

WP 029 C - Historic Environment Works – Roundhill Wood - Enabling Works North Contract

Addendum Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Mitigation

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1 Executive Summary

- 1.1.1 This High Speed 2 (HS2) North Section Phase One Addendum 'Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigation (LS-WSI)' details the proposed methodology and approach for a programme of archaeological mitigation in an arable field situated 200 m north of the Gallows Brook and 1.65 km west-south-west of the village of Drayton Bassett, Staffordshire. The mitigation area covers 0.36 ha between HS2 chainage markers 173200 and 173350, approximately centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 417380 299815.
- 1.1.2 Works detailed within this Addendum LS-WSI are permitted by the High Speed Rail (London-West Midlands) Act (the Act), which provides powers for the construction and operation of HS2 Phase One, and the Heritage Memorandum, which sets out how historic environment (including heritage assets and their setting) will be addressed during the design and construction of HS2 Phase One.
- 1.1.3 The mitigation area forms part of the construction land requirements for the enabling works and subsequent mains works for HS2 Phase One. The enabling and main works will entail ground disturbance which will have an impact on the historic environment (i.e., known or possible buried heritage assets/archaeological remains and above ground heritage assets/structures of historic interest).
- 1.1.4 The archaeological mitigation will investigate heritage assets discovered during EWC North trial trenching completed as part of WP29B Historic Environment Works, to clarify their nature, extent, date, significance, and contribution to Generic Written Scheme of Investigation: Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy (GWSI: HERDS) Specific Objectives.
- 1.1.5 The method of archaeological mitigation will comprise 'Archaeological Recording'. The identified heritage assets include two potential hearths, five dispersed pits, five gullies and a series of mainly west-northwest to east-southeast aligned ditches. Recovered finds suggest that some of these features are of Romano-British date, though a recently removed field boundary is also present.
- 1.1.6 The GWSI: HERDS Specific Objectives for Knowledge Creation (KC) guiding the Project Plan (1EW04-LMJ_DJV-EV-PLN-NS06_NL16-029018, see Appendix 1 below) are listed below, but the mitigation could also contribute to other Specific Objectives and appropriate KC's may be added subject to review of results:
- KC19: The Romano-British period saw the beginning of a more established infrastructure network. Can we investigate the development of these routes, trackways and roads and the influence they had on landscape change?

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- KC21: Assess the evidence for regional and cultural distinctiveness along the length of the route in the Romano-British period, with particular regard to the different settlement types encountered along the route.
- 1.1.7 The Addendum LS-WSI should be read alongside the Roundhill Wood Project Plan for Mitigation (1EW04-LMJ_DJV-EV-PLN-NS06_NL16-029014), the Drayton Bassett (Gallows Brook) LS-WSI for Archaeological Mitigation (1EW04-LMJ_WEX-EV-REP-NS05_NL14-029011), the Addendum Project Plan for Archaeological Mitigation (1EW04-LMJ_DJV-EV-PLN-NS06_NL16-029018, see Appendix 1 below) the LS-WSI the Drayton Bassett Project Plan for Trial Trenching (1EW04-LMJ-EV-PLN-NS05_NL14-029002), an Evaluation Report for Trial Trenching (1EW04-LMJ_WEX-EV-REP-NS05_NL14-029007) and two Addendum Reports for Trial Trenching (1EW04-LMJ_WEX-EV-REP-NS05_NL14-029010, 1EW04-LMJ_WEX-EV-REP-NS05_NL14-029013) in order to provide the complete picture of the archaeological investigation of the mitigation area.
- 1.1.8 Preliminary research carried out as part of the 2013 Phase One Environmental Statement (ES), included hyperspectral and LiDAR survey. A reappraisal of the ES LiDAR data was undertaken in 2018 (1EW04-LMJ-EV-REP-N000-029012) to assess the use of different visualisations to identify additional archaeological features.
- 1.1.9 DJV will review the results of the Archaeological Recording during regular assurance visits. DJV will assist Wessex Archaeology in assessing the ability of the recovered evidence to address GWSI: HERDS Specific Objectives. DJV may identify a need to alter the scope of works, including the scope of archaeological and palaeoenvironmental sampling, to appropriately address Specific Objectives, and would liaise with the Employer in this eventuality. Final agreement of alteration to scope may involve HERDS meetings between the Archaeological Contractor, DJV, the Employer and stakeholders.
- 1.1.10 Discovery of unexpected finds of national importance shall be in accordance with HS2 Procedure for the unexpected discovery of archaeological remains of national importance (HS2-HS2-EV-PRO-000-000009).
- 1.1.11 This Addendum LS-WSI sets out the aims of the mitigation, defines how the mitigation works will be delivered and identifies the timescale and proposed programme for the works. This includes details of programme management, cost control, resourcing, health and safety and reporting.

2 Location/ Site Background

2.1 Baseline

- 2.1.1 This LS-WSI has been prepared in accordance with guidelines set out in HS2 Technical Standard - Specification for Historic Environment Project Plans and Location Specific Written Schemes of Investigation (HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000036).
- 2.1.2 The archaeological investigation will comprise Archaeological Recording of a single mitigation area encompassing 0.36 ha. The mitigation area is situated at an arable field located 200 m north of the Gallows Brook and 1.65 km west-southwest of the village of Drayton Bassett, Staffordshire. The mitigation area is situated between HS2 chainage markers 173200 and 173350 and is approximately centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 417380 299815.
- 2.1.3 The mitigation area will be subject to enabling and main works as part of Phase One of HS2. The work will entail ground disturbance which will have an impact on the archaeological remains.
- 2.1.4 The mitigation area lies within Community Forum Area (CFA) 21: Drayton Bassett, Hints and Weeford within the River Terraces and Tributaries Archaeological Character Area (ACA6.1). The ACAs were split further within the ES and the mitigation area is located within the following Archaeological Character Sub-Zone:
- CFA21: ASZ21-02 Gallows Brook Valley: Post-war fieldscapes, with ridge and furrow recorded south of the brook. Roman artefacts found to the south and potential for buried remains and possible palaeoenvironmental remains within the valley.
- 2.1.5 The mitigation will comprise 'Archaeological Recording', to examine heritage assets identified by trial trenching (1EW04-LMJ_WEX-EV-REP-NS05_NL14-029007 and 1EW04-LMJ_WEX-EVREP-NS05_NL14-029013) undertaken as part of HS2 Phase One Enabling Works North Contract (EWC North) WP29B.
- 2.1.6 The identified heritage assets include two potential hearths, five dispersed pits, five gullies and a series of mainly west-northwest to east southeast aligned ditches. Artefactual evidence suggests that one of the ditches is of Romano-British date although most features were not dated by finds. One ditch contained fragments of a field drain and a clay pipe stem which identify it as a recently removed field boundary.
- 2.1.7 The Archaeological Recording will investigate and record the potential Romano-British activity, and any other significant archaeological remains present, to clarify their nature, date, significance and contribution to GWSI: HERDS Specific Objectives.

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2.1.8 Table 1 lists HS2 archaeological investigations carried out in proximity to the mitigation area to date, with the key outcomes.

Table 1: Previous investigations in proximity to the mitigation area

Description	Summary of results
LiDAR and Hyperspectral Survey carried out as part of the 2021 ES (CH-004-021).	Two ponds (WA21.4) and two large hollow (WA21.5, WA21.9) probably identify areas of small-scale quarrying at fields surrounding the mitigation area. A linear earthwork (WA21.6) to the east of the mitigation area probably represents the remains of a field boundary.
WP29(A) Detailed Desk Based Assessment for EIA LiDAR Survey Reappraisal (1EW04-LMJ-EV-REP- No00-029012)	This project was undertaken across the entire HS2 Phase 1 EWC Northern Section to re-appraise the ES LiDAR survey and use additional data and extended visualisations. No additional features were recorded near the mitigation area.
WP 022 – Priority Historic Environment Works at Drayton Lane, Staffordshire – Enabling Works North Contract – Report for Trial Trenching (1EW04-LMJ-EV-REP-NS05_NL14-022009)	Fourteen trenches were opened in 2017 to investigate the southern part of an extensive area of cropmarks identified by the ES (DHW111) as including enclosures and a ditched trackway and interpreted by the HER as the potential remains of a Celtic field system (MST3403, HER No. 03629). No archaeological features, other than a single recent field drain, were identified.
WP 029(B) Historic Environment Works – Drayton Bassett – Addendum Evaluation Report for Archaeological Trial Trenching (1EW04-LMJ_WEX-EVREP-NS05_NL14-029007)	At the mitigation area a palimpsest of ditches, gullies, pits and two potential hearths was identified. Only one of these features, a ditch at Trench 336, was dated by finds, which comprised six sherds of Romano-British coarseware pottery. The trenching completed during this phase of work also identified at least two burnt mounds situated either side of the Gallows Brook, c1km to the southeast of the mitigation area.
WP 029(B) Historic Environment Works – Drayton Bassett – Additional Addendum Evaluation Report for Archaeological Trial Trenching (1EW04-LMJ_WEX-EV-REP-NS05_NL14-029010)	This phase of evaluation trenching examined the field located to the east of the mitigation area. One trench (T348) identified two intercutting ditches and a potential pit which were located c.50m east of the mitigation area. The earliest of the intercutting ditches contained six sherds of Roman pottery comprising three sherds of coarseware, one sherd of Samian and two conjoining sherds of Spanish amphora.
WP 029(B) Historic Environment Works – Drayton Bassett – Addendum Report for Contingency Trenching South of Drayton Lane (1EW04-LMJ_WEX-EVREP-NS05_NL14-029013)	Six contingency trenches were opened to further investigate the area of potential Romano-British features and additional ditches, gullies and pits were identified. Two trenches were opened at the area surrounding T348. Dispersed archaeological features comprising a ditch, two gullies and a potential pit were identified. All the features here were shallow and none was dated by finds. The highest density of archaeological features was situated in four trenches which examined the mitigation area. Only one feature here was dated by finds, the presence of fragments of field drain and a clay tobacco pipe in an infilled ditch at

	T480 suggest that it is the remains of a field boundary shown on Ordnance Survey mapping until the latter part of the 20th century.
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3 Site Conditions

3.1 Topography and geology

- 3.1.1 The mitigation area is located within a single agricultural field situated 250 m south-southwest of South View Farm, Drayton Lane. The mitigation area lies at approximately 90 m AOD on land which slopes gently to the south toward the Gallows Brook.
- 3.1.2 The BGS online mapping data shows that the underlying solid geology is Gunthorpe Member Mudstone. No superficial deposits are recorded.

3.2 Summary of archaeological potential and significance

- 3.2.1 There are no world heritage sites, scheduled monuments, registered battlefields, registered parks and gardens or listed buildings within 1 km of the mitigation area.
- 3.2.2 The nearest designated heritage asset is Hill Farm (Grade II Listed. List Entry No. 1188217) which is located 1.2 km to the north.
- 3.2.3 The ES identifies a number of non-designated heritage assets in proximity to the mitigation area. Non-designated assets are shown on Figure 2 and select assets comprise:
 - DHW106 – Shirral Deer Park, first mentioned in documentary sources in the 14th century, situated 200 m west of the mitigation area.
 - DHW111 – Extensive undated cropmarks south of Hill Farm, including enclosures and a ditched trackway, situated 800 m north-west of the mitigation area.
- 3.2.4 HS2 EWC North have previously completed mitigation at three areas located 2.1 km, 3 km, and 4.1 km to the north-west. The two closest mitigation areas revealed Romano-British enclosures with associated features, while the area further to the northwest contained an Iron Age enclosure system (1EW04-LMJ-EV-REP-NS05_NL14-029012).
- 3.2.5 The extensive area of undated cropmarks (DHW111) located 900 m to the north of the mitigation area is tentatively interpreted by the Staffordshire Historic Environment Record as the potential remains of an Iron Age field system (MST3403, HER No. 03629).
- 3.2.6 During the Romano-British period the area probably formed part of the agricultural hinterland of the military forts and town at Wall (Letocetum), situated 10 km north-west. This was a

period which witnessed declining woodland and increased arable farming. Wall was situated on the major Roman road of Watling Street (DHW138) which crosses the landscape 3 km north of the mitigation area.

Mitigation Area

- 3.2.7 The heritage assets identified during evaluation trenching at the mitigation area included two potential hearths, five dispersed pits, five gullies and a series of mainly west-northwest to east southeast aligned ditches.
- 3.2.8 The finds assemblage recovered from the features was limited to a small assemblage of Romano-British pottery (six sherds) recovered from a ditch in Trench 336, plus fragments of a ceramic land drain and a clay pipe stem from a ditch in Trench 480 which correlates with the position of a field boundary shown on historic Ordnance Survey mapping into the second half of the 20th century. The evidence suggests low intensity occupation or agricultural activity during the Romano-British period in the landscape south-west of Watling Street, and illustrates recent agricultural use of the area.
- 3.2.9 The environmental evidence recovered from bulk samples often included large amounts of charcoal, but other plant macrofossils were sparse. The presence of abundant modern seed suggested that many of the feature fills had suffered contamination from later intrusive material.

Proposals

- 3.2.10 The proposed works across the route of HS2 Phase One are outlined in the HS2 Design Element Statement (DES). The DES specifies the following works in proximity to the mitigation area:
- (173-L2) – Drayton Lane Embankment.
 - (173-L3) – Drayton Lane Cutting.

Archaeological Implications

- 3.2.11 The works listed above will entail ground disturbance which will damage or remove below ground archaeology. The types of potential impact from construction are summarised below.

Soil Removal

- 3.2.12 It is assumed for the purposes of this report that soil will be removed across the route of HS2, but that soil removal will be less comprehensive at areas subject to impact such as ecological mitigation or diversion of utilities. Soil removal will occur prior to landscaping and construction, including areas designated for temporary works to establish access routes,

compounds and topsoil storage. It would potentially truncate or destroy any archaeological remains present through machine excavation, rutting and compaction resulting from movement of plant.

Earthworks

- 3.2.13 Main works for HS2 will involve excavation of cuttings and construction of embankments. Cuttings may entirely remove any shallow archaeological remains that might have survived a preliminary topsoil strip and movement of plant or other activity during construction of cuttings and embankments may destroy shallow archaeological remains at the footprint of the design element and at adjacent areas.

Planting

- 3.2.14 Landscape mitigation planting may be undertaken, this could include introduction of hedgerows, stands of woodland and areas of woodland edge. Ground intrusion from planting and subsequent root action is assumed to reach a depth of 1.0–1.5 m bgl, removing or disturbing significantly any archaeological remains at the location of the planting.

Site Fencing

- 3.2.15 There may be localised impacts resulting from the construction of the foundation posts for the hanging posts of fence gates and end struts. The level of impact is assumed to be around 1.0–1.5 m deep, potentially disturbing archaeological assets within their footprint.

4 Aims and Specific Objectives

4.1 The aims and objectives of the mitigation:

- 4.1.1 The aims and objectives of the mitigation are laid out within the Roundhill Wood Addendum Project Plan for Archaeological Mitigation (1EW04-LMJ_DJV-EV-PLN-NS06_NL16-029018, see Appendix 1 below).
- 4.1.2 The aims and objectives of the mitigation will be:

General

- To expose surviving archaeological features at the areas of Archaeological Recording through the application of an archaeologically controlled topsoil strip using plant equipped with a toothless bucket.
- To archaeologically excavate and record all significant archaeological features, to clarify the nature, date, extent and survival of any remains revealed and thus contribute to understanding of their character, extent, significance and contribution to GWSI: HERDS

Specific Objectives.

- To obtain dating and environmental evidence (where possible) through retrieval of artefactual and ecofactual evidence.
- To enable post-excavation assessment and analysis; and
- To enable publication of the results of the mitigation to bring the findings into the public and academic domain.

Specific

4.1.3 The specific aims of the Archaeological Recording will be:

- To examine whether the character of Romano-British activity can be identified; whether any focus of settlement is present, or if the features characterise agricultural use.
- To examine potential zoning of types of activity during different phases of use.
- To confirm how many phases of activity are present
- To provide a secure chronological framework for the phases of activity through recovery of additional finds, supplemented by scientific dating.
- To examine the environment and economy through recovery of palaeoenvironmental and ecofactual information from secure contexts.

4.1.4 The mitigation will aim to meet the GWSI: HERDS Specific Objectives, set out in Table 2 below, and is proposed to reduce or offset any adverse effects arising from proposed ground disturbance.

4.2 Contribution to GWSI: HERDS Specific Objectives

4.2.1 The GWSI: HERDS provides a comprehensive list of Specific Objectives for the historic environment for the whole HS2 Phase One North Section. The Addendum Project Plan (1EW04-LMJ_DJV-EV-PLN-NSo6_NL16-029018) has identified those objectives which are relevant for the mitigation works.

4.2.2 The identified Specific Objectives have been selected based on information collated to date (see Section 2 of the Roundhill Wood Addendum Project Plan). The Specific Objectives may be revised relative to the results of the Archaeological Recording. For example, unexpected archaeological remains may be encountered which could contribute to other Specific Objectives. If potential contribution to other Specific Objectives is identified, the scope of works shall be updated to address those Objectives with the agreement of the Employer.

- 4.2.3 Table 2 sets out the Specific Objectives of the historic environment works. Through delivery of these works, and the addressed aims set out in the table, the archaeological recording will create knowledge and outputs that may contribute to these Specific Objectives.

Table 2: GWSI: HERDS Specific Objectives and mitigation strategy aims

GWSI: HERDS Specific Objective	Comment	Mitigation strategy aim
KC19: The Romano-British period saw the beginning of a more established infrastructure network. Can we investigate the development of these routes, trackways and road and the influence they had on landscape change?	A ditch at the mitigation area contained a small quantity of Romano-British pottery sherds. Most other features examined during the evaluation trenching were not dated by finds.	To examine the character of features to determine the type of activity occurring during the Romano-British period.
KC21: Assess the evidence for regional and cultural distinctiveness along the length of the route in the Romano-British period, with regard to the different settlement types encountered along the route.	The mitigation area is located 3 km south of Watling Street.	To recover additional dating evidence and palaeoenvironmental samples from secure contexts to enable examination of the material culture economy and environment of any Romano-British activity present. Results may enable greater understanding of local landscape organisation and the influence of Watling Street upon it as well as providing comparison with contemporary evidence at other parts of the route.

5 Scope and Methodology

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The fieldwork set out in this Project Plan comprises a programme of mitigation of an area encompassing 0.36ha. The mitigation method will comprise 'Archaeological Recording'. The works have been designed to meet HS2 GWSI: HERDS Specific Objectives to establish the presence, nature, date, extent, survival and significance of archaeological remains and their contribution to the HS2 GWSI: HERDS Specific Objectives.

5.2 Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigation

- 5.2.1 This Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigation (LS-WSI) for Archaeological Recording has been prepared in accordance with HS2 Technical Standard – Specification for Historic Environment Project Plans and Location Specific Written Schemes of Investigation (HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000036). The LS-WSI provides the detailed method of investigation, including excavation, sampling, recording, area of mitigation, dimensions, access arrangements, welfare, accommodation, site safety and RAMS.

- 5.2.2 Information from a utilities search is presented in Section 19.3 of the RAMs (Appendix 3, below). Wessex Archaeology has carried out its own review, assessed utilities, and has outlined necessary safe systems of work in its RAMS (Appendix 3). The location of utilities will be verified on-site prior to commencing any works. This LS-WSI and RAMS will be approved by the Employer prior to starting work.
- 5.2.3 DJV shall review mitigation results during regular assurance visits. DJV will assist Wessex Archaeology in assessing the ability of the recovered evidence to address GWSI: HERDS Specific Objectives. DJV may identify a need to alter the scope of works, including the scope of archaeological and palaeoenvironmental sampling, to appropriately address Specific Objectives, and would liaise with the Employer in this eventuality. Final agreement of alteration to scope may involve HERDS meetings between Wessex Archaeology, DJV, the Employer and stakeholders. The Employer will determine whether an agreed alteration to scope necessitates production of an addendum to the LS-WSI.

5.3 Archaeological Recording

- 5.3.1 The mitigation areas will be stripped by a tracked excavator using a bladed ditching bucket to the first significant archaeological horizon, the surface of natural/deposits with palaeoenvironmental potential or to the underlying drift geology.
- 5.3.2 During surface cleaning, identification, mapping and initial investigation of features the final excavation sample process will be determined by DJV in consultation with the Employer. The agreed process will be subject to weekly review by DJV and may be amended in consultation with the Employer.
- 5.3.3 The focus of the initial investigation of features will be to define their character, investigate whether artefactual dating evidence is present or absent and examine their palaeoenvironmental potential. The sample level for initial investigation will comprise:
- The excavation of obvious structural elements including foundation cuts, wall lines and post hole alignments will usually comprise the removal of 50% (minimum) of archaeological deposits by hand.
 - A 50% sample of any clustered pits will be half sectioned or quadranted.
 - The excavation of one 1 m wide intervention per 20 m length of extensive non-structural ditch or gully, to examine significance, form, function, condition and date. Ditches and gullies up to 20 m long will be investigated with one 1 m wide intervention.
 - All terminal ends of structural features, non-structural ditches and gullies will be investigated, and all feature intersections will be investigated to determine stratigraphic relationships.

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- 5.3.4 DJV will consult with the Employer to determine whether sample percentages should be
- 5.3.5 increased to be consistent with those set out in paragraph 4.3.2 of the Project Plan (1EW04-LMJ_DJV-EV-PLN-NSo6_NL16-029014) if it becomes apparent during surface cleaning, identification, mapping and initial investigation that further investigation will make a contribution to HERDS Objectives.
- 5.3.6 With the exception of the initial sampling percentage and contingency allowance (none is allowed for this archaeological mitigation) all other procedures for the archaeological recording will accord with paragraphs 4.3.3 – 4.3.14 of the Project Plan (1EW04-LMJ_DJV-EV-PLN-NSo6_NL16-029014).

5.4 Setting Out

- 5.4.1 Setting out will be completed in accordance with paragraphs 4.3.19-4.3.25 of the Project Plan (1EW04-LMJ_DJV-EV-PLN-NSo6_NL16-029014).

5.5 Fieldwork Recording

- 5.5.1 Recording will be completed in accordance with paragraphs 4.3.19-4.3.25 of the Project Plan (1EW04-LMJ_DJV-EV-PLN-NSo6_NL16-029014).

5.6 Human Remains

- 5.6.1 Human remains are not expected at this site. If applicable, the human remains procedure detailed in paragraphs 4.3.26 to 4.3.32 of Project Plan (1EW04-LMJ_DJV-EV-PLN-NSo6_NL16-029014) will be followed.

5.7 Environmental Sampling

- 5.7.1 Environmental sampling will be completed in accordance with paragraphs 4.3.33-4.3.50 of the Project Plan (1EW04-LMJ_DJV-EV-PLN-NSo6_NL16-029014).

5.8 Finds

- 5.8.1 Finds will be treated in accordance with paragraphs 4.3.51-4.3.56 of the Project Plan (1EW04-LMJ_DJV-EV-PLN-NSo6_NL16-029014).

5.9 Metallic Objects and Residue

- 5.9.1 Metallic objects and residues will be treated in accordance with paragraph 4.3.57 of the Project Plan (1EW04-LMJ_DJV-EV-PLN-NSo6_NL16-029014).

5.10 Treasure

- 5.10.1 Treasure will be treated in accordance with paragraphs 4.3.58-4.3.64 of the Project Plan (1EW04-LMJ_DJV-EV-PLN-NSo6_NL16-029014).

5.11 Backfilling

- 5.11.1 Backfilling will be completed in accordance with paragraphs 4.3.65-4.3.66 of the Project Plan (1EW04-LMJ_DJV-EV-PLN-NSo6_NL16-029014).

6 Post-Investigation Reporting and Archiving

- 6.1.1 GWSI: HERDS specifies that a fully illustrated factual report will be produced within six weeks of completion of the fieldwork, unless otherwise agreed with the Employer. The factual report will be structured as follows:

- Executive Summary.
- Introduction, including site location, project background, aims and GWSI: HERDS Specific Objectives (as identified in the Addendum Project Plan).
- Baseline summary, including location, topography and geology, designated and undesignated assets; archaeological potential and previous work(s) relevant to the archaeology of the mitigation area (e.g., ES, DDBA, previous non-intrusive and intrusive surveys).
- Scope and Methodology, to include identified Specific Objectives, aims and methods of site and off-site works.
- Results and Observations, to include the following sections:
 - Site walkover inspection.
 - Archaeological Recording.
 - Stratigraphic report
 - Interpretation of results against original expectations and Specific Objectives.
 - Review of the evaluation and mitigation strategy (i.e., success and confidence rating).
- Conclusions

- Synthesis of results within wider context and summary of significance.
- Assessment of achievement (or not) of the Specific Objectives.
- Statement of Potential for further fieldwork or analysis of the archive to address Specific Objectives.
- Recommendations:
 - Potential research aims for further investigation (if required).
 - Also, to include, if warranted, recommendation for addition of HERDS Specific Objectives and update to the resource assessment.
- Publication and Dissemination proposals, including archive deposition.
- References to all primary and secondary sources consulted.
- Acknowledgements.
- Appendices, which will include (where appropriate) illustrations, selected photographs of representative and/or significant features and finds, context table, finds reports, environmental reports, scientific reports, site matrices, full definitions of the terms used in the report and a copy of the OASIS record.

6.1.2 The following figures will be included in the mitigation report, the report figures may be combined with the Trial Trenching report figures to provide a clear overview of the mitigation area:

- Site location.
- Survey extents
- Location of mitigation area.
- Mitigation results to include phased plans, selected sections of archaeological features, deposits and sequences.

6.1.3 If Wessex Archaeology foresees a requirement for extension to completion of either stage of reporting, they will immediately notify the Contractor and DJV so that extension can be discussed with the Employer.

6.1.4 The creation and curation of the archaeological physical archive compiled as a result of the archaeological works conducted by the HS2 scheme shall comply with the Historic Environment Physical Archiving Strategy (HS2-HS2-EV-STR-000-000018) and Technical

Standard - Historic Environment Physical Archiving Procedure (HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000039).

- 6.1.5 The guidance for the creation, curation and dissemination of digital data created as a result of the archaeological works conducted by the HS2 scheme shall be in accordance with the Historic environment digital data management and archiving strategy (HS2-HS2-EV-STR-000-000019) and Historic environment digital data management and archiving procedure (HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000040).
- 6.1.6 The Heritage Memorandum for Phase One of HS2 recognises the need to deposit the HS2 archaeological and built heritage archive appropriately and the Employer is committed to working with Historic England and local authorities to identify suitable repository/ies to enable the deposition of the artefacts and records generated by the HS2 heritage works.

7 Dissemination

- 7.1.1 In accordance with professional standard practice, Wessex Archaeology will complete an 'Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations' (OASIS) record. To achieve completion of OASIS records in compliance with Employer requirements a small number of steps are necessary:
- Wessex Archaeology will register for an OASIS login using an HS2 prefix, i.e 'HS2-Archaeological Contractor Name'.
 - The OASIS record 'project name' field will be completed using HS2 as a prefix to the project name. The project name will exactly replicate the Factual Report title.
 - HS2 site codes will be added as identifiers to the OASIS record 'associated project reference codes' field.
 - HS2 will be specified as the archive depository in the OASIS record.
 - The OASIS record will be presented in the Factual Report as an appendix.
 - Archaeological Contractor report/s will only be uploaded to the relevant OASIS record only after 'Code 1' approval of the report has been received from the Employer.
 - The relevant Historic Environment Record (HER) and the National Record for the Historic Environment (NRHE) will have access to Code 1 HS2 documents from the ADS in accordance with the Historic environment digital data management and archiving procedure (HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000040).

- The Employer will report significant discoveries in summary in the local archaeological society journal and/or other relevant journals as appropriate.

8 Information Management

- 8.1.1 Wessex Archaeology will provide GIS deliverables in accordance with the Cultural Heritage GIS Specification (HS2-HS2-GI-SPE-000-000004). CAD files will be GIS compatible and follow standards set out in the same Specification. Figures may be produced using CAD, but final deliverables must be supplied in GIS format.
- 8.1.2 Mapping and spatial data deliverables provided by Wessex Archaeology will conform to the Employer's GIS Standards as set out in HS2-HS2-GI-STD-000-000002 and other associated referenced documents.
- 8.1.3 The standard template for reports (HS2-HS2-PM-TEM-000-000004) will be used.

9 Quality Assurance Process

- 9.1.1 Wessex Archaeology will liaise with DJV regarding the works programme and quality assurance of the archaeological works.
- 9.1.2 In the event of potential delays to programme, Wessex Archaeology will issue an Early Warning Notice (EWN) via CEMAR following internal approval by the Archaeological Contractor's Project Director.
- 9.1.3 Wessex Archaeology will have direct communication with the Contractor on contractual matters and non-archaeological logistics and quality assurance; DJV will be informed of any EWNs raised in the course of the works.
- 9.1.4 The works will be overseen and internally quality-assessed by Wessex Archaeology's senior management and will be directed by Wessex Archaeology's Project Director.
- 9.1.5 DJV will arrange, convene and attend monitoring site visits to assure Wessex Archaeology's work. HS2 Historic Environment Team may convene monitoring visits with limited notice.
- 9.1.6 DJV will arrange and convene site visits by external consultees, as appropriate. The external consultees involved may include:
 - Historic England.
 - Local Planning Authority.
 - Relevant local interest groups; and

- Specialists in such fields as geophysical survey and archaeological science.
- 9.1.7 All parties will follow the Employer's protocols for Intra- and Inter-project communication, which will consist of the following format:
- Weekly progress meetings will be held to discuss the progress of on-site works, forecasting of the works programme and to highlight any potential EWNs.
 - Matters arising from progress meetings will be discussed and meeting minutes will be forwarded to all parties (Archaeological Contractor, DJV, and Contractor).
- 9.1.8 The following interfaces are anticipated on the basis of current information:
- The Contractor (LM-JV).
 - The Contractor's Archaeological Consultant (DJV).
 - Third party stakeholders via DJV.
 - The Employer (HS2 Ltd) via DJV; and
 - Other sub-contractors.
- 9.1.9 Following completion, the Archaeological Contractors work will be formally signed off by the Employer. Formal sign off will be through a written process utilising a fieldwork sign-off sheet submitted by the Archaeological Contractor to DJV. DJV will review and, after any required revision, will submit the sign off sheet to the Employer for final approval.
- 9.1.10 The Archaeological Contractor will submit a draft of all reports to Asite for review. DJV and the Contractor will provide internal feedback and may require that the Archaeological Contractor amends documentation before acceptance. The Archaeological Contractor will subsequently upload accepted documents to Asite so that the Contractor can issue them to the Employer. The Employer may provide feedback and require amendment to submitted documents before final approval.

10 Community Engagement

- 10.1.1 Community Engagement lies at the heart of historic environment works for HS2 Phase One. GWSI: HERDS (HS2-HS2-EV-STR-000-000015) is clear in setting out three tenets as key to delivery of an innovative new approach to archaeological research and investigation: creating knowledge, involving people, and legacy. The GWSI: HERDS sets out specific objectives for Community Engagement (CE):
- CE1: Marking and communicating the changes to landscapes and environments.

- CE2: Identifying and sharing our stories.
- CE3: Meeting the challenge of inspiring the next generation.
- CE4: Accessible information and knowledge sharing; and
- CE5: Contribute to the process and facilitation of audience project creation.

Community Engagement Scope

- 10.1.2 The Archaeological Contractor will offer activities and events that involve and keep the community and stakeholders informed and develop an understanding of local history and archaeology. Community engagement will strive to include harder-to-reach audiences (e.g., BAME, youth and low-income groups).
- 10.1.3 Archaeological mitigation provides an opportunity to exploit the benefits of personal and social satisfaction and access to professional and specialist knowledge, forge closer relationship between communities and environment, provide 'good news' stories for local and national press, and fulfil social and community obligations (GWSI: HERDS 9.1.2).
- 10.1.4 Event and activity type will depend on Health and Safety, interest from local groups, Archaeological Contractor capability, resource, works programme and site conditions. The Archaeological Contractor will organise events and activities in liaison with the Employer, the Contractor and DJV.
- 10.1.5 The Archaeological Contractor will deliver at least two types of engagement selected from the list below, with the flexibility for further engagement depending on outcomes and uptake.
- Notifications and illustrated fact sheets – for distribution to agreed groups and across agreed networks.
 - Community and local interest groups site visits - subject to Health and Safety, ground conditions, weather and accessibility, programme.
 - Community open days - including artefact handling, information boards.
 - Drop-in events - including artefact handling, information boards.
 - Lectures and talks – to local interest groups, societies, parish and community groups.
 - Blogs and online materials – in conjunction with HS2 Commonplace.
 - School visits – in conjunction with LM Skills Education and Employment (SEE); and
 - Participation in archaeological fieldwork stages and post-excavation work (where possible and appropriate), e.g., community excavation and recording, research.

Community Engagement Set Up, Approval and Publicity

- 10.1.6 Events and activities will be set up in line with the Contractor's objectives on engagement, using and building on site and/or area specific engagement plans or stakeholder matrices. Activities and events will support the pillars of the Employer's community engagement strategy: creating knowledge, involving people, and legacy.
- 10.1.7 Public events and activities will be promoted and advertised through channels and networks appropriate to the type, scale and potential audience at least 6 weeks in advance.
- 10.1.8 The Archaeological Contractor will supply all text and images for use in Community Engagement to DJV, the Contractor and the Employer for review and for approval at least two weeks prior to commencement of promotion.
- 10.1.9 In addition to the HS2 corporate channels listed below, other opportunities for publicity should be sought and communicated to the Employer, Contractor and DJV in a mini communication plan. Local press (radio, newspaper and TV) and relevant local digital platforms should be considered, as should historical and archaeological societies, Council for British Archaeology West Midlands and local museums platforms.
- HS2 corporate website – options include a press release, revamped page content – to be determined by HS2.
 - Commonplace websites for Birmingham, Solihull, Warwickshire and Staffordshire – each website to be updated with consistent key messages, fact sheet(s), responses to FAQs together with some bespoke messages tailoring the page to the local context.
 - E-news alerts from Commonplace – distributing HS2 fact sheet(s), notifications, blogs, webpage updates, etc; and
 - HS2 social media – Facebook, Twitter and LinkedIn – LM to provide the content; HS2 to post.

Community Engagement Delivery

- 10.1.10 Delivery of activities and events will usually be attended by representatives of the Employer, the Contractor and/or DJV.
- 10.1.11 The Archaeological Contractor will provide engagement / feedback forms to participants in Community Engagement activities and events and may create an engagement form specific to the subject matter to aid reporting.
- 10.1.12 Activities and events should:
- Be locally based if possible.

- Focus on the archaeology of the site and immediate area; and
- Be tailored to the audience.

Community Engagement Reporting

- 10.1.13 Following activities and events, the Archaeological Contractor will communicate information on factors such as numbers, achievements, interest and appetite for further engagement to the Employer, the Contractor and DJV.

11 Health, Safety and Environment

- 11.1.1 Health and safety consideration will be of paramount importance in conducting all fieldwork. Safe working practices will override archaeological considerations at all times. Wessex Archaeology will supply trained, competent and suitably qualified staff to perform the tasks and operate the equipment used on site.
- 11.1.2 Wessex Archaeology will undertake the work in accordance with the health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 as well as in accordance with the Employer's health and safety requirements and with any site-specific health and safety requirements.
- 11.1.3 Wessex Archaeology will be responsible for the implementation of, adherence to and reporting of health and safety during the mitigation.
- 11.1.4 A draft site-specific Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) for the mitigation has been produced and is included as Appendix 3.
- 11.1.5 All work on site is to be carried out in accordance with the procedures set out in the RAMS (Appendix 3).
- 11.1.6 Following the start of the Covid-19 pandemic, all work on site is to be carried out in accordance with the procedures set out in the LM Covid-19 Project Plan.
- 11.1.7 All staff deployed onto site are to be fully inducted by the Employer and will have read and signed the RAMS (Appendix 3) before commencing work.
- 11.1.8 All ecological constraints are detailed in the Ecological Site Pack (1EW04-LMJ_DJV-EV-PKG-NS05_NL14-029001) which is Appendix 4 of the RAMS.
- 11.1.9 The current land use of the site has been assessed during site walkovers. An Unmanned Aerial Vehicle flight will also be undertaken at the outset of the works to evidence site conditions.

- 11.1.10 There will be no working under extant tree canopies or in the proximity of tree canopies to avoid potentially cutting through roots as this may have safety implications. There will be no tracking over areas of potential tree roots.

12 Site specific details

12.1 Access and Welfare

- 12.1.1 Access will be provided by HS2 and LM and landowner liaison by Wessex Archaeology is likely to be minimal. Should negotiation and interaction with the owners of adjacent land parcels be required this will be undertaken by LM's land access team.
- 12.1.2 Communication and engagement with third parties will use the Employer's communication protocols set out in the Employer's and/or Contractor's Community Relations Strategy.
- 12.1.3 Wessex Archaeology will supply plant, welfare and site security for the duration of the mitigation works.

12.2 Safety and Security

- 12.2.1 Vehicles will be parked in the compound designated locations only (Appendix 2, Figure 3).
- 12.2.2 Any tools and equipment being retained overnight and at weekends will be stored in the site compounds only.
- 12.2.3 Procedures to be followed when dealing with members of the public are outlined within the RAMS (Appendix 3).
- 12.2.4 No lone working is permitted.
- 12.2.5 Wessex Archaeology is providing security including remote alarm systems and mobile response.

12.3 Accommodation

- 12.3.1 Where required, accommodation will be provided as close to the site as possible to reduce environmental impact and driver fatigue.

12.4 Insurance

- 12.4.1 Both public liability (£15,000,000) and professional indemnity insurance (£10,000,000) are held by Wessex Archaeology.

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13 Programme and Staff

13.1.1 The proposed programme of works is set out below.

Activity	Start Date	End Date
Site walkover inspections	04/05/2022	04/05/2022
Mobilisation and Compound Setup	16/05/2022	17/05/2022
Archaeological Mitigation	18/05/2022	01/07/2022
Post-ex analysis and Reporting	06/06/2022	TBC
Archiving	TBC	TBC

13.1.2 Organograms of key staff are provided in Appendix 4.

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14 Resourcing requirements and budget

14.1.1 The following resourcing requirements and costs are required to undertake the work: More detailed information has been provided to LM in a pricing schedule.

Activity	Cost
LS WSI, Site Specific RAMS	£2,041.94
Site Walkovers	£1,276.29
Prelims –compound mobilisation, hire and demobilisation over 18 weeks	£17,131.92
Mitigation Fieldwork	£114,522.37
Reporting (to Final Factual Report level)	£8,827.34

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15 References and Glossary

15.1 References

Reference	HS2 document reference no.
IfA (Institute for Archaeologists) 2004 Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains	n/a
ClfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2014 Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials	n/a
ClfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2014 Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation	n/a
ClfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2017 Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains	n/a
ClfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives https://www.archaeologists.net/selection-toolkit (accessed 22/04/2021)	n/a
HE (Historic England) 2011 Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post Excavation	n/a
HE (Historic England) 2015a Geoarchaeology: Using Earth Sciences to Understand the Archaeological Record	n/a
HE (Historic England) 2017 Organic Residue Analysis and Archaeology: Guidance for Good Practice and Supporting Information	n/a
HE (Historic England) 2018a The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological fieldwork project.	n/a
HS2 Technical Standard: Specification for historic environment investigations	HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000035
HS2 Technical Standard: Specification for Project Plans and Location-Specific Written Schemes of Investigation	HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000036
HS2 Technical Standard Specification for Historic Environment Physical Archiving Procedure	HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000039
HS2 Technical Standard Specification for Historic Environment Digital Data Management and Archiving Procedure	HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000040
HS2 Generic Written Scheme of Investigation: Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy (GWSI: HERDS)	HS2-HS2-EV-STR-000-000015
HS2 Historic Environment Physical Archiving Strategy	HS2-HS2-EV-STR-000-000018

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HS2 Historic Environment Digital Data Management and Archiving Strategy	HS2-HS2-EV-STR-000-000019
HS2 Cultural Heritage (HERDS) GIS Specification	HS2-HS2-GI-SPE-000-000004
HS2 Geographic Information System Standards	HS2-HS2-GI-STD-000-000002
HS2 Phase One Environmental Statement (ES): CFA21 Drayton Bassett, Hints and Weeford	Volume 5 Technical Appendices: CH-001-021, CH-002-021, CH-003-021, CH-004-021
WP 029B - Historic Environment Works - Drayton Bassett Project Plan for Trial Trenching	1EW04-EV-PLN-NS05_NL14-029002
WP 029C – Historic Environment Works – Roundhill Wood Addendum Project Plan for Archaeological Mitigation	1EW04-LMJ_DJV-EV-PLN-NS06_NL16-029018
WP 029B - Historic Environment Works - Drayton Bassett Addendum Evaluation Report for Archaeological Trial Trenching	1EW04-LMJ_WEX-EV-REP-NS05_NL14-029007
HS2 WP029B Historic Environment Works – Drayton Bassett - Enabling Works North Contract Evaluation Report for Archaeological Trial Trenching	1EW04-LMJ_WEX-EV-REP-NS05_NL14-029005
HS2 WP029D Historic Environment Works – Enabling Works North Contract Detailed Desk-Based Assessment for Ancient Woodland Study	1EW04-LMJ_DJV-EV-REP-N000-029007
WP 029C – Drayton Bassett – Ecological Site Pack	1EW04-LMJ_DJV-EV-PKG-NS05_NL14-029001

15.2 Acronyms

Acronym	Title
ADS	Archaeology Data Service
CLR	Construction Land Requirement
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
DDBA	Detailed Desk-Based Assessment
EH	English Heritage (now Historic England)
ES	Environmental Statement
ESA	Enhanced Study Area (as part of GDBA)
GCZ	Geoarchaeological Character Zone (as part of GDBA)
GDBA	Geoarchaeological Desk-Based Assessment
GIS	Geographic Information System
GWSI: HERDS	Generic Written Scheme of Investigation: Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy

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GPS	Global Positioning System
HE	Historic England (formerly English Heritage)
HER	Historic Environment Record
HS2	High Speed 2
LPA	Local Planning Authority
LS-WSI	Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigation
NRHE	National Record for the Historic Environment
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations
PDF	Portable Document Format
RTK	Real Time Kinematic
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation

16 Appendices

Appendix 1: Project Plan

Appendix 2: Figures

Appendix 3: Risk Assessment and Method Statement – Roundhill Wood Archaeological Mitigation

Appendix 4: Organograms of Key Staff

Appendix 5: Site-specific Environmental Sampling Strategy

1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 The following site-specific sampling strategy has been produced to accompany the Addendum LSWSI and is intended to guide the retrieval of palaeoenvironmental evidence during the investigations with the purpose of addressing their site-specific objectives.
- 1.1.2 This document has been written considering the results of the environmental assessments produced as part of the Evaluation Reports for Trial Trenching and the Project Plan. The evaluation of this area involved a total of 4 bulk sediment samples and the identified heritage assets include two potential hearths, five dispersed pits (sampled during the evaluation), five gullies and a series of mainly west-northwest to east-southeast aligned ditches (sampled during the evaluation). The environmental assessment suggested the large quantities of charcoal recovered pointed to the occurrence of some form of industrial/craft burning activity on the site.
- 1.1.3 This sampling strategy and the methods hereby stated follow the relevant guidance set by Historic England (2011, 2015) and the ClfA (2014).

1.2 Recommendations

Types of samples

- 1.2.1 Evaluation results suggest bulk environmental sediment sampling will be the most appropriate procedure to be employed. After stripping, following specialist advice, and with site visits undertaken if required, other sampling methods such as monolith or Kubiena may be employed to enable investigation of deposits with regard to microfossils (eg, pollen, diatoms) and macrofossils (eg, molluscs, insects), soil micromorphological or soil chemical analyses.
- 1.2.2 Bulk sediment samples for plant macrofossils, small animal and fish bones and other small artefacts will be taken from appropriate well-sealed and dated or potentially datable archaeological deposits and features. The volume of the samples should amount to at least 40-60 litres per context (or 100% in the case of smaller deposits).
- 1.2.3 Where charred deposits are encountered with a wide spatial spread (e.g. crop-dryers, hearths) then multiple smaller samples of 1-10 litres should be taken to provide information on vertical and horizontal variation within the deposit.

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- 1.2.4 No waterlogged preservation is expected on site but should suspected waterlogged deposits be discovered, the confirmation and advice of a specialist from WA Environmental Department should be sought. The samples will be taken by site staff and will be recorded in the standard WA environmental sample recording form.

Types of deposits

- 1.2.5 Deposits will be selected for sampling in line with the following guidelines:

- *All fills of all non-structural features such as pits and hearths,*
- *All fills of at least one intervention of ring ditches or gullies, enclosure and linear ditches. Additional interventions may be sampled if different formation processes are observed during the excavation.*

2 REFERENCES

Canti, M, Heathcote, J, Ayala, G, Corcoran, J, and Sidell, J 2015 *Geoarchaeology, Using earth sciences to understand the archaeological record*. Historic England

Campbell, G, Moffett, L and Straker, V 2011 *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (second edition). Portsmouth: English Heritage

ClfA, 2014 *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists*

Dr. Inés López-Dóriga, 18 may 2022