



Hodgetts Estates

LAND AT JUNCTION 10, M42, DORDON, WARWICKSHIRE

Written Scheme of Investigation for an
Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation





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WARWICKSHIRE**

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Trial
Trench Evaluation

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Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Trial
Trench Evaluation

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Hodgetts Estates ('the Client') is seeking to obtain outline planning permission for the development of predominantly industrial premises (hereinafter referred to as the 'Proposed Development') at Land at Junction 10 M42, Dordon in Warwickshire. The Proposed Development comprises the provision of warehousing and industrial premises (comprising up to 100,000sqm employment floorspace), an overnight lorry parking facility (up to 150 parking spaces with amenity block) and ancillary infrastructure and works including new vehicular and pedestrian access and landscaping.

WSP has been commissioned by the Client to produce a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological trial trench evaluation, to be undertaken prior to the determination of the planning application.

The WSI sets out the scope and methodology for the archaeological evaluation, including the fieldwork method, approach to sampling, progress reporting, post-excavation reporting, archiving and dissemination. The aim of the evaluation is to clarify the presence, nature, date, extent and significance of any archaeological remains that might be present in the areas of proposed impact.

The WSI has been informed by initial research carried out for a historic environment desk-based assessment (HEDBA) which will support the planning application. This has suggested that there is an uncertain but possibly moderate potential to encounter remains of prehistoric and/or Romano-British activity. If present, archaeological survival across most of the Proposed Development is anticipated to be high having been largely under agricultural use since at least the medieval period. Greater truncation of archaeological remains, where present, is likely to have occurred at the site of the demolished Leisure Barn towards the centre of the Proposed Development. The WSI has also been informed by a geophysical survey, carried out in October 2020. This identified possible prehistoric or Romano-British enclosures located at the western and northern extents of the Proposed Development.

The archaeological work will comprise 118 no. 50.0m long by 1.8m wide trial trenches. These are targeted on possible archaeological features identified as anomalies in the geophysical survey. Some trenches are located in 'blank' areas where no anomalies were identified to confirm that no remains are present.

The results of the evaluation will allow the LPA Archaeological Advisor to make an informed decision on the outline planning application to be submitted. It will also allow the LPA Archaeological Advisor determine an appropriate mitigation strategy for any significant archaeological remains revealed. This might comprise a second stage of investigation, as mitigation, in the form of targeted archaeological excavation and recording in advance of construction, and/or an archaeological watching brief during topsoil removal ('strip, map and record') for remains of lesser significance. In the unlikely event that remains of very high significance are revealed, there may be a requirement for preservation in situ (e.g. through avoidance/design adjustments). It is possible that the evaluation reveals no significant remains, in which no further work would be required.

The evaluation will be undertaken prior to the determination of the granting of planning consent.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1. WSP has been commissioned by the Client to produce a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological trial trench evaluation in advance of development at the Proposed Development site 'Land at Junction 10 M42, Dordon, Warwickshire (National Grid Reference/NGR 24816 300926; **Figure 1 in Appendix C**).
- 1.1.2. The Client is seeking to obtain outline planning permission for a Proposed Development to comprise the provision of warehousing and industrial premises (comprising up to 100,000sqm employment floorspace), an overnight lorry parking facility (up to 150 parking spaces with amenity block) and ancillary infrastructure. The proposed works will also include new vehicular and pedestrian access and landscaping.
- 1.1.3. The WSI sets out the scope and methodology for the archaeological evaluation, including the fieldwork method, approach to sampling, progress reporting, post-excavation reporting, archiving and dissemination. The aim of the evaluation is to clarify the presence, nature, date, extent and significance of any archaeological remains that might be present in the areas of proposed impact. The evaluation will be undertaken prior to the determination of the planning application. The work will be carried out pre-construction and is not, therefore, subject to Construction (Design and Management) regulations (CDM 2015).
- 1.1.4. The WSI has been informed by initial research carried out for a historic environment desk-based assessment (HEDBA) which will support the planning application and the results of a geophysical survey, carried out in October 2020 (AOC Archaeology).
- 1.1.5. The results of the evaluation will allow the LPA Archaeological Advisor to make an informed decision on the outline planning application to be submitted. It will also allow the LPA Archaeological Advisor to determine an appropriate mitigation strategy for any significant archaeological remains revealed. Any archaeological mitigation work that may be necessary would require a separate WSI outlining the scope and method for that work and would need to be approved by the LPA Archaeological Advisor.
- 1.1.6. Section 1 of this WSI provides the background to the project and the project roles and Section 2 provides a summary of the archaeological and historical background. Sections 3–5 deal with the archaeological evaluation, and outline the aims, objectives, and methodology. Sections 6–7 outline the health and safety requirements, including non-archaeological constraints, the role of WSP Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Team and the post-excavation deliverables. References are provided in **Appendix B**.

1.2 CONSULTATION

- 1.2.1. WSP consulted with the LPA Archaeological Advisor on 26th January 2021.

1.3 SITE INSPECTION

- 1.3.1. A site visit was undertaken for the HEDBA which informed any site access issues and non-archaeological constraints visible on the ground.



1.4 PROJECT ROLES

- 1.4.1. The '*WSP Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Team*' is responsible for managing the scope and for monitoring and assuring the work on behalf of the Client. The team will liaise directly with the LPA Archaeological Advisor. Section 7 sets out the role and responsibilities in detail.
- 1.4.2. The '*LPA Archaeological Advisor*' provides the development control and planning advice to the LPA and has the final decision on the scope of work and signs off the evaluation when it is complete, in consultation with the WSP Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Team.
- 1.4.3. The '*archaeological fieldwork contractor*' (AOC Archaeology Group) is responsible for carrying out the fieldwork, post-excavation reporting, deposition of the archive and dissemination. All reporting by the archaeological fieldwork contractor will be via the WSP Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Team.
- 1.4.4. The '*Main Contractor*' is the contractor in control of the site and responsible for all Health and Safety and site security. The Main Contractor is the archaeological fieldwork contractor.
- 1.4.5. The '*plant attendance contractor*' refers to the operative of the plant, hired by the archaeological fieldwork contractor and under their direction.
- 1.4.6. '*The Client*' is the developer and landowner.
- 1.4.7. The '*project archive repository*' will be Warwickshire Museum who will be responsible for the long-term curation of the project archive, including the field notes, plans, photographs and archived finds. The archaeological fieldwork contractor will establish the project archive repository prior to starting the work and will be assigned a unique project reference number ('site code').

2 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT BASELINE SUMMARY

2.1 SITE LOCATION

- 2.1.1. The site is located on the land to the north-east of Junction 10 M42, Dordon, Warwickshire (NGR 424823, 300962: **Figure 1**). The site comprises a single large field comprising 30ha and the western edge of the adjacent field comprising 2ha. Both of these fields, with the exception of 0.5ha of hardstanding at the south eastern corner of the site, are currently under arable cultivation. The site is bounded by the M42 to the west and A5 Watling Street to the south, agricultural fields to the east and housing to the north.
- 2.1.2. The site falls within the historic parish of Dordon and is located within the county of Warwickshire; the site lies 230m east of the Warwickshire–Staffordshire County boundary.
- 2.1.3. The closest watercourse is the Kettle Brook in Staffordshire, a small tributary of the River Tame, located 715m to the south-west of the Proposed Development.

2.2 TOPOGRAPHY

- 2.2.1. Topography can provide an indication of suitability for settlement, and ground levels can indicate whether the ground has been built up or truncated, which can have implications for archaeological survival.
- 2.2.2. The Site is located on a slight, gradual incline from 92.4m OD in the south-west to 105.1m OD in the north-east. The surrounding area is relatively flat with some undulating areas.

2.3 GEOLOGY

- 2.3.1. Geology can provide an indication of suitability for early settlement, and potential depth of remains.
- 2.3.2. The solid geology comprises of Halesowen Formation bedrock which comprises of mudstone, siltstone and sandstone. It is a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 308 – 310 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period and it is thought the local environment was previously dominated by rivers.
- 2.3.3. There is no superficial geology recorded in this area.

2.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

KNOWN ASSETS

- 2.4.1. A summary of the archaeological and historical background is provided below pending the completion of the HEDBA. A 1km HER search was obtained and based upon professional judgement a 500m study area on the radius of the site boundary was established for the HEDBA.
- 2.4.2. No designated heritage assets, such as scheduled monuments, listed buildings, registered parks and gardens or registered battlefields, are located within the Site.
- 2.4.3. There is one non-designated heritage asset, the site of a demolished 19th century barn, within the Site.

PAST INVESTIGATIONS

- 2.4.4. A geophysical survey was completed across the Site in October 2020 (AOC Archaeology 2020). The geophysical survey identified two areas of possible archaeological activity at the northern and western extents of the site (**Figure 2**). At the northern end of the site two square anomalies form a rectilinear enclosure with associated linears extending from it perhaps indicating prehistoric to Romano-British activity. A curvilinear anomaly was identified to the west of the Site tentatively interpreted as a possible enclosure, which could also indicate prehistoric to Romano-British activity. A large number of linear trends were also recorded relating to agricultural ploughing associated with former field boundaries shown on historic Ordnance Survey maps. The site of a post medieval farmstead and sheepwash were also identified by the survey data. The character of other linear features could not be defined.
- 2.4.5. Other than the geophysical survey, there have been few past investigations undertaken in the vicinity of the Site, and consequently current understanding of the nature and extent of human activity, in particular for the prehistoric and Roman periods for which there is no written record, is very limited. Two past investigations have been carried out to the south of the A5 Watling Street:
- Geophysical survey in 2014 and trial trenching in 2017 on land to the south-east of Junction 10 M42, immediately to the south of the Site, found evidence for two undated linear features, one of which contained a ring ditch and gullies as well as evidence for a field system. The features were interpreted as likely representative of Iron Age activity.
 - Geophysical survey in 2014 on land to the south-west of Junction 10 M42 (250m south-west of the Site) identified a series of linear features, which may have been geological in origin.

PREHISTORIC PERIOD (800,000 BC–AD 43)

- 2.4.6. *There is uncertain but probably moderate potential for archaeological remains relating to prehistoric activity.* Whilst there is limited evidence within the 500m study area as recorded on the HER, this may simply reflect the limited past archaeological investigation as noted above. The 2020 geophysical survey identified features, tentatively interpreted as possible enclosures, within the Proposed Development boundary which may indicate prehistoric or Romano-British activity. Within the study area there have been a limited number of archaeological investigations with the exception of the archaeological geophysical survey in 2014 and subsequent trial trenching in 2017. The trial trenching encountered a probable mid–late Iron Age enclosed farmstead 450m to the south-west of the Proposed Development.

ROMAN PERIOD (AD 43–410)

- 2.4.7. *There is uncertain but probably moderate potential for archaeological remains relating to Roman activity.* The site is located adjacent to the major Roman road, Watling Street now the A5. There is consequently the potential for currently unknown archaeological remains to be present within the Proposed Development associated with roadside activity. A possible Roman structure, suggesting the potential for settlement in the vicinity, was encountered during the construction of the M42 in the 1980s to the west of the Proposed Development, although its precise location is unknown. The two possible enclosures recorded by the 2020 geophysical survey within the Proposed Development mentioned above may have originated in or been active during the Romano-British period.

MEDIEVAL PERIOD (AD 410–1540)

- 2.4.8. *There is moderate to high potential for archaeological remains relating to later medieval agricultural activity.* The principal centres of historic settlement lie some distance from the Proposed Development, and in all likelihood, the majority of the area was open fields in a landscape likely to have been dominated by dispersed farmsteads. This includes the site of a possible late medieval or early post medieval manor house, Hall End Hall, recorded 440m to the east of the Proposed Development (WHER MWA230). Finds of medieval pottery indicates activity during this period in the vicinity of Hall End Hall (WHER MWA13161).

POST-MEDIEVAL (AD 1540–PRESENT)

- 2.4.9. *There is moderate to high potential for archaeological remains relating to post-medieval agricultural activity.* The site of a probable 19th century small farmstead, known as Leisure Barn, is recorded within the Proposed Development (WHER HWA16506). The site of the farmstead and the associated field system were recorded by the 2020 geophysical survey.
- 2.4.10. Hall End Hall, located 440m to the east of the Proposed Development, existed by the late 16th century possibly associated with a small garden (WHER MWA12541). The Hall was demolished circa 1945.
- 2.4.11. Birch Coppice Colliery and associated tramway existed by the late 19th century 400m to the north of the Proposed Development. The small settlement of Birchmoor immediately to the north of the Proposed Development may have originated as a miners' settlement associated with the colliery.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

3.1 AIMS

- 3.1.1. The aim of the evaluation is to clarify the presence, nature, date and extent of any archaeological remains that might be present within the areas of impact, where archaeological survival is expected to be high. This is for the purposes of informing an appropriate mitigation strategy for any significant archaeological remains that may be present. If the evaluation reveals little of archaeological significance, then no further work may be necessary.

3.2 OBJECTIVES

- 3.2.1. The objective of trial trench evaluation as defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) is to *'determine and report on, as far as is reasonably possible, the nature of the archaeological resource within a specified area using appropriate methods and practices'* (CIfA 2020). The results of the evaluation will enable the LPA Archaeologist to determine the planning and application and also will inform an appropriate mitigation strategy for any archaeological remains, if required.
- 3.2.2. This is further explained as *'a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts, and their research potential, within a specified area or site.... If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.'*
- 3.2.3. In respect of the archaeological research objective specific to the site, based on the archaeological potential as identified in the forthcoming HEDBA these are as follows:
- What evidence is there for prehistoric-Romano British activity? If present what is its nature, extent and significance?
 - If Romano-British remains are present is there evidence suggesting the site may have been integrated into wider trading links facilitated by the presence of the major Roman road Watling Street to the south of the Proposed Development?
 - What evidence is there relating to the origins and function of Leisure Barn, which existed by at least the late 19th century.
 - What are the nature and levels of natural deposits, and has there been any modern disturbance?

3.3 METHODOLOGY

INTRODUCTION

- 3.3.1. The fieldwork evaluation methodology will conform to best professional practice as summarised in the appropriate CIfA *Standards and Guidance for Field Evaluation* (CIfA 2020) and to the strategy detailed within the Written Scheme of Investigation.
- 3.3.2. The relevant project archive repository for the project archive is Warwickshire Museum. The archaeological fieldwork contractor will contact the Museum to obtain a temporary accession number prior to the start of the project.
- 3.3.3. In terms of the area of potential archaeological impact considered in the WSI, this is assumed to be site wide. It is assumed that topsoil would be removed across the entire site as part of the

preliminary site works, to take into account not just the area of proposed development but also temporary construction compounds, temporary access and any topsoil storage areas, the exact location of which is not currently known. Removal of topsoil is a potential impact as (in addition to the loss of any residual evidence it contains) it exposes any archaeological remains that may be present immediately beneath the topsoil. These may then be affected by movement of vehicles and plant involved in construction activities, for example through rutting and compaction.

TRIAL TRENCH PLACEMENT

- 3.3.4. A total of 118 no. 50.0m long by 1.8m wide trial trenches are proposed which represents a 4% sample of the Proposed Development excluding the utilities exclusion buffer areas and the hardstanding at the south eastern corner of the site to be utilised as the site compound (**Figure 3 in Appendix C**). The trench locations (including the utilities exclusion buffer areas), are shown on **Figure 2**.
- 3.3.5. A 5% contingency by site area may be used if areas of archaeological interest are encountered to further define and characterise targeted archaeology and discoveries of previously unknown archaeology. The deployment of contingency will be agreed between WSP Cultural Heritage and Archaeology, the LPA Archaeologist and the archaeological sub-contractor.
- 3.3.6. Sixty-two of the trenches have been placed to investigate geophysical anomalies. The rationale for these trenches is presented in **Table 1** below:

Table 1: Targeted trench rationale

Trench	Dimensions (L x W)	Rationale
2	50 m x 1.8 m	Located to investigate a linear feature of uncertain origin.
4	50 m x 1.8 m	Located to investigate parallel linear features of uncertain origin and a third linear feature of uncertain origin to the north.
5	50 m x 1.8 m	Located to investigate parallel linear features of uncertain origin and a third linear feature of uncertain origin to the south.
11	50 m x 1.8 m	Located to investigate parallel linear features of uncertain origin.
12	50 m x 1.8 m	Located to investigate linear features one of uncertain origin and one which aligns with a field boundary on historic Ordnance Survey mapping.
13	50 m x 1.8 m	Located to investigate a linear feature which aligns with a field boundary on historic Ordnance Survey mapping.
18	50 m x 1.8 m	Located to investigate a linear feature of uncertain origin.
23	50 m x 1.8 m	Located to investigate a linear feature which aligns with a field boundary on historic Ordnance Survey mapping.
26	50 m x 1.8 m	Located to investigate a linear feature which aligns with a field boundary on historic Ordnance Survey mapping.
27	50 m x 1.8 m	Located to investigate a linear feature of uncertain origin.
29	50 m x 1.8 m	Located to investigate a linear feature of uncertain origin.

Trench	Dimensions (L x W)	Rationale
31	50 m x 1.8 m	Located to investigate a linear feature which aligns with a field boundary on historic Ordnance Survey mapping.
34	50 m x 1.8 m	Located to investigate a linear feature which aligns with a field boundary on historic Ordnance Survey mapping.
35	50 m x 1.8 m	Located to investigate a linear feature which aligns with a field boundary on historic Ordnance Survey mapping.
36	50 m x 1.8 m	Located to investigate a linear feature which aligns with a field boundary on historic Ordnance Survey mapping.
37	50 m x 1.8 m	Located to investigate a linear feature of uncertain origin.
38	50 m x 1.8 m	Located to investigate a linear feature which aligns with a field boundary on historic Ordnance Survey mapping.
41	50 m x 1.8 m	Located to investigate a linear feature of uncertain origin.
42	50 m x 1.8 m	Located to investigate two linear features of uncertain origin and one linear feature which may form part of a possible prehistoric activity.
47	50 m x 1.8 m	Located to investigate linear features one of uncertain origin and one which aligns with a field boundary on historic Ordnance Survey mapping.
49	50 m x 1.8 m	Located to investigate a linear feature which aligns with a field boundary on historic Ordnance Survey mapping.
50	50 m x 1.8 m	Located to investigate a linear feature which aligns with a field boundary on historic Ordnance Survey mapping.
53	50 m x 1.8 m	Located to investigate two linear features of uncertain origin..
54	50 m x 1.8 m	Located to investigate a linear feature of uncertain origin.
55	50 m x 1.8 m	Located to investigate linear features one of uncertain origin and one which aligns with a field boundary on historic Ordnance Survey
56	50 m x 1.8 m	Located across an historic feature which aligns with the site of Leisure Barn farmstead which is shown on historic Ordnance Survey mapping.
57	50 m x 1.8 m	Located across an historic feature which aligns with the site of Leisure Barn farmstead which is shown on historic Ordnance Survey mapping.
58	50 m x 1.8 m	Located to investigate a linear feature which aligns with a field boundary on historic Ordnance Survey mapping.
59	50 m x 1.8 m	Located to investigate a linear feature which aligns with a field boundary on historic Ordnance Survey mapping.
60	50 m x 1.8 m	Located to investigate two linear features of uncertain origin.
63	50 m x 1.8 m	Located to investigate two linear features of uncertain origin.

Trench	Dimensions (L x W)	Rationale
64	50 m x 1.8 m	Located to investigate a linear feature of uncertain origin.
65	50 m x 1.8 m	Located to investigate linear features one of uncertain origin and one which aligns with a field boundary on historic Ordnance Survey mapping.
66	50 m x 1.8 m	Located to investigate a linear feature of uncertain origin.
68	50 m x 1.8 m	Located to investigate a linear feature of uncertain origin.
70	50 m x 1.8 m	Located to investigate a linear feature of uncertain origin.
71	50 m x 1.8 m	Located to investigate linear features one of uncertain origin and one which aligns with a field boundary on historic Ordnance Survey mapping.
72	50 m x 1.8 m	Located to investigate a linear feature of uncertain origin.
74	50 m x 1.8 m	Located to investigate linear features of uncertain origin.
75	50 m x 1.8 m	Located to investigate a linear feature of uncertain origin.
76	50 m x 1.8 m	Located to investigate linear features of uncertain origin.
82	50 m x 1.8 m	Located to investigate a linear feature of uncertain origin.
83	50 m x 1.8 m	Located to investigate a linear feature of uncertain origin.
85	50 m x 1.8 m	Located to investigate a linear feature of uncertain origin.
86	50 m x 1.8 m	Located to investigate a linear feature of uncertain origin.
87	50 m x 1.8 m	Located to investigate a linear feature of uncertain origin.
88	50 m x 1.8 m	Located to investigate a linear feature of uncertain origin.
90	50 m x 1.8 m	Located to investigate linear features of uncertain origin.
93	50 m x 1.8 m	Located to investigate a linear feature which aligns with a field boundary on historic Ordnance Survey mapping.
96	50 m x 1.8 m	Located to investigate a possible archaeological linear feature.
97	50 m x 1.8 m	Located to investigate a possible archaeological linear feature
98	50 m x 1.8 m	Located to investigate possible archaeological features possibly representing a prehistoric or Romano-British enclosure.
99	50 m x 1.8 m	Located to investigate possible archaeological features possibly representing a prehistoric or Romano-British enclosure.
100	50 m x 1.8 m	Located to investigate possible archaeological features possibly representing a prehistoric or Romano-British enclosure.
101	50 m x 1.8 m	Located to investigate possible archaeological linear features.

Trench	Dimensions (L x W)	Rationale
103	50 m x 1.8 m	Located to investigate a linear feature of uncertain origin.
106	50 m x 1.8 m	Located to investigate a possible archaeological feature and one which aligns with a field boundary on historic Ordnance Survey mapping.
111	50 m x 1.8 m	Located to investigate a linear feature which aligns with a field boundary on historic Ordnance Survey mapping.
113	50 m x 1.8 m	Located to investigate a linear feature of uncertain origin.
114	50 m x 1.8 m	Located to investigate a curvilinear linear possibly representing a prehistoric or Romano-British enclosure. It also targets a second curvilinear of uncertain origin.
115	50 m x 1.8 m	Located to investigate a curvilinear linear possibly representing a prehistoric or Romano-British enclosure. It also targets a second curvilinear of uncertain origin.
116	50 m x 1.8 m	Located to investigate a curvilinear linear possibly representing a prehistoric or Romano-British enclosure. It also targets a linear feature of uncertain origin.

- 3.3.7. Trenches 114 to 116 have been placed to target possible archaeological features on the western edge of the Proposed Development. Further trenching of these features is constrained by the presence of the overhead power lines.
- 3.3.8. The remaining trenches are distributed across the Proposed Development and include ‘blank areas’ and features interpreted by the geophysical survey as ploughing trends. The results of the geophysical survey also identified the presumed alignment of the known below-ground services.
- 3.3.9. Trench placement has considered non-archaeological constraints such as the presence of existing services, vegetation and access. The trench locations will be scanned with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) prior to excavation to confirm that no previously unidentified utilities are present.
- 3.3.10. The trenches will be located and marked out by the archaeological fieldwork contractor surveyor and tied to the National Grid. All trenches will be surveyed ‘as dug’.
- 3.3.11. Based on the predicted depth of deposits, it is assumed that the trenches will be around 0.3m-0.4m deep and no more than 0.5m deep. This is sufficiently deep to reach the underlying geology and any archaeological features cut into it. Shoring or stepping the sides is therefore unlikely to be required.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

- 3.3.12. Trial trenches shall be excavated to the first archaeological horizon or the top of the natural geology, if no remains of archaeological interest have been identified. Areas of deeper stratigraphy which may include or cover archaeological remains, such as colluvial or alluvial sequences, may need to be excavated to the base of the stratigraphic sequence (no greater than 1.2m deep) and in this instance, trenches shall be shored, or stepped and kept free of water, in order to allow appropriate investigation.
- 3.3.13. All trenches will be opened initially by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket, under the constant supervision of the archaeological fieldwork contractor (Site Supervisor).

The archaeological fieldwork contractor shall use their professional judgement to determine when the first archaeological horizon or natural geology has been reached and which point machine excavation will cease.

- 3.3.14. Following initial exposure of archaeological horizons, investigation by the archaeological fieldwork contractor will be by hand, including cleaning, examination, sampling and recording (see below) in the appropriate manner. Archaeological hand dug investigation and recording will proceed only until significant archaeological levels have been reached and will be sufficient to allow the nature, extent, survival and significance of archaeological remains to be identified.
- 3.3.15. It may be appropriate to resort to supervised machine excavation, a technique that is only appropriate for the removal of homogeneous and 'low-grade' layers (e.g. colluvium, alluvium) or a sondage where it can reasonably be argued that more detailed attention would not produce information of value, and where their removal may give a 'window' onto underlying levels. No machine excavation or sondages shall be undertaken without the prior agreement of WSP Cultural Heritage and Archaeology and the LPA Planning Archaeologist.
- 3.3.16. In addition to the evaluation of archaeological (i.e. man-made) deposits, in accordance with an identified research objective, an assessment of natural deposits may be necessary, especially when these are organically preserved and laid down within archaeological timescales; for example, alluvial or peat deposits, which can hold palaeoenvironmental potential.
- 3.3.17. In the unlikely event that archaeological deposits or features of high significance are encountered during the works, the excavations will be halted, and no further ground disturbance may occur at that area. The archaeological fieldwork contractor will inform the WSP Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Team immediately, who will then consult with the LPA Archaeological Advisor on any appropriate measures to be taken.
- 3.3.18. Excavated material will be stored at least 1m from the edge of the area of excavation with topsoil to one side of the trench and subsoil to the other.

SAMPLING STRATEGY

- 3.3.19. In order to obtain sufficient information on the likely nature, date, extent, survival and significance of any potential archaeological features and deposits identified, these will be sample excavated by hand. Excavation must not compromise the integrity of the archaeological record. Investigation should be undertaken in such a way as to allow for the protection of the deposits through the application of mitigation procedures or through the opportunity for better excavation under the conditions pertaining to full investigation of a larger area.
- 3.3.20. The following sampling strategy will be carried out:
 - Linear features will be hand excavated to achieve a minimum of a 10% sample along their length, with a minimum of a section of 1.0m width.
 - All termini will be investigated sufficient to determine their form.
 - Discrete features such as postholes and pits will be 50% excavated.
 - Complex features such as hearths, kilns and structural/funerary/industrial features will be excavated sufficient to establish their form, phasing and construction techniques. All intersections will be investigated to determine the relationship(s) between the component features.
- 3.3.21. Datable finds from the sampled areas will be recovered to allow features and deposits to be dated.

- 3.3.22. Where palaeoenvironmental potential has been identified, bulk samples, 20L (litres) for wet and 40L–60L for dry contexts will be taken from appropriate contexts for the recovery and assessment of palaeoenvironmental data. Provision will be made for column and other appropriate samples to be taken. Sampling methods will follow English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 2009 and English Heritage 2011).
- 3.3.23. Where necessary, a supplementary strategy for sampling of environmental deposits may be developed by WSP Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Team in accordance with Historic England and ClfA guidelines (Historic England 2011). Advice will be sought from the LPA Archaeological Advisor and the Historic England Regional Archaeological Science Advisor throughout the project, as appropriate. Subsequent off-site work and analysis of the processed samples and remains will be undertaken by archaeological specialists.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

- 3.3.24. A 'site location plan', indicating site north shall be prepared at 1:1250. A plan at 1:200 (or 1:100) shall be prepared showing the location of archaeology investigated in relation to the investigation area. The location of site plans will be identified in relation to Ordnance Survey National Grid.
- 3.3.25. Standard archaeological recording methods will comprise a written record (both description and interpretation with annotated sketches where appropriate), scaled drawings both in plan and in section, photographic record, and retrieval and annotation of archaeological finds and samples.
- 3.3.26. Written records will be produced using either pro-forma context or trench record sheets and where complex stratigraphy is encountered, by the single context planning method, and will be compatible with those published by the Museum of London (MoLAS 1994). Each discrete archaeological layer, fill, cut, etc., that is sampled will be individually numbered and described in terms of soil composition, stratigraphic position, dimensions, artefact content, samples, with professional interpretation as to the likely nature and date of the feature. The context system will be able to be cross-referenced to all records and will be compatible with digitisation.
- 3.3.27. A record of the full sequence of all archaeological remains as revealed in the evaluation will be made. Plans and sections of features will be drawn at an appropriate scale of 1:10 or 1:20, with sections drawn at 1:10 and tied to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. All plans and sections will include the Ordnance Datum (OD) height of strata and all principal features.
- 3.3.28. A 'Harris matrix' stratification diagram shall be employed to record stratigraphic relationships (Harris *et al.* 1993), where appropriate. This record shall be compiled and checked during the course of the fieldwork with spot dating, where appropriate, incorporated onto this diagram.
- 3.3.29. A full photographic record will be made using Digital Single Lens Reflex (SLR) cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels in high resolution TIFF (uncompressed) format. This will record both the detail and the general context of the principal features and the site as a whole. Images may be captured in RAW format, but archiving should follow the guidance given by Historic England (2015) in Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice. Digital images will be archived in both a JPEG and TIFF formats. The latter as uncompressed 8-bits per channel TIFF version 6 file of not less than 25Mbs (See section 2.3 of the Historic England guidance). The contractor must include metadata embedded in the TIFF file. The metadata must include the following: the commonly used name for the site being photographed, the relevant centred OS grid coordinates for the site to at least six figures, the relevant township name, the date

of photograph, the subject of the photograph, the direction of shot and the name of the organisation taking the photograph. Black and white (silver halide) photographs will also be taken for inclusion within the project archive.

- 3.3.30. Photographs will also be taken of all areas, including access routes, to provide a record of conditions prior to and on completion of the fieldwork. Registers will be kept of all photographs, levels, plans, sections, finds and samples taken in the field.
- 3.3.31. Registers will be kept of all photographs, levels, plans, sections, finds and samples taken in the field.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS

- 3.3.32. All recovery, retention and treatment of finds and samples will be carried out mindful of the overall purpose of the exercise, i.e. to evaluate for further decision making, as expressed in ClfA (2020) para 3.2.16. and 3.3.8. To this end, all artefactual and ecofactual material will be reviewed on site for its capability to inform the evaluation report.
- 3.3.33. Identified archaeological finds and artefacts will be carefully recovered by hand and bagged or boxed according to the type of artefact (i.e. pottery, ceramic building material/CBM, bone, worked flint, metal) / archaeological context from which they came, with a label indicating the site code, find type and context reference number. Particularly notable artefacts will be recorded as a 'registered' find and recorded three dimensionally with Ordnance Datum levels. This will include *in situ* prehistoric worked flint.
- 3.3.34. Initial conservation and storage will be in a proper manner and to standards set out follow *First Aid for Finds* (Leigh *et al.*, 1998) and the ClfA 'Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials' (ClfA 2020). If necessary, an appropriately qualified and experienced archaeological conservator will be appointed to advise and assist in the lifting of fragile finds of significance and or value and to arrange for the X-raying and investigative conservation of objects as may be necessary.
- 3.3.35. Certain classes of bulk material, i.e. post-medieval pottery and building material may be discarded if there is a considerable quantity (more than a single standard archive box of c. 0.016m²), after recording with a representative sample.
- 3.3.36. All pottery, bone and worked flint will be washed and then marked in accordance with the project archive repository guidelines. Most building material and burnt flint (not including significant diagnostic material) will be identified, counted, weighed and discarded. Samples will be retained as appropriate. The finds identification and specialist work will be undertaken by the relevant finds specialists agreed with the LPA Archaeological Advisor to assess the date range of the assemblage with particular reference to pottery use relevant county or region-specific type series for identification and dating, including the Warwickshire type series for Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery. This evidence will be used to characterise the site, and to establish the potential for all categories of finds should further archaeological work be necessary. Records of artefact assemblages will clearly state how they were recovered, sub-sampled and processed. Consideration will be given for donation of appropriate artefacts to type series reference collections.
- 3.3.37. All finds of gold and silver, or other objects definable as 'treasure' under the *Treasure Act 1996*, will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner according to the procedures of the *Treasure Act 1996* and the *Treasure (Designation) Order 2002*. Where removal cannot be effected



on the same working day as the discovery suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.

HUMAN REMAINS

- 3.3.38. Human remains are not expected. If any finds of human remains are exposed, these will be left in situ, covered and protected. If removal is essential it can only take place with a Burial Licence as issued by the Ministry of Justice (Coroner's Division). It will be necessary to ensure that adequate security is provided.

4 REPORTING, DISSEMINATION AND ARCHIVING

4.1 REPORTING

- 4.1.1. A fully illustrated archaeological evaluation report will be made available to the Client and the LPA Archaeological Advisor within 6 weeks of the completion of fieldwork. In accordance with the ClfA standards and guidance (2020) This will include as a minimum, the following:
- *Non-technical summary.* One-page summary outlining project background and circumstance, the principal reason for the work and when it was undertaken and by whom, its objectives, main results, and where appropriate, recommendations.
 - *Introduction.* This will set out the circumstances of the project such as planning background and the reason for the work and will include the aims and specific research objectives reflected or reiterated in this WSI.
 - *Archaeological and historical background.* A brief summary with the site description (including size, geology and topography, location) and background. In most cases this will be derived from the desk-based assessment.
 - *Fieldwork methodology.* The methods used. This will include the detail of any variation to the agreed WSI and the reasons for such.
 - *Results.* This will present a series of summary objective statements, organised clearly in relation to the methods used, and describing both structural data and associated finds and/or environmental data recovered. Descriptive material will be clearly separated from interpretative statements. Technical terminology (including dating or period references) will be explained.
 - *Conclusions.* Summary and interpretation of the results and their likely significance. Other elements might include a confidence rating on the results and limitations (e.g. weather or problems of access). Recommendations on further work may also be included.
 - *References and bibliography* A list of all sources used. The final destination of the archive (records and finds) will be noted in the report along with the site code assigned by the relevant project archive repository.
 - *Appendices.* Essential technical and supporting detail, including for example lists of artefacts and contexts or details of measurements, gazetteers etc. Pottery reports will be expected to refer to the appropriate type series for Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery.
 - *Illustrations.* Location plan, plans and sections at appropriate scales showing location and position of trenches dug and features located and selective photography. Section drawing will include heights Ordnance Datum (OD); plans should include OD spot heights for all principal strata and features.

4.2 PUBLICATION AND DISSEMINATION

- 4.2.1. Two hard copies of the report should be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER), on the understanding that it will be made available as a public document after an appropriate period (not exceeding 6 months from the completion of fieldwork); a further hard copy to be sent to the Client. Electronic (PDF) copies of the report will also be provided alongside the hard copies.
- 4.2.2. A summary account of the work should be submitted to the editor of the local archaeological journal Archaeology Round-up and any relevant period journals (e.g. Medieval Archaeology, Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society) no later than March 31st of the year following completion of fieldwork.

- 4.2.3. Further publication may range from a 'grey literature' archaeological report, to a short journal article in local and period-based archaeological journals as appropriate (as above), to a full monograph (in the event that the evaluation resulted in further excavation). The level of dissemination would be determined in consultation with the LPA Archaeological Advisor.
- 4.2.4. In all cases a short summary of the results of the work will be submitted to the HER, and National Record for the Historic Environment (NHRE), as maintained by Historic England, via a standard OASIS archaeological report form.

4.3 ARCHIVING

- 4.3.1. The site archive will contain all the data collected during the fieldwork, including records and finds, and all reports. The archaeological fieldwork contractor will ensure that the archive is quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent, and adequate resources will be provided to ensure that all records are checked. Archive consolidation will be undertaken immediately following the conclusion of fieldwork.
- 4.3.2. A unique site code for the project will be designated to this project and will be used as the site identifier for all records produced.
- 4.3.3. Any finds of archaeological interest should be appropriately conserved and deposited in an appropriate institution: any finds which cannot be so deposited should be fully analysed and published.
- 4.3.4. Finds and records will be assembled and curated by a single organisation, and be available for public consultation in a project archive repository compatible with other archaeological archives in the county, and adhering to guidelines and standards set out in the following:
- Archaeological Archive Forum (2011), *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation transfer and curation*
 - Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives (CIFA), (2020)
 - Museums and Galleries Commission (1992) *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections*
 - Society of Museum Archaeologists (1995) *Towards an Accessible Archive. The Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums: Guidelines for Use in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales.*
 - United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (1990) *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage*
- 4.3.5. Copyright of the written archive will be vested in the project archive repository, which will be clearly identified in the evaluation report. The site archive will be deposited within 6 months of issuing the evaluation report.

4.4 OWNERSHIP OF FINDS

- 4.4.1. The ownership of any finds on the site lies with the landowner. The landowner is encouraged to provide the necessary approvals, licences and permissions to donate any finds recovered from the site to the project archive repository, to enable that body to carry out its obligations to curate the finds, in perpetuity, as part of the archaeological archive from this site.



- 4.4.2. These approvals, licences and permissions shall be either confirmed in the Agreement and Contract regulating the archaeological works and/or confirmed by the completion of the relevant Deed of Transfer form (see **Appendix A** for draft form).
- 4.4.3. The Client (or their agent) will make arrangements for the signing of a Deed of Transfer Form by the Client as the landowner.
- 4.4.4. Notwithstanding the above, subsequent arrangements may be made if required between the landowner, the Client and the project archive repository for the conservation, display, provision of access to or loan of selected finds in or near their original location.

5 PROGRAMME, STAFFING AND ATTENDANCES

5.1 INITIAL TIMETABLE AND STAFFING

- 5.1.1. A start date for the archaeological evaluation has not yet been programmed.
- 5.1.2. The archaeological fieldwork contractor will provide a programme for the archaeological monitoring to the WSP Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Team, which will include detailing of staffing requirements.
- 5.1.3. The exact details of time, areas and numbers of staff involved would be agreed in discussions between the WSP Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Team, the Client, and the LPA Archaeological Advisor.
- 5.1.4. If significant archaeological remains are revealed which cannot be satisfactorily sampled in the period initially defined, there should be sufficient flexibility within the programme and resources to enable the remains in question to be investigated to the satisfaction of the WSP Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Team in consultation with the LPA Archaeological Advisor.

5.2 PROJECT TEAM

- 5.2.1. The work will be undertaken by an archaeological fieldwork contractor that is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and approved by the WSP Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Team.
- 5.2.2. Details of the archaeological fieldwork contractor staff including post-excavation specialists will be provided once the archaeological fieldwork contractor has been appointed.
- 5.2.3. The WSP Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Team staff will comprise:
 - *Debbie Taylor, BA, MA, Senior Consultant.* Debbie has over 15 years' experience in the heritage sector principally as a historic environment advisor and landscape archaeologist in local government, which including providing archaeological advice to local planning authorities. For the last five years she has worked as a heritage consultant on a variety of infrastructure and utilities schemes.
 - *Jon Chandler, BA PGDip MCIfA, Associate Director.* Jon is highly experienced with deep and broad expertise derived from a career that spans over two decades in commercial archaeology, primarily as a heritage consultant. Jon has managed and worked on thousands of public and private sector development schemes, including some of the largest infrastructure projects in the country. This has included airport, rail, road, port, pipeline, energy, business park, urban and greenfield development, and complex deeply stratified archaeological sites in the City of London.
- 5.2.4. CVs of the key members of staff will be made available upon request.

5.3 PROGRESS REPORTS

- 5.3.1. The WSP Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Team will provide the Client and, if appropriate, the LPA Archaeological Advisor, with a weekly summary progress memo (1–2 pages). This will:
 - Summarise the work undertaken during the week and the key findings
 - Report on site attendance, where appropriate



- Confirm that the work will be completed to programme and identify any potential issues to programme
- Identify any health and safety issues (including near miss)

6 HEALTH AND SAFETY

6.1 INTRODUCTION

- 6.1.1. The work will be carried out pre-construction and is not therefore subject to Construction (Design and Management) regulations (CDM 2015).
- 6.1.2. The Main Contractor on site in charge of site management is the archaeological fieldwork contractor.
- 6.1.3. Health and Safety will take priority over all other requirements. A conditional aspect of all archaeological work is both safe access to the area of work and a safe working environment. The project will be carried out in accordance with safe working practices.
- 6.1.4. The following sections outline the health and safety aspects of the site work along with known constraints and maybe subject to change following consultation with the Client, landowner, and the archaeological fieldwork contractor.

6.2 RISK ASSESSMENT AND METHODOLOGY STATEMENT (RAMS)

- 6.2.1. The archaeological fieldwork contractor will produce a site-specific Risk Assessment and Methodology Statement (RAMS) to cover the onsite fieldwork and will supply a copy of the company's Health and Safety Policy. These will be reviewed by the WSP Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Team to ensure that the policy and measures are appropriate.
- 6.2.2. The RAMS will have been read, understood, and signed by all staff attending the site before any fieldwork commences.

6.3 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

- 6.3.1. Staff present on site will be required to wear the appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), as identified in the RAMS. As a minimum this will be safety boots with toe and in-step protection, high-visibility vest, gloves, protective glasses and safety helmet. The requirement for any additional PPE will be identified in the RAMS.

6.4 WELFARE

- 6.4.1. The archaeological fieldwork contractor will be responsible for providing and positioning suitable welfare facilities on site, including toilet and water for washing.

6.5 SITE SECURITY

- 6.5.1. As is typical for archaeological trial trench evaluation, the trial trenches may need to be left open overnight if archaeological remains have been revealed and require sampling and inspection. A Public Right of Way (PROW) passes along the north eastern edge of the Proposed Development before crossing through the site at its southern end. A hedge forms the western boundary between the site and the PROW which extends for 285m from the north eastern corner of the Proposed Development. At this point there is an unfenced opening into the site. Parallel low banks form the eastern and western boundary of the PROW as it passes through the site to reach the proposed compound. Whilst it is not standard practice to fence off the trenches where these are on private land, all trenches within 100m of the opening into the site from the PROW will be fenced off with HERAS fencing.

- 6.5.2. A second PROW forms the northern boundary of the south-eastern part of the Proposed Development which is open. Only one trench (Trench 14) is proposed in this area and this will be fenced off with HERAS fencing should this need to be left open overnight.

6.6 ACCESS

- 6.6.1. Site access from the client as landowner will be arranged before site works commence. The WSP Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Team and archaeological fieldwork contractor shall be notified if access arrangements change prior to or during the evaluation programme.

6.7 COVID 19

- 6.7.1. All parties (the Client, WSP Cultural Heritage and Archaeology team and archaeological fieldwork contractor) shall comply with the travel, health and working practices, advice and requirements of public health agencies, governments or other public bodies, internal and external advisors and insurers in relation to COVID-19 and any other health and safety related issues.
- 6.7.2. It will be the archaeological fieldwork contractor's responsibility to comply with social distancing measures as required, the detail of which will be outlined in the site-specific RAMS.

6.8 NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSTRAINTS

SERVICES ABOVE GROUND AND BURIED

- 6.8.1. Up-to-date service plans have been supplied by the Client which have recorded the presence of an oil pipeline and two overhead power lines crossing the site.
- 6.8.2. A 10m exclusion zone has been applied to the underground oil pipeline. It is the responsibility of the archaeological fieldwork contractor to contact Mainline Pipeline in advance of the works commencing and to check the accuracy of the plotted oil pipeline and ensure that any trenches are located outside the exclusion zone. Each trench footprint will be scanned with a CAT before machine excavation to identify the possible presence of any unrecorded electrical services.
- 6.8.3. A 15m exclusion zone has been applied for the overhead lines. It will be necessary to pass beneath these overhead lines. It is the responsibility of the archaeological fieldwork contractor to check the accuracy of the plotted overhead lines and ensure that any trenches are located outside the exclusion zone. The archaeological fieldwork contractor will ensure relevant safety measures are in place. At a minimum, the plant will be attended by a banksman when traversing the site and goalposts will be used for crossing under the overhead lines.

UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE (UXO)

- 6.8.4. A desk-based UXO report is available (Ground and Project Consultants Ltd 2020) and was consulted as part of the preparation of the WSI. This concludes that there is a low risk of the presence of UXO.
- 6.8.5. On this basis, no provision has been made for the attendance of a UXO contractor.

GROUND CONTAMINATION / ASBESTOS

- 6.8.6. A desk-based ground risk and remediation report is available (Ground and Project Consultants Ltd 2020) and was consulted as part of the preparation of the WSI. This concludes that there is a low risk of the presence of ground contaminants. The presence of asbestos was not detected in any of the 29 samples taken from the site. A medium risk from dust associated with the made ground at the



site of the demolished barn and a medium risk from chemical associated with the backfilled former sheepwash was identified.

- 6.8.7. On this basis, no provision has been made for the attendance of a ground risk and remediation contractor.

7 MONITORING AND ASSURANCE

7.1 ON SITE FIELDWORK

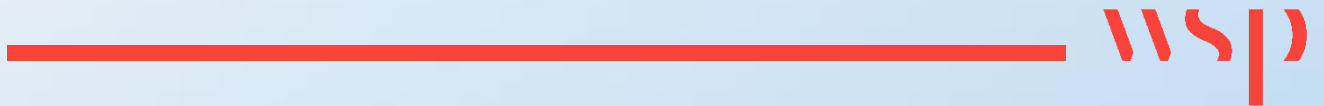
- 7.1.1. The WSP Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Team will monitor and assure all elements of the archaeological fieldwork and will ensure that the work is carried out in accordance with this WSI, professional standards and the requirements of the LPA Archaeological Advisor. Any variance in the scope of work shall be made by the WSP Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Team acting on behalf of the Client, in consultation with the LPA Archaeological Advisor.
- 7.1.2. The WSP Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Team will notify the LPA Archaeological Advisor a minimum of one week's notice prior to the commencement of fieldwork in order to arrange a site monitoring visit.
- 7.1.3. The WSP Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Team will undertake a minimum of five monitoring visits of the fieldwork. This will review the following:
- Compliance by the archaeological contractor with the agreed health and safety arrangements as set out in the RAMS;
 - The agreed numbers and levels of fieldwork staff attendance;
 - The agreed number and type of plant;
 - Appropriate provision of welfare;
 - Work is being undertaken in accordance with the requirements of this WSI;
 - Work is being undertaken to programme; and
 - Project risk (cost and programme).
- 7.1.4. Any non-compliance will be pointed out by the WSP Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Team at the earliest opportunity and steps agreed and put in place to resolve any issues. Any resulting changes to the agreed evaluation strategy will only take place with agreement from the LPA Archaeological Advisor.
- 7.1.5. Any key decisions (such as excavation strategy or work scope changes) that are made on site shall be noted during the monitoring visits and communicated by the WSP Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Team to relevant parties. Visits by the LPA Archaeological Advisor will be arranged so that they are satisfied that the works are being conducted to proper professional standards.

7.2 POST-EXCAVATION DELIVERABLES

- 7.2.1. The WSP Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Team will technically assure the deliverables conform to the format and scope agreed with the LPA Archaeological Advisor, and that the reporting is accurate and clear and with sound conclusions, and that it has been produced to professional standards and the requirements of the LPA Archaeological Advisor. This will be the case whether the agreed deliverables take the form of an archaeological report for the HER, journal article or monograph.
- 7.2.2. The WSP Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Team will liaise with the archaeological fieldwork contractor to ensure that the work is carried out to an agreed delivery programme.

Appendix A

DRAFT TRANSFER OF FINDS OWNERSHIP FORM





Appendix A: TRANSFER OF TITLE FORM

This form should be printed and will be used in conjunction with RAMM's standard entry form. The entry form is a paper form that will be signed by owner of the objects or the depositing archaeological contractor at the time of deposition.

Museum accession number:

Site name and site code:

Name of Archaeological Contractor:

Name and address of owner:

Telephone Number:

I hereby confirm my donation of the archaeological discoveries (any objects, materials or remains of archaeological interest, other than those articles declared by Coroner's Inquest to be Treasure) recovered from the site named as an absolute and perpetual gift. I wish all material to be unconditionally transferred to the _____, a service of _____

Signed ----- Date -----

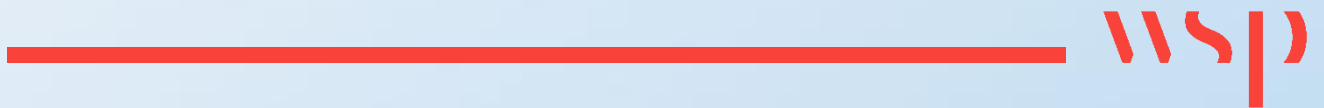
Print name -----

Data Protection

The Museum retains the names and addresses of persons donating, bequeathing, selling or loaning objects because this information forms part of the object's history. This information is for the Museum's records and is not made available to any other organisation

Appendix B

REFERENCES





PUBLISHED AND DOCUMENTARY SOURCES

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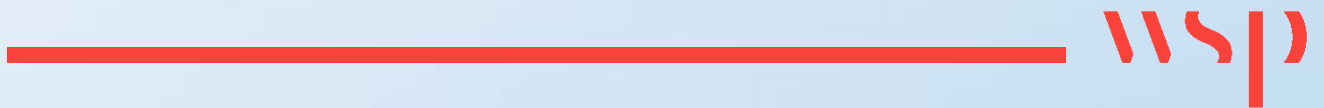
Treasure Act 1996 *Code of Practice (2nd Revision) 1996*, DCMS

Treasure (Designation) Order 2002, TSO

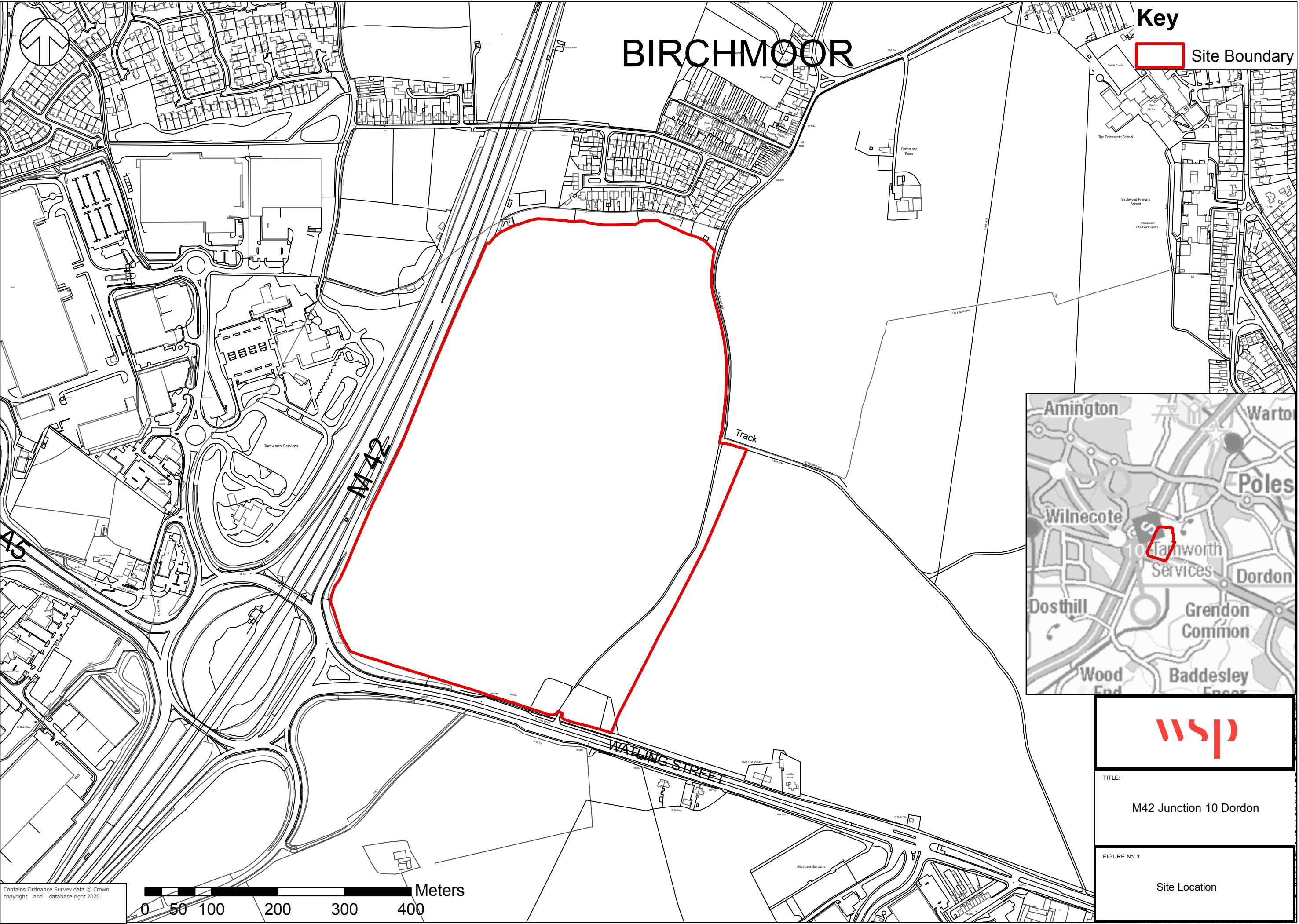
United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990, *Guidance for Archaeological Conservation Practice*

Appendix C

FIGURES



File: \\user01\brm1\uk\environment\Environmental Planning Team\ARCHAEOLOGY TEAM FOLDER\Projects\WARK\Land East of Junction 10 M42 Dordon 70075293\B Report
Drawn By:
Date Modified:



BIRCHMOOR

Key
Site Boundary



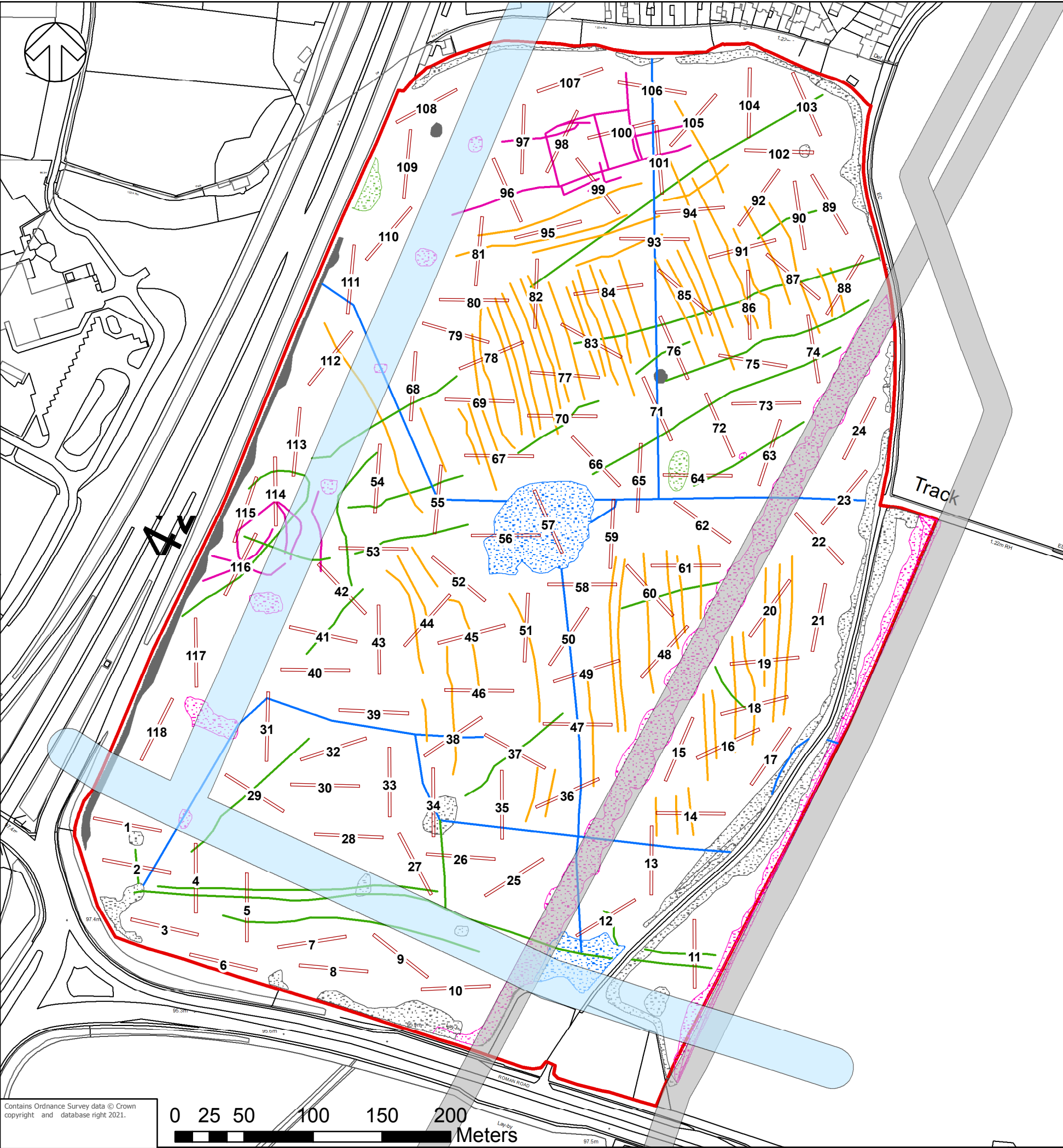
wsp

TITLE:
M42 Junction 10 Dordon

FIGURE No: 1
Site Location

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2020.

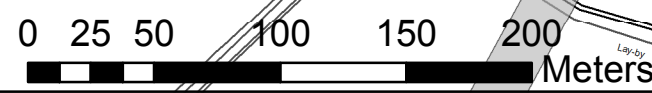
0 50 100 200 300 400 Meters



Key

- Proposed Archaeological Evaluation Trench
- Site Boundary
- Linear Trend (Historic Feature)
- Linear Trend (Ploughing)
- Trend (Possible Archaeology)
- Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Historic Feature)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Modern)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Unclear Origin)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Utility)
- Ferrous/Iron Spike
- 10m exclusion zone around below-ground utility
- 20m exclusion zone around overhead power lines

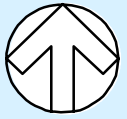
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TITLE:
M42 Junction 10 Dordon

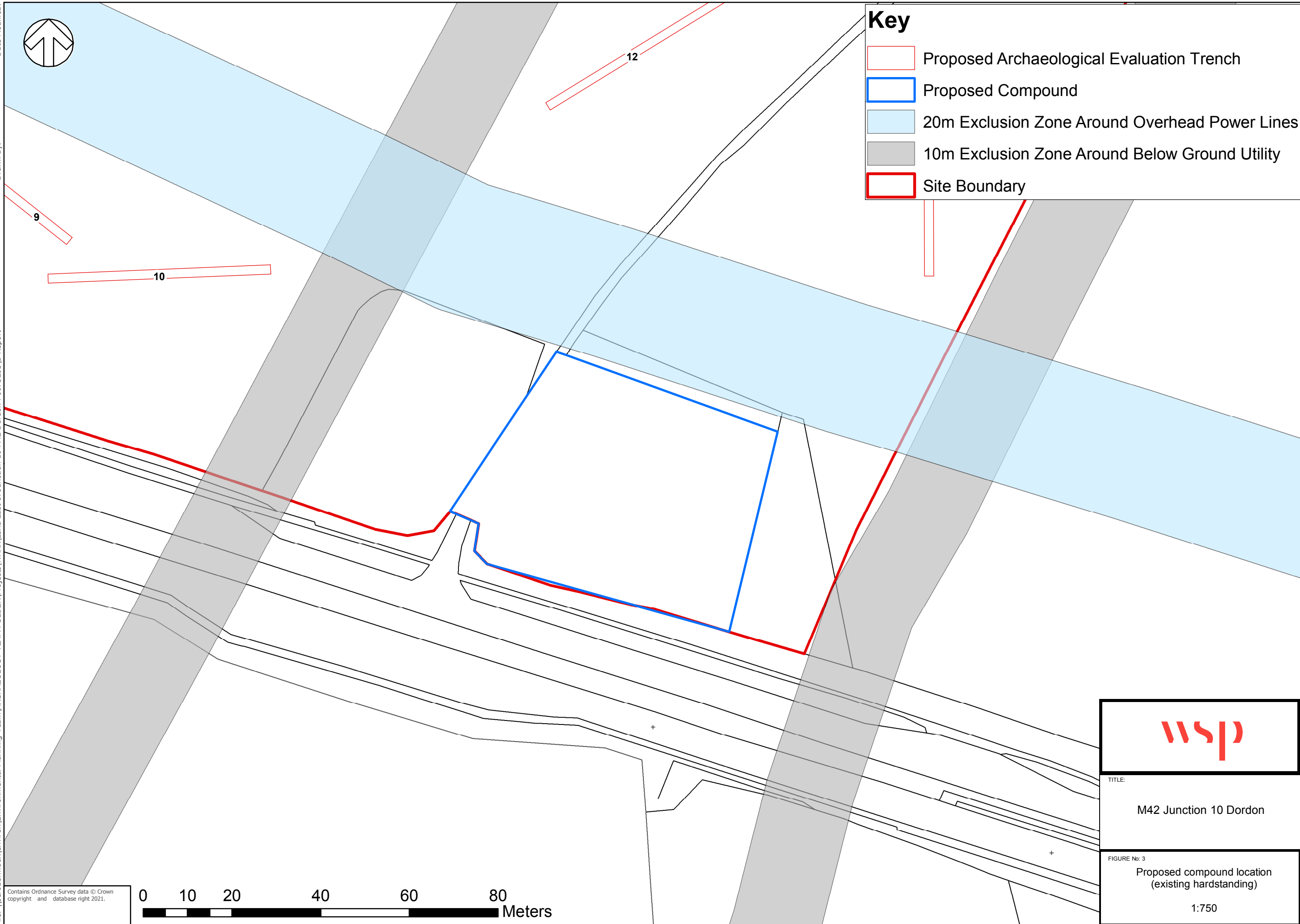
FIGURE No: 2
Proposed archaeological trial trench plan showing geophysical anomalies and buffers around non-archaeological constraints (existing services)

Date Modified:
Drawn By:
File: \\ser01bmr1.uk\environ\Environmental Planning Team\ARCHAEOLOGY TEAM FOLDER\Projects\WARK\Land East of Junction 10 M42 Dordon 70075293\B Report



Key

- Proposed Archaeological Evaluation Trench
- Proposed Compound
- 20m Exclusion Zone Around Overhead Power Lines
- 10m Exclusion Zone Around Below Ground Utility
- Site Boundary

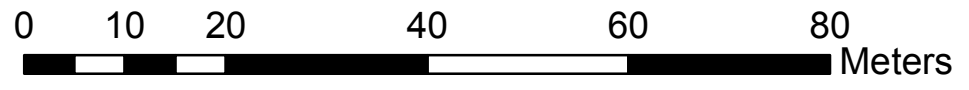


TITLE:
M42 Junction 10 Dordon

FIGURE No: 3
**Proposed compound location
(existing hardstanding)**

1:750

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