WP 029 D Historic Environment Works – Roundhill Wood – Enabling Works North Contract

Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Mitigation

Document Number: 1EW04-LMJ-EV-MST-NS05_NL14-029004

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1 Executive Summary

1.1.1 This Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigation (LS-WSI) sets out the methodology, deliverables, programme, health, safety and environmental requirements, resources and interfaces necessary to deliver a phase of archaeological recording as defined in the Project Plan for Archaeological Mitigation at Roundhill Wood (Doc No: 1EW04-LMJ_DJV-EV-PLN-NS06_NL16-029014). The Project Plan established the scope, aims, contribution to the Generic Written Scheme of Investigation Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy (GWSI HERDS; Doc No: HS2-HS2-EV-STR-000-000015) outlining the objectives, techniques, deliverables and reporting mechanism for the programme of mitigation.

1.1.2 This LS-WSI refers to archaeological recording at Hints in Staffordshire. The archaeological investigation will be carried out at three mitigation areas, Areas A to C. The archaeological recording at Areas A to C will examine heritage assets discovered during EWC North trial trenching as part of WP29B Historic Environment Works (Doc No: 1EW04-LMJ_WEX-EV-REP-NS05_NL14-029005). The mitigation areas form part of the construction land requirements for the enabling works and subsequent mains works for HS2 Phase One. In terms of the 2017 Construction Land Requirements (CLRs), the mitigation area comprises parcels CR02053, CR02101, CR02187 and CR02700 with three locations of:

- Area A: archaeological recording covering 0.6ha between HS 2 chainage markers 177400 and 177600. Area A located 90m south west of the Black Brook and 600m west of the village of Hints centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 415102 303332.
- Area B: archaeological recording covering 0.3ha between HS 2 chainage markers 176300 and 176400. Area B located 35m south west of Roundhill Wood and 525m south west of Hints centred on NGR 415552 302239.
- Area C archaeological recording covering 0.7ha between HS 2 chainage markers 175400 and 175600. Area C located 25m north of White House Farm on Bangley Lane centred on NGR 416037 3015882.

1.1.3 Archaeological recording at Mitigation Area A will examine a series of undated linear features, including a 'V' shaped curvilinear ditch and an oval pit. At Mitigation Area B, the archaeological recording will examine a possible enclosure identified during the trial trenching; 15 sherds of very abraded early Romano-British pottery were retrieved from two ditches. At Mitigation Area C, the archaeological recording will examine linear features which contained two Iron Age pottery sherds as well as early Romano-British pottery. The evidence indicates possible low intensity

occupation or agricultural activity during the Romano-British period in the landscape south west of Watling Street.

1.1.4 Production of this LS-WSI follows the Guidance as outlined in Technical Standard – Specification for Historic Environment Project Plans and Location Specific Written Schemes of Investigation (Doc No: HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000036) and Technical Standard – Specification for Historic Environment Investigations (Doc No: HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000035). Reference is also made to other guidance as specified in the GWSI HERDS (Doc No: HS2-HS2-EV-STR-000-000015). The structure of this LS-WSI follows the Technical Standard – Specification for Historic Environment Project Plans and Location Specific Written Schemes of Investigation (Doc No: HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000036, Section 3). Other relevant guidance is noted throughout the remainder of this document.

1.1.5 The GWSI: HERDS Specific Objectives for Knowledge Creation (KC) guiding the Project Plan focuses on prehistoric and later activity within the mitigation area. The archaeological mitigation may contribute to the following Specific Objectives:

- KC15: Can we identify regional patterns in the form and location of Late Bronze Age and Iron Age settlements across the route, and are there associated differences in landscape organisation and enclosure?
- 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?
- 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.

1.1.6 The way the archaeological recording aims to contribute to the aforementioned KC's is outlined in the Project Plan for Archaeological Mitigation at Roundhill Wood (Doc No: 1EW04-LMJ_DJV-EV-PLN-NS06_NL16-029014, Section 3.1.9, Table 2).

2 Site Location and Condition

2.1.1 The archaeological investigation will comprise Archaeological Recording at three mitigation areas (Areas A to C). The mitigation areas are situated within the 'Hints and Black Bourne Brook Archaeological Character Area (ACA6.2), which is located between the A5 (Watling Street) to the north and Drayton Lane to the south. The ACA is dominated by rolling hills with the Black

Bourne Brook flowing northwest to southeast at its northern end. During the medieval and post medieval period a series of mills and forges were located upon the brook. The ACAs were split further in the Environmental Statement; the mitigation areas are located within the following Archaeological Character Sub-Zone:

- CFA 21-03 Arable fields on terraces: 18th and 19th century semi-planned enclosure, formerly deer parks and proximity to the Bourne/Black Brook and Gallows Brook indicate potential for buried remains;
- CFA21-04 Hints Hills: 18th and 19th century planned enclosure, two possible barrows, potential for prehistoric remains and the presence of the medieval Bangley Deer Park;
- CFA 21-05: Bourne Black Brook valley: Hints medieval settlement with associated medieval and post-medieval remains along the brook including mills, forge and moated site.

Mitigation Area A

2.1.2 Mitigation Area A is located 90m south west of the Black Brook and 600m west of the village of Hints. It is situated between HS 2 chainage markers 177400 and 177600 and centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 415102 303332.

2.1.3 Area A encompasses 0.6ha and is situated within a single agricultural field. The mitigation area stands at c. 80m above Ordnance Datum (AOD). The area gradually rises to the south west to reach c. 90m AOD at the south western edge of the LLAU, which abuts the Jobs Hill Wood. The British Geological Survey (BGS) online mapping data shows that the underlying solid geology of the mitigation area principally comprises Hopwas Breccia Formation (interbedded breccia and sandstone) with Enville Member (sandstone) to the north east. No superficial deposits are recorded.

Mitigation Area B

2.1.4 Mitigation Area B is located 35m south west of Roundhill Wood and 525m south west of Hints. It is situated between HS 2 chainage markers 176300 and 176400 and centred on NGR 415552 302239.

2.1.5 Area B encompasses 0.3ha and is located within an agricultural field. The north eastern extent of Area B is situated at approximately c. 110m AOD descending to c. 100m AOD at its southern-most point. No superficial deposits are recorded

2.1.6 The BGS online mapping data shows that the underlying solid geology of Area B comprises Enville Member (sandstone). No superficial deposits are recorded.

Mitigation Area C

2.1.7 Mitigation Area C is located 25m north of White House Farm on Bangley Lane. It is situated between HS 2 chainage markers 175400 and 175600 and centred on NGR 416037 3015882.

2.1.8 Area C encompasses 0.7ha and is located within two agricultural fields. The southern extent of Area C is situated at approximately 100m AOD on largely level land.

2.1.9 The BGS online mapping data shows that the underlying solid geology of Area C comprises Gunstone Member (mudstone). No superficial deposits are recorded

3 Overview of Project Plan

3.1.1 This LS-WSI has been prepared to provide the necessary specification and site-specific information to enable the delivery of the archaeological recording within the mitigation area defined in the Project Plan for Archaeological Mitigation at Roundhill Wood (Doc No: 1EW04-LMJ_DJV-EV-PLN-NS06_ NL16-029014).

3.2 Archaeological Baseline

3.2.1 A summary of the archaeological potential and significance of the mitigation area is provided within the Project Plan (Sections 2.2.4-2.2.7) and below.

3.2.2 There is little evidence for prehistoric activity in the immediate vicinity other than possible Bronze Age-Iron Age pit alignments located between 1km and 2km north and north west of Hints (DHW127, DHW139 and DHW141); the closest lying c.700m north of Area A. During the Iron Age the wider landscape is characterised by increased farming and settlement activity. A possible Iron Age enclosure was identified on LiDAR abutting Roundhill Wood's southern boundary (DHW166) the south of Roundhill Wood and c. 140m south east of Area B.

3.2.3 During the Romano-British period the area probably formed part of the hinterland of the military forts and town of Wall (Letocetum), 6km north west. This was a period which witnessed declining woodland and increased arable agriculture. Wall was situated on the major Roman road of Watling Street (DHW138) which crosses this landscape 290m north of Area A and between 1km and 1.5km north west of Areas B and C. A possible Romano-British double-ditched

enclosure was recorded on the north side of Watling Street c. 2km north west of Hints and c.1.4km north west of Area A (DHW141).

3.2.4 By the 12th century this area lay within the Royal Forest of Cannock which comprised a mosaic landscape of woodland, private deer parks and hunting chases as well as small settlements and agricultural land. The area around Roundhill Wood may have formed part of a deer park by the early post medieval period and in the 17th century the local woodland, possibly including Roundhill Wood, was probably exploited for the production of charcoal for use in the local iron industry (1EW04-LMJ_DJV-EV-REP-N000-029007). By the 18th – 19th century the land had been enclosed and a rectilinear field pattern created with surviving stands of woodland at Roundhill Wood and the Rookery which formed part of the wider estate of Hints Hall which stood to the north east just outside the village of Hints.

3.3 Aims and Specific Objectives

3.3.1 The GWSI: HERDS Specific Objectives guiding the archaeological mitigation have been refined following the work undertaken to date and are paraphrased below. The following Specific Objectives relating to the historic environment are of particular note (see Table 2 of Project Plan):

- KC15: Can we identify regional patterns in the form and location of Late Bronze Age and Iron Age settlements across the route, and are there associated differences in landscape organisation and enclosure?
- 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?
- 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.

3.3.2 The following aims of the archaeological recording have also been identified which relate to the mitigation area:

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, in order 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

- To examine whether the character of activity can be identified; whether any focus of settlement is present, or if the ditches present 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.

3.4 Scope and Methodology

3.4.1 Section 3 of the Project Plan defines the scope of the archaeological mitigation; outlines the aims of the archaeological recording and how they will contribute to the specific objectives laid out in the GWSI: HERDS; sets out in detail the methodology for the archaeological mitigation; and describes the proposed deliverables and reporting mechanisms. It should be referred to for detailed information on these matters (Section 5 of Project Plan and see Appendix 15.1).

3.4.2 The archaeological recording will be undertaken in accordance with specific guidance produced by HS2, namely the Technical Standard Specification for Historic Environment Investigations (HS2- HS2-EV-STD-000-000035) and the Generic Written Scheme of Investigation: Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy (GWSI: HERDS; HS2-HS2-EV-STR-000-000015).

3.4.3 The mitigation area 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. Constraints posed by utilities and ecology have been taken into account, the extent of the constraints imposed by utilities are shown on Figure 1 within the RAMS (Appendix 15.2).

3.4.4 Following surface cleaning and identification of features the final excavation 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. A summary of methods is considered below.

3.4.5 Archaeological investigation and recording of archaeological remains will include the following approaches:

- The excavation of structural elements including foundation cuts, wall lines and post holes will usually comprise the removal of 50% (minimum) of archaeological deposits by hand, with the potential for full excavation of features.
- The excavation of non-structural isolated features, including pits, will usually comprise the removal of 50% (minimum) of archaeological deposits by hand. Complete excavation of isolated features may be necessary if they contain particularly significant artefactual, industrial or environmental evidence.
- Non-structural ditches and gullies will usually comprise the removal by hand of 10% (minimum) to characterise their significance, form, function, condition and date; at the same time retrieving a fully representative artefact/ecofact assemblage.
- All terminal ends of ditches and gullies will be investigated, and all feature intersections will be investigated to determine stratigraphic relationships.

3.4.6 The stripped surface of the mitigation area will be re-examined on a weekly basis during fieldwork to determine whether previously un-noticed potential archaeological remains have 'weathered out'.

3.4.7 Excavated interventions, features and deposits shall be recorded in sufficient detail to allow calculation of the volume of excavated material and examination of this information against recovered finds densities during post excavation analysis.

3.4.8 Inhumations, cremations and other deposits relating to funerary activity will be 100% excavated by hand following established guidance and the methodology set out in Sections 4.3.26-4.3.32.

3.4.9 Excavation, handling, processing, conservation and storage of finds will be completed so that, for example, pot sherds can be subject to residue analysis. The Archaeological Contractor will follow the advice of recognised specialists for field and post excavation procedures for finds which may be subject to scientific analysis, as summarised in available guidance (e.g. HE 2017).

3.4.10 Standard palaeoenvironmental bulk samples will be collected from securely stratified deposits and fills of features distributed across the mitigation area paying regard to observed levels of truncation, equitable sampling of different phases and any perceived zoning of activity at the mitigation area. Other types of palaeoenvironmental environmental sampling may be used for suitable fills and deposits, e.g. retrieval of monoliths for sediment characterisation/pollen assessment, or other purposive environmental samples.

3.4.11 A 2% contingency of the mitigation area will enable further investigation of significant archaeological remains, should this be necessary. The 2% contingency would be used, with the approval of the Employer, where additional investigation of significant features extending outside the mitigation area would provide information contributing to HERDS Specific Objectives.

3.4.12 The on-site works associated with the archaeological recording will be as follows:

- Setting Out (including welfare, compound and required fencing),
- Mechanical excavation to remove topsoil, in order to expose potential archaeological horizons,
- Metal detecting following topsoil stripping and during excavation of key archaeological features or deposits,
- Hand Excavation and Fieldwork Recording, and
- Environmental Sampling (as relevant).

3.4.13 The off-site works associated with the archaeological recording will be as follows:

- Environmental Sample Processing and Assessment;
- Artefact Processing and Assessment; and
- Reporting and Archiving.

3.4.14 The applicable methodologies and standards for these activities will be as follows:

- Project Plan for Archaeological Mitigation at Roundhill Wood (Doc No: 1EW04-LMJ_DJV-EV-PLN-NS06_NL16-029014)., Section 4 – see Appendix 15.1).
- Technical Standard: Specification for Historic Environment Investigations (HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000035, Section 3).
- All other Technical Standards as outlined in Technical Standard: Specification for Historic Environment Investigations (HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000035, Section 1.2).

3.4.15 Where relevant, the archaeological recording will also reflect other best practice guidance e.g.:

- Archaeology Data Service/Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2019) Code of Conduct.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014a) Standard and Guidance: Archaeological Excavation.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014b) Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives.
- Historic England (2015a) Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment.

4 Programme

4.1.1 The proposed programme of works is given in the table below:

Table 1 Programme

Activity	Start date
Submission of LS-WSI	February 2021
Approval / Finalisation of LS-WSI	March 2021
Commencement of Archaeological Recording	March 2021
Completion of Archaeological Recording	May 2021
Reporting	June 2021
Archiving	December 2021

5 Methodology

5.1.1 The archaeological recording will be conducted according to the detailed methodology laid out in the Project Plan for Archaeological Mitigation at Roundhill Wood (Doc No: 1EW04-LMJ_DJV-EV-PLN-NS06_NL16-029014). This covers the methodology for all parts of the investigation, including setting out (Section 4.3.15–4.3.18), fieldwork recording (Section 4.3.19–4.3.25), human remains (Section 4.3.26–4.3.32), environmental sampling (Section 4.3.33–4.3.50), finds (Section 4.3.51–4.3.56), metallic objects and residue (Section 4.3.57), treasure (Section 4.3.58–4.3.64), backfilling (Section 4.3.65–4.3.66), and post-investigation reporting and archiving (Section 5.1.1–5.1.9).

5.1.2 The following sections address wider issues of methodology and project delivery.

5.2 Site set-up process

5.2.1 A walkover survey and access assessment have been undertaken to highlight any site-specific logistical issues prior to the commencement of the archaeological recording. The results of the survey are incorporated in the following sections.

5.2.2 The Employer has full consent to undertake the archaeological recording within the mitigation area (as defined by the red line boundary) as the Employer now has possession of the land.

5.2.3 It is proposed to establish two temporary site compounds. The site compound and welfare facilities for Mitigation Area A and B will be set up to the south of and accessed from Rookery Lane. Site compound and welfare facilities for Mitigation Area C will be set up adjacent to White House Farm, off Bangley Lane. A satellite Plant Compound will be created north of Rookery Lane. The location of the site compounds is illustrated within the RAMS (Appendix 15.2, Figure 1).

5.3 Details of site access

5.3.1 Staff and plant will access areas of the mitigation area via the compounds at Rookery Lane and Bangley Lane as illustrated within the RAMS (Appendix 15.2). Welfare facilities will be delivered and placed within the site compounds.

5.4 Details of plant and methodology for its use

5.4.1 It is proposed to use a minimum of one 360° tracked excavator of between 8 and 22 tonnes. It will be fitted with a broad toothless ditching bucket and delivered on a low loader. Articulated dump

trucks will be used to transport topsoil and subsoil to dedicated storage areas. A three-inch diaphragm water pump may also be required to remove standing water within mitigation areas during the archaeological recording or ahead of backfilling.

5.4.2 All machine excavation will be carried out under the constant supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist. Deposits will be removed in spits, the depths of which will be determined by the supervising archaeologist. Each spit will be examined carefully in order to assist in the retrieval of archaeologically significant artefacts. Machine excavation will cease at the top of the first significant archaeological horizon, and the Archaeological Contractor will ensure that a 'clean' machined surface is exposed. Spoil will be stored in designated storage areas as illustrated on Figure 1 of the RAMS (Appendix 15.2), topsoil being kept separate from subsoil. Upper and lower subsoil will be stored separately and labelled clearly (should removal of both layers be required).The storage of excavated material will be in accordance with the Contractor's environmental protection requirements, as set out in their Environmental Management Plan (Doc no: 1EW04-LMJ-EV-PLN-N000-000022).

5.4.3 Prior to backfilling, the mitigation area will be pumped dry and any necessary protection measures for archaeological remains, below ground infrastructure, services and/or utilities will be implemented. Generally, all backfill material will consist of non-toxic, uncontaminated, non-putrescible, natural and inert material which will be compacted and (if necessary) tested (dynamic compaction test or other). The excavations and backfilling will comply with Technical Standard – Agriculture, Forestry and Soils Route-wide Soil Resource Plan (HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000008). A photographic condition survey will be carried out of the mitigation area location prior to excavation and after backfilling.

5.4.4 All plant movements from the site compounds and across the mitigation area will be supervised by an archaeologist acting as banksman, who will be present at all times during the movements.

5.5 Main work packages

5.5.1 The work will be carried out in March and April 2021.

5.6 Provision for unexpected remains

5.6.1 As outlined in Project Plan for Archaeological Mitigation at Roundhill Wood (Doc No: 1EW04-LMJ_DJV-EV-PLN-NS06_NL16-029014) previous investigations have identified archaeological remains within the mitigation area.

5.6.2 An Historic Settlement Landscape Study carried out as part of the HS2 Phase One Enabling Works based upon the Detailed Desk Based Assessment for Historic Settlement Landscape Study (Doc No: 1EW04-LMJ-EV-REP-N000-029001) was undertaken to examine the later medieval and post-medieval landscapes. The study did not record any heritage assets within the mitigation areas; however two assets were identified within the 500m search area. These comprised non-extant cottages located 385m north west of Area A depicted on the Ordnance Survey First Edition 6" map of 1897 (id 440) and a non-extant small road-side building depicted on the Hints tithe map of 1847 located255m north east of Area C (id 1047).The 1847 Hints tithe map records fieldnames suggesting brickmaking in the landscape to the north east of Area C.

5.6.3 Trial Trenching (Doc No. 1EW04-LMJ_WEX-EV-REP-NS05_NL14-029005) recorded a series of undated linear features in Trenches 19 and 461 to 464 (Area A). One of the two ditches recorded in Trench 19 was curvilinear in plan, which may indicate evidence for prehistoric or Romano-British agricultural activity. A possible enclosure was recorded in Trenches 104, 116 and 470 from which very abraded Romano-British pottery was recovered, the quality of which may suggest it was residual in a later feature (Area B). Further early Romano-British pottery, and two sherds of Iron Age pottery, were recovered from two ditches in Trench 156 and a further undated ditch was recorded in Trench 158. The potential continuation of these three ditches were encountered in contingency Trenches 472 to 474. This may represent further evidence of agricultural activity and possible low-intensity occupation in the vicinity. Other undated isolated features were also recorded across the evaluation area comprising linear features and pits. Two residual prehistoric worked flints were found in features in Trenches 46 and 52.

5.6.4 The following classes of remains may be considered 'unexpected' for this location:

- Extensive human burials (i.e. inhumation/cremation cemeteries, mass graves of any period). Isolated burials or larger flat cemeteries are sometimes encountered in the vicinity of Early Bronze Age barrows which often act as a focus for later funerary activity.
- Significant and extensive structural remains of periods other than Early Bronze Age and Romano-British.
- Significant and extensive waterlogged remains (leather, timber etc.).

5.6.5 In all three instances, disturbance of these remains, if encountered, will be kept to a minimum until the Archaeological Contractor has informed DJV and further archaeological mitigation has been discussed and agreed.

5.6.6 For human remains, the process is outlined in the Project Plan for Archaeological Mitigation at Roundhill Wood (Doc No: 1EW04-LMJ_DJV-EV-PLN-NS06_NL16-029014, Section 4.3.26–4.3.32 Appendix 15.1). EWC North trial trenching did not identify any human remains at the mitigation area. In the event that human remains are identified during Archaeological Recording, all work must be undertaken in accordance with the Burial Grounds, Human Remains and Monuments Procedures (HS2-HS2-EV-PRO-0000-000008) will be followed. Should human remains be encountered the Archaeological Contractor will inform DJV and the Contractor immediately. DJV will inform the Employer within 24 hours so that these procedures can be implemented. Human remains, once recognised, will be metal detected immediately to determine whether any metallic grave goods are present. After subsequent notification to DJV the Archaeological Contractor will then cease all works on unexpected human remains until further instruction is provided by the Employer. The Archaeological Contractor will complete any exhumation of human remains in accordance with the requirements of their recognised osteoarchaeologist. In some circumstances DJV may consult Historic England and other stakeholders for input to exhumation and sampling strategy

5.6.7 In accordance with Schedule 20, appropriate measures will be taken to ensure respect for unexpected human remains is observed. If appropriate this will include screening the excavation in accordance with the Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) such as to be effective to shield the remains from public view, and permitting access to that part of the site only to persons whose presence is necessary for carrying out of the archaeological works.

5.6.8 Other best practice guidance would also be utilised, such as The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project (Historic England, 2018a) and Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains (CIfA, 2017).

5.6.9 In-situ structural remains may be fully recorded for the extent that they are exposed; where appropriate, samples of building materials may be taken if potentially diagnostic of date or function. The identification of any such structural remains, their significance and the level of investigation and recording to be completed will be agreed with DJV and approved by the Employer.

5.6.10 Waterlogged organic materials would be dealt with in line with Historic England's guidance documents, Waterlogged Organic Artefacts: Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation (2018b), Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the Recording, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood (2010), and Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods from Sampling and Recovery to Post-Excavation (2011).

5.6.11 The need for geoarchaeological input will be considered where it is deemed that it could enhance understanding of feature fills, including whether the features were in-filled deliberately or naturally in-filled over time. Scientific methods used to examine feature fills may include chemical and physical analyses, soil micromorphology, mineralogy and particle size analysis. These works will be supplemented by additional guidance contained in Historic England's guidance note Geoarchaeology: using earth sciences to understand the archaeological record (2015). Field based recording and sampling will be carried out by, or under the supervision of recognised palaeoenvironmental and geoarchaeological specialists.

5.7 Treasure

5.7.1 In the event of the discovery of 'treasure' as defined below, the Treasure Act 1996 will apply to works for Phase One of HS2 and the Archaeological Contractor shall comply with it. The Treasure Act defines 'Treasure' as:

- any object at least 300 years old when found which is not a coin but has metallic content of which at least 10 per cent by weight is precious metal.
- When found, is one of at least two coins in the same find which are at least 300 years old at that time and have that percentage of precious metal.
- When found, is one of at least ten coins in the same find which are at least 300 years old at that time.
- Any object at least 200 years old designated as treasure by the Secretary of State under Section 2(1) of the Treasure Act 1996.
- Any object that would have been 'Treasure Trove'.
- Any object found with any of the above.

5.7.2 The Treasure (Designation) Order 2002 extends the definition of treasure to include:

- Finds of least two base metal objects (other than coins) of prehistoric date.
- Any object (other than a coin) of prehistoric date with any precious metal content.

5.7.3 All finds falling within the definitions of treasure shall be reported immediately to DJV who will inform the Employer. All subsequent works must be undertaken in accordance with the relevant legislative requirements of the Treasure Act and all necessary measures taken to comply with those requirements and any project specific requirements will be implemented.

5.7.4 To protect the finds from theft, the Archaeological Contractor shall record the finds and remove them to a safe place. Where recording and removal is not feasible or appropriate on the day of discovery, the Archaeological Contractor shall ensure, subsequent to liaison with DJV and the Employer, that adequate site security is provided by the Contractor.

5.7.5 Subject to the Provisions of the Treasure Act 1996, all material that is defined as Treasure is vested in the franchisee or, if none, the Crown.

5.8 Provision of sampling facilities to support requirements established by Project Plan

5.8.1 The on-site sampling methodologies will follow the recommendations as set out in the Project Plan for Archaeological Mitigation at Roundhill Wood (Doc No: 1EW04-LMJ_DJV-EV-PLN-NS06_NL16-029014) Sections 4.3.33– 4.3.50 and Table 2. This is in line with the HS2 Technical Standard Specification for Historic Environment Investigations (HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000035).

5.8.2 The sampling strategy shall be developed by the Archaeological Contractor's recognised environmental and geoarchaeological specialists in liaison with DJV, the Employer and Historic England Senior Science Advisor. The Archaeological Contractor's recognised specialists will ensure that the sampling strategy will remain flexible and subject to review throughout on-site work.

5.8.3 Sampling will follow Historic England guidance (HE 2011, 2015). Sample record sheets shall include a reasoned justification for selection of deposits for sampling. Significant, securely stratified deposits and feature fills shall be prioritised for sampling to retrieve palaeoenvironmental and economic indicators. If finds densities are low it may be appropriate to sample features which have not been securely dated by artefactual evidence to ensure that adequate spatial and temporal sample coverage is achieved.

5.8.4 The off-site processing will be conducted at the Archaeological Contractor's in-house sampling facilities. Flotation samples and samples taken for coarse-mesh sieving from dry deposits shall be processed and assessed at the time of the fieldwork, and summary assessment will be completed a maximum of two weeks from the date of sample collection, to permit variation of sampling strategies, if necessary.

6 Delivery Interfaces

6.1.1 The Archaeological Contractor will liaise with DJV regarding the works programme and quality assurance of the archaeological works. In the event of potential delays to programme, the Archaeological Contractor will issue an Early Warning Notice (EWN) via CEMAR following internal approval by the Project Director.

6.1.2 The Archaeological Contractor will have direct communication with the Contractor on contractual matters and non-archaeological quality assurance; DJV will be informed of any EWNs raised in the course of the works.

6.1.3 All communications regarding archaeological results, and any proposed alteration to scope and method will be communicated to DJV who will review this information and will liaise with the Employer on behalf of the Contractor.

6.1.4 The archaeological recording will be supervised by a suitably qualified and experienced Project Officer appointed by the Archaeological Contractor. All parties will follow the Employer's Protocols for Intra- and Inter-Project Communication (IMS 12.1.1).

6.1.5 Details of the Contractor's design, programme and Health and Safety policy are awaited.

6.1.6 Connect Archaeology have ISO 9001:2015 accreditation and the interface, consultation and communication will be undertaken in accordance with these protocols.

7 Health, Safety and Environment

7.1.1 The Archaeological Contractor will undertake the works in accordance with the Employer's route wide health and safety requirements (Safe at Heart) and, if applicable, the Contractor's health and safety requirements for specific locations.

7.1.2 The Archaeological Contractor, overseen by the Contractor, will be responsible for Health and Safety during the archaeological recording, and a Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS; Appendix 15.2) for the archaeological recording has been produced. All work will also be undertaken in accordance with the Archaeological Contractor's Health and Safety Policy (Connect Archaeology 2017). A Covid-19 Project Plan will be produced and a toolbox talk given to all staff and site visitors outlining the control measures in place during site works.

7.1.3 All site staff will be fully inducted and will read and sign the RAMS (Appendix 15.2) before commencing work.

7.2 Site access and construction traffic

7.2.1 Prior to any works commencing, a Health and Safety check will be carried out which will assess the following:

- Risk of fire and appropriate mitigation.
- Appropriate location of site parking.
- Location of site compounds and appropriate security.

7.2.2 The above will be incorporated into a site layout plan made available to all staff and visitors.

7.2.3 There will be a one-week allowance prior to works commencing on site to allow for the following:

- Health and Safety check.
- Set up of site compounds and security.
- Set up of site parking.
- Set up of traffic management plan including plant routes and pedestrian walkways.
- Installation of appropriate signage for all aspects of Health and Safety.

7.2.4 Specific risks have been identified regarding delivery of plant and plant movements on and off the mitigation area (see the RAMS, Appendix 15.2). All loading / unloading of plant and all plant movements will be supervised by a minimum of one archaeologist acting as banksman.

7.2.5 It is anticipated that plant movements will only occur during access to and from the mitigation areas and will involve a single low loader. Traffic management will be required for plant deliveries and uplift. This will require traffic to be stopped on Rookery Lane for short intervals. Following this, the impact of construction traffic on the local infrastructure will be minimal.

7.3 Agriculture and ecology

7.3.1 Current crop land use has been assessed and no crops are known to be planted within the mitigation area or within the plant access routes. However, should crops be present at the time of the archaeological recording, all attempts will be made to limit damage. Plant will be tracked around the edges of fields and along existing trackways and 'tramlines' within crops, where this is practicable. However, it is acknowledged that the archaeological recording will inevitably cause damage to any crops present within the red line boundary.

7.3.2 No areas outside the red line boundary to be tracked over by plant unless this has been specifically authorised by the Employer.

7.3.3 No boundaries or entrances, including hedgerows, fences or gates, will be damaged to facilitate site access unless this has been specifically authorised by the Employer. Works are to remain a minimum of 10m from trees/hedgerows, this will be marked on the ground with a suitable visual cue such as canes and hazard marking tape.

7.3.4 An ecological assessment was undertaken by DJV (Doc No: 1EW04-LMJ_DJV-EV-REP-NS06_NL16-029006). Each of the mitigation areas will need to have relevant precautionary measures in place to avoid potential adverse effects (Sections 7.3.14-7.3.17 below):

Mitigation Area A

7.3.5 There are four potential bat roost trees within 20m to the east of Mitigation Area A. Due to the presence of unconfirmed bat roosts adjacent to and within 20m of the mitigation area, precautionary measures must be adhered to in order to avoid disturbance of any potentially roosting bats.

7.3.6 There is one potential barn owl breeding site approximately 115m east of the mitigation area. Due to the proximity of a potential barn owl breeding site to the mitigation area, precautionary measures must be adhered to.

7.3.7 A drain is present immediately east of Mitigation Area A and the invasive species Himalayan balsam Impatiens Glandulifera is known to be present along this drain. Due to the presence of invasive species on the edge of the mitigation area, precautionary measures must be adhered to in order to prevent spread of the species around the site.

Mitigation Area B

7.3.8 There is one potential barn owl breeding site approximately 65m north of the mitigation area, situated on the western edge of Roundhill Wood. Due to the proximity of a potential barn owl breeding site to the mitigation area, precautionary measures must be adhered to.

7.3.9 Mitigation Area B is situated within 30m of an area of ancient woodland (Roundhill Wood) and within 10m of two hedgerows. Roundhill Wood is also a Site of Biological Interest (SBI). Due to the proximity to ancient woodland and hedgerows, precautionary measures should be adhered to in order to avoid damage.

7.3.10 The invasive species rhododendron ponticum and Himalayan balsam are also known to be present within Roundhill Wood. Due to the presence of invasive species near to the northeast

portion of the mitigation area, precautionary measures must be adhered to in order to prevent spread of the species around the site.

Mitigation Area C

7.3.11 There is one potential bat tree roost present within 20m of Mitigation Area C. Due to the presence of an unconfirmed bat roost within 20m of the mitigation area, precautionary measures must be adhered to in order to avoid disturbance of any potentially roosting bats.

7.3.12 There is one potential barn owl breeding site approximately 60m northwest of the mitigation area. Due to the proximity of a potential barn owl breeding site to the mitigation area, precautionary measures must be adhered to.

Habitats

7.3.13 The removal of any vegetation, including trees and hedgerows, requires prior consent from LMJV. Works are to remain a minimum of 10m from trees/hedgerows, this will be marked on the ground with a suitable visual cue such as canes and hazard marking tape to ensure that no vehicles encroach. No vegetation removal is anticipated during works.

Precautionary Working Method

Bats

7.3.14 To reduce the likelihood of impacts to bats the following precautionary measures are to be adhered to and are to be monitored by the ECoW:

- A toolbox talk on bats shall be given prior to commencement of works to make contractors aware of the potential for these species being on site;
- All archaeological mitigation works shall be located at least 20m from any trees with unconfirmed bat roosts and at least 30m from confirmed bat roosts;
- Vehicles and plant are also to remain outside of these buffer zones, unless otherwise agreed with the on-site ECoW.

Barn Owl

7.3.15 To reduce the likelihood of impacts to barn owl the following precautionary measures are to be adhered to and are to be monitored by the ECoW:

- A toolbox talk on barn owls shall be given prior to commencement of works to make contractors aware of the potential for this species being on site;

- All archaeological mitigation works are to be located at least 40m from any potential barn owl nest, or 150m from any active barn owl nest; this will be marked on the ground with a suitable visual cue such as canes and hazard marking tape;
- Vehicles and plant are also to remain outside of these buffer zones.

Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS)

7.3.16 To reduce the potential for impacts associated with the presence of INNS, the following precautionary measures are to be adhered to and are to be monitored by the ECoW:

- A toolbox talk on the presence of INNS, specifically Himalayan balsam and Rhododendron, shall be given prior to commencement of works to make contractors aware of the potential for these species to be present on or near to the site;
- All archaeological mitigation work shall be located at least 10m from any INNS, as directed by the ECoW;
- Any areas of INNS identified within or near working areas will be clearly demarcated by the ECoW and these will be no-go zones;

Ancient Woodland

7.3.17 To reduce the likelihood of impacts to ancient woodland the following precautionary measures are to be adhered to and are to be monitored by the ECoW.

- Where Ancient Woodland is present within 100m of the site works then an Ancient Woodland Notification Letter (AW) must be produced by LM-JV and submitted to and approved by the Woodland Trust before works commence;
- Following granting of consent to work in proximity to ancient woodland, excavations will be relocated beyond at least 10m of the woodland boundary; however, this buffer distance is subject to the discretion of the on-site ECoW and may be increased to maintain a suitable root protection zone;
- Vehicles and plant are to remain outside of these buffer zones, unless otherwise directed by the ECoW.

7.4 Plant noise

7.4.1 It is anticipated that plant noise will be minimal, and the main part of mitigation area lies some distance from residential areas. It is not anticipated that a mechanical breaker will be used on any part of the mitigation area.

7.4.2 The Archaeological Contractor will ensure that all staff working in the vicinity of plant are provided with ear defenders.

7.5 Utilities

7.5.1 The utility drawings have been taken into account when determining the mitigation areas; however, the mitigation areas will be scanned with a Cable Avoidance Tool prior to excavation. All known utilities are illustrated on Figure 1 of the RAMS (Appendix 15.2).

7.5.2 A high-pressure gas main is present within the locality of Mitigation Area A, however it will not be necessary for plant to cross the gas main to gain access to Area A from Compound 1. Plant access for Area B will also be from Compound 1. A crossing point over the high-pressure gas main will be established to allow plant and site vehicles access to Area B. Overhead telecommunication lines are present at the access to Area C and will need to be crossed by vehicles delivering plant and welfare facilities. Goalposts will erected at this location.

7.5.3 The RAMS outlines the emergency procedures that will be followed by the Archaeological Contractor (Appendix 15.2).

7.6 Unexploded ordnance

7.6.1 The mitigation area is in an area recorded as a low UXO hazard in the Unexploded Ordnance Desk Study (Doc No.: 0615-ZET-GT-REP-000-000001).

7.7 Contaminated land

7.7.1 No areas of contaminated land have been identified within or in proximity to the mitigation area. However, should any material be excavated that is deemed to be contaminated or potentially contaminated, excavation shall cease, and the Contractor will be immediately informed, and the Contractor will seek advice on how to proceed. Contaminated or potentially contaminated material will be kept separate to all other excavated material until testing has taken place and a strategy has been confirmed.

7.8 Site safety and security

7.8.1 The mitigation areas are located in agricultural land that lies some distance from residential areas, and no public footpaths cross the mitigation area or access routes. The RAMS outlines the procedures to be followed if members of the public enter the mitigation are, which include standing down plant until any unauthorised people have left (Appendix 15.2).

8.8.2 Security will be present outside of working hours.

7.9 Local community, general public, neighbouring properties and businesses

7.9.1 It is not anticipated that the archaeological recording will cause significant disruption to the local community or neighbouring properties and business, as the works will be on agricultural land that lies some distance from residential areas and public footpaths.

7.9.2 All plant movements will be undertaken with a mind to minimising disruption to local traffic and infrastructure.

7.9.3 Health and Safety procedures will be in place to minimise the risk to any member of the public who enters the mitigation area during the trial trenching (see the RAMS, Appendix 15.2).

7.10 Coronavirus (COVID-19)

7.10.1 Preventative measures against COVID-19 are fully outlined within the RAMS, Appendix 15.2. All works will adhere to the Contractor's Coronavirus (COVID-19): Operational Workplace Guidance and the COVID-19 Project Plan. Attention is to be paid to the changes in guidance on COVID-19, particularly information on social distancing and welfare cleanliness checks.

8 Community Engagement

8.1.1 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.
- CE5: Contribute to the process and facilitation of audience project creation.

8.2 Community engagement scope

8.2.1 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).

8.2.2 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).

8.2.3 Event and activity type will depend on Health and Safety and will require careful design in line with any restrictions that may be created by COVID 19 (this will depend partly on timing of events). Activity types will also depend on 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.

8.2.4 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. Please note that feasibility of carrying out many of these activity types will depend on timing and the severity of any restrictions that may be imposed due to COVID 19 concerns:

- 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 (and particularly any COVID 19 restrictions), ground conditions, weather and accessibility, programme.
- Community open days - including artefact handling, information boards (dependent on COVID 19 restrictions).

- Drop-in events - including artefact handling, information boards (dependent on COVID 19 restrictions).
- Lectures and talks – to local interest groups, societies, parish and community groups (dependent on COVID 19 restrictions).
- Blogs and online materials – in conjunction with HS2 Commonplace.
- School visits – in conjunction with LM Skills Education and Employment (SEE) (dependent on COVID 19 restrictions).
- Participation in archaeological fieldwork stages and post-excavation work (where possible and appropriate), e.g. community excavation (depending on COVID 19 restrictions) and recording, research.

8.3 Community engagement set up, approval and publicity

8.3.1 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.

8.3.2 Activities and will be promoted and advertised through channels and networks appropriate to the scale and audience events at least 6 weeks in advance.

8.3.3 The Archaeological Contractor will supply all text and images for use in Community Engagement to DJV for review and for approval by the Contractor and the Employer (at least 2 weeks prior to promotion).

8.3.4 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.
- HS2 social media – Facebook, Twitter and LinkedIn – LM to provide the content; HS2 to post.

8.4 Community engagement delivery

8.4.1 Delivery of activities and events will usually be attended by representatives of the Employer, the Contractor and/or DJV.

8.4.2 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.

8.4.3 Activities and events should:

- Be locally based if possible.
- Focus on the archaeology of the mitigation area and immediate area.
- Be tailored to the audience.

8.5 Community engagement reporting

8.5.1 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.

9 Information Management

9.1.1 GIS deliverables will be provided in accordance with the Employer's Cultural Heritage GIS Specification (Doc No: 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 will be supplied in GIS format.

9.1.2 Mapping and spatial data deliverables will conform to the Employer's Cultural Heritage GIS Specification (Doc No: HS2-HS2-GI-SPE-000-000004) and Standard (Doc No: HS2-HS2-GI-STD-000-000010) and other associated referenced documents.

9.1.3 The Employer's standard template for reporting as set out in Technical Standard: Specification for Historic Environment Investigations (HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000035, Section 4.4) will be followed.

10 Site Monitoring and Engagement

10.1.1 DJV will arrange, convene and attend mitigation area monitoring visits. HS2 Historic Environment Team may convene monitoring visits with limited notice.

10.1.2 The Archaeological Contractor will provide weekly written progress reports to DJV for dissemination to the Contractor and the Employer.

10.1.3 DJV will arrange and convene mitigation area monitoring visits by external consultees, as appropriate. These may include:

- Historic England.
- Staffordshire County Archaeologist.
- Relevant local interest groups.
- Relevant and acknowledged specialists in such fields as geophysical survey and archaeological science.

10.1.4 Communication and engagement with third parties will use the Employer's communication protocols set out in the Employer's Community Relations Strategy (IMS 11.1.1).

11 Quality Assurance Processes

11.1.1 Connect Archaeology are ISO 9001:2015 Quality Assured and all of their work practices will adhere to these independently qualified standards.

11.1.2 All project staff employed by the Archaeological Contractor will be suitably qualified, experienced and trained to undertake the work in hand.

11.1.3 Fieldwork will be monitored by the Archaeological Contractor's Project Manager responsible for the project, under the general supervision of the Archaeological Contractor's senior management.

11.1.4 The mitigation assessment report will be checked and reviewed by a suitably qualified and experienced Project Manager or a member of the Senior Management Team before it is issued to DJV. On receipt of comments, the final report will be checked and reviewed again prior to its reissue.

11.1.5 All of the Archaeological Contractor's work will be assured by DJV on behalf of the Contractor.

12 Fieldwork Sign-off Sheet

Historic Environment Fieldwork Sign-off Sheet			
Work Package Reference	WP 029(C)		
Historic Environment Investigation Type	Archaeological Mitigation		
Contractor			
Fieldwork conducted by (site director)		Dates	
Summary of results			
Document References Project Plan: 1EW04-LMJ_DJV-EV-PLN-NS06_NL17-029001 LS-WSI (this document): 1EW04-LMJ-EV-MST-NS06_NL17-029002			

Compiled by	Name	Date	Signature
Checked by	Name	Date	Signature
Approved by	Name	Date	Signature

13 References and Glossary of Terms

13.1.1 The following terms have been used in this report:

- **Archaeological Contractor** – Connect Archaeology who will be undertaking the archaeological trial trenching on behalf of the Employer.
- **Contractor** - LM JV: the body responsible for the terms and conditions, policies, procedures and payments.
- **Detailed Desk Based Assessment (DDBA)** – analytical document that builds on the information gathered previously in the Environmental Statement to address particular issues, questions or uncertainties within a given area. It may be developed to provide a more detailed understanding of the resource in an area to inform design development or construction programming.
- **DJV**- the body responsible to the Contractor for assurance of historic environment work and all communication with the Employer and other stakeholders regarding the archaeological strategy, scope and method of work.
- **Employer** – Hs2 Ltd.
- **Generic Written Scheme of Investigation: Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy (GWSI: HERDS)** – the framework for delivering all historic environment investigations undertaken as part of the HS2 Phase 1 programme.

- **Location** – a specific HS2 worksite or group of worksites that are being addressed as a combined historic environment investigation programme of assessment, evaluation and investigation.
- **Project Manager** – acts as administrator of the contract, handling certification, compensation events etc., with an obligation to act fairly and impartially as an agent of the Employer. An office-based manager who is the client's principal point of contact and who has overall responsibility for the project budget and delivery
- **Project Plans** – specification document for each specific package of activity (e.g. a survey, desk-based assessment, excavation, recording project). The plans would respond to the Specific Objectives set out in the GWSI: HERDS and be delivered within an agreed budget and timeframe.
- **Senior Archaeologist** - a site-based manager provided by the Archaeological Contractor who is responsible for the direction of the works and the field team.
- **Works** – the specific historic environment assessment, evaluation or further investigation works at each location.

13.1.2 The following documents are referred to:

Title	Reference
British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain viewer, http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html	
Burial Grounds, Human Remains and Monuments Procedures	HS2-HS2-EV-PRO-000-000008
Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014a– Standard and Guidance: Archaeological Excavation	
Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014b–Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives	
Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2017–Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains	
Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2019.–Revised Code of Conduct	
Connect Archaeology 2017 – Health and Safety Policy	
Contractors' Environmental Management Plan	1EW04-LMJ-EV-PLN-N000-000022

Cultural Heritage GIS Specification	HS2-HS2-GI-SPE-000-000004
Cultural Heritage GIS Standard	HS2-HS2-GI-STD-000-000010
Detailed Desk Based Assessment for Historic Settlement Landscape Study	1EW04-LMJ-EV-REP-N000-029001
Detailed Desk Based Assessment – EIA LiDAR Survey Re-appraisal	1EW04-LMJ-EV-REP-N000-029011
Employers Community Relations Strategy	IMS 11.1.1
Employer's protocols for Intra- and Inter-project Communication	IMS 12.1.1
Generic Written Scheme of Investigation: Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy (HERDS)	HS2-HS2-EV-STR-000-000015
Geoarchaeological Desk-Based Assessment (GDBA)	1D037-EDP-EV-REP-000-000031
Health and Safety Executive 2013 – Avoidance of Danger from Overhead Electricity Lines (GS6, 4th edition)	
Historic England 2010 – Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the Recording, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood	
Historic England 2011 – Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation	
Historic England 2013 – Our Portable Past Statement of Good Practice for Portable Antiquities/Surface Collected Material in the Context of Field Archaeology and Survey Programmes (Including the use of Metal Detectors),	
Historic England 2015 – Geoarchaeology: Using Earth Sciences to Understand the Archaeological Record	
Historic England 2015a– Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment	
Historic England 2015 b– Geoarchaeology: Using Earth Sciences to Understand the Archaeological Record	
HE (Historic England) 2017–Organic Residue Analysis and Archaeology: Guidance for Good Practice and Supporting Information	
Historic England 2018a -–The role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project	

Historic England 2018 b– Waterlogged Organic Artefacts: Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation	
HS2 CFA22 Environmental Impact Assessment Reports: CFA21 Drayton Bassett, Hints and Weeford	CH-001-021 CH-002-021 CH-003-021 CH-004-021
HS2 Project Plan for Detailed Desk-Based Assessment: Historic Settlement Landscape	1EW04-LMJ-EV-PLN-N000-029008
HS2 Technical Standard – Agriculture, Forestry and Soils Route-wide Soil Resource Plan	HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000008
HS2Technical Standard – Archaeology and Built Heritage Approach to Ground Investigation	HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000038
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 Scheme of Investigations	HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000036
HS2 Unexploded Ordnance Desk Study	0615-ET-GT-REP-000-000001
HS2 – Enabling Works North Contract – LM COVId-19 Project Plan	
LM JV – Coronavirus (COVID-19): Operational Workplace Guidance	
HS2 WP029(D) Historic Environment Works – Roundhill Wood – Enabling Works North Contract Project Plan for Archaeological Mitigation	1EW04-EV-PLN-NS06_NL16-029014
HS2 WP029(B) Historic Environment Works – Drayton Bassett - Enabling Works North Contract Project Plan for Trial Trenching	1EW04-EV-PLN-NS05_NL14-029002
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 029D– Roundhill Wood – Ecological Site Pack	1EW04-LMJ_DJV-EV-PKG-NS06_NL16-029006
WP 029D– Roundhill Wood – Soil Management Plan	TBC
Safe at heart: Supply chain health and safety standard	

14 Figures

Table 2 Figures

Figure title	Map Title
Figure 1	Roundhill Wood - Location and Utilities Plan

Table 3 Figures within Project Plan

Figure title	Drawing No.
Figure 1 Roundhill Wood Location Plan	
Figure 2 Roundhill Wood Heritage assets	
Figure 3 Roundhill Wood Previous Investigations	
Figure 4 Roundhill Wood Mitigation Plan	

Table 4 Figures within RAMS

Figure title	Drawing No.
Figure 1 Compound Location & Utilities	See Appendix 15.2 (RAMS Appendix B)

15 Appendix

15.1 Project Plan

15.2 Risk Assessment Method Statement (RAMS)