

# Report



## Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording 382 Bath Road, Heathrow, London

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## Quality Assurance

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Where field investigations have been carried out, these have been restricted to a level of detail required to achieve the stated objectives of the work.

This work has been undertaken in accordance with the quality management system of RSK ADAS Ltd.

## Revision History

Revision	Date	Amendment
00	06.12.2022	Initial Draft

## Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Site Location, Description of the Development and Geology .....</b>	<b>2</b>
	<i>Site Location.....</i>	<i>2</i>
	<i>Description of the Development.....</i>	<i>2</i>
	<i>Geology .....</i>	<i>2</i>
<b>3</b>	<b>Planning Background .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Archaeological and Historical Background .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Aims and Objectives of the Project .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Methodology .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Procedure for Unexpectedly Complex Discovery .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Monitoring Arrangements .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Post Fieldwork Analysis, Archive Deposition and Publication .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Other Matters .....</b>	<b>12</b>
	<i>Communication .....</i>	<i>12</i>
	<i>Copyright.....</i>	<i>13</i>
	<i>Insurance.....</i>	<i>13</i>
	<i>Staff and Timetable.....</i>	<i>13</i>
	<i>Health and Safety.....</i>	<i>Error! Bookmark not defined.</i>
	<i>Public Engagement, Participation and Benefit .....</i>	<i>Error! Bookmark not defined.</i>
	<i>Staff Training and CPD .....</i>	<i>Error! Bookmark not defined.</i>
	<i>Contacts .....</i>	<i>14</i>
<b>11</b>	<b>Bibliography.....</b>	<b>i</b>
	<i>UK Legislation.....</i>	<i>ii</i>

<b>Appendix A: Archaeological Standards and Guidelines .....</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>Appendix B: Designated Heritage Assets within Study Area .....</b>	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
<b>Appendix C: HER Heritage Assets within Study Area .....</b>	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
<b>Appendix D: Scheduled Monument Consent .....</b>	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>

## List of Figures

**Figure 1:** Location of Proposed Development

**Figure 2:** Designated Assets/ non designated assets or cable route etc.

**Figure 3:** Client Plan

# 1 Introduction

- 1.1 This document sets out details of a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) by RSK ADAS Ltd for archaeological monitoring and recording of groundworks at 382 Bath Road, Heathrow, Greater London, UB7 0DH as shown on Figure 1.
- 1.2 RSK ADAS Ltd were instructed to prepare this WSI by Masonwood Design Ltd to carry out archaeological monitoring of groundworks for the demolition of the existing building and construction of four residential dwellings. Archaeological monitoring and recording that is recommended for the development will be covered by this WSI. Any archaeological remains identified during the archaeological monitoring will be assessed and recorded.
- 1.3 It is understood that the proposed development has been granted planning permission (Application Ref: 76608-APP/2022/197) and that a condition for archaeological mitigation has been placed on the application (Condition 7).
- 1.4 This WSI has been guided in its composition by the *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA, 2020), the *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage, 1991), the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England, 2015), the ADAS Technical Manual (ADAS, 2019) and any other relevant standards or guidance contained within Appendix A.

## 2 Site Location, Description of the Development and Geology

### Site Location

- 2.1 The proposed development (Hereafter, 'the Site') is situated at 382 Bath Road, in between Pinglestone Close and Hatch Lane, to the north of Heathrow Airport, London (NGR TQ 05963 76993), as shown on Figure 1.
- 2.2 The ground level of the Site is flat, sitting at 25 m above ordnance Datum (aoD).

### Description of the Development

- 2.3 The proposed works will consist firstly of the demolition of a disused residential dwelling and removal of associated debris, and secondly, the construction of four residential dwellings.

### Geology

- 2.4 The underlying bedrock geology consists of clay, silt and sand of the London Clay Formation. This is overlain by sand and gravel of the Taplow Member (BGS, 2022).
- 2.5 The overlying soils of the Site are recorded as loamy and clayey floodplain soils with naturally high groundwater (LandIS, 2022).
- 2.6 The closest borehole data is situated approximately 250 m to the southwest (Borehole Ref TQ07NE356), it records made ground down to a depth of 0.40 m below ground level (bgl), firm grey clay to 0.70 m bgl, very dense coarse to fine gravel with a little sand to 2.50 m bgl, very dense coarse to fine gravel with a little brown sand to 5.00 m bgl, stiff silty brown clay with numerous fine gravel sized stones and pockets of light brown sand to 5.40 m bgl, finally stiff fissured London Clay was recorded to the base of the borehole at 7.00 m bgl (BGS, 2022). This correlates with the bedrock and superficial deposits that are predicted under the Site, as recorded by BGS.

## 3 Planning Background

- 3.1 This WSI has been prepared in response to comments issued by the Local Authority in the Planning Decision Notice (Planning Ref: 76608/APP/2022/197) regarding the proposed development.
- 3.2 In September 2022 a Planning Decision Notice (Planning Ref: 76608/APP/2022/197) was issued by Hillingdon Council which granted permission for the demolition of the current building on the site and the construction of four residential dwellings, under the following conditions which pertain to the historic environment:

*"7 No development shall take place until a written scheme of investigation (WSI) has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority in writing. For land that is*



*included within the WSI, no demolition or development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed WSI, which shall include the statement of significance, research objectives and:*

*A. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works.*

*B. Where appropriate, details of a programme of delivering related positive public benefits*

*C. The programme for post investigation assessment and subsequent analysis, publication and dissemination and deposition of resulting material. This part of the condition shall not be discharged until these elements have been fulfilled in accordance with the programme set out in the WSI.*

*Reason: To safeguard the sites archaeological interest in line paragraph 205 of the NPPF and Policy DMHB 7 of the Hillingdon Local Plan Part 2 (2020)."*

- 3.3 This WSI for archaeological monitoring and recording is designed following consultation with Mr Sandy Kidd, Team Leader of the Greater London Archaeology Advice Service, (*pers comm* dated: 29/11/2022) and will address the Client's archaeological obligations to the treatment of the historic environment, and to ensure that all impacts on the historic environment resource are mitigated or avoided.

## 4 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 A search was made of online sources, the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER, 2022) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE, 2022) for known heritage assets. All designated heritage assets are referred to in the text by their Historic England and/or HER reference numbers. The heritage assets recorded by the HER within the 500 m Study Area are referenced by their HER number. The results of this search outlined below.

### ***Summary of Archaeological and Historical Background***

- 4.2 A search of Heritage Gateway, Historic England, the GLHER, and Slough Council record no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Grade I, II\* or II Listed Buildings, Designated Wrecks, Designated Battlefields or Registered Parks and Gardens within the 500 m Study Area.
- 4.3 The southern limits of Harmondsworth Village Conservation Area lie 370 m to the north of the development area. This conservation area is characterised by medieval (1066 CE – 1539 CE) and post-medieval (1540 CE – 1799 CE) buildings that are located in the village, these lie outside the Study Area.
- 4.4 There are no heritage assets recorded by the HER within the boundaries of the development area.

- 4.5 There are 19 heritage assets recorded by the HER within the 500 m study area, as shown in Figure 2.
- 4.6 The earliest non-designated archaeological activity within the study area is a Mesolithic (8000 BCE - 4000 BCE) pit (MLO66120) discovered underneath the Staff West Carpark of Heathrow Airport, c. 45 m to the south of the Site. A Neolithic (4000 BCE – 2400 BCE) ditch (MLO76056) was discovered during the Ivor South Sewage Treatment Works c. 375 m to the north of the development area at Tarmac Way along with medieval ditches dating to the 12<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> century CE (MLO76926) and undated gullies (MLO76927).
- 4.7 Two findspots of prehistoric flint and pottery have been recorded on the HER, with the first (MLO2679) being recovered from a field to the north of Bath Road, c. 320 m to the northeast of the development. This find comprised of an unspecified flint and six sherds of pottery with black grit. The second findspot (MLO2680) consisted of calcined flint and unspecified pottery at Hatch Lane, c. 345 m to the north of the development area.
- 4.8 The development of Heathrow Airport immediately south of the Study Area has necessitated frequent archaeological investigation. This has led to the discovery of a large-scale Bronze Age (2400 BCE – 700 BCE) settlement (MLO74238) and subsequent Early Iron Age (700BCE – 43 CE) (MLO64492, MLO17757) to Romano-British (43 CE – 410 CE) (MLO74239) settlement which is known to have existed underneath Heathrow Airport and the Perry Oaks Sludge Works c. 200 m to the south of the development area. Medieval field systems (MLO66122) were identified during a watching brief in 1994 underneath the airport c. 60 m south of the development area, whilst a post medieval ditch, water channel (MLO64494) and prehistoric pit (MLO64493) were identified during an evaluation underneath Heathrow c. 190 m to the southwest of the development area.
- 4.9 Under the current Combined Operations Centre Heathrow c. 440 m to the east of the development area several features were identified during an archaeological evaluation, this included a shallow hollow containing early Iron Age pottery (MLO58521), post-medieval plough marks (MLO58560), post-medieval quarry (MLO58563) and an undated pit (MLO58512).
- 4.10 A 19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century orchard (MLO66123) was discovered at Northolt Road c. 190 m to the southwest of the development area during an excavation for the Heathrow Airport Staff West Carpark, and a Georgian (1714 CE – 1837 CE) beam slot (MLO68118) was discovered during an evaluation at The Grove on Bath Road, c. 460 m to the east of the development area.

#### ***Summary of Previous Archaeological Events***

- 4.11 There are no archaeological events recorded by the HER within the development area.



- 4.12 Within the 500 m study area there are 17 archaeological events recorded by the HER, as shown in Figure 3. The closest of these was a trial trench (ELO2793) excavated by the Museum of London in 1998 on the adjacent plot to the west of the Site, however no archaeological deposits were identified. Aside from this, a watching brief (ELO560) was conducted for the sewage works c. 250 m to the north of the Site, the rest of the desk-based assessments and archaeological evaluations/watching briefs within the 500 m study area centre around the development of Heathrow Airport to the south and west of the Site (ELO516, ELO1367, ELO9588, ELO1364, ELO2734, ELO3664, ELO4161, ELO4273, ELO5215, ELO8704, ELO11461, ELO14037, ELO15272).

## 5 Conclusion

- 4.13 The HER records suggest the landscape surrounding the development area has undergone substantial habitation and land use in the past, from the Mesolithic until the present day. The large Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British settlement which has been uncovered by archaeological investigations to the south of the Site is particularly significant, as the understanding of transition periods forms one of the research framework objectives (TC2) of the Greater London Research Framework (GLRF, 2022). The presence of medieval habitation is also of some importance; however, it would appear the main foci of activity for this period is located further north, outside of the study area.
- 4.14 Based on the above there is likely to be a moderate potential for Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British, Medieval, and Post-medieval assets, and a low potential for other periods of prehistory and the Early Medieval period.

## 6 Aims and Objectives of the Project

- 5.1 The general aims of the archaeological monitoring and recording are:
- to ensure that any archaeological features/deposits exposed during ground works associated with the development are identified, recorded and interpreted to an acceptable standard
  - to ensure that any significant discoveries of artefactual evidence are recorded and analysed to an acceptable standard
  - to inform a strategy to avoid or mitigate the impacts of the proposed development on any surviving archaeological remains identified.
- 5.2 The specific aims of the project will be to:
- identify and record any unknown buried archaeological remains, artefacts or earthworks discovered during the works

- 5.3 The fieldwork takes place within, and will contribute to the goals of the regional frameworks set out in the Greater London Research Framework
- 5.4 The results will be reported as appropriate (see Section 9 below).

## 7 Methodology

- 6.1 In order that the investigation supplies information of the required quality, the Code of Conduct (2022) and the *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (2020a) issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) form a requirement of this WSI.
- 6.2 As outlined in the written brief provided by the GLAAS, archaeological monitoring will cover all groundworks associated with the development, including below ground works for the demolition of the existing building, foundation trenches for the new buildings, and associated services (HE Reference, 208129).
- 6.3 Prior to the commencement of fieldwork ADAS will contact the accepting museum to obtain a site code and museum accession number for the project.
- 6.4 The Construction Contractors, the landowner and all other relevant third parties will be notified by the commissioning organisation of the need for the archaeological monitoring and recording to be undertaken.
- 6.5 The Construction Contractors will allow the archaeologist conducting the archaeological monitoring and recording access to their works for the purpose of recording archaeological remains. In some circumstances, if important archaeological remains are found, works may have to cease while archaeological recording/sampling is completed. All works will be undertaken in accordance with the CIfA's (2020a) *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*.
- 6.6 Excavation will be by hand or by a mechanical excavator fitted with a wide blade (ditching bucket or similar) with no teeth unless obstructions make this impractical. The mechanical excavator will be used only for the removal of non-archaeologically significant material. Machining should stop at the first archaeological horizon. All archaeological material will be excavated by hand.
- 6.7 The site archaeologist will examine all exposed surfaces, cleaning as required.
- 6.8 The location of the area of the works shall be identified on a site plan that has been related to the OS National Grid. North shall be clearly indicated. Any archaeological features identified will be cleaned and recorded in plan at an appropriate scale.
- 6.9 The various types of features and deposits revealed following the removal of non-significant overburden will be subject to the following sampling levels.
- 6.10 Any deposits relating to domestic/industrial activity (post holes, hearths, floor surfaces/floor make up deposits) will be sampled to a degree that is sufficient to characterise them and achieve

the objectives of the archaeological monitoring. Where appropriate, excavation will not compromise the integrity of the archaeological record, and will be undertaken in such a way as to allow for their subsequent protection or through the opportunity for better excavation under the conditions pertaining to investigation of a larger area.

- 6.11 Discrete features will be subject to the following sampling levels. Pits will require a minimum of a 50% sample of the deposits from each feature. Linear features (e.g. ditches/gullies, paths/tracks) will require a minimum of a 10% sample or 1m wide section of these deposits from each feature and all terminals, junctions and relationships will be investigated.
- 6.12 There may be cases when individual features do not merit these sampling levels. Any sampling variation would be agreed following discussion with the Greater London Archaeological Advice Service.
- 6.13 The development of an appropriate environmental sampling strategy will depend upon the survival and condition of the deposits identified. The Local Authority Archaeologist will be consulted for site-specific guidance at the earliest possible opportunity. In general terms, should any archaeological deposits be identified which merit environmental sampling it is anticipated that the following strategies will be followed;
- *Bulk environmental soil samples for plant macro-fossils, small animal and fish bones and other small artefacts will be taken from appropriate, well-sealed and dated/datable archaeological deposits. The collection and processing of environmental samples will be undertaken in accordance with Historic England guidelines (English Heritage, 2011).*
  - *The residues and sieved fractions of the bulk environmental soil samples will be recorded and retained with the project archive. For charred material, bulk samples of 40-60 litres in volume will be taken for processing by flotation. All samples will be floated on a 250-300µm mesh and the heavy residues washed over a 0.5-1mm mesh. The heavy residues will be scanned with a magnet to recover micro-slugs.*
- 6.14 Other samples will be taken, as appropriate, in consultation with appropriate specialists, the Historic England Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science and with the Local Authority Archaeologist (e.g. dendrochronology, soil micromorphology, monolith samples, C14, etc.). Samples will be taken for scientific dating where necessary for the development of subsequent mitigation strategies.

### **Recording Systems**

- 6.15 Context sheets should include all relevant stratigraphic relationships and for complex stratigraphy a separated matrix diagram should be employed. This matrix should be fully checked during the course of the investigation.

- 6.16 The site archive will be so organised as to be compatible with other archaeological archives produced in Greater London. Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto prepared pro-forma recording sheets. Sample recording sheets, sample registers, finds recording sheets, access catalogues and photo record sheets will also be used. This requirement for archival compatibility extends to the use of a computerised database.
- 6.17 Plans of each area showing the extent of the area (tied to Ordnance Survey National Grid and located on a 1:2,500 plan), should be produced which also show the extent of all stratigraphic units, and appropriate details within stratigraphic units. Overall site plans should be drawn at 1:100. Plans of archaeological features should be drawn at 1:20. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 depending on the complexity of the feature.
- 6.18 All archaeological plans and sections will be produced in either digital form or in a format that will be scanned and will include context numbers and Ordnance Datum (OD) spot heights for all principal strata and features.
- 6.19 A digital photographic record of the project is required, illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted. A photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. The photographic record shall be accompanied by a photographic register detailing as a minimum feature number, location and direction of shot.
- 6.20 Artefacts from overlying layers and unstratified contexts will normally be noted but not retained, unless they are of intrinsic interest (e.g. worked flint or flint debitage, featured pottery sherds, and other potential 'registered artefacts'). All artefacts will be collected from stratified excavated contexts, except for large assemblages of post-medieval or modern material. Such material may be noted and not retained, or, if appropriate, a representative sample may be collected and retained, following consultation with Historic England and the Local Authority Archaeologist.
- 6.21 All artefacts and ecofacts identified during the monitoring will be handled according to the requirements of the local museum.
- 6.22 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner and to the standards of the ClfA and the Institute of Conservation (ICON) guidelines (ClfA, 2020; ICON, 2020). They will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the appropriate ClfA and ICON guidelines (See Appendix A).

***Archaeological Contractor***

- 6.23 The field team deployed by ADAS will include only full time professional archaeological staff. All staff in supervisory positions should be members, at the appropriate level, of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).

## 8 Procedure for Unexpectedly Complex Discovery

- 7.1 In the event that human remains, treasure or potentially nationally significant archaeological remains are encountered, the Principal Contractor and any sub-contractors would be required to cease all works at that location until further instruction is provided by the project archaeologist.
- 7.2 The project archaeologist would inform the ADAS project manager who would inform the Client. Historic England and the Local Authority Archaeologist will then be informed as soon as is practically feasible by phone or in person. ADAS would also confirm the circumstances of the discovery in writing within twenty-four hours, providing digital photographs and as much information as is available that would assist in determining the heritage significance of the discovery.
- 7.3 Where recording and removal of grave goods, ‘treasure’, or highly significant archaeological remains deemed to be at risk of theft is not feasible or appropriate on the day of discovery, the Principal Contractor would ensure that adequate site security is provided.

### ***Human Remains***

- 7.4 Any human remains discovered would in the first instance be left in situ, covered and protected. ADAS will inform the Coroner within fourteen days (if appropriate). Advice would be sought by ADAS from the Ministry of Justice as to whether a licence may be required to exhume any or all remains. Where possible, preservation in situ would be preferred to exhumation.
- 7.5 Where possible, visible grave goods and other obvious artefacts would be recorded and removed before the end of the day of discovery, to avoid the risk of vandalism or theft.
- 7.6 All treatment of human remains would follow best practice guidance (Historic England, 2018; Mitchell and Brickley, 2017).

### ***Treasure***

- 7.7 Under the Treasure Act 1996 (and amendments) ‘treasure’ can be summarised as objects other than coins containing at least 10% gold or silver and at least 300 years old, coins found together (but not single coins) that contain at least 10% gold or silver, groups of 10 or more coins of other metals that are at least 300 years old, any object found associated with treasure except unworked natural objects, and any other object that would have been Treasure Trove before the 1996 Act.

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

- 7.8 Any finds made that are identified under this Act would be reported to ADAS, who would inform the local Coroner.
- 7.9 To protect the finds from theft, where possible, ADAS would record the finds and remove them to a safe place on the day of discovery.

***Potentially nationally significant archaeological remains***

- 7.10 In the event that unexpected, potentially nationally significant archaeological remains are identified, ADAS would immediately inform the Client. Historic England and the Local Authority Archaeologist would then be informed as soon as is practically possible. ADAS would investigate whether preservation in situ is feasible and any other constraints.
- 7.11 If preservation *in situ* is not feasible, ADAS would produce an updated WSI to include works appropriate to conduct a targeted archaeological excavation on that area and achieve preservation by record. The Client would allow a time period for archaeological recording and excavation, which would be determined in consultation with the Statutory Consultee, but shall not be less than 14 days.
- 7.12 In the event that well-preserved, waterlogged remains are located (e.g. preserved boats), consideration would be given, in consultation with Historic England and the Local Authority Archaeologist, for the appropriateness (or otherwise) and feasibility of their removal and conservation.

## 9 Monitoring Arrangements

- 8.1 Internal monitoring will be the responsibility of the ADAS Project Manager. The Local Authority Archaeologist will be informed of the start of the monitoring programme. They will be kept informed of any unexpected discoveries and regularly updated on the project's progress, and will be free to visit the site for monitoring visits during the fieldwork.

## 10 Post Fieldwork Analysis, Archive Deposition and Publication

- 9.1 All post-excavation procedures, archiving and report production (including publication as appropriate) will be in accordance with the ClfA *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (2020a).
- 9.2 If appropriate, the findings will be subject to the requirements of the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE) guidance (Historic England, 2015).



## Report

- 9.3 Upon completion of the fieldwork a fully illustrated report will be prepared in accordance with current guidelines. As a minimum requirement the final report will include:-
- i. A non-technical summary of the project's background
  - ii. Museum accession number (if required)
  - iii. The site location
  - iv. The archaeological and historical background
  - v. A statement of aims and objectives of the project
  - vi. A methodology
  - vii. A description of the project's results
  - viii. An interpretation of the results in the appropriate context
  - ix. A summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples)
  - x. Site location plan with an OS base-map, with the location of the areas monitored clearly shown at a minimum scale of 1:10,000
  - xi. Scale plans of each area in which archaeological features were recognised
  - xii. Scaled section drawings (with OD heights)
  - xiii. Site matrices where appropriate
  - xiv. A consideration of the evidence within its wider context
  - xv. A summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts located, and soil profiles, with interpretation
  - xvi. Specialist artefact and environmental reports, as necessary, with reference made to appropriate published type-series.
  - xvii. Colour photographs, including general views and appropriate details
  - xviii. Acknowledgements
  - xix. A bibliography of sources used
  - xx. Archive deposition location and agreed deposition date
  - xxi. A summary of the report's presence and location on the OASIS online database
  - xxii. A summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts located, and soil profiles, with interpretation
- 9.4 Digital pdf copies of the final agreed archaeological report arising out of the project shall be forwarded to all relevant parties within three months of the completion of fieldwork.
- 9.5 The results of the report will be published and disseminated in an appropriate form. Deposition of the report will be with the Greater London HER, where it will be incorporated into their datasets for public consultation. Uploading the project data to OASIS will be considered as placing the

results of the project in the public domain. However, wider publication of the results will be considered, although the content and place of publication will be dependent on what is found, and be subject to discussion with the Local Authority Archaeologist. For example, where a significant discovery is made, consideration will be given to the preparation of a summary note for inclusion in a local journal.

- 9.6 An allowance shall be made within the costs for the report to be published in an adequately peer reviewed journal or monograph series in the event that a significant discovery is made during the fieldwork.

#### **Archive**

- 9.7 As a minimum standard the site archive will be produced to the specifications set out in *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in the creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown, 2011) and in specifications produced by the Local Museum.
- 9.8 All digital records made during the project will be securely stored in an appropriate format and media which can be maintained in perpetuity in their original form and in line with current best practice detailed in *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown, 2011).
- 9.9 An ordered and indexed project archive will be prepared in accordance with the guidelines contained in *Conservation and Care of Archive and Library Collections* (ICON, 2017); *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC, 1990); *Standards and Guidance in the Care of Archaeological Collections* (Society for Museum Archaeology, 2020); and *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer, and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (ClfA, 2020b). The archive will be submitted to the relevant museum whose requirements will be followed. The archive will be submitted within one month of the completion of the final publication report with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to the Historic Environment Advisor.
- 9.10 An OASIS form will be completed initially prior to commencement of the project and submitted to the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

## **11 Other Matters**

### **Communication**

- 10.1 All queries and communication are to be directed through ADAS. No comment is to be made about this WSI or project to the media or other parties.

## Copyright

- 10.2 Working under the terms of the Copyright, Design and Patents Act 1988, RSK ADAS Ltd shall retain full copyright with regard to written, digital and graphic material. However, following project completion, the commissioning body, the county HER, the relevant museum and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) may, in the interest of informing and advancing the profession, make responsible use of the data, provided that any material copied or cited in reports is duly acknowledged and all copyright conditions observed.

## Insurance

- 10.3 RSK ADAS Ltd has the following insurance cover:

- *Employers Liability: £25,000,000*
- *Public Liability: £15,000,000*
- *Professional Indemnity: £5,000,000*

## Staff and Timetable

- 10.4 The field team will consist of a project leader, supplemented by additional archaeologists if required. The duration of the fieldwork will be dependent upon the contractor's programme.
- 10.5 The following external specialists may be invited to advice and report on specific aspects of the project as necessary.
- *Dr. A. Irving – specialising in the identification and assessment of Roman and post-Roman pottery.*
  - *Dr. K. Leahy – specialising in the identification and assessment of post-Roman and early medieval artefacts, particularly metalwork.*
  - *Dr. R. Mackenzie – specialising in the identification and assessment of waste metalworking residues.*
  - *Q. Mould – specialising in the identification and assessment of leather artefacts.*
  - *Sarah Percival – specialising in the identification and assessment of prehistoric pottery and ceramics.*
  - *I. Rowlandson – specialising in the identification and assessment of Iron Age and Roman pottery.*
  - *J Rylatt/Dr. D. Underhill – specialising in the identification and assessment of lithic materials and tools.*
  - *M. Taylor/M. Bamforth – specialising in the identification and assessment of waterlogged wood.*
  - *Dr. R. Tyson – specialising in the identification and assessment of glass.*
  - *J. Wood – specialising in the identification and assessment of animal bone & human remains.*

- *J. Young – specialising in the identification and assessment of post-Roman pottery, ceramic building material and fired clay.*

10.6 Depending upon the nature of the deposits and artefacts encountered or the availability of specialists, it may be necessary to consult other specialists not listed here.

#### Health and Safety

10.7 RSK ADAS Ltd will carry out all works in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and all subsequent health and safety legislation. RSK ADAS Ltd staff and sub-contractors will also adhere to the Principal Contractor's policies and procedures. A site specific risk assessment will be prepared prior to commencement of the contract and included in the project file.

10.8 In the unlikely event of any munitions or unexploded ordnance being uncovered, all works shall cease within the area, which will be fenced off. Their presence will immediately be reported to the local police authorities, the developer and ADAS. No works will continue in the area until it has been made safe.

#### Public Engagement, Participation and Benefit

10.9 This project will not afford opportunities for public engagement or participation during the course of the fieldwork. However, the results will be made publicly available on the ADS in due course. If interesting discoveries are made information relating to these finds may be disseminated to the wider public via ADAS or the Client's social media channels.

#### Staff Training and CPD

10.10 ADAS has a fully documented mandatory Performance Management system for all staff which reviews personal performance, identifies areas for improvement, sets targets and ensures the provision of appropriate training. As part of the company's requirement for Continuous Professional Development, all members of staff are also required to maintain a Personal Development Record (PDR) which is reviewed within the Performance Management system.

#### Contacts

10.11 Principal contacts are as below:

- *Callum Allsop*      *Principal Archaeology Consultant*      *ADAS 07423 408 509*
- *Sacha O'Connor*      *Archaeology Consultant*      *ADAS 07827 076221*
- *Sandy Kidd*      *Team Leader (Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service)*

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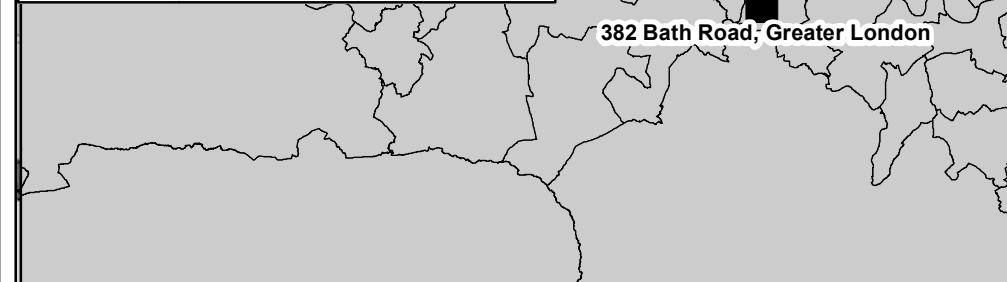
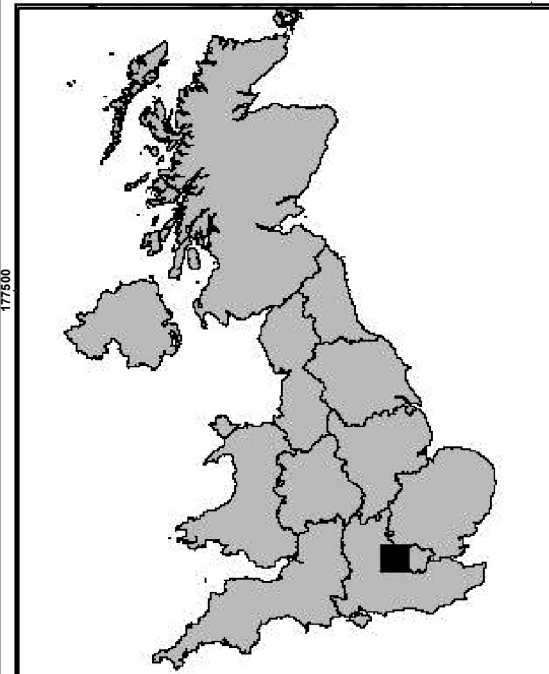
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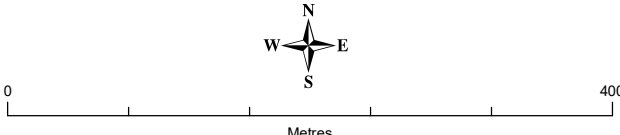
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Figure 1: Site Location

 Site Boundary

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Checked by: Callum Allsop      Date: 05.12.2022



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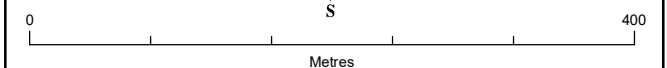
500mStudyArea

Asset Point

Asset Polygon

Date: 05.12.2022

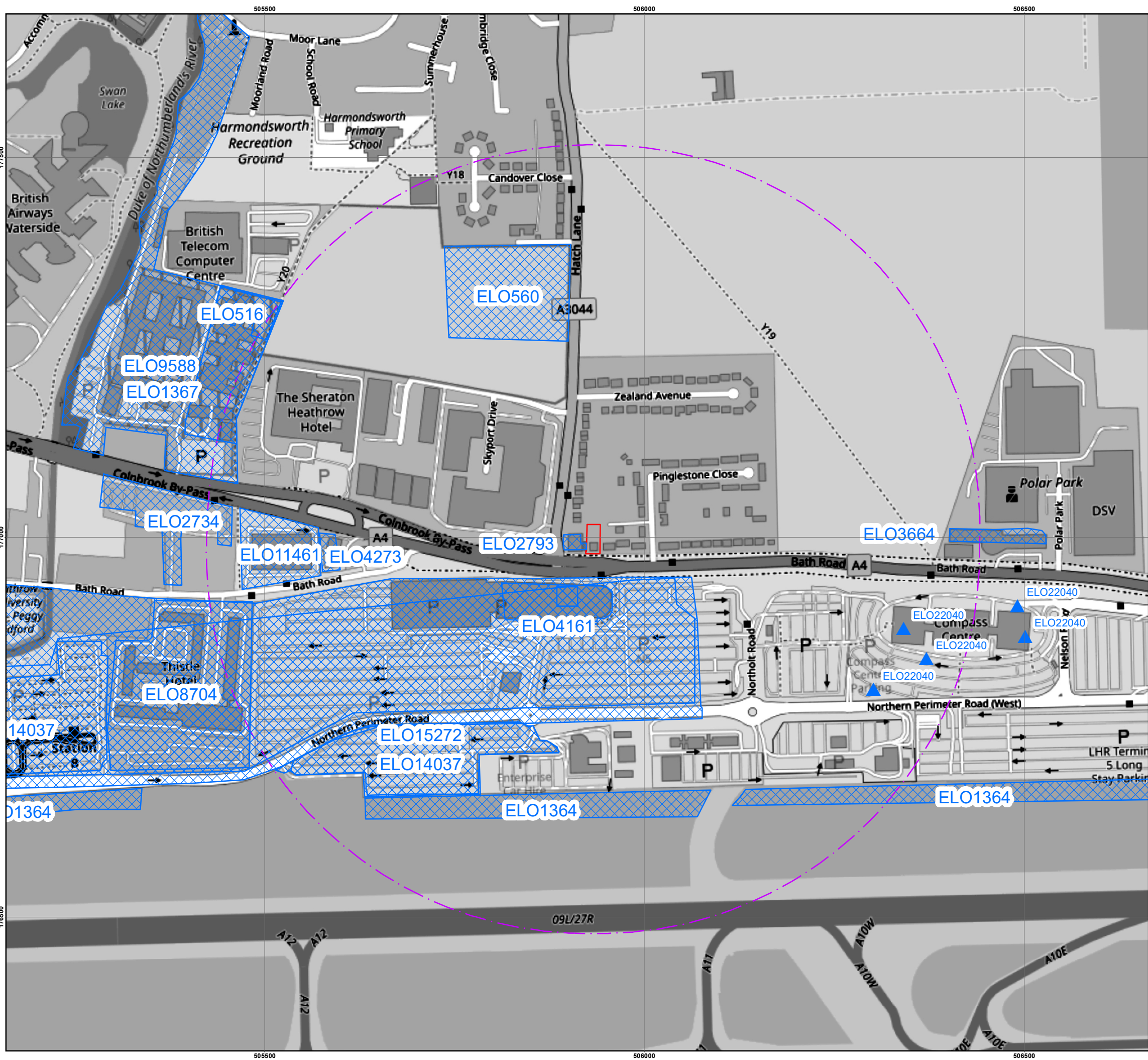
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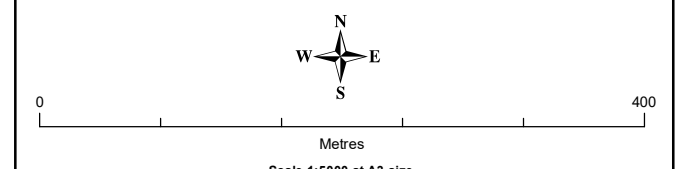
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**Figure 3: HER Events**

-  Site Boundary
-  500m Study Area
-  Event Point
-  Event Polygon

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