

CRSA - Clarkson Row Rail Access Point London Borough of Camden

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Watching Brief

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CRSA - Clarkson Row Rail Access Point

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Watching Brief

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CRSA - Clarkson Row Rail Access Point - Camden, London

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Watching Brief

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology has been commissioned by the Central Rail Systems Alliance ('the client'), to produce a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for a proposed archaeological watching brief of a 0.11ha parcel of Land adjacent to 12A Mornington Crescent, Camden, London, NW1 2FL. The watching brief area is centred on NGR 529059, 183160 (**Appendix 2**).
- 1.1.2 The proposed development comprises the demolition of an existing garage structure and construction of a vehicular access ramp with pedestrian footpath and stairs from Clarkson Row into the rail corridor.
- 1.1.3 Consent for the scheme is yet to be granted at the time of writing, however it is expected a standard planning condition will be attached to the granting of consent. This WSI outlines the programme and methodology for an archaeological watching brief in order to mitigate the impact of the scheme upon potential archaeological remains.

1.2 Scope of document

- 1.2.1 This WSI sets out the aims of the watching brief, and the methods and standards that will be employed. In format and content, it conforms to current best practice, as well as to the guidance in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015a), *Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London* (GLAAS 2015) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching brief* (CIfA 2014a).
- 1.2.2 This document will be submitted to the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS), archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), for approval, prior to the start of the watching brief.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The proposed watching brief is located to the south/southeast of Clarkson Row, parallel with trainlines exiting Euston Station. The site is roughly trapezoid in shape. Bordered by trainlines to the southwest, by Clarkson Row to the north/northwest, by an adjacent garage along Clarkson Row to the northeast and backing onto a residential garden boundary to the southeast.
- 1.3.2 Existing ground levels are between 22m and 29m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.3.3 The underlying geology is mapped as clay and silt of the London Clay Formation, with no superficial deposits. (British Geological Survey 2021).



2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background was assessed in a prior detailed desk-based assessment (DDBA: HS2 2021), which considered the recorded historic environment resource within a 500m study area of the proposed development and is not reproduced in this document.
- 2.1.2 The work is being undertaken within a historic railway cutting. These works are being undertaken to record any relevant evidence for historic 19th century rail construction. No earlier remains are expected due to the previous cutting works.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

- 3.1.1 The aims (or purpose) of the watching brief, in compliance with the ClfA *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014a), are to:
- allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of the development or other works;
 - provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard; and
 - guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

3.2 Objectives

- 3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the watching brief are to:
- determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified area;
 - record and establish, within the constraints of the works, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains (a preservation by record);
 - place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
 - make available information about the archaeological resource within the site by reporting on the results of the watching brief.

4 FIELDWORK METHODS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 Health and safety will override archaeological considerations in all works since, as stated in ClfA guidance, *Health and Safety regulations and requirements cannot be ignored no matter how imperative the need to record archaeological information; hence Health and Safety will take priority over archaeological matters* (ClfA 2014a, 11)

4.1.2 All works will be undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within this WSI. Any significant variations to these methods will be agreed in writing with GLAAS and the client prior to being implemented.

4.1.3 The watching brief will monitor the excavation of foundation pits within the base of the cutting for a new vehicle access ramp, spanning from Clarkson Row to a wide cess area on the East side of Euston throat.

4.1.4 Before the start of the fieldwork, a London accession code will be obtained for the watching brief.

4.2 Service location and other constraints

4.2.1 The client and/or their principal contactor will be responsible for the identification and protection of any above- and below-ground services within the watching brief area/s. The client and/or their principal contactor will also be responsible for informing Wessex Archaeology of, and delimiting, any other areas of environmental, ecological or other constraints

4.3 Watching brief methods

4.3.1 The watching brief will be undertaken by at least one archaeologist, subject to the number of site operations being carried out at any one time. All mechanical excavation will, where possible, be undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket and will be constantly monitored by the watching archaeologist.

4.3.2 Without causing unnecessary delay to the groundwork programme, the archaeologist may ask for the groundwork to be temporarily halted whilst investigations are carried out. If appropriate, areas of archaeological interest will be defined and suitably protected in advance of their investigation and recording.

4.3.3 Where necessary, the surface of archaeological deposits will be cleaned by hand. A sample of the archaeological features and deposits identified will be hand-excavated and recorded, sufficient to address the aims of the watching brief. Spoil derived from both machine stripping and hand-excavation will be visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval, and where appropriate will also be metal-detected by trained archaeologists. Artefacts and other finds will be collected and bagged by context.

4.3.4 If extensive, complex or well-preserved archaeological remains are identified, for which the scope of the approved watching brief WSI is insufficient, the watching archaeologist will halt the groundwork, delimit the area of archaeological interest, and report immediately to the Wessex Archaeology project manager. Wessex Archaeology will then inform the groundwork contractor, the client and GLAAS, as a contingent excavation or revised strategy may be required. The programme, and additional resources, for any contingent excavation will be agreed with the client. Accordingly, this WSI will need revising before any further fieldwork proceeds – the revised WSI will need the approval of GLAAS, on behalf of the LPA.

4.3.5 If human remains are uncovered, the specific methods outlined below (section 4.7.2) will be followed.

4.4 Recording

4.4.1 All exposed archaeological deposits and features will be recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system.

4.4.2 A complete record of excavated archaeological features and deposits will be made. This will include plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans, 1:10 for sections) and tied to the OS National Grid.

4.4.3 A full photographic record will be made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 16 megapixels. This will record both the detail and the general context of the principal features and the site. Digital images will be subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which will embed appropriate metadata within the image and ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.5 Survey

4.5.1 The real time kinematic (RTK) survey of all archaeological features will be carried out using a Leica Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) connected to Leica's SmartNet service. All survey data will be recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSTN15 and OSGM15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.

4.5.2 If, due to unforeseen circumstances, it is not possible to survey using survey equipment prior to the destruction of the material, archaeological features will be located to either client plans that are related to OS mapping or structures/features that appear on OS mapping. This will be achieved using hand-held measuring tapes and the basic principles of triangulation.

4.6 Monitoring

4.6.1 The client will inform GLAAS of the start of the watching brief and its progress. Reasonable access will be arranged for GLAAS to make site visits to inspect and monitor the progress of the watching brief. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, will be agreed in advance with the client and GLAAS.

4.7 Finds

General

4.7.1 All archaeological finds will be retained, although those of clearly very recent origin with negligible potential to provide information relevant to the project aims and objectives may be recorded on site and not retained. Where appropriate, soil samples may be taken and sieved to aid in finds recovery. Any finds requiring conservation or specific storage conditions will be dealt with immediately in line with *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 1998).

Human remains

4.7.2 In the event of discovery of any human remains (articulated or disarticulated, cremated or unburnt), all excavation of the deposit(s) will cease pending Wessex Archaeology obtaining a Ministry of Justice licence (this includes cases where remains are to be left *in situ*).

4.7.3 Initially the remains will be left *in situ*, covered and protected, pending discussions between the client, Wessex Archaeology's osteoarchaeologist and GLAAS regarding the need for excavation/removal or sampling. Where this is deemed appropriate, the human remains will be fully recorded, excavated and removed from site in compliance with the Ministry of Justice licence.

4.7.4 Excavation and post-excavation processing of human remains will be in accordance with Wessex Archaeology protocols and in-line with current guidance documents (eg, McKinley

2013) and the standards set out in ClfA Technical Paper 13 *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed remains*. Appropriate specialist guidance/site visits will be undertaken if required.

- 4.7.5 The final deposition of human remains subsequent to the appropriate level of osteological analysis and other specialist sampling/examinations will follow the requirements set out in the Ministry of Justice licence.

Treasure

- 4.7.6 Wessex Archaeology will immediately notify the client and GLAAS on discovery of any material covered, or potentially covered, by the *Treasure Act 1996*. All information required by the *Treasure Act* (ie, finder, location, material, date, associated items etc.) will be reported to the Coroner within 14 days.

4.8 Environmental sampling

- 4.8.1 All sampling will be undertaken following Wessex Archaeology's in-house guidance, which adheres to the principles outlined in Historic England's guidance (English Heritage 2011 and Historic England 2015b)
- 4.8.2 Bulk environmental soil samples, for the recovery of plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, small animal bones and other small artefacts, will be taken as appropriate from well-sealed and dateable contexts. In general, features directly associated with particular activities (eg, pits, latrines, cesspits, hearths, ovens, kilns, and corn driers) should be prioritised for sampling over features, such as ditches or postholes, which are likely to contain reworked and residual material.
- 4.8.3 If waterlogged or mineralised deposits are encountered, an environmental sampling strategy will be devised and agreed with GLAAS as appropriate. Specialist guidance will be provided by a member of Wessex Archaeology's geoarchaeological and environmental team, with site visits undertaken if required.
- 4.8.4 Any samples will be of an appropriate size – typically 40 litres for the recovery of environmental evidence from dry contexts, and 10 litres from waterlogged deposits.
- 4.8.5 Following specialist advice, other sampling methods such as monolith, Kubiena or contiguous small bulk (column) samples may be employed to enable investigation of deposits with regard to microfossils (eg, pollen, diatoms) and macrofossils (eg, molluscs, insects), soil micromorphological or soil chemical analyses.

5 POST-EXCAVATION METHODS AND REPORTING

5.1 Stratigraphic evidence

- 5.1.1 All written and drawn records from the watching brief will be collated, checked for consistency and stratigraphic relationships. Key data will be transcribed into a database, which can be updated during any future analyses. The preliminary phasing of archaeological features and deposits will be undertaken using stratigraphic relationships and the spot dating from finds, particularly pottery.
- 5.1.2 A written description will be made of all archaeologically significant features and deposits that were exposed and excavated, ordered by period and/or feature group as appropriate.

5.2 Finds evidence

- 5.2.1 All retained finds will, as a minimum, be washed, weighed, counted and identified. They will then be recorded to a level appropriate to the aims and objectives of the watching brief. Recording and reporting will conform to the Type 1 (Description) level according to ClfA's Toolkit for Specialist Reporting, to include appropriate quantification and characterisation. The report will include a table of finds by feature/context.
- 5.2.2 Metalwork from stratified contexts will be X-rayed and, along with other fragile and delicate materials, stored in a stable environment. The X-raying of objects and other conservation needs will be undertaken by Wessex Archaeology in-house conservation staff, or by another approved conservation centre.
- 5.2.3 Finds will be suitably bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidance given by the relevant museum and generally in accordance with the standards of the ClfA (2014b).

5.3 Environmental evidence

- 5.3.1 Bulk environmental soil samples will be processed by standard flotation methods. The residues will be fractionated into 5.6/4 mm and 1/0.5 mm and dried if necessary. The coarse residue fraction (>5.6/4 mm), and the fine fraction when appropriate, will be sorted and discarded, with any finds recovered given to the appropriate specialist. The flot will be retained on a 0.25 mm mesh and scanned to assess the range of environmental remains present and their preservation. Unsorted fine residues will be retained until after any analyses and discarded following final reporting (in accordance with the Selection policy, below).
- 5.3.2 In the case of samples from cremation-related deposits the flots will be retained on a 0.25 mm mesh, with residues fractionated into 4 mm, 2 mm and 1 mm. In the case of samples from inhumation burial deposits, the sample will be wet-sieved through 9.5 mm and 1 mm mesh sizes. The coarse fractions (9.5 mm) will be sorted with any finds recovered given to the appropriate specialist together with the finer residues.
- 5.3.3 Any waterlogged samples will be processed by standard waterlogged flotation methods.
- 5.3.4 Recording and reporting will conform to the Type 2 (Appraisal) level according to ClfA's *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting*, to include appropriate quantification and characterisation.

5.4 Reporting

General

- 5.4.1 Following completion of the fieldwork and the assessment of the stratigraphic, artefactual and ecofactual evidence, a draft report will be submitted for approval to the client and the GLAAS, for comment. Once approved, a final version will be submitted.
- 5.4.2 The report will include the following elements:
- Non-technical summary;
 - Project background;
 - Archaeological and historical context;
 - Aims and objectives;
 - Methods;

- Results – stratigraphic, finds and environmental;
- Conclusions in relation to the project aims and objectives, and discussion in relation to the wider local, regional or other archaeological contexts and research frameworks etc;
- Archive preparation and deposition arrangements;
- Appendices;
- Illustrations; and
- References.

5.4.3 A copy of the final report will be deposited with the HER, along with surveyed spatial digital data (.dxf or shapefile format) relating to watching brief.

Publication

5.4.4 If no further mitigation works are undertaken, a short report on the results of the watching brief will be prepared for publication in a suitable journal, if considered appropriate and agreed with the client and the GLAAS.

OASIS

5.4.5 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigation) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk>) will be created, with key fields completed, and a .pdf version of the final report submitted. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.

6 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

6.1 Museum

6.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the watching brief be deposited with the Museum of London. Provision has been made for the cost of long-term storage in the post-fieldwork costs. The museum will receive notification of the project prior to fieldwork commencing, and an accession number will be obtained.

6.2 Transfer of title

6.2.1 On completion of the watching brief, every effort will be made to persuade the legal owner of any finds recovered (ie, the landowner), with the exception of human remains and any objects covered by the *Treasure Act 1996*, to transfer their ownership to the museum in a written agreement.

6.3 Preparation of archive

Physical archive

6.3.1 The complete physical archive, which may include paper records, graphics, artefacts, and ecofacts, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by the Museum of London, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011). The archive will usually be deposited within one year of the completion of the project, with the agreement of the client.

Digital archive

6.3.2 The digital archive generated by the project will be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository, in this instance the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), to ensure its long-term

curation. Digital data will be prepared following ADS guidelines (ADS 2013 and online guidance) and accompanied by metadata.

6.4 Selection strategy

- 6.4.1 It is widely accepted that not all the records and materials (artefacts and ecofacts) collected or created during the course of an archaeological project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials will be subject to selection in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation, with the aim of ensuring that all elements selected to be retained are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities, ie the retained archive should fulfil the requirements of both future researchers and the receiving Museum.
- 6.4.2 The selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, is underpinned by national guidelines on selection and retention (Brown 2011, section 4) and generic selection policies (SMA 1993; Wessex Archaeology's internal selection policy) and follows ClfA's *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives*. It should be agreed by all stakeholders (Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists, external specialists, local authority, museum) and fully documented in the project archive.
- 6.4.3 In this instance, given that the level of finds recovery is expected to be relatively low, decisions on selection will be deferred until after the fieldwork stage, and no detailed strategy is presented here. Any material not selected for retention may be used for teaching or reference collections by the museum, or by Wessex Archaeology.

6.5 Security copy

- 6.5.1 In line with current best practice (eg, Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

7 COPYRIGHT

7.1 Archive and report copyright

- 7.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*.
- 7.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research, or development control within the planning process.

7.2 Third party data copyright

- 7.2.1 This document, the watching brief report and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences,

but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.

8 WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY PROCEDURES

8.1 External quality standards

- 8.1.1 Wessex Archaeology is registered as an archaeological organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and fully endorses its *Code of conduct* (CIfA 2014d) and *Regulations for professional conduct* (CIfA 2014e). All staff directly employed or subcontracted by Wessex Archaeology will be of a standard approved by Wessex Archaeology, and archaeological staff will be employed in line with the CIfA codes of practice and will normally be members of the CIfA.

8.2 Personnel

- 8.2.1 The fieldwork will be directed and supervised by an experienced archaeologist from Wessex Archaeology's core staff. The overall responsibility for the conduct and management of the project will be held by one of Wessex Archaeology's project managers, who will visit the fieldwork as appropriate to monitor progress and to ensure that the scope of works is adhered to. Where required, monitoring visits may also be undertaken by Wessex Archaeology's Health and Safety manager. The appointed project manager will be involved in all phases of the investigation through to its completion.
- 8.2.2 The analysis of any finds and environmental data will be undertaken by Wessex Archaeology core staff or external specialists, using Wessex Archaeology's standard methods, under the supervision of the departmental managers and the overall direction of the project manager. A complete list of specialists is provided in Appendix 1.
- 8.2.3 The following key staff are proposed:
- Project Manager Nina Olofsson
 - Fieldwork Director TBC
- 8.2.4 Wessex Archaeology reserves the right, where necessary due to unforeseen circumstances, to replace nominated personnel with alternative members of staff of comparable expertise and experience.

8.3 Internal quality standards

- 8.3.1 Wessex Archaeology is an ISO 9001 accredited organisation (certificate number FS 606559), confirming the operation of a Quality Management System which complies with the requirements of ISO 9001:2015 – covering professional archaeological and heritage advice and services. The award of the ISO 9001 certificate, independently audited by the British Standards Institution (BSI), demonstrates Wessex Archaeology's commitment to providing quality heritage services to our clients. ISO (the International Organisation for Standardisation) is the most recognised standards body in the world, helping to drive excellence and continuous improvement within businesses.
- 8.3.2 Wessex Archaeology assigns responsibility to individual managers for the successful completion of all aspects of a project including reporting. This includes monitoring progress and quality; controlling the budget from inception to completion; and all aspects of health and safety for the project. At all stages, the project manager will carefully assess and monitor performance of staff and adherence to objectives, timetables and budgets, while

the manager's own performance is monitored by the team leader or regional director. The technical managers in the Graphics, Research, GeoServices and IT sections provide additional assistance and advice.

- 8.3.3 All staff are responsible for following Wessex Archaeology's quality standards but the overall adherence to and setting of these standards is the responsibility of the senior management team who, in consultation with the team leaders/regional directors, also ensure projects are adequately programmed and resourced within Wessex Archaeology's portfolio of project commitments.

8.4 Health and safety

- 8.4.1 All works will be undertaken in accordance with the *Health and Safety at Work Act 1974*; the *Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999*; and all other applicable health and safety legislation.
- 8.4.2 Wessex Archaeology has a fully compliant health and safety management system that has year on year satisfied the criteria for SSIP certification (Safety Schemes in Procurement). SSIP itself is aligned with PAS91.
- 8.4.3 Wessex Archaeology will, for all projects, produce one or more task and site-specific risk assessments and method statements (RAMS), which will ensure our staff can work safely on the site. A copy of the RAMS and our Health and Safety Policy can be provided to the client. All staff on our sites will be made fully familiar with the RAMS before work commences.
- 8.4.4 We aim to work collaboratively on health and safety with clients and, where separately appointed, with principal contractors. We expect clients to provide in good time all the necessary risk information about a site that may affect the archaeological work, such as locations of utilities or any known ground contamination. We will comply with the project specific Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) requirements, and any other specific additional requirements of the Principal Contractor.
- 8.4.5 All fieldwork staff are certified through the Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS) and have undergone UKATA Asbestos Awareness Training. Staff who carry out specific tasks are suitably trained and competent to do so through training accredited by the Construction Industry Training Board (CITB), Institution of Occupational Safety & Health (IOSH) and the National Plant Operators Recognitions Scheme (NPORS).

8.5 Insurance

- 8.5.1 Wessex Archaeology holds Employers Liability (£10,000,000), Public Liability (£5,000,000) and Professional Indemnity (£5,000,000) policies.

REFERENCES

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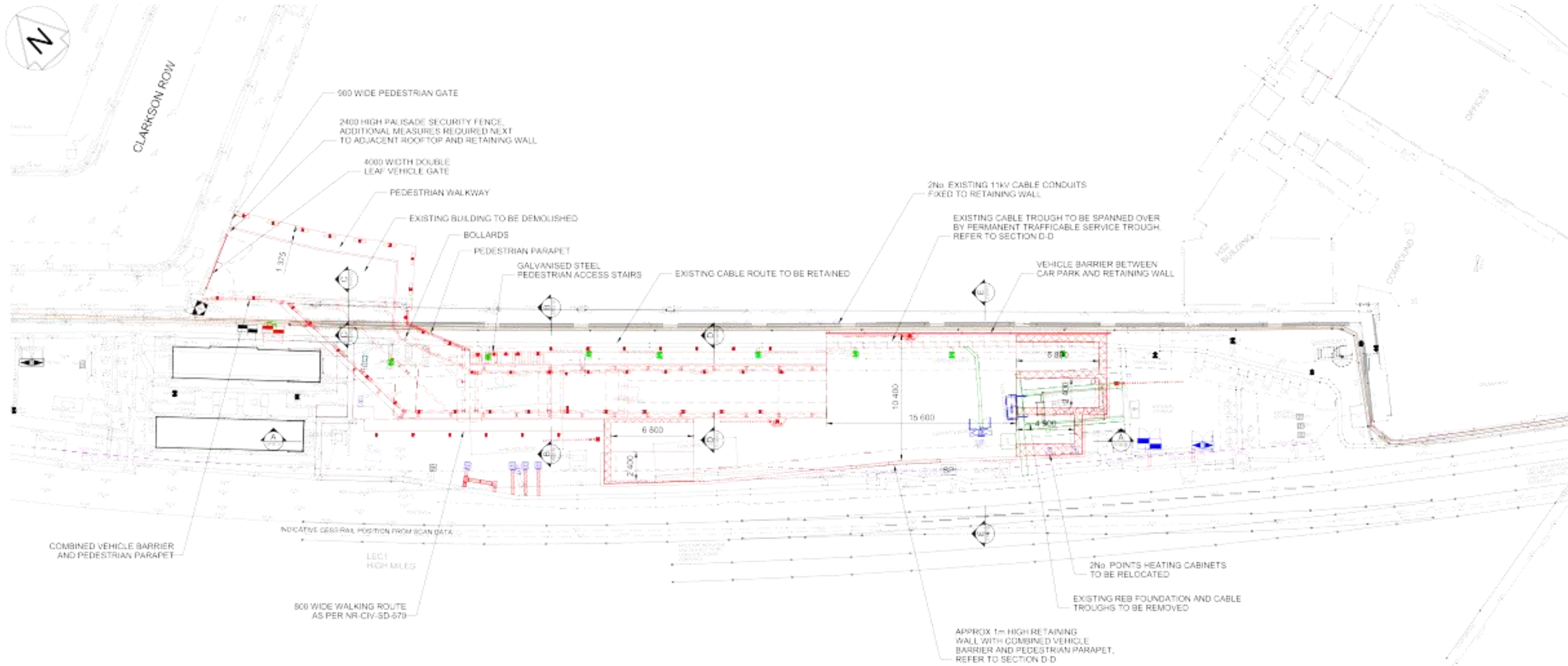
APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Finds and environmental specialists

| Name | Qualifications | Specialism |
|-------------------------|------------------------|--|
| Sander Aerts | BA, MSc | Archaeoentomological remains, animal bone, marine shell and archaeobotanical remains (carbonised) |
| Phil Andrews | BSc; FSA; MCIfA | Slag and metal working debris |
| Ceridwen Boston | BSocSc; MA; MSc; DPhil | Osteoarchaeology; funerary archaeology |
| Elina Brook | BA; MA; PCIfA | Later prehistoric and Romano-British pottery, and small finds |
| Alex Brown | BA; MSc; PhD | Geoarchaeology, palynology |
| Kirsten Egging Dinwiddy | BA; MA; MCIfA | Human remains (inhumations) |
| Erica Gittins | BA; MA; PhD | Prehistoric flint |
| Phil Harding | PhD | Prehistoric flint, particularly Palaeolithic flint |
| Lorrain Higbee | BSc; MSc; MCIfA | Animal bone |
| Grace Jones | BA; MA; PhD; MCIfA | Prehistoric and Roman pottery, ceramic building material, fired clay, and small finds |
| Matt Leivers | BA; PhD; ACIfA | Prehistoric pottery and flint |
| Inés López-Dóriga | BA; MA; PhD | Archaeobotanical remains |
| Erica Macey-Bracken | BA; ACIfA | Post-medieval finds, ceramic building material and worked wood |
| Katie Marsden | BSc | Pottery from prehistoric to post-medieval/modern. Metalwork of all periods, including coins. Small and bulk finds including fired clay, ceramic building material, worked bone |
| Jacqueline McKinley | BTech; FSA | Human remains (inhumations and cremations) |
| Lorraine Mephram | BA; MCIfA | Pottery and other ceramic finds of all dates, concentrating on later prehistoric and post-Roman; ceramic building material; clay tobacco pipe; glass of Saxon or later date; small finds |
| Nicki Mulhall | | Geoarchaeology and archaeobotanical remains |
| David Norcott | BA; MSc; MCIfA | Geoarchaeology |
| Richard Payne | BSc; MSc; MPhil | Geoarchaeology |
| Holly Rodgers | BA; MSc | Geoarchaeology |
| Emma Robertson | BA; MSc | Human remains (inhumations) |
| Megan Scantlebury | BA, MSc | Archaeobotanical remains |
| Rachael Seager Smith | BA; MCIfA | Pottery with particular emphasis on Roman ceramics; and metalwork, fired clay, ceramic building material, stone, worked bone, shale, glass, and wall plaster |
| Andrew Shaw | BA; MA; PhD | Palaeolithic lithic artefacts and Pleistocene geoarchaeology |
| Amy Thorp | BA; MA | Pottery with emphasis on Roman ceramics, small finds |
| Ed Treasure | BSc; MRes; PhD | Archaeobotanical remains, including plant remains and charcoal/wood |



Appendix 2 Client plans of proposed works



PLAN
1:200

- Legend/Notes:
1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETRES UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
 2. DO NOT SCALE FROM DRAWING.
 3. STRUCTURES SHOWN INDICATIVELY.
 4. CAR PARK LAYOUT IS UNDER DEVELOPMENT AND MAY CHANGE. VEHICLE TURNING SHOWN FOR DESIGN VEHICLE - LONG WHEEL BASE TRANSIT VAN (8.7m LENGTH).



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|--------------------|----------|--------------------------|-------|------|------|------------|
| Rev | Date | Description of Revisions | Drawn | Chkd | Appr | Surability |
| P01 | 18/02/21 | Final Issue | | | | WD |
| P02.1 | | | | | | KW |
| Initial Status WIP | | | | | | S0 |



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|---|---------------------------------|------|
| Authorised | Signed | Date |
| Contractor(s) Atkins Ltd | | |
| Asset Location Location Sub-Asset | | |
| Type CAD Drawing | Sub-Type General Arrangement | |
| Rev Civil Engineer | Sub-Rev General | |
| Location Zone LONDON EUSTON | RUGBY TRENT VALLEY JCN | |
| Phasing Grid Stage 3 | Withdrawal | |

Project
HS2 On-Network Works

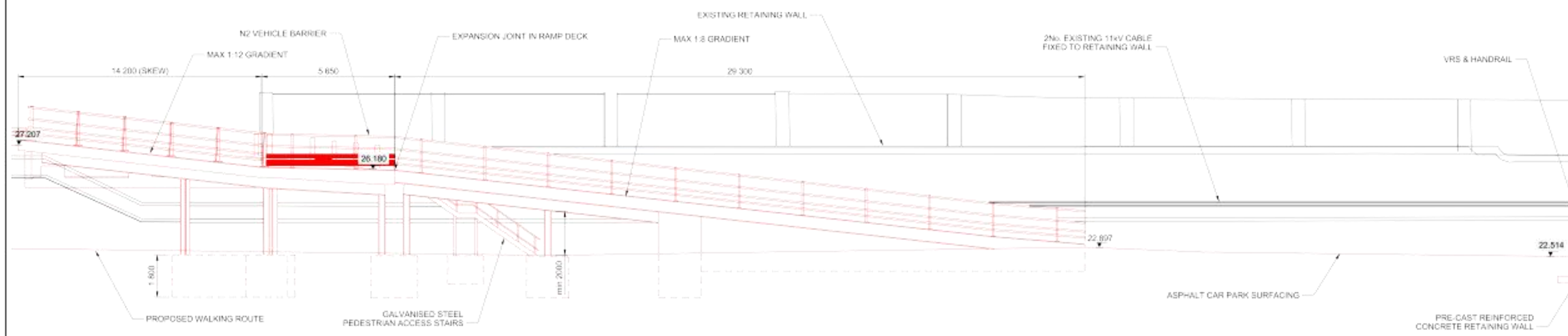
Contract No
158085

Contract Title
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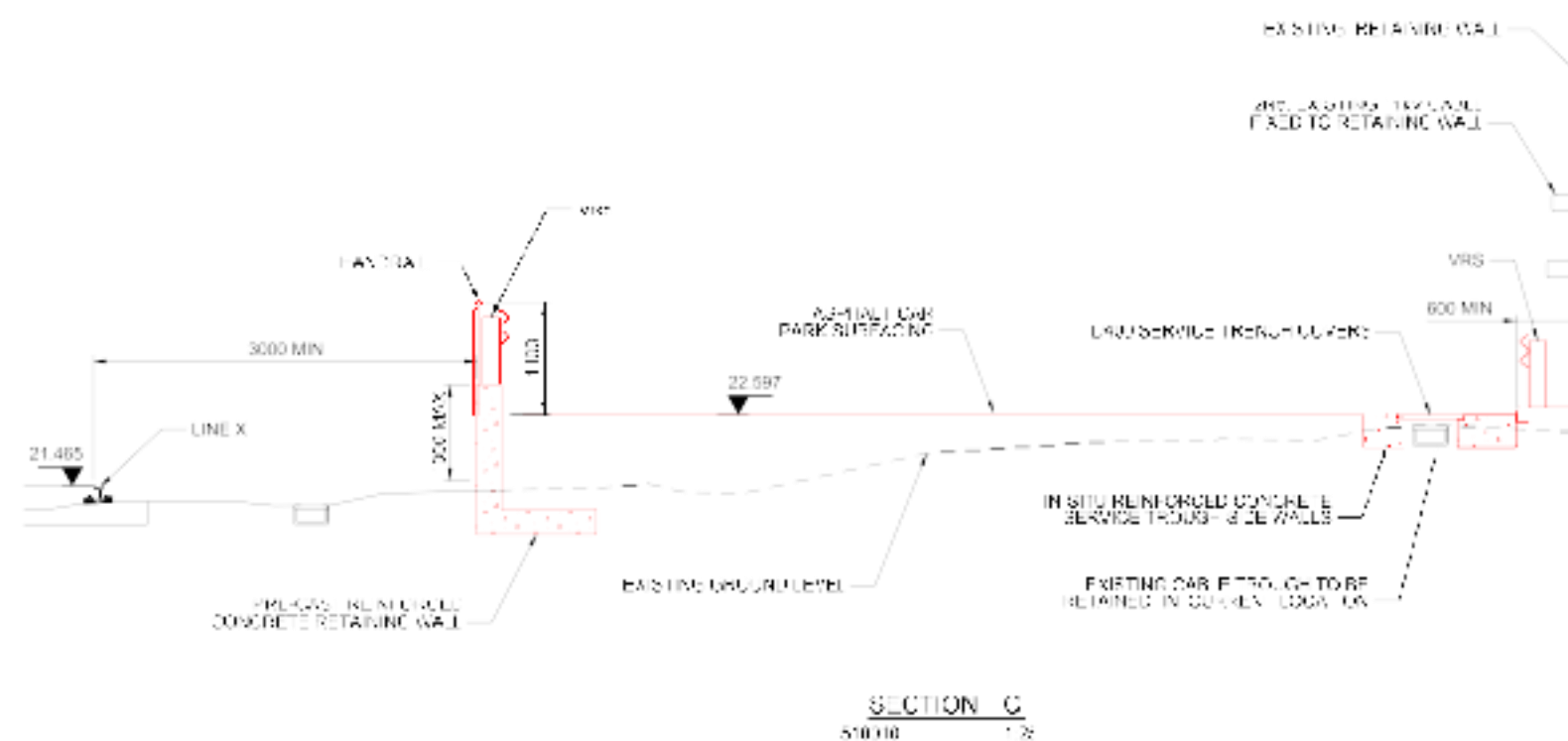
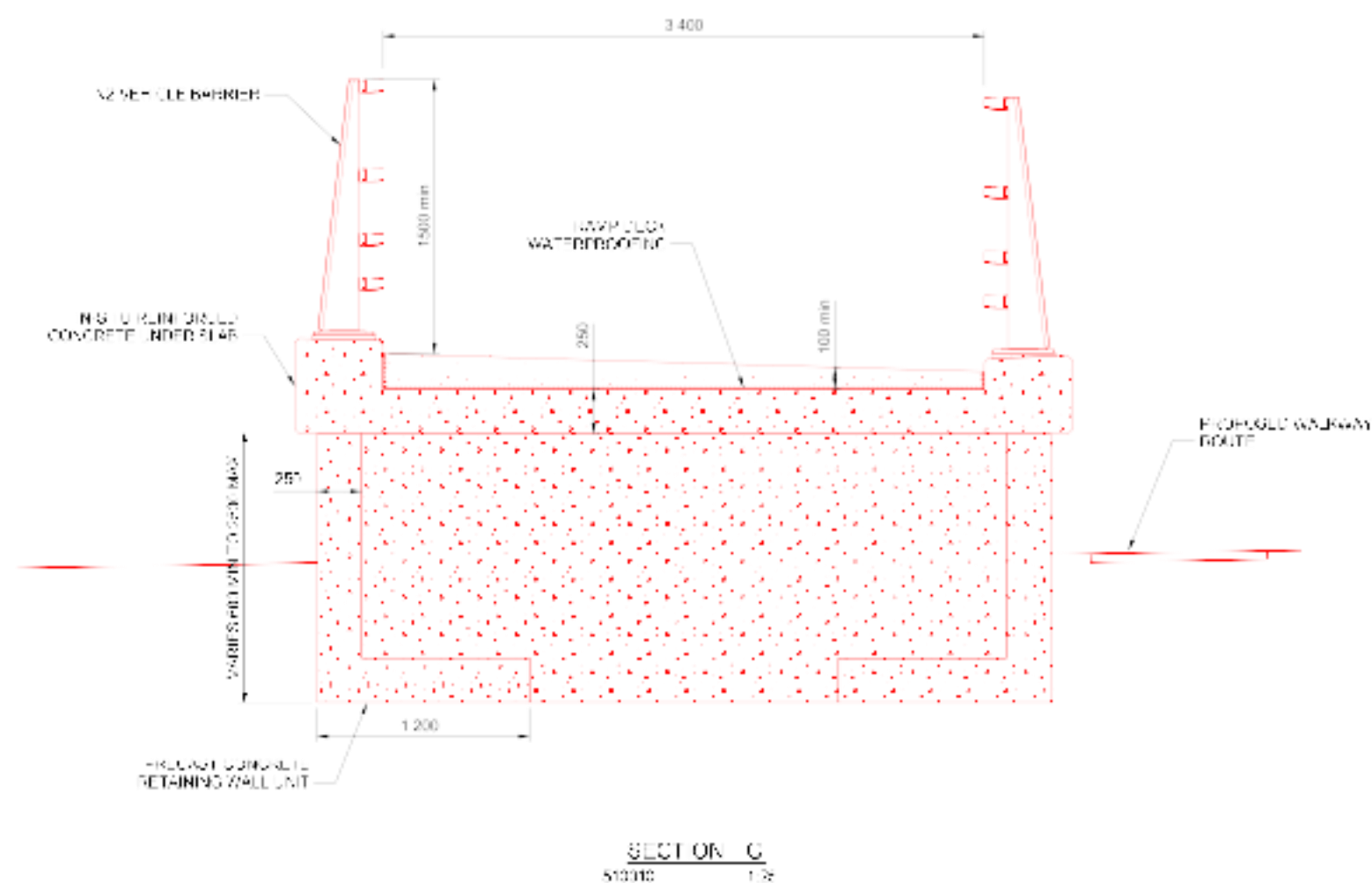
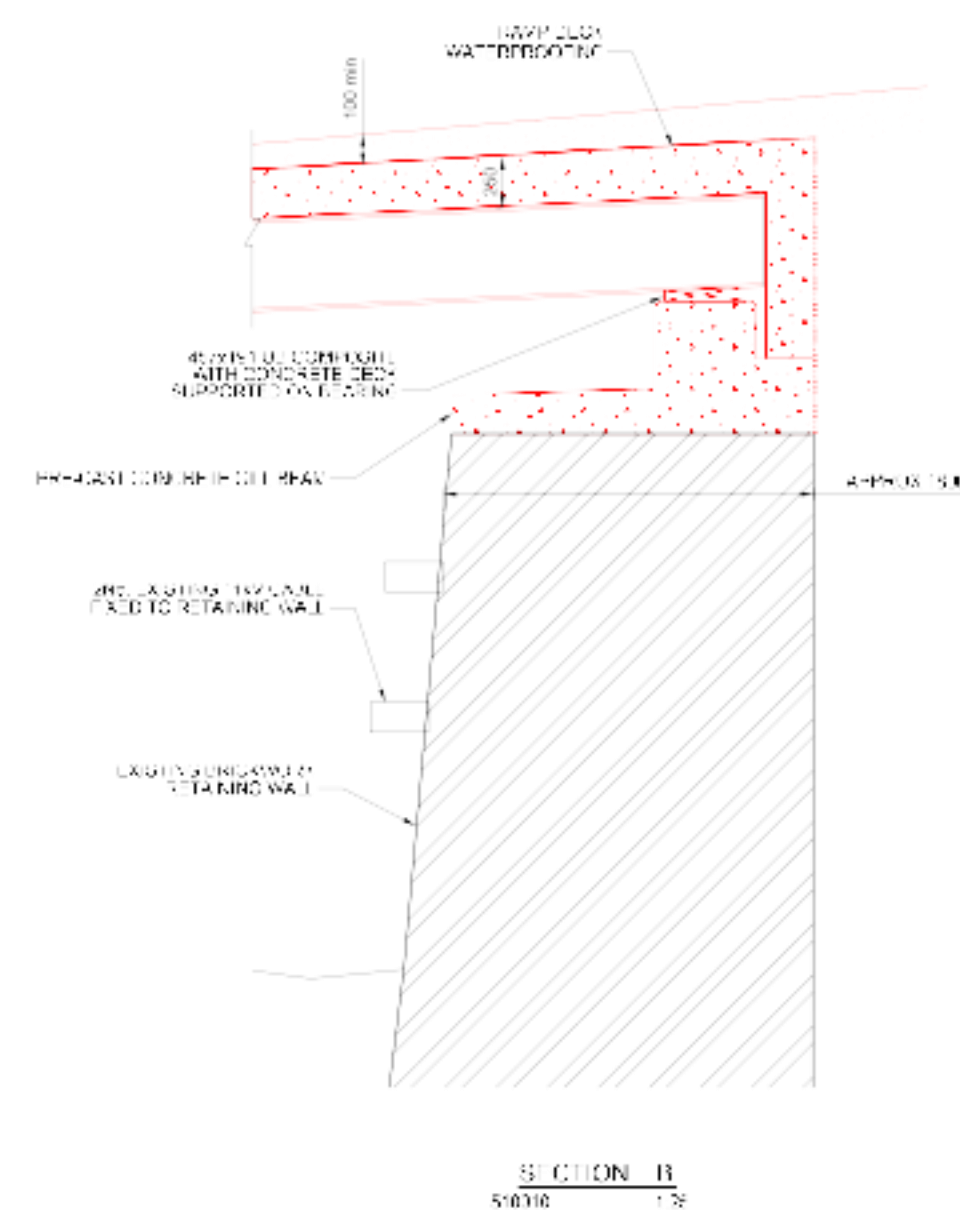
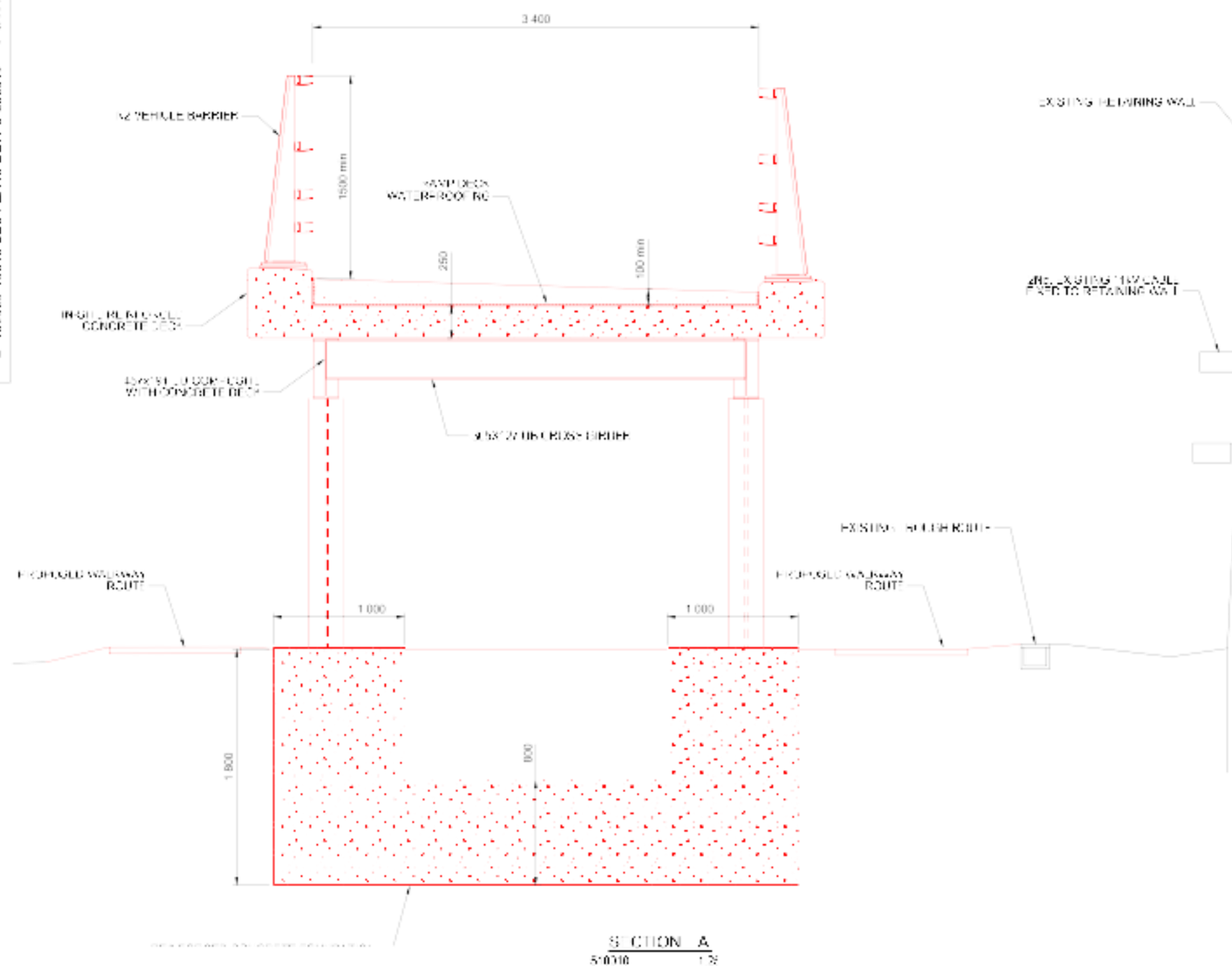
Drawing Title
**GRANBY TERRACE
ACCESS RAMP
PROPOSED
GENERAL ARRANGEMENT**

| | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| Designed | Signed | Date |
| Drawn | Signed | Date |
| Checked | Signed | Date |
| Approved | Signed | Date |
| Scale(s) As Shown | CLR & Mileage LEC1 | To 83.0495 |
| Alternative Reference | From 0.0066 | |

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| Drawing Number HS2_158085-16610-LEC1-ZN18-DDR-C-510010 | Sheet P02.1 |
|--|-----------------------|



ELEVATION A
510010 1:100



1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
2. DO NOT SCALE FROM DRAWING.

SERVICE KEY:
 11KV CABLE

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Initial Status WIP

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| Customer | Address only (street) | Date |
| Atkins Ltd Name Location Sub-Project | | |
| Job C&E Drawing Job Civil Engineer | Sub-Type Job General | |
| Location LOCKPORT FURNISH CLARK SHILLING WY | | |
| Drawing Revision Date Author Appr. By Date Appr. By Date | Revision Date Author Appr. By Date | Revision Date Author Appr. By Date |

HS2 On-Network Works

158085

Euston Existing Assets Model

GRANBY TERRACE
ACCESS RAMP
PROPOSED
SECTIONS

| | | | |
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| Designed | | Signed | Date |
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| Checked | | Signed | Date |
| Approved | | Signed | Date |
| FORNEX | | FORNEX | Date |

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