Premier Inn, Tottenham Hale, London Borough of Haringey:

A Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief

Planning Reference No: HGY/2014/3022

National Grid Reference Number: TQ 34298 89558

AOC Project No: 32913

Site Code: SRD15

Date: February 2015



AOC Archaeology Group

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Premier Inn, Tottenham Hale:

A Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

On Behalf of:	**RGB Plastering & Construction Unit 3 Monkmoor Construction Village 292 Monkmoor Road Shrewsbury Shropshire SY2 5TF**
National Grid Reference (NGR):	**TQ 34298 89558**
AOC Project No:	**32913**
Prepared by:	**Ewan Chipping**
Illustration by:	**Lesley Davidson**
Date:	**February 2015**

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

Author: Ewan Chipping	**Date: February 2015**
Approved by: Melissa Melikian	**Date: February 2015**
Draft/Final Version: Draft	**Date: February 2015**

Enquiries to: AOC Archaeology Group
Unit 7
St Margarets Business Centre
Moor Mead Road
Twickenham
TW1 1JS

Tel. 020 8843 7380
Fax. 020 8892 0549
e-mail. london@aocarchaeology.com

www.**aocarchaeology**.com

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1 Introduction

1.1 This document is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) setting out a methodology for an archaeological watching brief at Premier Inn, Station Road, Tottenham Hale, Borough of Haringey, National Grid Reference TQ 34298 89558.

1.2 The site is an approximate rectangular piece of land with a triangle area in the north-west. It totals an area of 672sqm. The site lies between Hale Road to the north, Station Road to the south and The Hale in the west. The site is currently occupied by Image House, formerly offices. To the immediate east is located a car park associated with Image house.

1.3 This WSI details the methodology for the archaeological evaluation. All works will be undertaken by a team of professional archaeologists.

2 Planning Background

2.1 The local planning authority is Haringey Borough Council. Archaeological advice to the council is provided by the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service advisor, Adam Single.

2.2 The site does not contain any statutory designated heritage assets but is adjacent to the Tottenham Hale Areas of Archaeological Importance.

2.3 A desk-based assessment of the site was undertaken in 2014 (AOC 2014) which recommended a programme of archaeological work, concluding there was the:

'potential for prehistoric and early medieval to post medieval settlement activity. The potential is considered low due to the anticipated truncation due to 20th century development and the archaeological resource is considered to be of Local Significance. The below ground conditions have not been confirmed however, and as such a programme of archaeological works may be required. Based on the anticipated archaeological resource it is considered likely that this could be secured as a condition of planning. Archaeological works could take the form of an archaeological watching brief during bulk excavation works or an archaeological evaluation following demolition of the existing structure, in advance of groundwork'

2.4 Planning permission to undertake development was granted in 2015 (Ref No. HGY/2014/3022), subject to the conditions that:

A. *'No development shall take place until the applicant (or their heirs and successors in title) has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological investigation in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the local planning authority in writing'.*
B. *'No development or demolition shall take place other that in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Part (A)'.*
C. *'The site investigation and post investigation assessment shall be completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Part (A), and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of the results and archive deposition in accordance with a timetable to be submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority'.*

Reason: Heritage assets of archaeological significance are expected to survive on site. The planning authority wishes to secure a the provision of appropriate archaeological investigation, including the publication of results.

2.5 This WSI sets out the principles for an archaeological watching brief to be carried out in conjunction with bulk excavations on the site. If significant archaeological remains are identified then a further stage of mitigation work will be set out in an updated Written Scheme of Investigation.

2.6 The WSI has been designed in accordance with current best archaeological practice and local and national standards and guidelines:

- Department for Communities and Local Government – National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (DCLG 2012).
- English Heritage – Management of Archaeological Projects (EH 1991).
- Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists – Code of Conduct (CIfA 2013).
- Museum of London – Archaeological Site Manual (MoL 1994).
- English Heritage London Region - Standards for Archaeological Work, Parts 2-5 (2014).

3 Geology and Topography

3.1 The British Geological Survey map (Geoindex 2015) indicates that the site is underlain by bedrock geology of the London Clay formation, overlain by Enfield Silt Member, comprising clay and silt. No areas of artificial ground are recorded in close proximity to the site.

3.2 Two boreholes recorded on the British GeoIndex are in close proximity to the site, though none fall within or immediately adjacent to the site. Borehole TQ38NW70, approximately 100m to the south of the site observed London Clay at 5.03m below ground surface. This was overlain by a 3.66m thick deposit described as ballast; a 0.46m thick brown clay; and 0.91m of made ground. The second borehole TQ38NW/102, approximately 125m to the south of the site observed London Clay at a depth of 4.72m below ground surface. This was overlain by a 1.83m thick brown sandy clay deposit; a 1.06m thick brown gravel in a matrix of brown clay; a 0.92m thick fine brown sandy clay with some fine gravel; and a modern 0.91m thick concrete deposit.

4 Archaeological and Historical Background

Prehistoric Periods (c.500,000 BC – AD 43)

4.1 The site lies to the west of the River Lee which adopted its present course about half a million years ago. Since then (the 'Anglian' cold stage of the Ice Ages), successive cold and warm climatic periods caused deposits of gravel terraces which represent the former floodplains of the River. Areas of gravel terraces which were left high and dry - as the River down-cut to lower levels - were the areas most likely to attract occupation. Palaeolithic settlement activity at Stoke Newington, testifies to this settlement pattern, and to the south-east of the site low-lying settlement activity has also been recorded during works in advance of the Olympic Games.

4.2 The underlying geology indicates that the site formed part of the alluvial floodplain of the River Lea during the early prehistoric periods, restricting the viability of settlement. No evidence of early prehistoric settlement is recorded in the Greater London HER within 1km of the site; however the observation of buried gravel horizons within boreholes close to the site may indicate potential for prehistoric find spots.

4.3 The earliest settlement activity within the study area relates to a pile dwelling or crannog revealed during building works associated with the Low Maynard Reservoir at Walthamstow, approximately 900m to the east of the site. Late Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman pottery are reputed to have been found associated with the site. The GLHER also records a Bronze Age to Iron Age ditch at the Town Hall which testifies to the attempts to land manage during this period. The ditch was 0.70m wide and 0.15m deep within which there were over 25 sherds of pottery dated to the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age and are thought to be from a single vessel.

4.4 An evaluation at Ferry Lane Wharf recorded a peat horizon which yielded seed remains from wetland flora thought to be of prehistoric date. Peat deposits - which can yield important geo-archaeological data – were not observed in historic borehole logs close to the site.

Roman Period (AD 43 – AD 410)

4.3 The Roman settlement of *Londinium* was located where the modern day City of London is now, a considerable distance south of the proposed development site. Ermine Street, which ran from *Londinium* to Lincoln and York follow - in part – the route of Tottenham High Road. The Greater London HER does not, however, record any evidence for Roman occupation within 1km of the site; there is considered low potential for significant Roman evidence within the site boundary, with the first significant settlement activity recorded in the early medieval period.

Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066)

4.6 Tottenham Hale is recorded as a pre-conquest settlement in the Domesday Survey. The name Tottenham also has Anglo-Saxon origins: *Totta's* ham' (Baker *et al,* 1976). Evidence for the scale and character of the settlement during this period is scant. The site of an early medieval weir is believed to be located at the site of the later weir, approximately 350m to the east of the development site. An early medieval sword was also found in the River Lea to the north-east of the site.

4.7 The site falls adjacent to the area designated as an Area of Archaeological Importance based on the original Saxon settlement at Tottenham (Haringey Borough Council, 2013). This covers the junction of Broad Lane and The Hale and runs through the neighboring (the White Hart) property. It should be noted that archaeological evidence for early medieval Tottenham Hale is very limited and evidence may extend beyond the designated area; also evidence relating to the development of the settlement through the medieval and post medieval periods would also be of significance.

Medieval Periods (AD 1066 – AD 1536)

4.8 It is likely that settlement continued in the same locality during the medieval period. The settlement was probably quite small, with the manor-house of Tottenham and the Parish Church located by Bruce Grove some distance to the north-west of the site (Baker *et al,* 1976). A mill is recorded by 1254 at Ferry Lane/Mill Mead Road, which lies approximately 300m to the east of the site. The reference 'Hale' is first recorded in 1318 in reference to John of the Hale.

4.9 The site is located within the historic core of medieval Tottenham Hale, based on cartographic sources and delineated by the Area of Archaeological Importance (Haringey Borough Council, 2013). No medieval structures survive above ground; however buried archaeological remains provide evidence of the character and date of the settlement. Many of these structures and landscape features indicate continued settlement into the post medieval period, indicating that the historic core remained fairly stable. GLHER entries relating to medieval activity included the site of the medieval bridge; and the site of the medieval quay. Physical evidence for the medieval period is represented by a balaster jug and a gully observed in archaeological investigations at 596-606 High Road, dated to the medieval period. Entries which relate to both the medieval and post medieval period include the Manor House at Bruce Castle and a number of sites along the line of Tottenham High Road, which was a distinct focus of settlement during this period.

The Post Medieval (AD 1536 – AD 1900) and Modern Periods (AD 1900 – Present)

4.10 In the post medieval period the settlement of Tottenham Hale remained nucleated around the Hale, with the larger settlement of Tottenham running along the line of Tottenham High Road to the west of

the village. Although settlement along the High Road developed in the early post medieval period, the smaller settlement at the Hale received very limited attention (Baker *et al,* 1976) and remained small and rural in character until urbanisation in the early 20th century. The Greater London HER records both buried archaeological features and extant heritage assets relating to post medieval settlement. Beyond the recorded location of the settlement itself, none of these fall in close proximity to the site itself.

4.11 The earliest detailed map of the site is the 1798 Wybird Survey. This illustrates a small nucleated settlement around the Hale, which forms a square at the point of four cross roads. The settlement sits within a largely rural landscape with a number of properties lining the roads. As noted on a later engraving of the same map by Bowler & Triquet for Robinson's History of Tottenham, 1818 held at the Haringey archives – the map demonstrates the lack of development since 1619. An apportionment to the Wybird Survey indicates that the property annotated *196* is the White Hart Public House, while the field to the rear (*197*) is a meadow. Both are owned by Richard Townsend and occupied by Francis Patrick. It should be noted that the White Hart Public House which currently lies adjacent to the site, was rebuilt in the early 20th century, but was originally positioned slightly back from Station Road, with the eastern extent falling within the site boundary.

4.12 The 1844 Tithe Map of the Parish of Tottenham shows that substantial development has occurred in the western part of the settlement; however, the layout remains largely similar to that seen in the late 18th Wybird Survey, previously discussed. The Tithe Apportionment records that *571* is the White Hart Public House, yard and buildings which was owned and occupied by Samuel Patrick – continuing in the Patrick family since the late 18th century. A row of terraced properties annotated *570* fall within the site boundary, fronting onto Station Road. These are described as two tenements and yards and are owned by Samuel Patrick and occupied by several, unnamed occupants. A row of terraced cottages run in a westerly direction aligned from the White Hart (on the site of the current White Hart Public House). These are described as six cottages and gardens, owned by Samuel Patrick with several occupiers. Early photographs of the area held at the Haringey Archives show that the terraced properties to the west of the public House were two-storey cottages constructed of brick.

4.13 The first edition Ordnance Survey of 1864 illustrates the construction of railway cottages along the line of Station Road; however the wider settlement remains largely rural in character. The tenements previously noted in the Tithe Map no longer appear on the first edition. It appears that the site occupies a yard for the White Hart with a wall along the line of Station Road. An L-shaped structure occupies the northern part of the site, which does not appear on earlier sources. The layout of the site remained largely the same until the late 20th century when the works were demolished and the current office building was constructed.

5 Aims of the Investigation

5.1 The aims of the watching brief are defined as being:

- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the site.
- To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
- To record and sample excavate any archaeological remains encountered.
- To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological features and deposits.
- To establish the presence of buried soils on site.
- To determine the extent of previous truncations of the archaeological deposits.

- To enable the archaeological advisor to Cambridge City Council to make an informed decision on the status of the condition, and any possible requirement for further work in order to satisfy that condition.
- To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation.

5.2 The specific aims of the evaluation are defined as being:

- To determine the presence of Prehistoric activity.
- To determine the presence of medieval activity.
- To determine the presence of post-medieval activity on site.

5.3 The final aim is to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

6 Scope of Works and Strategy

6.1 The scope of works will comprise the monitoring of all intrusive ground excavations. The work will be monitored closely and where areas can be demonstrably proven to be truncated the watching brief will cease, in consultation with Haringey Borough Councils archaeological advisor, Adam Single.

6.2 The excavation, recording and reporting will conform with current archaeological best practice and local and national standards and guidelines:

- English Heritage – Management of Archaeological Projects (EH 1991).
- English Heritage – Archaeological Guidance Paper 3: Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork (EH 2009).
- English Heritage – Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (EH 2011).
- Institute for Archaeologists – Standards and Guidance and Guidelines for Archaeological Watching Brief (IfA 2008).
- Institute for Archaeologists – Code of Conduct (IfA 2010).
- Museum of London – Archaeological Site Manual (Third Edition) (MoL 1994).
- RESCUE & ICON – First Aid for Finds (RESCUE & ICON 2001).
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation – Conservation Guidelines No.2 (UKIC 1983).
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation – Guidance for Archaeological Conservation Practice (UKIC 1990).

6.3 Insurances, copyright and confidentiality, and standards are defined in Appendix A.

6.4 A unique site code, SRD15, has been obtained for the project, from LAARC, and will be used as the site identifier for all records produced.

6.5 The watching brief will be undertaken by a Project Supervisor under the overall direction of Melissa Melikian, Operations Director. Further staff will be made available as required.

6.6 The works will be monitored by Adam Single, Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service archaeological advisor for Haringey Borough Council.

7 Methodology

7.1 The archaeologist will be present to observe groundwork, primarily involved with the control and direction of earth-moving machinery. The archaeologist will be positioned outside the working area of the mechanical excavator, in the normal working arrangement. If access to the trench is needed the

machine will cease operations and if necessary relocate to ensure safe access. Subject to safe access, the archaeologist will enter the trench to carry out close inspection or record limited sections.

7.2 If an area is excavated to a vertical depth beyond 1.2m, recording will be conducted from ground level, and no archaeologist will enter an unshored excavation in excess of 1.2m.

7.3 The machining will be undertaken by a suitable excavator under constant archaeological direction and will be undertaken with a flat bladed bucket (toothless).

7.4 Archaeological recording, where not precluded by Health & Safety considerations, will consist of:

- Limited hand cleaning of archaeological sections and surfaces sufficient to establish the stratigraphic sequence exposed.
- The collection of dating evidence from in-situ deposits and spoil scans.
- A scaled photographic recording of representative exposed sections and surfaces, along with sufficient photographs to establish the setting and scale of the groundwork.
- A record of the datum levels of archaeological deposits.

7.5 Records will be produced using either pro-forma context or trench record sheets and by the single context planning method and will be compatible with those published by the Museum of London (MoL 1994).

7.6 A record of the full sequence of all archaeological deposits as revealed in the Watching Brief 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.

7.7 Bulk samples of a minimum 40 litres will be taken from appropriate contexts for the recovery and assessment of environmental data. Provision will be made for column and other appropriate samples to be taken. Sampling methods will follow English Heritage guidelines (EH 2002) and the guidelines set out in *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis (*Murphy, P L and Wiltshire, P E J, 1994).

7.8 All identified finds and artefacts will be collected and retained. Certain classes of material, i.e. post-medieval pottery and building material may be discarded after recording if a representative sample is kept. No finds will be discarded without the prior approval of the archaeological representative of the local authority and the receiving museum.

7.9 Finds will be scanned to assess the date range of the assemblage with particular reference to pottery. In addition the artefacts will be used to characterise the site, and to establish the potential for all categories of finds should further archaeological work be necessary.

7.10 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner and to standards agreed in advance with the recipient museum. Finds will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's Conservation Guidelines No. 2.

7.11 Excavated material will be examined in order to retrieve artefacts to assist in the analysis of their spatial distribution.

7.12 Any finds covered by the provisions of the Treasure Act (1996, amended 2003) and Treasure (Designation) Order 2002, including gold and silver, will be moved to a safe place and reported to the coroner's office according to the procedures determined by the Act. They will also be reported to the local finds liaison officer from the Portable Antiquities Scheme. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the artefacts from theft or damage.

7.13 Any finds of human remains will be left in situ, covered and protected. The Ministry of Justice and the local Police Constabulary will be informed and advice on how to proceed will be sought from the Ministry of Justice.

7.14 At the beginning of the project (prior to commencement of fieldwork) the landowner and the relevant museum will be contacted regarding the preparation, ownership and deposition of the archive and finds.

8 Report and Archive Preparation

8.1 The watching brief report will be completed within three months of the end of fieldwork, subject to the availability of specialist reports.

8.2 The watching brief report will include as a minimum the following:

- A location plan of the site.
- A location plan of the trenches and/or other type of fieldwork strategy employed.
- Plans and sections of features and/or extent of archaeology located. These will be at an appropriate scale.
- A summary statement of the results.
- A table summarising per trench the deposits, features, classes and numbers of artefacts encountered and spot dating of significant finds.
- Consideration to the methodology will be given along with a confidence rating for the results.
- For more extensive and complicated evaluation projects, especially where they form part of large-scale programmes of work in historic urban centres, the procedures defined in English Heritage's Management of Archaeological Projects 2nd edition 1991 will be followed for immediate post-field archive preparation and initial assessment. It will then be agreed with the local authority's archaeological advisor, which aspects will need to be taken forward to the report stage.

8.3 A list of specialist staff that may be used for analysis of samples and artefacts is given in Appendix B.

8.4 Copies of the watching brief report will be issued to the Archaeological Advisor, the Local Planning Authority, the client and the Local Archaeological Society on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period of time.

8.6 An OASIS form has been initiated (Appendix C). This will be completed and an electronic copy of the watching brief report deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

Archive Preparation

8.7 The site archive will comprise all artefacts, environmental samples and written and drawn records. It is to be consolidated after completion of the whole project, with records and finds collated and ordered as a permanent record. Archaeological finds rarely have any monetary value but they are an important source of information for future research, included in museum exhibits and teaching collections. The Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (EH 1991), the Institute of Archaeologists (IfA 2013) and the Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA 1993) recommend that finds are publicly accessible and that landowners donate archaeological finds to a local museum. Within London the recipient museum is the LAARC, Museum of London.

8.8 On completion of the project AOC will discuss arrangements for the archive to be deposited with LAARC, Museum of London, with the developer/landowner. Following completion of each stage or the full extent of the fieldwork (as appropriate) the site archive will be prepared in the format agreed with the LAARC. The excavation archive will be security copied (microfilmed) and a copy deposited with the National Monuments Record (NMR).

8.9 In the case where finds are retained, landowner consent will be required to allow transfer of the finds to the Museum of London. A Deed of Transfer (Appendix D) will be drawn up by the LAARC for signing by the landowner. The complete finds inventory and further finds information can be provided to the landowner, on request.

8.10 The site archive will be deposited with LAARC within one year of the completion of fieldwork (if no further work is required). It will then become publicly accessible.

9 Health and Safety

9.1 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.

9.2 The project will be carried out in accordance with safe working practices and under the defined Health and Safety Policy. The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007 (CDM) may apply to the archaeological work depending on whether contractors other than the archaeological team are present on the site.

9.3 A separate Risk Assessment/Method Statement (RAMS) will be prepared prior to the commencement of the fieldwork.

9.4 Staff present on site will be required to wear the appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), which will be issued as necessary. Facilities will be made available on site for washing.

9.5 Where AOC is not the main contractor on a site the main contractor's Risk Assessment will have primacy over the AOC document given that:

- The main contractors' risk assessment is aware of, and takes account of, AOC's working practices – ie it does not compromise normal and safe archaeological procedure as set out in our Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment;
- AOC was notified of the full suite of hazards present prior to arriving on site;
- There is a proper induction and monitoring process in place and AOC staff have been through this process;
- There is no significant conflict between AOC H & S procedures and those proposed by the main contractor;
- AOC are made aware of new threats or hazards as they arise during the course of our on-site involvement.

10 General

10.1 The methodologies of the WSI will be met in full where reasonably practicable.

10.2 Any significant variations to the proposed methodology will be discussed and agreed with the archaeology advisor in advance of implementation.

10.3 The scope of fieldwork is aimed at meeting the aims of the project in a cost effective manner. AOC Archaeology attempts to foresee all possible site-specific problems and make allowances for these. However there may on occasion be unusual circumstances, which have not been included in the programme and costing. These can include:

- unavoidable delays due to extreme bad weather, vandalism etc;
- the presence of deep deposits requiring additional preparation of a trench by stepping or trench support in order to guarantee archaeological deposits can be safely accessed;
- extensions to feature excavation sample sizes requested by the local authority's archaeological advisor; and
- complex structures or objects, including those in waterlogged conditions, requiring specialist removal.

11 Bibliography

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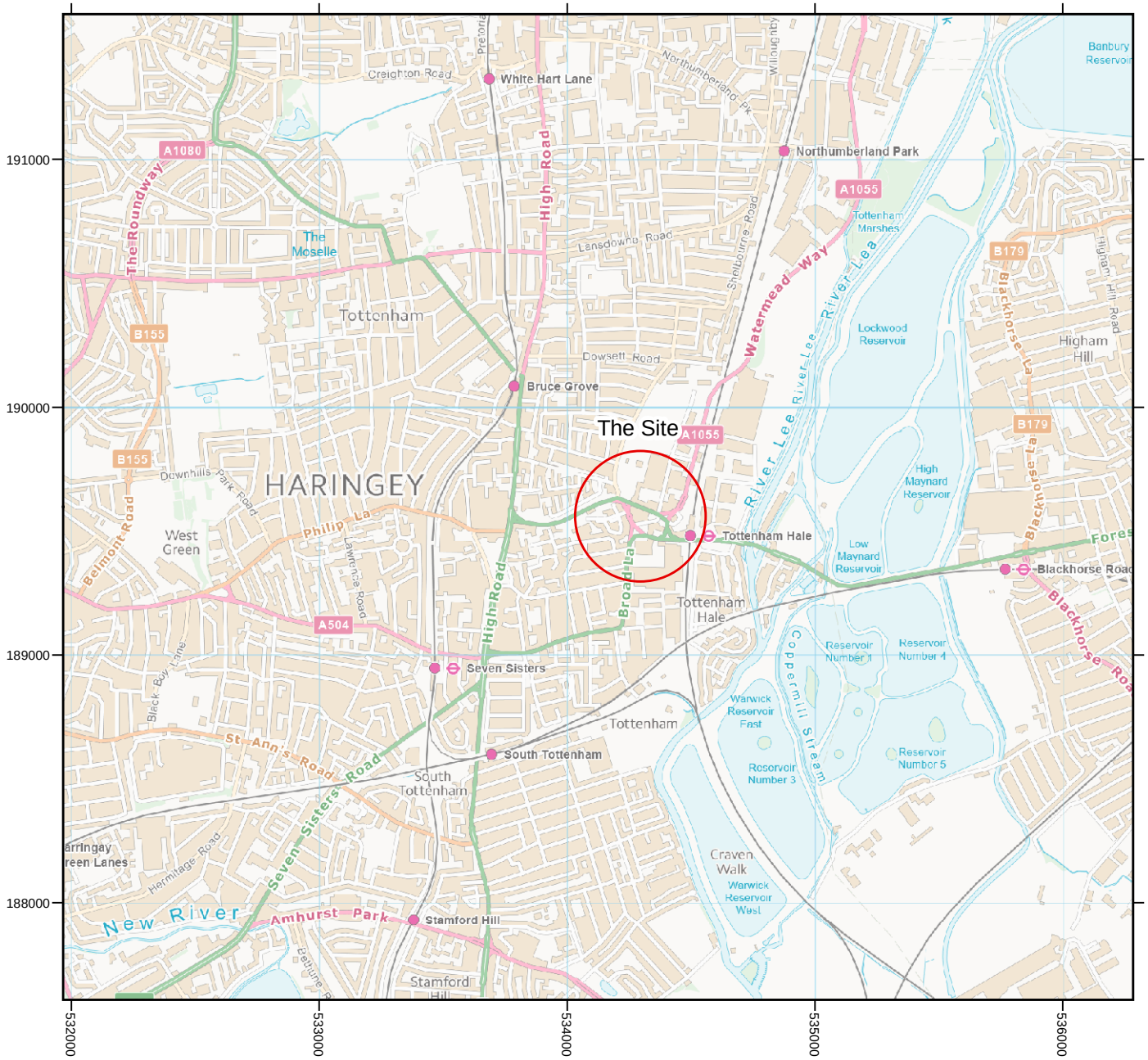
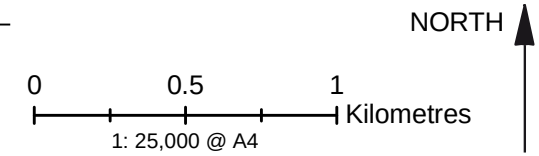
Figure 1:
Site Location





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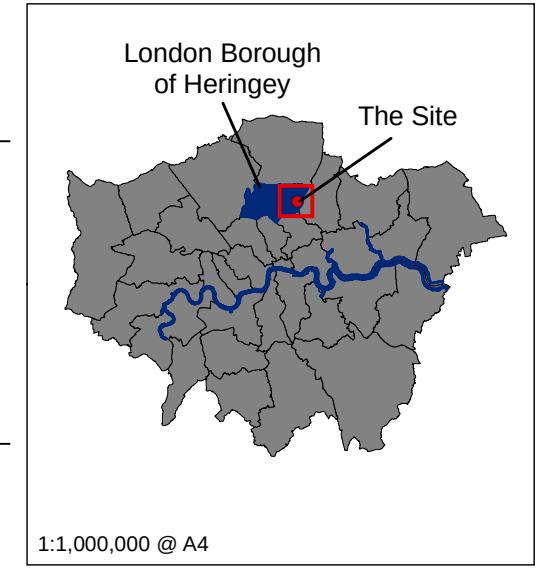


Figure 2:
Detailed Site Location Plan



NORTH

0 10 Metres

1:200 @ A3

Application Boundary

Watching Brief Area

Appendices

AOC Archaeology Group

Appendix A – General

Insurances

1. AOC holds Employers Liability Insurance, Public Liability Insurance and Professional Indemnity Insurance.

2. AOC will not be liable to indemnify the client against any compensation or damages for or with respect to:

   - damage to crops being on the Area or Areas of Work (save in so far as possession has not been given to the Archaeological Contractor)
   - the use or occupation of land (which has been provided by the Client) by the Project or for the purposes of completing the Project (including consequent loss of crops) or interference whether temporary or permanent with any right of way light air or other easement or quasi easement which are the unavoidable result of the Project in accordance with the Agreement
   - any other damage which is the unavoidable result of the Project in accordance with the Agreement
   - injuries or damage to persons or property resulting from any act or neglect or breach of statutory duty done or committed by the client or his agents servants or their contractors (not being employed by AOC Archaeology or for or in respect of any claims demands proceedings damages costs charges and expenses in respect thereof or in relation thereto

3. Where excavation has taken place evaluation trenches will be backfilled with excavated material but will otherwise not be reinstated unless other arrangements have previously been agreed. Open area excavations normally will not be backfilled but left in a secure manner unless otherwise agreed.

Copyright and Confidentiality

4. AOC Archaeology will retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it will provide an exclusive license to the Client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Written Scheme of Investigation.

5. AOC will assign copyright to the client upon written request but retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as defined in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988.

6. AOC will advise of any such materials supplied in the course of projects, which are not AOC's copyright.

7. AOC undertake to respect all requirements for confidentiality about the project's proposals provided that these are clearly stated. In addition AOC further undertakes to keep confidential any conclusions about the likely implications of such proposals for the historic environment. It is expected that the client respect AOC's and the Institute for Archaeologists' general ethical obligations not to suppress significant archaeological data for an unreasonable period

Standards

8. AOC conforms to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, the IFA Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology, the IFA Standards and Guidance for Desk Based Assessments, Field Evaluations etc., and the British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group Code of Practice.

9. Where practicable AOC will liaise with local archaeological bodies (both professional and amateur) in order that information about particular sites is disseminated both ways (subject to client confidentiality).

Appendix B – Specialist Staff

The following specialist staff may be used on this project depending on the type of artefacts and soil samples recovered during the course of the fieldwork.

Macroscopic plant remains	Rob Batchelor	QUEST
Soils and sediments analysis	Rob Batchelor	QUEST
Palaeoenvironmental archaeology	Rob Batchelor	QUEST
Human remains	Rachel Ives	AOC
Conservation	Gretel Evans	AOC
Building material	Luke Barber	Freelance
Lithics	Chris Butler	Freelance
Mammal and bird bone	Jackie Robertson	AOC
Prehistoric pottery	Anna Doherty	ASE
Roman pottery	Jane Timby/Malcolm Lyne	Freelance
Medieval pottery	Luke Barber	Freelance
Post-medieval pottery	Lucy Whittingham	AOC
Metal	Dawn McLaren	AOC
Glass	Luke Barber	Freelance

Appendix C – OASIS Form

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-204883

Project details

Project name	Premier Inn, Tottenham Hale, London Borough of Haringey
Short description of the project	A Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief at Premier Inn, Station Road, Tottenham Hale, London Borough of Haringey
Project dates	Start: 01-04-2015 End: 01-06-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	32913 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	SRD15 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices
Monument type	N/A None
Monument type	N/A None
Significant Finds	N/A Uncertain
Significant Finds	N/A Uncertain

Project location

Country	England

Site location	GREATER LONDON HARINGEY TOTTENHAM Premier Inn, Tottenham Hale, London Borough of Haringey
Postcode	N17 9LR
Study area	672.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 34304 89553 51.5883122209 -0.061118526866 51 35 17 N 000 03 40 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	AOC Archaeology
Project brief originator	AOC Archaeology
Project design originator	AOC Archaeology
Project director/manager	Melissa Melikian
Project supervisor	AOC Archaeology Group

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Museum of London-LAARC

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Premier Inn, Tottenham Hale, London Borough of Haringey: A Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Chipping, E
Date	2016

Issuer or publisher	AOC
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4, 25 pages, colour
Entered by	Ewan Chipping (ewan.chipping@AOCarchaeology.com)
Entered on	27 February 2015

Appendix D – Archaeological Archive Consent Form

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ARCHIVE CONSENT FORM

SITE: [Site address]

SITE CODE: [Site code]

AOC ARCHAEOLOGY REF: [Project number]

RECEIVING MUSEUM: [Local recipient museum]

I agree to the finds archive recovered from this site being donated to the specified museum.

SIGNED [Signature]

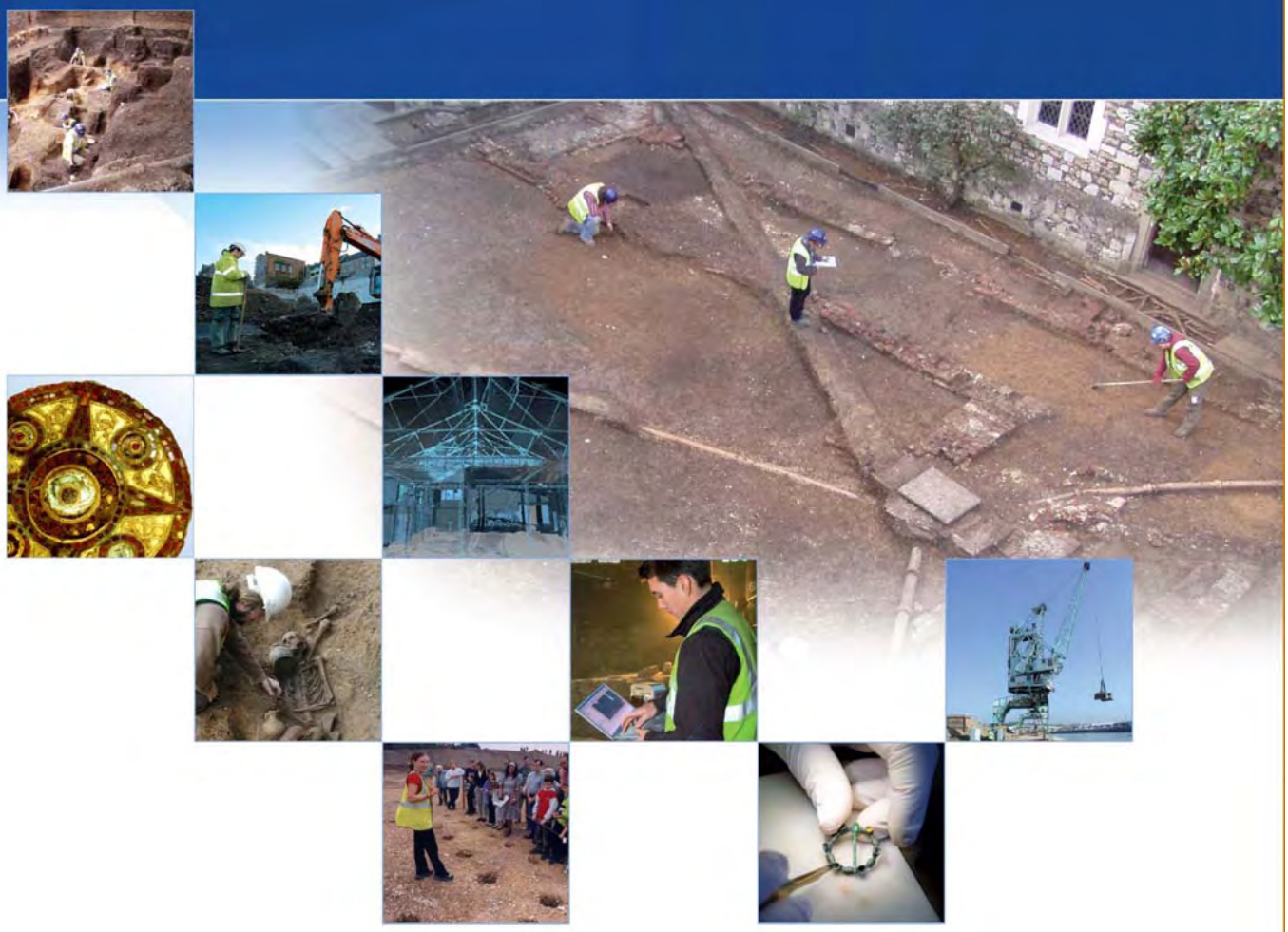
PRINT [Name]

Landowner/Agent

LANDOWNER'S NAME: [Landowner name]

LANDOWNER'S ADDRESS: [Landowner address]

Please retain a copy of this form for your records



AOC Archaeology Group

AOC Archaeology Group, Unit 7, St Margarets Business Centre, Moor Mead Road, Twickenham TW1 1JS
tel: 020 8843 7380 | **fax:** 020 8829 0549 | **e-mail:** london@aocarchaeology.com