have been achieved.

### **3.7 Recording**

- 3.7.1 To ensure that a unique project-wide geo-referenced sequence is maintained, all context etc. numbers will be related to the relevant trench numbers.
- 3.7.2 All archaeological remains will be recorded in plan using electronic survey equipment and/or scaled hand-drawn plans. The position of identified archaeological remains will be compared with supporting evidence (i.e. historic mapping) as presented in the DBA.
- 3.7.3 Full written, drawn and photographic records will be made of each trench, even where no archaeological remains are identified. A plan at an appropriate scale (1:50 or 1:100) will be prepared, showing the areas investigated and their relation to more permanent topographical features, and the location of contexts observed and recorded in the course of the investigation.
- 3.7.4 A representative section of each trial trench will be recorded at an appropriate scale (1:10). Other plans, sections and elevations of archaeological features and deposits will be drawn as necessary at an appropriate scale (normally 1:20). Drawings will be made in pencil on permanent drafting film. Written records will be made using Wessex Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets.
- 3.7.5 The spot height of all principal features and levels will be calculated in metres relative to Ordnance Datum, correct to two decimal places. Plans, sections and elevations will be annotated with spot heights as appropriate.
- 3.7.6 Digital and monochrome negative photographs will be taken at a minimum format of 35mm, and will be supplemented by colour transparency where necessary. General site photographs will be taken to record the progress of the investigations, including shots suitable for use in publicity material.

### **3.8 Artefact recovery**

- 3.8.1 Objects relating to human exploitation of the area that are exposed in the course of excavation will be recovered or, where recovery is impracticable, recorded. All finds will be recorded by context and significant objects will be recorded in three dimensions.
- 3.8.2 Where practicable, spoil from mechanical excavation will be scanned for objects relating to human exploitation of the area. Such objects as are visible will be recovered or their existence recorded. As noted above, where practicable spoil heaps will be scanned by metal-detector.



- 3.8.3 All recovered objects will be retained unless they are undoubtedly of modern or recent origin. The presence of modern objects will, however, be noted on context records. In these circumstances sufficient material will be retained to elucidate the date and function of the deposit from which it was recovered.
- 3.8.4 Objects that require immediate conservation treatment to prevent deterioration will be treated according to guidelines laid down in *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 1998). A full record will be made of any treatment given.
- 3.8.5 Finds and other items of archaeological interest removed from the site are the property of the landowner, with the exception of items that fall under the Treasure Act 1996. The Contractor will seek the landowner's permission to donate finds to the relevant local authority museum upon completion of fieldwork.
- 3.8.6 In the event of the discovery of items that fall under the Treasure Act 1996, the Contractor will notify the Curator and Client within 1 working day, notify the District Coroner of the discovery within 14 days and ensure that Treasure Act regulations are enforced. Items falling under the Treasure Act will be removed from site and stored in a secure location pending a decision by the coroner.
- 3.8.7 In the event of the discovery of human remains, the Client and Curator will be notified immediately. The remains will be covered, protected and left *in situ* in the first instance. Where excavation is required, for example to prevent damage to any such remains, the Contractor will seek a Ministry of Justice licence for the removal of human remains. Excavation and subsequent treatment of lifted human remains will be undertaken in accordance with the terms of the licence.

### 3.9 Environmental sampling

#### *Generic*

- 3.9.1 Provision will be made for the bulk sampling of archaeological deposits for artefactual, economic and environmental data from appropriate deposits recorded during the investigation. The environmental sampling strategy will follow *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition)* (English Heritage 2011) and incorporating relevant recommendations contained in *Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Excavations* (Association for Environmental Archaeology 1995).
- 3.9.2 Where deposits with potential for environmental analysis are noted, bulk samples may be taken from the spoil or from the section as appropriate. These samples will be taken by the most appropriate means (kubiena tins, contiguous columns, incremental block etc) for multi-disciplinary analysis. Samples for radiocarbon, OSL/TL, amino acid, remnant magnetism, oxygen isotope and Uranium-series dating, amongst others, will be taken if appropriate.

#### *In situ Samples*

- 3.9.3 Where required, undisturbed samples will be taken for pollen, microfossil or micromorphological study, as well as the further analysis of foraminiferas, diatoms, ostracods, insects, mollusca etc. These will be extracted in appropriately-sized Kubiena tins or monoliths. Only newly exposed or cleaned sections will be examined in order to reduce the risk of contamination or structural deterioration. The samples will be securely wrapped and clearly labelled.

- 3.9.4 The depth of the extracted sample will be recorded at the top and base of the sample. If contiguous monoliths are required to sample a deep stratigraphic sequence, a 50mm overlap will be maintained between each monolith. The position will be recorded on a section drawing with level reduced to OS datum. If the monolith crosses context boundaries, these will be recorded on the environmental sample sheet.

#### *Bulk Disturbed Samples*

- 3.9.5 Any samples taken will be stored in ten litre plastic buckets with lids and handles. A waterproof label will be fixed to the bucket and will record site code, context number and sample number. A duplicate label will be retained inside the bucket. Wherever possible, samples will be protected from temperatures below 5° and above 25° celsius and will be prevented from either wetting or drying out.
- 3.9.6 Bulk samples will usually be in the range of 10-40 litres in size, depending on the likely density of macrofossils in the soil. Ten litre samples will generally only be used for the recovery of plant macrofossils from waterlogged contexts, or if insufficient archaeological material is available for larger volume samples. If bulk disturbed samples are taken, the limits of the sampled area will be indicated on a plan/ section.

#### *Spot Disturbed Samples*

- 3.9.7 If it is not possible to extract undisturbed monoliths, sections may be sampled by way of spot samples. These will be at 20mm vertical intervals with a maximum depth of 10mm. If contexts have a visibly low organic content, sampling could extend laterally at a given depth in 10mm deep spits.
- 3.9.8 If appropriate, contiguous column samples will be taken for the retrieval of macrofossils. Individual sub-samples will be of 1-10 kg depending on the nature of the deposit and the category of material to be retrieved. If taken for several specialist purposes, separate columns may need to be taken.
- 3.9.9 Consideration will be given to the sampling of suitable material for absolute dating purposes, though the commission of such laboratory analysis will be agreed in advance with the Client.

#### *Sampling strategy for Holocene sequences*

- 3.9.10 If present, fine-grained deposits may be sampled to extract palaeoenvironmental material through wet-sieving and flotation. Office-based wet-sieving will take place in order to inform the sampling strategy, particularly with regard to sample size. In general, fine-grained sediment samples will comprise a minimum of 50 litres, and doubled should the off-site processing demonstrate that significant quantities of plant macro-fossils etc. are present. Samples may also be taken for pollen, foraminiferas, diatoms, ostracods and, if appropriate, molluscs.

### **3.10 Human Remains**

- 3.10.1 In the event of the discovery of human remains (inhumations, cremations and disarticulated fragments) the Client and Curator will be notified. It is considered highly unlikely that it will be necessary to disturb human remains during the course of this evaluation. However, should further investigation of human remains be essential in order to fulfil the project objectives, Wessex Archaeology will obtain all appropriate licences under Section 25 of the *Burial Act* of 1857 prior to any further investigation.

### 3.11 Monitoring

- 3.11.1 The Client and Curator, and/or their appointed representatives, will have unrestricted access to the site, site records or any other information as required.

## 4 POST-FIELDWORK

### 4.1 General

- 4.1.1 All finds and environmental samples will be processed according to procedures set out in the Contractor's policies and guidelines on finds analysis, environmental sampling and archive preparation, and in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' *Guidelines for Finds Work*. Copies of the Wessex Archaeology policies and guidelines can be supplied on request.
- 4.1.2 Analysis of finds and environmental samples will be undertaken to a level commensurate with the aims and objectives of the evaluation. For finds, this will normally be Data Level 3 (assessment, comprising scanning and, where relevant, identification of potential for further analysis). For environmental samples, assessment will aim to provide a record of the presence and quantity of remains (microflora, faunal or charred), which will allow identification of potential for further analysis where relevant.
- 4.1.3 Any further analysis of finds and/or environmental samples will constitute a separate item(s) of work for which a new project design will be prepared for approval; it is anticipated that such analysis will normally be best undertaken where datasets are likely to be extended by further fieldwork at a later stage of the project.
- 4.1.4 Conservation will be carried out by either the Wessex Archaeology in-house conservator, or the Wiltshire Council Conservation Centre, Chippenham. Full records will be made of any conservation treatment; these records will form part of the archive. Specialist work on metalwork, bone (including worked bone, human remains and other organic remains), industrial waste, ceramic material, glass and lithic material will be carried out as necessary.
- 4.1.5 Wessex Archaeology notes that finds and other items of archaeological interest removed from the site are the property of the relevant landowner, with the exception of items that fall under the Treasure Act 1996. The Contractor will seek the landowner's permission to donate finds to the recipient museum upon completion of fieldwork.

### 4.2 Reporting

- 4.2.1 A report on the results of the evaluation will be presented in draft to the Client and Curator for comment/ approval, within 15 working days following the completion of the fieldwork. The report will present a factual account of the site information in sufficient detail to both allow interpretation without recourse to the project archive, and inform consideration of the requirement for any further mitigation.
- 4.2.2 The report will not make recommendations, unless the Client instruct Wessex Archaeology accordingly.
- 4.2.3 The report(s) will be presented as hard copy and digital copy (Word document and PDF format) and will contain as a minimum:
- *a non-technical summary;*
  - *a site location plan;*

- *archaeological and historical background;*
- *methodology;*
- *aims and objectives;*
- *results (to include full description, assessment of condition, quality and significance of the remains);*
- *a statement of potential;*
- *a statement of the significance of the results in their local, regional and national context;*
- *details of proposed archive storage and curation;*
- *general and detailed plans of trenches accurately positioned on an OS base map, to a known scale;*
- *detailed plans and sections as appropriate, to a known scale; and*
- *a cross-referenced index of the project archive.*

4.2.4 A minimum of three bound copies of the draft report will be submitted to the Client for comment. Six bound copies, one unbound master copy and a digital copy (on CD, with complete report in PDF, text in MS Word and mapping in AutoCAD) of the final report will be produced within one week of receipt of comments on the draft report.

4.2.5 A further two bound copies will be submitted to the Curator for incorporation into the HER.

4.2.6 Details of the Site will also be submitted online to the OASIS (**O**nline **A**ccess to the **I**ndex of **A**rchaeological **I**nvestigations) database.

4.2.7 Wessex Archaeology Ltd shall retain full copyright of any reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. Wessex Archaeology will provide an exclusive licence to the client for the use of the report by the client in all matters directly relating to the project.

### **4.3 Archive**

4.3.1 The project archive will be prepared to the standards set out in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (English Heritage 2006) and in accordance with procedures outlined in *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (Museum and Galleries Commission, 1992) and the requirements of the recipient museum, who will be consulted by Wessex Archaeology prior to commencement of the investigation. The written archive will be on clean, stable materials, and will be suitable for photocopying. The materials used will be of the standard recommended in *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage* (Walker 1990).

4.3.2 The basic computerised data will form part of the site archive.

4.3.3 With the agreement of the landowner(s), the project archive, including written, drawn, photographic and material elements (together with a summary of the contents of the archive), including any objects declared Treasure under the *Treasure Act* (1996), will be deposited upon completion of the post-fieldwork programme.

4.3.4 Wessex Archaeology will finalise an agreement with the recipient museum (to be confirmed) regarding deposition of the archive before fieldwork commences. This agreement will also address retention and discard policy for the project.

## **5 NOMINATED PERSONNEL AND PROGRAMME**

### **5.1 Minimum standards**

5.1.1 The Contractor will provide personnel to the standard outlined below:

- *Project Manager – MIFA or equivalent with at least 10 years relevant experience.*
- *Team Leader – MIFA or equivalent with at least 5 years experience in appropriate aspects of archaeological excavation and recording.*
- *Project Supervisor – AIFA or equivalent with at least 2 years experience in appropriate aspects of archaeological excavation and recording.*
- *Project Assistant – PIFA or equivalent with at least 6 months experience in appropriate aspects of excavation and recording*

### **5.2 Key Personnel**

5.2.1 The following key personnel are nominated:

- *Office-based Project Manager: Andy Crockett*
- *Site-based Fieldwork Manager: Chris Ellis (07976 162132)*

5.2.2 Wessex Archaeology reserves the right to replace nominated staff for operational or other reasons with staff of equivalent or greater experience, subject to the approval of the Client. Notwithstanding, as one of the largest professional archaeological organisations in the country, Wessex Archaeology has sufficient flexibility and resources to ensure all client requirements can be met without compromise. The Senior Management Team consider all tender invitations to ensure the organisation can meet such demands without compromising existing projects, prior to giving any agreement to tender. CVs for all key WA personnel deployed to the project can be provided on request.

5.2.3 Notwithstanding, as one of the largest professional archaeological organisations in the country, Wessex Archaeology has sufficient flexibility and resources to ensure all client requirements can be met without compromise. Wessex Archaeology Operation and Resource Directors consider all project requirements to ensure we can meet such demands without compromising existing projects.

### **5.3 Specialist support network**

5.3.1 During the course of the project, the advice of the following internal and external specialists may be sought as necessary:

- *Prof. Clive Gamble (Southampton University): Palaeolithic archaeology*
- *John S C Lewis (Antiquarian Society): Mesolithic archaeology*
- *Lorraine Mephram (Wessex Archaeology): Prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval pottery; all other finds types*
- *Rachael Seager Smith (Wessex Archaeology): Roman pottery; all other finds types*

- *Andrew Crockett (Wessex Archaeology): Topographic modelling and distribution analysis*
- *Chris Stevens (Wessex Archaeology): Charred plant remains*
- *Lorrain Higbee (Wessex Archaeology): Animal bone*

## **6 HEALTH & SAFETY**

### **6.1 General**

- 6.1.1 The archaeological work will be carried out by Wessex Archaeology in full accordance with its Company Policy for Health & Safety, and all Health & Safety Regulations and accompanying HSE Approved Codes of Practice. The work will also be undertaken in line with the guidelines provided in the document Health & Safety in Field Archaeology (Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers 1997, updated September 1999). Copies of Wessex Archaeology's written Company Policy for Health, Safety and Welfare can be provided on request.
- 6.1.2 A Health & Safety Risk Assessment covering Health & Safety issues with regard to the archaeological trial trench evaluation will be provided as part of the project pre-fieldwork documentation (WA doc. ref. no. 77221.06).

### **6.2 Fieldwork**

- 6.2.1 The Fieldwork Director (Chris Ellis) is SMSTS-trained, and will operate as the Health & Safety Officer for the project. Prior to the commencement of fieldwork the Health & Safety Officer will provide a Wessex Archaeology tool-box talk to the field team, relevant to the fieldwork and with reference to the project Risk Assessment (77221.06).
- 6.2.2 The nominated Health & Safety Officer will have overall responsibility for Health & Safety on Site. Health & Safety issues have priority over all other considerations and therefore the usual Wessex Archaeology line management system can be bypassed on such issues. This means that the Health & Safety Officer can over-rule decisions made by the Project Manager if he feels that Health & Safety could be compromised in any way.

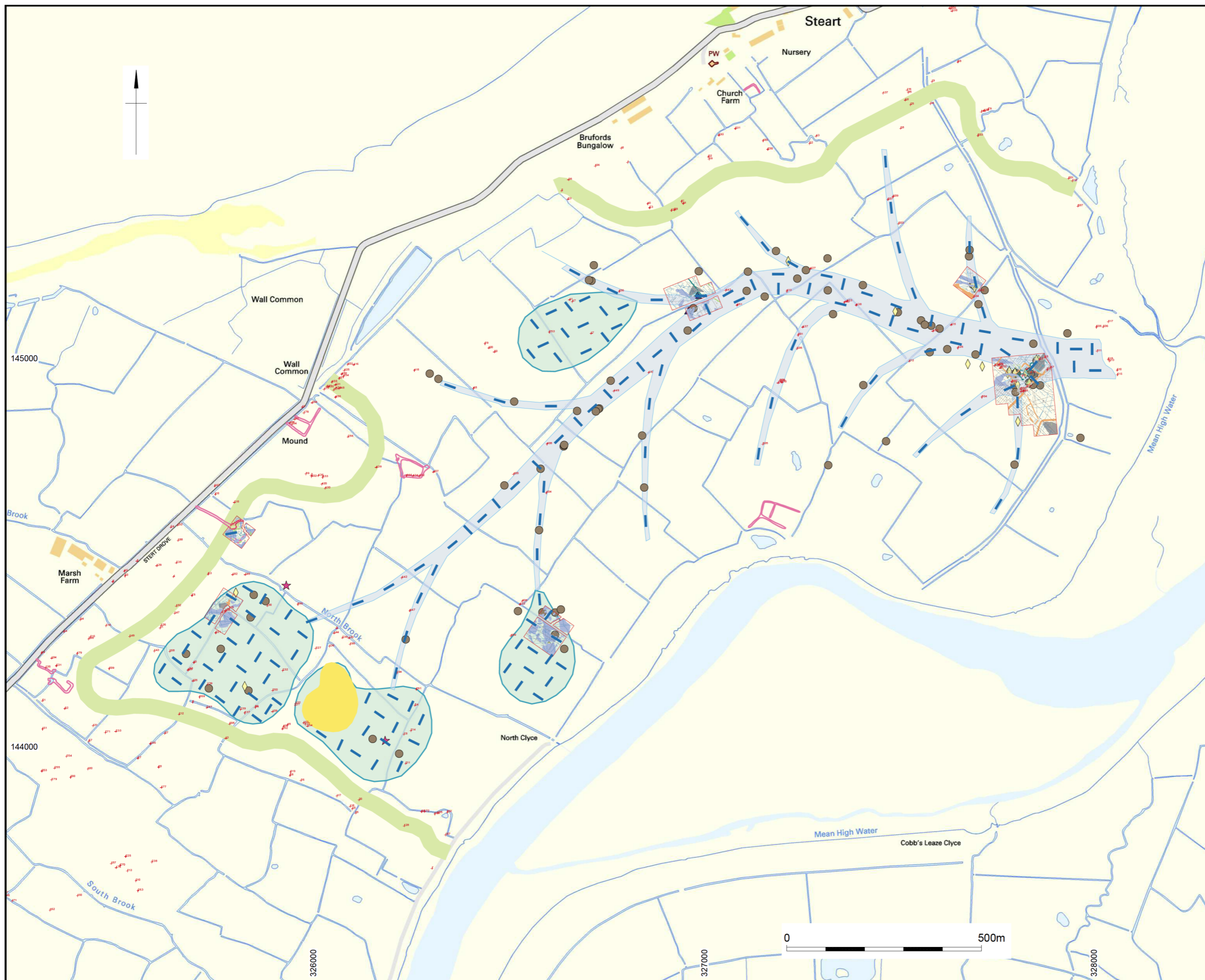
### **6.3 Communication**

- 6.3.1 The Wessex Archaeology Project Manager will be the central point of contact throughout the course of the fieldwork and the report writing stages. Instruction and advice shall be provided by the Client. The Wessex Archaeology Project Manager may also seek relevant advice and input from the Wessex Archaeology in-house Specialist Team.
- 6.3.2 The Wessex Archaeology Fieldwork Director will take instruction from the Wessex Archaeology Project Manager and in some circumstances from the Wessex Archaeology Regional Director. The Wessex Archaeology Fieldwork Director will instruct the field team (Wessex Archaeology Project Supervisors and Project Assistants).
- 6.3.3 During the report writing stages, the Wessex Archaeology Project Manager will coordinate the input of all staff and will be responsible for maintaining the budget and the agreed timetable.

## **7 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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- The Site
- Proposed trench (30m)
- Geophysical survey extent
- Moated site
- Bactec target
- Prehistoric findspot
- Roman findspot
- Medieval findspot
- Modern findspot
- Previous evaluation area
- Archaeology
- Probable archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Trend
- Increased magnetic response
- Superficial geology
- Ferrous
- Possible former boundary
- Drainage

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