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# MIRA Offsite Reinforcement Higham on the Hill Leicestershire

Archaeological Watching Brief  
Statement of Results



Ref: 108221.02  
December 2015



**MIRA Offsite Reinforcement  
Higham on the Hill  
Leicestershire**

**Archaeological Watching Brief  
Statement of Results**

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**December 2015**

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# MIRA Offsite Reinforcement Higham on the Hill Leicestershire

## Archaeological Watching Brief Statement of Results

### Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Laing O' Rourke Infrastructure to undertake an archaeological watching brief of land within the MIRA complex, near Higham on the Hill in Leicestershire.

The proposals comprised the installation of a new water pipeline which extended from National Grid Reference 436465, 295164 to 436693, 297553 (**Figure 1**). The majority of the pipeline was inserted using directional drilling with some open cut areas. The watching brief monitored these open cut areas, which comprised eight trial holes (TPs 1 and 3 to 9) and a 250 m long pipe trench with easement which extended across an open field at the northern end of the scheme. The excavation of Trial Hole TP2 was not monitored.

An archaeological desk-based assessment was produced by Wessex Archaeology in 2015. This identified that the immediate surrounding area of the scheme contains numerous archaeological finds and features particularly from the Romano-British period. Two Roman Roads, Watling Street and Mancetter Road, are located adjacent to either end of the scheme. Previous archaeological investigations have uncovered features suggesting the presence of buildings, along with a significant amount of Roman pottery and metal work, including coins. The scheme is also located close to the Registered Battlefield of Bosworth Field and finds recovered from within its boundaries include associated metal objects, including lead shot. Prior to its use as a motor testing facility, the MIRA complex was a Second World War airfield used for bomber training and some of the structures from this period remain standing.

The archaeological watching brief was undertaken between April and December 2015, in adherence to a Written Scheme of Investigation. The monitored sections of the scheme within the MIRA complex (TP5 to 9) showed clear evidence of 20th-century disturbance associated with the construction of the complex. The open cut section of the scheme indicated a general lack of disturbance suggesting the area has likely been used for agricultural purposes for a considerable period of time.

Despite the scheme's proximity to known heritage assets, particularly Roman Roads, no archaeological features or deposits were uncovered.

The project archive has been compiled according to the Written Scheme of Investigation and is fully cross-referenced and indexed. It is currently held by Wessex Archaeology under the project code **108221** and will be transferred to the relevant museum under an accession number to be confirmed in due course.



## MIRA Offsite Reinforcement Higham on the Hill Leicestershire

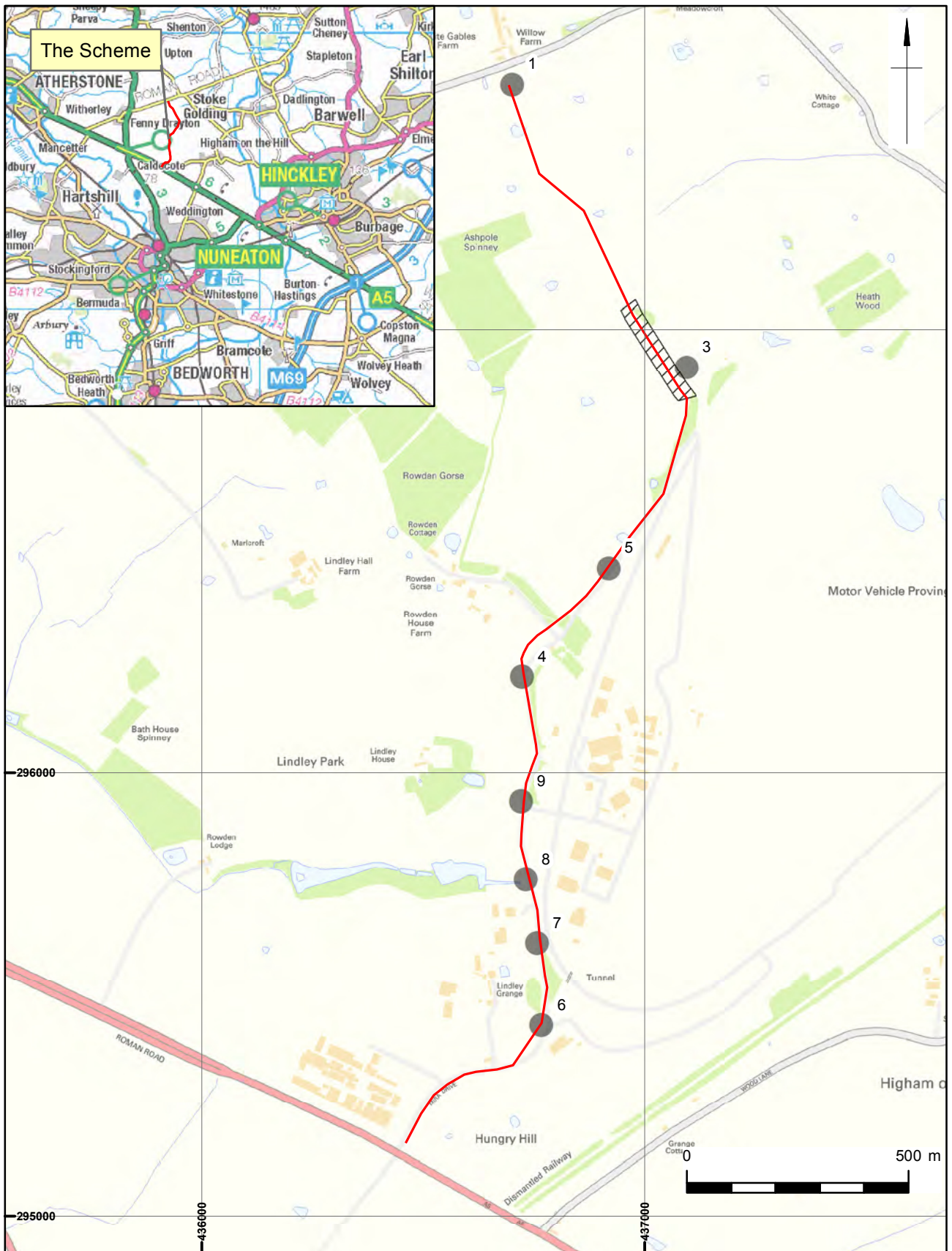
### Archaeological Watching Brief Statement of Results

Site name	MIRA Offsite Reinforcement		
Site address	Higham on the Hill, Leicestershire		
Site code	108221	Grid ref	436465, 295164 to 436693, 297553
Planning ref	n/a		
Dates(s) of attendance	14/04/15-16/04/15, 15/06/15, 15/10/15, 1/12/15- 04/12/15 & 07/12/15-08/12/15		
Description of construction activities monitored	Monitoring of trial holes for directional drilling and areas of open cut trenching for installation of a new water pipe		
Summary of site stratigraphy			
<p>The scheme was underlain by a natural layer composed primarily of a red clay, which in places was seen to be mixed with grey and blue clay deposits.</p> <p>In the section of the scheme to the north of the MIRA testing complex (TP1 and TP3 and the open-cut section), a subsoil comprising of a silty clay was encountered. In the open excavation area this contained evidence of dense rooting while in Trial Hole TP1 this contained some rounded pebble inclusions (<b>Plate 2</b>). The topsoil in this section comprised a compact brownish-grey silty clay with rounded stone inclusions and some observed brick and tile inclusions.</p> <p>In the section of the scheme which ran through the MIRA testing complex (TP5 to 9), a made ground layer consisting of brick rubble, clinker, gravel and concrete was encountered in four trial holes (TP6 to 9) overlying the natural. In Trial Hole TP7, an additional layer of mixed natural and made ground was also observed. In TP6 and TP8 this made ground layer was incorporated into the topsoil while in TP7 and TP9 a separate topsoil layer brown clay loam was encountered.</p> <p>No archaeological features or deposits were observed during groundworks.</p>			
Archaeological features	None	Natural features	None
Finds observed	None		
Finds collected	None	Samples	None
Photography	Digital		
Other records	Day records, trench record sheets, photographic registers and WSI		
Current archive location	Wessex Archaeology, Sheffield		
Long term archive location			



Interpretation			
<p>The monitored sections of the scheme within the MIRA complex showed clear evidence of 20th-century disturbance associated with the construction of the complex as layers of made ground. The section of the scheme to the north of the MIRA complex indicated a general lack of disturbance suggesting the area has likely been used for agricultural purposes for a considerable period of time.</p> <p>Despite the scheme's proximity to know heritage assets, particularly Roman Roads, no archaeological features or deposits were uncovered.</p>			
Other information			
Form completed by	A.Reid	Date	15/12/2015
Checked by	A. Grassam	Date	16/12/2015
Checked by	C. Swales	Date	16/12/2015
Additional documentation attached -			
1.	Figure 1. – Location of the Scheme, trial holes and open cut excavation		
2.	Plates		
3.	Written Scheme of Investigation		





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	Date:	15/12/2015	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	1:12,500 at A4	Illustrator:	AR
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Location of the Scheme, trial holes and open cut excavations

Figure 1



Plate 1: View of TP9 from the north-west



Plate 2: South facing section of TP1



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Plate 3: Topsoil strip for open cut excavation

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**MIRA Offsite Reinforcement  
Higham on the Hill  
Leicestershire**

**Written Scheme of Investigation  
for Archaeological Watching Brief**

**Prepared for:**

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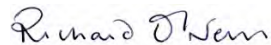
**April 2015**

**108221.01**



## Quality Assurance

<b>Project Code</b>	108220	<b>Accession Code</b>	N/A	<b>Client Ref.</b>	N/A
<b>Planning Application Ref.</b>	N/A	<b>Ordnance Survey (OS) national grid reference (NGR)</b>	Between 436465, 295164 and 436693, 297553		

<b>Version</b>	<b>Status*</b>	<b>Prepared by</b>	<b>Checked and Approved By</b>	<b>Approver's Signature</b>	<b>Date</b>
v01	I	LS	AG		13/04/15
File:	S:\PROJECTS\108221\_Project_Design				
v02	E	LS/AG	RoN		13/04/15
File:	S:\PROJECTS\108221\_Project_Design				
File:					
File:					
File:					

\* I= Internal Draft; E= External Draft; F= Final

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# MIRA Offsite Reinforcement Higham on the Hill Leicestershire

## Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Watching Brief

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Figure 1 Scheme location and watching brief areas





# **MIRA Offsite Reinforcement Higham on the Hill Leicestershire**

## **Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Watching Brief**

### **1 INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Project Background**

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Laing O' Rourke Infrastructure (hereafter 'the Client') to undertake an archaeological watching brief of land within the MIRA complex, near Higham on the Hill in Leicestershire, (hereafter 'the Scheme'; NGR 436465, 295164 to 436693, 297553).
- 1.1.2 The proposed development comprises the installation of a new water pipeline. The construction method used will be largely directional drilling, with open cutting in areas containing other services. The ground disturbance expected is in the form of reception pits, the excavation of a pipe trench, easement and potential groundworks associated with a compound area, the location of which is currently unknown.
- 1.1.3 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details how the archaeological requirements of the Scheme will be met and has been prepared in accordance with current industry guidance (ClfA 2014a to 2014d) and will be submitted to the Client and the local authority for information.

#### **1.2 Site Location and Description**

- 1.2.1 The Scheme comprises a 2.8km water pipeline and is located within the MIRA complex approximately 1km west of Higham on the Hill, 2km east of Fenny Drayton and approximately 3.3km north of the town of Nuneaton. Although the whole of the Scheme is within the county of Leicestershire, the southern end of the Scheme is placed adjacent to the county border of Warwickshire.
- 1.2.2 The Scheme begins at the south on adjacent to the A5/Watling Street at an elevation of approximately 92m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The height varies from 92m aOD to 102m aOD along the Scheme.
- 1.2.3 The underlying geology of the Scheme is mapped as the Mercia Mudstone Group crossing bands of dolomitic siltstone of the Gunthorpe Member within the southern section of the Scheme and mudstone of the Gunthorpe Member within the northern section. The superficial geology consists of the diamicton from the Thrussington Member and clay and silt from the Bosworth Clay Member (British Geological Survey: Sheet 155 – Coalville and Sheet 169 - Coventry).



## 2 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1.1 The following information is summarised from the DBA (Wessex 2015).
- 2.1.2 The earliest activity within the Study Area is dated to the Palaeolithic period. Six possible scrapers and a possible unfinished handaxe were recorded approximately 470m north-east of the northern end of the Scheme while a further handaxe was found approximately 500m south of the Scheme. Within the broader landscape, a further four implements from the Palaeolithic period are recorded by the LHER and the WHER. These represent a considerable concentration of finds from what is often a poorly represented period. It has been noted that the distribution of these finds may indicate a geological basis for their distribution in the area (Graf 2002, 21).
- 2.1.3 The location of a Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead is recorded approximately 200m west of the northern end of the Scheme.
- 2.1.4 There is a significant amount of evidence from the Romano-British period in the area. Importantly, the area in which the Scheme will run lies between the routes of two Roman Roads, Watling Street and Mancetter Road. Watling Street was one of the main Roman Roads in Britain stretching from Chester in the north-west to Richborough in the south-east, whilst Mancetter Road ran from Leicester to Mancetter.
- 2.1.5 Possible Iron Age/Romano-British remains were uncovered during an archaeological evaluation comprising a boundary ditch and small pit (ULAS 2011). Within the fill of the ditch a fragment of Roman pottery was found as was a saddle quern, a stone implement for grinding cord replaced in the Romano-British period, suggesting a prehistoric date for the ditch (ibid.).
- 2.1.6 Settlements often occur adjacent to the routes of Roman Roads and excavations in 2011 (ULAS 2011a) uncovered evidence of occupation approximately 400m north-west of the southern end of the Scheme. The occupation evidence was characterised by the presence of linear boundaries and post-holes suggesting that buildings were present on the Site, a conclusion which is supported by the presence of roof tiles amongst the material evidence (ibid.). The finds from the site also included pottery, quern stones and animal bones suggesting domestic occupation from the 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD (ibid.). The excavations also found a stone spread adjacent to Watling Street that may have represented a trackway (ibid.).
- 2.1.7 Further features dating to the Romano-British period were uncovered through geophysical survey and trial trenching approximately 150m east of the southern end of the Scheme. The excavations revealed a large pit containing 68 sherds of Roman pottery similar to that found during the Conquest Period at the pottery production site at Mancetter, and pieces of fired clay thought to represent daub from wattle and daub structures in the vicinity (ULAS 2014a).
- 2.1.8 As part of a large survey associated with the Battle of Bosworth Field, metal detecting recovered a number of pieces of Roman metal work which the LHER indicates may indicate the location of a possible Roman site, approximately 340m north-east of the northern end of the Scheme. The pieces recovered include four bow brooches, six coins, two steelyard weights and over 40 more pieces of metalwork. The location of the site is consistent with the typical Romano-British settlement pattern, lying either Site of Mancetter Road.



- 2.1.9 The DMS of Lindley lies approximately 600m north of the southern end of the Scheme. Within the DMS of Lindley lie the Scheduled remains of a medieval chapel. The chapel was first mentioned in documentary evidence in 1220 and was dedicated to St John the Baptist. The site of a moated manor house at Lindley was located approximately 600m north of the southern end of the Scheme. It is known through documentary evidence and was illustrated on the cover of William Burton's 1622 History of Leicestershire who was born in the house in 1571 (White 1846, 550). The hall is famous for housing John Hardwick who led the Earl of Richmond to the Battle of Bosworth Field (*ibid.*).
- 2.1.10 The area for the Registered Battlefield of the Battle of Bosworth Field lies approximately 200m west of the northern end of the Scheme. The battle took place on the 22<sup>nd</sup> August 1485 between the Royal Army led by Richard III and Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond. Famously, Richard was killed in battle with Henry taking the crown. The site of the battlefield has long been disputed. The LHER suggests the correct theory of its location is that of historian Peter Foss who places the battle on low-lying ground next to the Fenn Lanes, to the south and west of Ambion Hill. A number of medieval objects have been found during various surveys across the battlefield site and includes over 30 pieces of round shot, the largest collection found on a European medieval battlefield.
- 2.1.11 The hamlet of Rowden is located immediately adjacent to the Scheme. The hamlet was recorded as a distinct manor from that at Lindley and consisted of a farm house and 300 acres of land. The 1807 Higham on the Hill Enclosure Map shows the hamlet to comprise three buildings, all of which may be in use as farm buildings. This is supported by the surrounding field names of 'Orchard Close', 'Orchard' and 'Barn Close' and the apparent amalgamation of these buildings on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map.
- 2.1.12 A series of earthworks were identified during a site visit at the northern end of the Scheme, some of which related to ridge and furrow earthworks. This type of agricultural practice was used throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods with the earthwork remnants often difficult to specifically assign to a period. The LHER also records the location of ridge and furrow earthworks identified through aerial photograph which the Scheme runs through.
- 2.1.13 The area remained essentially rural throughout the post-medieval period, as evidenced by the presence of ridge and furrow agricultural activity. The main activity during this period is centred around Lindley Hall. Historic cartographic information indicates the route of the Scheme formed part of a rural landscape throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century. On the 1807 Enclosure Map the morphology of the fields suggests they were enclosed in a piecemeal fashion rather than through parliamentary act demonstrated by irregular size and shape of the fields and the presence of many 'backward-S' shaped field boundaries indicative of previous ridge and furrow farming within the medieval open field system.
- 2.1.14 The modern period sees the greatest change within the Study Area with the establishment of the airfield through which a significant portion of the Scheme passes. The LHER records Nuneaton Airfield as a three runway airfield opened in 1943 as RAF Lindley and serving as a training airfield for Wellington Bombers and Dakota DC-3 transport aircraft until 1945. The airfield was taken over by the Motor Industry Research Association (MIRA) after the end of the Second World War with several buildings associated with the airfield recorded by the LHER.
- 2.1.15 Cartographic evidence indicates the area through which the Scheme runs changes little, aside from the removal of several field boundaries, until the establishment of the airfield in the 1940s. By the 1980s OS maps, further field boundaries have been removed and the airfield has been expanded to accommodate the requirements of MIRA. The Scheme



primarily runs through roads and trackways within the complex aside from the southern and northern sections where it runs through agricultural fields and a sports field.

### **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

#### **3.1 Aims**

3.1.1 The general aims of the project are:

- *to accurately record the location and stratigraphy of areas excavated during groundworks;*
- *to determine the extent, condition, character, importance and date of any archaeological evidence encountered;*
- *to provide information that will enable the archaeological remains to be placed within their local, regional and national contexts;*
- *to produce an accurate and comprehensive record and report of any archaeological deposits disturbed by the Site works.*

### **4 METHODOLOGY**

#### **4.1 General**

4.1.1 An archaeological watching brief will be carried out by Wessex Archaeology, subject to prior and adequate notification being given by the Client, on the groundworks along specific areas along the Scheme (**Figure 1**). These areas were identified as having a potential for archaeological remains in the DBA either based on the results of previous investigations or due to the apparent lack of disturbance in recent years. Much of the Scheme will run along a verge already occupied by services and so it is judged that the potential for undisturbed remains here is low.

4.1.2 The Desk based Assessment recommended that the loop dispersal feature is disturbed as little as possible. The loop dispersal is the only remaining example of this feature within the site of the former RAF Lindley airfield (Wessex 2015). If it is to be disturbed, a photographic survey combined with a written description of the feature should be made prior to work beginning.

4.1.3 Groundworks will be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist from Wessex Archaeology.

4.1.4 The Client will afford reasonable access in order that all archaeological features and deposits revealed during excavations and groundworks can be investigated and recorded. Depending upon the nature of any remains found further archaeological excavation may be necessary.

#### **4.2 Machine Excavation**

4.2.1 All excavation areas will be scanned by the client using a CAT to check for uncharted services.

4.2.2 Topsoil or overburden along will be removed using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The works will be under the continuous direct supervision of a





suitably experienced archaeologist. The excavations will be halted should they reach the level of the natural geology to allow the archaeologist to inspect it for any archaeological features.

- 4.2.3 Where excavations within the easement have not extended to the depth of the natural geology, monitoring will continue during the excavations for the pipe trench.

### **4.3 Hand Excavation of Archaeological Remains**

- 4.3.1 Where archaeological features and deposits are encountered, excavation will be carried out by hand. A sufficient sample of each layer/feature type will be excavated in order to establish the date, nature, extent and condition of the archaeological remains.

- 4.3.2 Archaeological features and deposits will be investigated and stratigraphically excavated by hand. The percentage of any feature or group of features to be excavated will be dependent on a number of factors. These include the achievement of the aims and objectives, the significance or potential of the archaeological features/deposits, the stratigraphic record, health and safety considerations, and the requirements of the local planning archaeologist.

### **4.4 Standard Methodologies**

- 4.4.1 Any archaeological remains encountered will be recorded, and where necessary excavated in accordance with current industry best practice (ClfA 2014a). Features of whatever origin requiring clarification will be cleaned by hand and recorded in plan at an appropriate scale.

### **4.5 Recording**

- 4.5.1 All archaeological features and deposits encountered will be recorded using Wessex Archaeology *pro forma* recording sheets and a continuous unique numbering system. A stratigraphic matrix will be compiled to record the relationships between features and deposits (including those within 'blank' trenches).

- 4.5.2 All trenches will be located in relation to the OS grid, and other plans, sections and elevations of archaeological features and deposits will be drawn as necessary at 1:10, 1:20 and 1:50 as appropriate. All drawings will be made in pencil on permanent drafting film.

- 4.5.3 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.

- 4.5.4 Photographs will be taken of all archaeological features to produce a photographic record consisting of 35mm monochrome prints and digital images (at least 10 megapixel).

### **4.6 Finds**

- 4.6.1 Finds will be treated in accordance with the relevant guidance (UKIC 2001; English Heritage 2005 and 2006).

- 4.6.2 All artefacts from excavated contexts will be retained, except those from features or deposits of obviously modern date.

- 4.6.3 All retained artefacts will, as a minimum, be washed, weighed, counted and identified. Any artefacts requiring conservation or specific storage conditions will be dealt with



immediately in line with *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal 1998). Ironwork from stratified contexts will be x-rayed and stored in a stable environment along with other fragile and delicate material. Other conservation needs will be assessed by Wessex Archaeology's Conservator.

- 4.6.4 Animal bone recovered by hand during excavation will be processed as part of the finds assemblage. Animal bone recovered from bulk samples will also be retained for analysis.
- 4.6.5 All artefacts will be recorded by context, with summary listing of artefacts by category to provide simple quantification. Artefacts will be analysed and reported by specialists.
- 4.6.6 In the event of discovery of artefacts covered or potentially covered by The Treasure Act 1996 (and amendments), their excavation and removal will be undertaken following notification of the Client, Coroner and Curator.

#### **4.7 Human Remains**

- 4.7.1 If human remains are encountered a Ministry for Justice Licence for the removal of human remains will be obtained should removal become necessary. Further excavation and recording will be carried out in accordance with the conditions of the licence. All excavation and post-excavation will be in accordance with the standards set out in McKinley & Roberts (1993). Appropriate specialist guidance and/or Site visits will be undertaken by Wessex Archaeology staff. Following analysis, the final placing of human remains will be subject to the requirements of the Ministry of Justice licence.

#### **4.8 Environmental Samples**

- 4.8.1 The development of an appropriate sampling strategy will depend upon the survival and condition of the deposits identified. The English Heritage Regional Science Advisor will be consulted for Site-specific guidance at the earliest possible opportunity if appropriate.
- 4.8.2 In general terms, it is anticipated that the following strategies will be followed:
- *Bulk environmental soil samples for plant macro-fossils, small animal and fish bones and other small artefacts will be taken from appropriate well-sealed and dated/datable archaeological deposits. The collection and processing of environmental samples will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 2004, 2007, 2008a and 2008b, 2010 and 2011).*
  - *The residues and sieved fractions of the bulk environmental soil samples will be recorded and retained with the project archive. For charred material, bulk samples of 40-60 litres in volume will be taken for processing by flotation. All samples will be floated on a 250-300µm mesh and the heavy residues washed over a 0.5-1mm mesh. The heavy residues will be scanned with a magnet to recover micro-slugs.*

#### **4.9 Other samples**

- 4.9.1 Other samples will be taken, as appropriate, in consultation with Wessex Archaeology specialists and the English Heritage Regional Science Advisor (e.g. dendrochronology, soil micromorphology, monolith samples, C14, etc.). Samples will be taken for scientific dating where necessary for the development of subsequent mitigation strategies.



## **5 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORTING**

### **5.1 Report**

5.1.1 On completion of all archaeological monitoring a report detailing the results of work will be produced and forwarded to the Client within six months of completion of all fieldwork.

5.1.2 The report will be prepared in accordance with ClfA guidelines (20014a). The report may include the following elements:

- *a non-technical summary;*
- *project number, planning reference numbers, dates of fieldwork and National Grid Reference;*
- *an account of the background to the project and circumstances of work;*
- *the methodologies used;*
- *a phased description of the archaeology;*
- *tabulation of finds data by context and by material type;*
- *results by category of the material types recovered;*
- *results of the palaeo-environmental evidence recovered;*
- *phasing of any archaeological structures, features and deposits encountered;*
- *a consideration of the archaeological evidence from within the Site set in its broader landscape and historic setting;*
- *plans and sections at an appropriate scale locating the Site, location known archaeological structures, architectural features and observations, and deposits and their extent;*
- *a detailed context index;*
- *index to the archive.*

### **5.2 Distribution of Reports**

5.2.1 In addition to the provision of copies to the Client, the report will be submitted to the Leicestershire County Council for inclusion in the Historic Environment Record.

### **5.3 OASIS**

5.3.1 An OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) record will be created at the start of the fieldwork and will be updated at after each stage of work. The record(s) will be finalised once the reports have been accepted by Leicestershire County Council.

## **6 ARCHIVE**

6.1.1 The complete site archive, which may include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological archives for the recipient museum and following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; Brown 2007; ClfA 2014b; ADS 2013).

### **6.2 Discard policy**

6.2.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in Selection, Retention and Dispersal (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.



- 6.2.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2011).

### **6.3 Security copy**

- 6.3.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2007), 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 PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND STAFF**

### **7.1 Personnel**

- 7.1.1 The fieldwork will be directed and supervised by experienced archaeologists from Wessex Archaeology's core contract staff. The overall responsibility for the conduct and management of the project will be held by Alexandra Grassam, who will visit the Site as appropriate to monitor progress and to ensure that the fieldwork adheres to the scope of works.

- 7.1.2 The following key project staff are proposed.

Alexandra Grassam BA MSc	Senior Project Officer
Lorraine Mephram BA MifA FSA	Senior Technical Manager

- 7.1.3 Personnel and contact details will be confirmed prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

- 7.1.4 The processing and analysis of the finds and environmental data will be undertaken by Wessex Archaeology core staff or external specialists. Information on Wessex Archaeology and external finds and environmental specialists can be provided on request for agreement by the Curator. Specialists likely to be engaged on the project include:

Dr Matt Leivers	Prehistoric Pottery (early)
Lorraine Mephram	Prehistoric Pottery (later)/ Medieval Pottery/ Glass
Rachael Seager Smith	Romano-British Pottery
Jacqueline McKinley	Osteology
Rachael Seager Smith	CBM & Other Ceramics
Dr Matt Leivers	Worked Flint
Phil Andrews	Metalworking debris
Lorrain Higbee	Animal Bone
Lynne Wootton	Conservation
Sarah Wyles/ Ellen Simmons	Palaeoenvironmental

- 7.1.5 Overall the Project Manager will retain responsibility for the project. All communication between Wessex Archaeology and the Client will be directed through the Project Manager in the first instance.





## **8 STANDARDS**

### **8.1 Quality and Code of Practice**

- 8.1.1 Wessex Archaeology is a registered archaeological organisation with the Institute for Archaeologists.
- 8.1.2 Wessex Archaeology endorses the Code of Practice and the Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
- 8.1.3 All core staff would be of a standard approved by Wessex Archaeology, be employed in line with The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Codes of Practice and be members of the Institute for Archaeologists or be appropriately qualified.
- 8.1.4 Wessex Archaeology operates a *Project Management System*. All projects are undertaken under the direction of the Project Manager who is responsible to a Regional Manager, who ensures the maintenance of quality standards within the organisation. The Chief Executive has ultimate responsibility for all of the Company's work.
- 8.1.5 All work will be carried out in line with current industry best practice (CIfA 2014a and b).

## **9 INSURANCE AND HEALTH AND SAFETY**

### **9.1 Policy and risk assessment**

- 9.1.1 Health and safety considerations will be of paramount importance in conducting all fieldwork. Safe working practises will override archaeological considerations at all times.
- 9.1.2 All work will be carried out in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and the Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992, and all other relevant Health and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice in force at the time and in accordance with the FAME (Federation of Archaeological Managers & Employers) health and safety manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (1997).
- 9.1.3 Wessex Archaeology prepares Site specific Risk Assessments prior the commencement of any fieldwork. The Risk Assessment will have been read and understood by all staff attending the Site before any groundwork commences, and a copy will be kept on Site at all times. A copy of Wessex Archaeology Health and Safety Policy is available on request.
- 9.1.4 All Wessex Archaeology staff will comply with any requests by the Client concerning health and safety.
- 9.1.5 Archaeology as a trade (Archaeologist Technician) is recognised as a Construction-Related Occupation (CRO) by the Construction Skills Certification Scheme. All Wessex Archaeology field staff have passed the CSCS Health & Safety test at a level of Site Operative or above, and hold valid CRO CSCS cards. Additionally the Project Manager, holds IOSH certification in Managing Safely, First Aid and Asbestos Awareness certification and Site staff hold Cable Detection, First Aid and Asbestos Awareness certification.

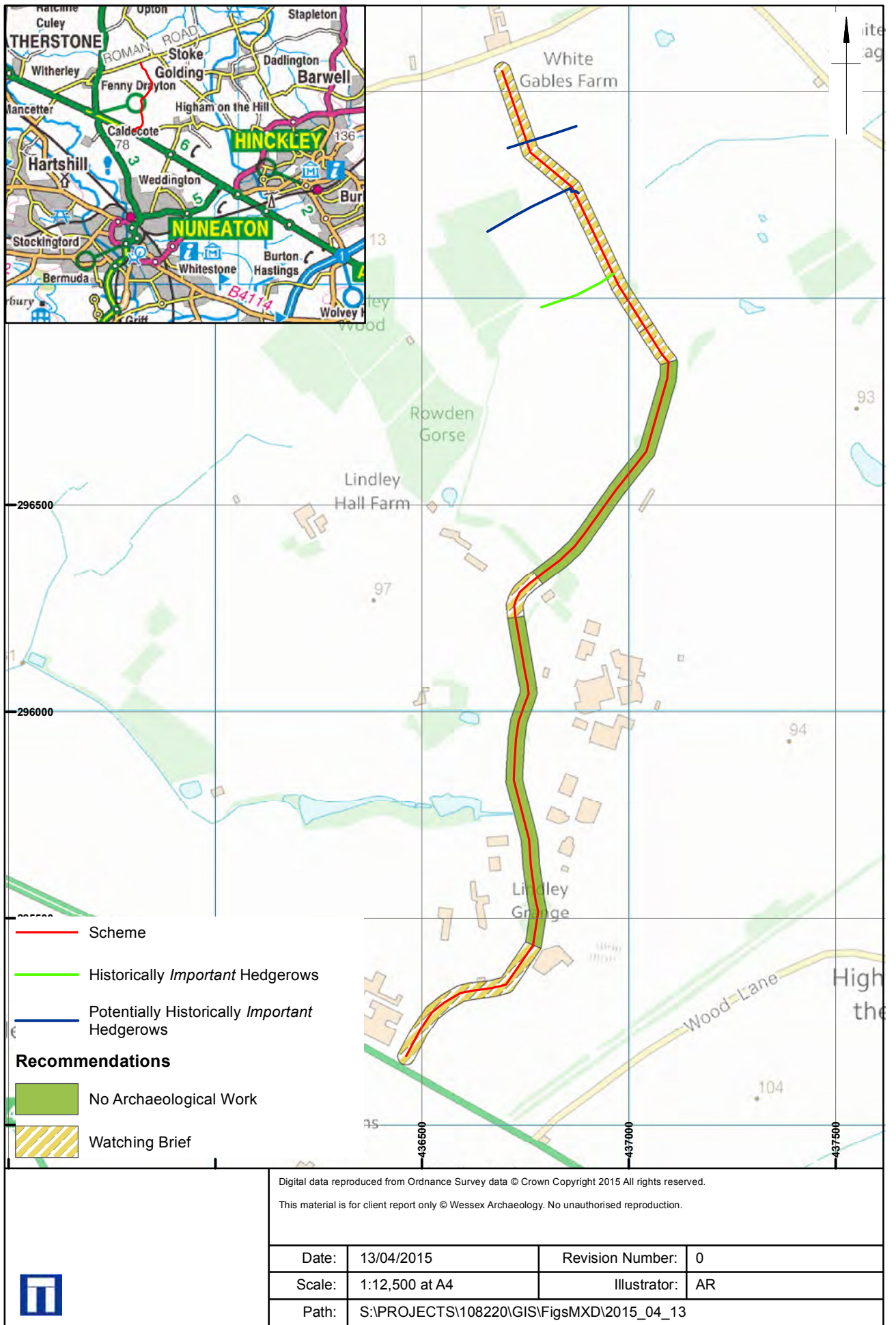


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Scheme location and watching brief areas

Figure 1



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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.