HPS

Professional Archaeological Services

Written Scheme of Investigation for a Programme of Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

Land at 3 Lowbourne, Melksham, SN12 7DZ

13 October 2023

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1. Introduction

Project Background

1.1. This document sets out the methodology for a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording in conjunction with the development of Land at 3 Lowbourne, Melksham, SN12 7DZ (the Project Site).

1.2. Planning permission has been granted 9No. dwellings at the former site of Melksham Labour Club, and associated works. (Wiltshire Planning Reference Number: PL/2023/05617).

1.3. The location of the Project Site within an area of archaeological significance prompted the following comment from Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service (WCAS) in conjunction a scheme put forward in 2013 (Decided in 2021), below.

> "The site is of archaeological interest as it lies on the edge of the historic core of Melksham, which is recorded in the 11th century, but is likely to date back to an earlier period. The site is an open area on the 1st edition OS map and lies within what appear to be burgage plots running east-west from the Bank Street frontage. This means that there is the potential for the site to contain heritage assets, particularly those related to 'back lot' activity - mostly light industrial and domestic features – from the medieval period." (WCAS Comment re ref 13/07076/FUL, April 2021).

1.4. As the current permitted scheme is similar in scale to that of 2013, no further comments were deemed necessary in terms of archaeological potential.

1.5. The following condition of planning was applied in accordance with advice from Neil Adam, Assistant County Archaeologist (Comment Number WC-23-07-272223).

1.6. Condition 4.

> No development shall commence on site until a written programme of archaeological investigation, which should include on-site work and off-site work such as the analysis, publishing and archiving of the results, has been submitted to and approved by the Local

Planning Authority. The development shall then be carried out in accordance with the approved programme of archaeological work.

REASON: To enable the recording of any matters of archaeological interest.

1.7. This project will be completed under reference HPS-589/23.

2. The Project Site

2.1. The Project Site is situated within the Lowbourne / Bank Street region of Melksham Conservation Area, on land annexed by two historic routes that linked the early town to settlements to the north south and northeast.

2.2. Increased traffic in the post war period necessitated the implementation of a road widening scheme, carried out in the 1960s. Many of the historic buildings that characterised the streetscape around the Bank Street and Lowbourne junction were demolished to facilitate the project. The changes had a significant impact on the east side of Bank Street and the land north of Lowbourne.

2.3. The modern street scene is defined by the historic range of buildings lining the west side of Bank Street which face the characteristic 1960s retail development and pockets of modern infill lining the junction of Bank Street and Lowbourne.

2.4. The Project Site is located on the site of the recently demolished Old Cottage Hospital, constructed c. 1895. Land to the south is in use as a public carpark and the former plot of the c. 1870s Lowbourne House to the east of the site was redeveloped with a library and education facility following the road widening scheme.



Figure 1 Detailed Project Site location plan. The development area is outlined in red (centred on ST 90535 63924). The club building shown across the site was demolished with planning consent in 2022.

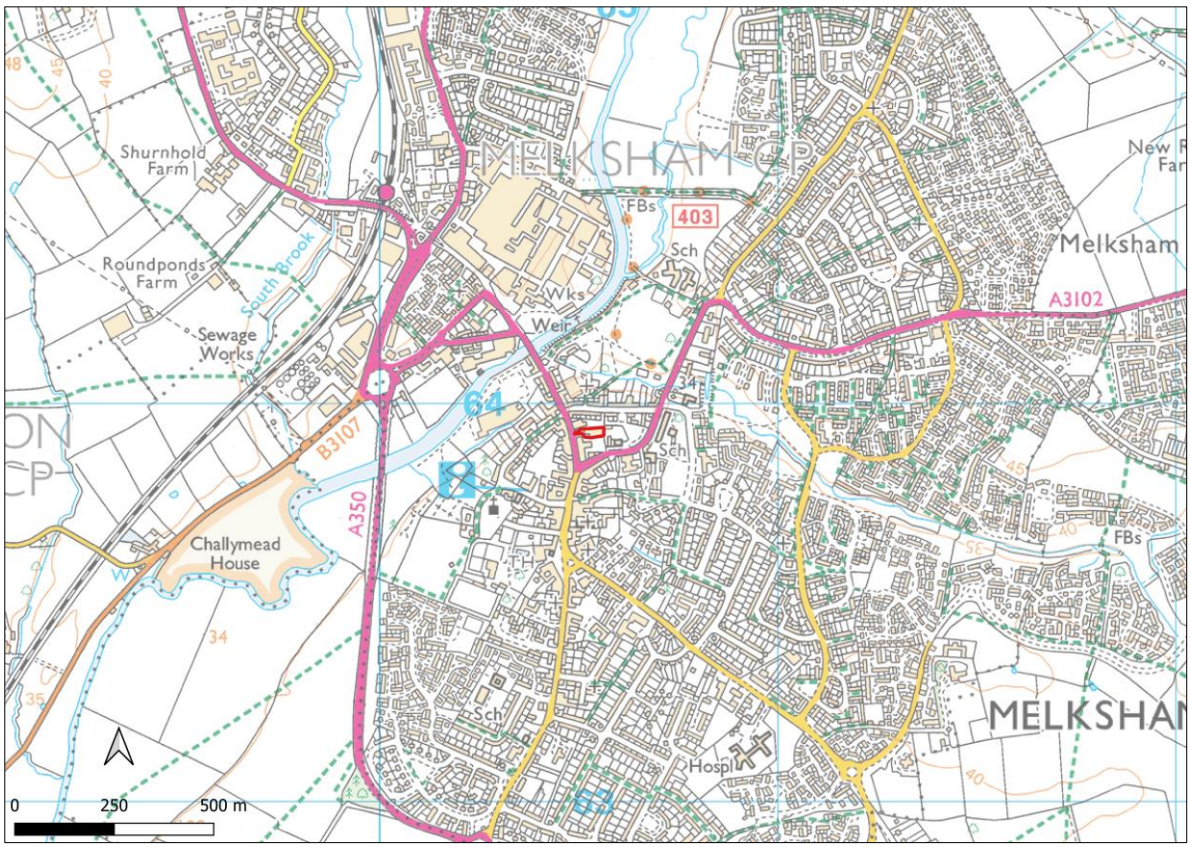


Figure 2 General Project Site location, outlined in red (centred on ST 90535 63924).

3. Archaeological & Historic Background

3.1. Melksham was known to have been established by the Early Medieval period and by the late 11th century the population of 234 people placed it within the largest 20% of settlements recorded in the Domesday survey.

3.2. The south flowing course of the River Avon is located northwest of the centre of the modern town, but likely formed the centre of activity in the Early Medieval / Medieval period. In the 11th century Mills were recorded around the river island which is located on land northeast of the modern A3102 (Bank Street) Bridge, with associated settlement likely on higher ground further south to avoid flooding. (Chettle et al, 1953). Evidence of the river island may indicate an historic crossing point, hence the focus of settlement in this region of the river valley.

3.3. A tributary of the Avon flows west, joining the river in the location of the modern crossing, north of Bank Street.

3.4. The Project Site is situated on land east of Bank Street (formerly Melksham Street), which formed part of one of the earliest routes linking the town to settlements to the north and south. Lowbourne may similarly mark an early route, linking Melksham to towns to the northeast / east. Union Street (forming the east/west link between Lowbourne and Bank Street) marks a late 18th – early 19th century development which responded to the expansion of the prospering town in this period.

3.5. The development of Union Street bisected the agricultural land that had previously been bound by the east-west tributary of the Avon and the historic routes of Bank Street and Lowbourne. The inevitable development of the newly enclosed plot followed, forming the historic setting of the Project Site.

3.6. The Tithe Map for Melksham dated 1837 documents that land east of Bank Street was defined by piecemeal enclosure, with isolated development on plots to the north, west and south of the Project Site. The western half of Union Street had been constructed and roadside residential development is noted along the southern side of the new road, where terrace housing had been established with characteristic linear garden plots to the rear.

3.7. The Project Site was situated on a sub rectangular plot, with access from Union Street and Bank Street. The access from Union Street is preserved between No. 16 Union Street and 1 to 4

Cobblers Mews, although the land no longer falls within the curtilage of the Project Site, having been transferred to the neighbouring plot to the north by the latter half of the 19th century.

3.8. The corresponding Tithe Apportionment tells us that the land (plot 324) was occupied by John Whatley. The description states that the site was the location of a house and garden. The surviving apportionment is dated 1868 and documents a building on the site that is not shown on the earlier map.

3.9. A rectangular roadside building is shown within the plot on the First Edition Ordnance Survey, having been built in the intervening years between the publication of two maps. The building marks the location of the later No. 24 Bank Street. Records indicate that the property was built as a private residence, with extensive gardens to the east. Whatley does not appear to have been resident at the property and was likely a Yeoman farmer. Indeed, he was documented as occupying 18 plots including agricultural land and property across the Parish in the 1860s.

3.10. By the publication of the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map (surveyed 1885) Union Street had been extended east to meet the northward course of Lowbourne. The access from the Project Site north to Union Street had been annexed, presumably having ceased to form a useful part of the holding by this time.

3.11. Land to the east of the Project Site has been extensively redeveloped with Lowbourne House, set within landscaped gardens. The property appears in the 1871 census as the residence of Calne born General Surgeon Jasper Rumboll King (1810 – 1889), at which time he shared the residence with his wife Mary, Nephew Charles Rumboll, Sister, three servants and his assistant John Giles, Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons (L C R S). Prior to 1871, the family were registered as resident at Lowbourne. It is likely that King commissioned Lowbourne House as his private residence around the 1860s. King practised in Melksham and at the time of his death was Senior Surgeon of the Cottage Hospital.

3.12. The 1891 census documents that Lowbourne House became the residence of King's Nephew Charles Rumboll, listed as Dr. of Medicine. Rumboll died in 1936, following which the property may have been taken for use as an official government building, perhaps aiding the war effort.

3.13. Lowbourne House and gardens were sold for development in 1954, with the proviso that the Council retain a portion of the land fronting Lowbourne for the road widening scheme. Although built by King, the property was known locally as Rumboll's House at this time.

3.14. The revised Ordnance Survey Map (surveyed 1899) documents the layout of the Cottage Hospital just four years after the building was completed. The plot boundary was provisionally marked out with narrow access from Bank Street. To the south of the access a second passage is marked leading to land south of the Cottage Hospital buildings, suggesting that the southwest portion of the plot may have been contemplated for separate development.

3.15. A detailed history of the later 19th century and 20th century development of the Project Site was commissioned by the developer to inform a previous planning application for the erection of 17 flats (Enticknap 2013). As such only significant timeline events are included here, and it is recommended that the previous report be consulted for a more detailed account.

3.16. Melksham's new Cottage Hospital was constructed on the Project Site in the 1890s, with works reported to be nearing completion in November 1895. The building was said to be in the Renaissance Style with a west facing frontage measuring 50ft, at a cost of around £1,000.00, gifted by successful cheese maker / merchant, Henry George White of Whitney House, Melksham. The hospital was to replace the 1860s facility on Lowbourne.

3.17. The hospital quickly became overwhelmed with the need for care. In July 1906, the Wiltshire Times and Trowbridge Advertiser published an article which commented on the fact that the "capacities of the institution" had been taxed by the "unusually large number of hands…engaged in Messrs. Spencer and Co's engineering works" which had led to "several somewhat serious accidents" with most sufferers being "dealt with in the Cottage Hospital". The hospital was not equipped to meet the needs of the town as industry grew.

3.18. In November of the following year Mr E. J. E. Crease (Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer) issued a circular which drew attention to the recent alterations in the management of the hospital which largely contributed to an increase in productivity. Improvements followed in the form of new wings and facilities in the early 20th century. An operating theatre was added in 1908, along with staff accommodation, followed by new wards and a Kitchen in the early 1920s and an x-ray facility in 1931.

3.19. By the 1930s Melksham Cottage Hospital was reported to be one of the richest institutions of its kind in England as a result of the enormous legacy inherited under the will of the late Mrs. Lisette Henrietta Ludlow-Bruges, who died at St. Lawrence, Jersey in July 1932. The legacy amounted

to nearly £200,000.00 and prompting plans for a new hospital on the Spa Road, for which building work commenced in August 1936.

3.20. The Old Cottage Hospital was closed in 1938, but enjoyed a brief reprise during the war, when it reopened as a maternity hospital.

3.21. The revised Ordnance Survey Map (surveyed 1942, published 1947) shows the hospital complex with the eastward extension making full use of the former gardens. The map illustrates quite clearly that the plot was no longer sufficient to accommodate the needs of the Cottage Hospital. The new site was situated on former agricultural land, leaving ample room for a purpose-built facility to meet the growing needs of the town.

3.22. By the 1960s a highway improvement scheme led to the demolition of buildings on the corner of Lowbourne and Bank Street and the sale of council property, which included the now redundant Cottage Hospital buildings. Land within the curtilage of the hospital was sold to Holloways Developments Ltd, who subsequently developed the retail outlets fronting Bank Street. The hospital buildings were purchased by the Labour Club who extended the range to the east in 1969 (Enticknap 2013).

3.23. Lowbourne House was demolished and replaced with the library and new education centre in the mid-1960s.

3.24. The Labour Club took occupancy of the old hospital buildings. Piecemeal extensions eventually filled the plot, covering the entirety of the garden that had historically wrapped around the hospital when first built.

3.25. In January 2015 permission was granted for the demolition of the Cottage Hospital and the erection of 17 flats on the site (Application Reference Number: 13/07076/FUL).

3.26. The Cottage Hospital was demolished in line with the above permission in 2022.

4. Aims and Objectives

4.1. The later Post Medieval development of the Project Site is well documented and by the mid to late 20th century the plot had been comprehensively developed, with extensions to the Cottage Hospital extending to the east boundary of the development area. These buildings have recently been demolished and, due to the level of documentary information, will not form the primary focus of the programme of archaeological monitoring and recording.

4.2. Despite the level of development across the Project Site there is potential for evidence of activity dating to the Early Medieval / Medieval periods and early Post Medieval period to survive. Therefore, monitoring of significant groundwork across the development area has the potential to add to the information on the extent of development and nature of land use in these periods.

4.3. The aims of the Monitoring and Recording, as defined in the CIfA' Standard and guidance for an archaeological Watching Brief (CIfA 2020) are:

- *To allow for the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be ascertained in advance of the development;*
- *To provide the opportunity, if required, 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 are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard; and*
- *To inform a mitigation strategy allowing for a programme of recording appropriate to the significance of such deposits.*

4.4. The objectives of the Monitoring and Recording are:

- *To determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the Project Site.*
- *To establish and record the extent, character, date, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological remains, to an appropriate level and within the constraints of the Project Site.*
- *To place identified archaeological remains within the wider historical and archaeological context in order to establish their significance; and*
- *To prepare an archaeological report detailing the results of the programme of Monitoring and Recording.*

5. Methodology

5.1. The programme of work will monitor all significant groundwork, including geotechnical investigation, landscaping and service trenching associated with the permitted works.

5.2. All mechanical excavation will, where possible, be undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket, and will be constantly monitored by the watching archaeologist.

5.3. The watching archaeologist may ask for groundwork to be halted temporarily to allow for investigation to be carried out. Where necessary, the area of archaeological interest will be defined and protected in advance of further investigation.

5.4. 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 project.

5.5. All spoil will be visually examined and scanned with a metal detector for the purposes of finds retrieval. Artefacts and other finds will be collected and bagged by context. As commented below soil will be sieved for finds retrieval and any artefacts will be treated in accordance with *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 1998).

5.6. The following, minimal sampling levels are proposed:

- 50% of all discrete archaeological features (e.g., post holes, pits etc);
- 50% of all structural features (e.g., ditches, gullies, beam slots) including any terminals and feature intersections.
- 50 to 100% of features or deposits related to domestic and/or industrial activity (such as kilns, ovens etc) will be undertaken.
- Any deposits relating to funerary/ritual activity will be 100% sampled.
- Excavation of human remains is covered below.
- 10-20% of linear features (e.g., gullies, ditches etc);

5.7. In the event that significant, complex or well-preserved archaeological deposits are identified, for which the scope of the approved WSI is insufficient, the watching archaeologist will halt the groundwork and inform the contractor, the client and Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service (WCAS) that a revised strategy may be required. The revised strategy and additional funds will be agreed with the client.

5.8. Any human remains (articulated or disarticulated, cremated or unburnt) discovered will be left in situ, covered and protected. They will be treated with respect and decency at all times.

5.9. HPS's nominated osteologist will be informed immediately and no further work on human remains will take place until a strategy for their recording/excavation is agreed with the relevant parties. It is preferable that human remains are not removed or disturbed at all and if they are discovered, re-siting of the development proposal is preferable.

5.10. Where removal of human remains is deemed necessary and unavoidable, exhumation will only take place under an appropriate licence from the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) and environmental health regulations. Removal of human remains will be in compliance with the Disused Burial Grounds Amendment Act 1981.

5.11. Assessment of the human remains will be undertaken by the nominated osteologist in the field. in accordance with the guidance set out in *The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project* (Historic England 2018).

5.12. Where they are to be excavated, human remains shall be cleaned with minimal disturbance, prior to their recording and removal. Excavation of human remains will be undertaken by suitably qualified staff and in accordance with the *Updated Guidelines to the Standard for Recording Human Remains* (Mitchell and Brickley 2017), *The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project* (Historic England 2018) and *Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England* (Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England 2017).

5.13. Excavation of inhumations, cremations and other ritual (or possible ritual) features or deposits will take priority to limit potential for erosion, destruction or deterioration.

5.14. Where excavation of inhumations, cremation burials and other funerary related deposits is to occur with will be 100% sampled. This should ensure adequate retrieval of small bones, calcified fragments (such as arterial plaques, bladder stones etc) and small artefacts.

5.15. Human remains will be fully recorded, excavated and removed from the site in compliance with the terms of the Ministry of Justice licence and the final deposition of human remains (following any osteological work needed) will comply with the terms of the MoJ licence.

Faunal Remains

5.16. Recovery of faunal remains will be undertaken in line with *Animal Bones and Archaeology – Recovery to archive* (Baker, Worley *et al*. 2019). Where appropriate, and in consultation with the nominated Faunal Specialist (see list of specialists below) this may involve:

- Hand collection for the recovery of bones, teeth and large specimens.
- Sampling to retrieve a representative range of animal bones, including those not often recovered by hand), from stratified and well-sealed deposits.
- Flotation and coarse-sieved sampling for the recovery of charred plant remains and bone assemblages (including tiny bones and teeth)

Treasure

5.17. Heritage Planning Services will immediately notify the client, WCAS and the Portable Antiquities Scheme Finds Liaison Officer for Wiltshire on the 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 (i.e., finder, location, material, date, associated items etc.) will be reported to the Coroner within 14 days.

Recording

5.18. All archaeological deposits and features will be recorded using Heritage Planning Services LTD pro forma recording system. A complete drawn record of excavated archaeological features and deposits will be made, including 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 heights of all features will be calculated, and the levels added to the drawings.

5.19. A full photographic record will be made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels.

Survey

5.20. A survey of all archaeological features will be carried out using a TST. All survey data will be recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD. In the event that it is not possible to use the survey equipment, archaeological features will be located to client plans or to features that appear on OS mapping. This will be achieved using hand-held measuring tapes and the basic principles of triangulation.

Finds

5.21. All Archaeological finds will be retained.

5.22. Where appropriate, soil samples may be taken and sieved to aid 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).

5.23. A structured programme of environmental sampling appropriate to the aims of the excavation will be implemented. The primary aims will be to obtain information relating to the function of any buildings or structures (such as subsistence, craft etc) and to date them. The strategy and methodology for the sampling, recording, processing, assessment, analysis and reporting of deposits with environmental archaeology potential will be undertaken in line with principles outlined in Historic England's guidance (English Heritage 2011 and Historic England 2015).

5.24. For dry deposits, bulk samples for the recovery of charred plant remains, small bones and finds will be taken from sealed and datable features such as pits, ditches, hearths, floors and the foundations of clearly dateable walls (where possible). Each context will normally be sampled. The size of the sample is expected to be in the range of 40-60 litres per context or 100% of smaller contexts. Samples will not be taken from the intersection of features.

5.25. In general, features directly associated with particular activities (e.g. pits, latrines, cesspits, hearths, ovens, kilns, and corn driers) will be prioritised for sampling over features, such as ditches or postholes, which are likely to contain reworked and residual material.

5.26. Dry deposits will normally be processed by flotation following the fieldwork and the residues will be sorted to retrieve small bones, small finds and charcoal that has not floated.

5.27. The material will be 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.

5.28. Where there are good conditions for the preservation of bone and where agreement has been reached relating to their excavation, all large bones will be collected by hand and sieving of bulk samples up to 100 litres will be undertaken as appropriate. 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.

5.29. Wet deposits are not generally expected. Although the site is within 160m of the River Avon, the river is at a considerably lower level (c.28m aOD) than the Project Site (c.46m aOD) and alluvial deposits are unlikely. However, should wet deposits be encountered, monoliths will be taken along cleaned vertical surfaces for the retrieval of pollen, diatoms, ostracods and foraminifera. Here samples will be of 20 litres.

5.30. Environmental samples from wet deposits will normally be sent to specialists for processing in laboratory conditions.

5.31. 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 (e.g. pollen, diatoms) and macrofossils (eg, molluscs, insects), soil micromorphological or soil chemical analyses.

Scientific Dating

5.32. Provision will be made for the application of scientific dating techniques such as radiocarbon, dendrochronology, archaeomagnetic, OSL and thermoluminescence, where these are deemed necessary. The advice of the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor will be sought in advance of the application of these techniques.

5.33. This will be undertaken in line with *Radiocarbon Dating and Chronological Modelling Guidelines and Best Practice* (Bayliss and Marshall 2022).

6. Post Excavation

6.1. All written and drawn records will be collated, checked for consistency and stratigraphic relationships. The results will be preliminary phased using stratigraphic relationships and the spot dating from finds. A written description will be made of all significant features and deposits. Results will be ordered by period and/or feature group as appropriate.

Finds

6.2. All finds will be washed, weighed, counted and identified as a minimum and recorded to an appropriate level. The report will include a table of finds by feature/context.

6.3. Metalwork from stratified contexts will be X-rayed and stored in a stable environment. The X-raying of objects and other needs will be undertaken by Wiltshire Conservation Service.

6.4. Finds will be suitably bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidance given by the relevant museum authority and generally in accordance with the standards of the CIfA (2014).

Environmental Samples

6.5. Bulk soil samples will be processed by a specialist using standard flotation methods as detailed below:

6.6. The material will be 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.

6.7. 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.

6.8. Any waterlogged or mineralised samples will be processed by standard waterlogged flotation methods.

7. Reporting

7.1. A draft post excavation assessment report will be submitted for approval to WCAS for comment, within three months of the completion of the archaeological fieldwork. If there are significant results requiring an extended programme of post excavation assessment, an extension will be requested.

7.2. The report shall contain the following as a minimum:

- A frontispiece detailing the site name, grid reference, report author(s), project dates, project title and reference number and planning application number.
- A non-technical summary.
- Historic Background.
- The dates of the programme of work.
- The aims and methodology.
- The results of the programme of work including Post Excavation assessment.
- Selected images from the photographic record.
- Interpretation of the historic materials.
- Supporting illustrations.
- Archive preparation and deposition arrangements.
- Updated Project Design in the event of significant results requiring full specialist assessment beyond the scope of the Monitoring and Recording.
- References.

7.3. A hardcopy and digital copy of the final report will be deposited with the WCAS, along with surveyed data in shapefile format.

7.4. In the event of low-level results, a note will be prepared for publication in a suitable journal.

8. Project Archive Storage and Curation

Museum

8.1. The complete archive will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Wiltshire Museum, and in general following nationally

recommended guidelines (SMA 2012; CIfA 2020; Brown 2011; ADS 2013). The archive will usually be deposited within one year of the completion of the project.

8.2. Provision has been made for the long-term storage of any resulting archive in the post fieldwork costs under accession number DZSWS: 48-2023.

8.3. Prior to deposition all material, digital and documentary archives will be held at the registered offices of Heritage Planning Services Ltd.

Transfer of Title

8.4. On completion of the programme of work every effort will be made to persuade the legal owner of any finds recovered to transfer their ownership to the museum, in line with a written agreement. This excludes human remains and any objects covered by the *Treasure Act 1996 (as amended by the Coroners and Justice Act 2009)*.

Oasis

8.5. An OASIS online record has been created with key fields completed. The record will be completed at the end of the project. Subject to any contractual requirements on 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.

9. Schedule & Personnel

9.1. A minimum of 2 weeks' notice will be given to WCAS prior to the commencement of fieldwork. Reasonable access will be afforded to WCAS for the purpose of monitoring progress on site.

9.2. The project will be managed by Heritage Planning Services. The Project Manager will be Sam Driscoll MCIfA (Mob: 07825 550271).

9.3. The following key specialists will be earmarked to the project for post excavation specialist reporting where necessary.

Roman pottery and finds – Dr Jane Timby
Medieval - Post medieval ceramics –Dr Alejandra Gutiérrez Durham University

Osteology – Joss Davis (BA, MA), Dr Heidi Dawson-Hobbis

Faunal remains – Lorrain Higbee, Wessex Archaeology Limited

Environmental Archaeology - Quest (Reading University)

Small Finds – Sarah Newns Avon Archaeology or Dr Jane Timby

Clay Tobacco Pipe – Sarah Newns Avon Archaeology or Peter Hammond (Society for Clay Pipe Research)

Prehistoric Lithics – Dr Katharine Walker FSA, University of Bournemouth

Radiocarbon Dating – Dr Tim Knowles, University of Bristol AMS Lab

Archaeometallurgy – Dr Tim Young, GeoArch Ltd

Glass – Dr Rachel Tyson

Prehistoric ceramics – Dr Paul Driscoll or Matt Leivers Wessex Archaeology

10. Health & Safety

10.1. Issues of *Health and Safety* come before any and all archaeological matters. Archaeological staff will not work in unsafe conditions, even where not doing so will result in the possible under-recording of the archaeological resource.

10.2. Archaeological staff will operate under Heritage Planning Services Ltd Health and Safety Policy and other additional requirements set out by the main contractor.

10.3. Heritage Planning Services Ltd will conduct all works in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and all subsequent Health and Safety legislation.

10.4. We reserve the right to carry out a Risk Assessment on the first day of the programme of work.

11. Copyright

Archive and Report Copyright

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