



Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

807 HIGH ROAD TOTTENHAM N17

For High Road West Tottenham Ltd.

Francesca Southon BA



Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

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Client: High Road West Tottenham Ltd.

Local Authority: London Borough of Haringey

NGR: 533861, 191458

Planning App. HGY/2021/0441

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of Figures

1. Introduction
2. Site Background
3. Aims
4. Methodology
5. Report
6. Archive
7. Access and Safety
8. Staffing and Timetable

Sources Consulted

Figures

Appendices

TABLE OF FIGURES

Figure 1 - Site Location General

Figure 2 - Site Location Detail

Figure 3 - Proposed Post-Demolition Trench Locations and Impact Areas

Figure 4 - Proposed Pre-Demolition Test Pit Locations and Impact Areas

1. Introduction

- 1.1. This archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) document has been prepared by Francesca Southon of MOLA on behalf of High Road West Tottenham Ltd.
- 1.2. This WSI concerns proposed works at 807 High Road, Tottenham (N17 8ER). The site is located in the London Borough of Haringey and is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 533861 191458.
- 1.3. The site is approximately 585m² of land accessed by Tottenham High Road and Percival Court. The site is bounded to the north and south by urban developments along Tottenham High Road (MELLEN 2020).
- 1.4. The proposed works involve the demolition of current structures and the construction of new mixed-use buildings of up to four storeys (residential, retail, office, and medical). Associated hard and soft landscaping will also be involved (MELLEN 2020). Percival Court will also undergo resurfacing works.
- 1.5. This WSI has been prepared in response to the anticipated conditions as recommended to the Local Planning Authority, London Borough of Haringey (LBH), by Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS) of Historic England. These conditions outline a programme of archaeological monitoring in the form of an Archaeological Evaluation.
- 1.6. Two approaches to the evaluation are available, and either would be accepted by LBH and GLAAS. These consist either of pre-demolition test pits or post-demolition evaluation trenches. Both options have been included in this document for your consideration.
- 1.7. This WSI sets out the detailed method to be employed for the research, fieldwork, reporting and archiving for this archaeological work.

2. Site Background

2.1.PLANNING

2.1.1. This WSI concerns works associated with the development site of 807 High Road, Tottenham (HGY/2021/0441).

2.1.2. The Local Planning Authority (LPA) is London Borough of Haringey (LBH). LBH takes its archaeological and heritage advice from the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS), as well as from Historic England. Planning policy in the LPA area is set out in the Development Management Policy (DMP). Policy DM9 (2017) states:

POLICY DM9

Proposals affecting a designated Archaeological Priority Area will be considered having regard to: the significance of an archaeological asset and its setting; the impact of the proposal on archaeological assets; and the priority given to preserving and managing the archaeological asset and its setting in situ. All proposals will be required to assess the potential impact on archaeological assets and where appropriate ensure adequate arrangements for the investigation, recording and archiving of assets of archaeological importance and engage with the relevant advisory organisations (LONDON BOROUGH OF HARINGEY 2017: 22).

2.1.3. The recommendation of GLAAS is for consent to be granted for the planned works with the following conditions outlined by LBH (LONDON BOROUGH OF HARINGEY 2022):

24. Stage I Written Scheme of Investigation of Archaeology (PRE-COMMENCEMENT)

(a) No development, including demolition, shall commence until a Stage 1 Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority in writing for the building. For land that is included within the WSI, no demolition or development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed WSI, and the programme and methodology of site evaluation and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works.

(b) If heritage assets of archaeological interest are identified by a Stage 1 Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) of Archaeology, then for those parts of the site which have archaeological interest, a Stage 2 WSI shall be submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority in writing. For land that is included within the Stage 2 WSI, no

development, including demolition shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed stage 2 WSI which shall include: i) The statement of significance and research objectives, the programme and methodology of site investigation and recording and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works ii) The programme for post-investigation assessment and subsequent analysis, publication & dissemination and deposition of resulting material. This part of the condition shall not be discharged until these elements have been fulfilled in accordance with the programme set out in the stage 2 WSI, which shall include:

i. The statement of significance and research objectives, the programme and methodology of site investigation and recording and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works; and

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

REASON: to protect the historic environment.

25. Foundation Design – Archaeology (PRE-COMMENCEMENT)

(a) No development, including demolition, shall take place until a detailed scheme showing the complete scope and arrangement of the foundation design and other below ground works has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

(b) Development, including demolition, shall only take place in accordance with a detailed scheme approved under (a) above.

REASON: The Local Planning Authority wishes to ensure that any significant remains are not disturbed or damaged by foundation works but are, where appropriate, preserved *in situ*.

2.2.GEOLOGY

2.2.1. The British Geological Survey GeoIndex shows the site to be located on bedrock geology of London clay with superficial deposits of Kempton Park Gravel Member (containing lenses of silt, flint, sand, clay, and peat) (BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 2022). Recent archaeological evaluation work to the east of the site confirmed this broad sequence (BARTON 2014).

2.2.2. Recent borehole data also confirms the presence of Kempton Park Gravel

Member, which was recorded at 1.10-3.30m BGL (below ground level), beneath made ground at 0.09-0.22m BGL, which in turn was encased by concrete. This borehole survey did not encounter the natural bedrock of London Clay (GROUND & WATER 2022).

2.1.TOPOGRAPHY

- 2.1.1. The site lies in the London Basin roughly 11km north-east of the city centre, as well as within the Lea River Valley (MELLEN 2020). The river Lea runs north-south approximately 1.9km to the east of the site.
- 2.1.2. The area of Tottenham High Road is densely populated and has a distinctly urban character. The site area itself is narrow and is bounded to the north, south, and west by mixed-use buildings. The north-west of the site is bounded by Percival Court (MELLEN 2020).
- 2.1.3. The site is mostly flat, yet slopes gently from east to west, with elevations ranging from 11.7m OD to 12.5m OD (MELLEN 2020).

2.1.SITE CONDITIONS

- 2.1.1. The most recent site visit was undertaken by John Quarrell and Julian Carty of MOLA on 10th August 2022. The site consists of a three-storey terrace on Tottenham High Road and a mixture of single and two-storey buildings on Percival Court. The buildings are currently used mainly for storage and staff training.

2.2.ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY

- 2.2.1. A brief summary of the archaeological and historical background is included here for the convenience of the reader. For more detailed information, please refer to the Desk Based Assessment (MELLEN 2020).
- 2.2.2. The site lies within an Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI), as designated by the London Borough of Haringey (LONDON BOROUGH OF HARINGEY 2021). The site also lies within the North Tottenham High Road Conservation Area, which comprises intact 18th-19th century buildings.
- 2.2.3. The site does not contain any Listed Buildings, Registered Battlefields,

Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, or World Heritage Sites (MELLEN 2020).

PREHISTORIC

- 2.2.1. The GLHER data did not yield any evidence for the Prehistoric period.
- 2.2.2. The wider Lea Valley has recorded evidence for Prehistoric activity, although much of this is in the Lower Lea Valley area. Similarly, Iron Age activity has also been recorded in this area, but along the banks of the River Lea (HUGGINS 1998: 241–242). An archaeological evaluation in 2011 2km south of Tottenham High Road recorded significant quantities of pottery with flint inclusions dated to the late Bronze Age and early Iron Age. These finds were deemed to be localised (MAHER 2011).
- 2.2.3. There is therefore low potential for Prehistoric remains to be encountered during work on the site. If these are present, they will have likely been disturbed by later development. Whilst unlikely, any Prehistoric remains found *in situ* would be of medium to high significance (MELLEN 2020).

ROMAN

- 2.2.4. Tottenham High Road is thought to follow Ermine Street, the second most important Roman road connecting London with Lincoln and York (MARGARY 1973: 194–195). This ran approximately 300m north of the site (MELLEN 2020). Evidence of the Roman road was uncovered in 1956, 250m north of the site (MELLEN 2020). Compacted gravel deposits and ditches associated with the road have also been recorded (GILLAM 1968: 10). The stretch of road near the site area would have been in the hinterland of Londinium, and apart from some isolated findspots, there is no evidence for substantial Roman activity or settlements (MELLEN 2020).
- 2.2.5. There is therefore low potential for Roman activity within the site area. Any evidence relating to the Roman period, although unlikely, would be of medium significance.

EARLY MEDIEVAL TO MEDIEVAL

- 2.2.6. The settlement of Tottenham has Anglo-Saxon origins, as ‘Tottenham’ translates

to ‘Totta’s Village’ (WEINREBB & HIBBERT 2008: 921). The earliest record of Tottenham as a settlement dates to the late 9th century Danish invasions of the area (FISK 1913: 2). The Domesday Book mentions Tottenham as part of the Edmonton Hundred, which at the time was characterised by meadowland and woodland (WEINREBB & HIBBERT 2008: 921; COCKBURN ET AL. 1969: 95–98).

2.2.7. Throughout the Medieval period, the area of Tottenham is characterised as a roadside settlement, with development forming around Tottenham High Road. The centre of this was marked by a high cross and green (presently Tottenham Green) (BAKER & PUGH 1976: 313).

2.2.8. In the late 14th century, there were at least six inns recorded in Tottenham centred around Tottenham High Road (MELLEN 2020). Some of these survived until the 19th century (BAKER & PUGH 1976: 313). The site is thought to lie on what was formerly a Medieval inn (“The Horns”) with associated yards, coach houses, and stables (MELLEN 2020). The inn is particularly significant due to its connections with King Henry VIII, who used the stables to house his horses when visiting the area (ROBINSON 1840: 98). The potential for remains of “The Horns” inn increases towards the east of the site. Two other inns from the 14th and 15 century include the “Ale Brewhouse” and “The Lamb” (which included a small farm), located 260m north-east and 40m east of the site respectively (MELLEN 2020).

2.2.9. During the late Medieval period, many of the roads we see today around Tottenham were established. For instance, Marsh Lane (now Park Lane) was recorded in 1467, which branched eastwards from Tottenham High Road roughly 420m south of the site area (MELLEN 2020).

2.2.10. The potential for encountering remains from the Early Medieval to Medieval periods is medium. However, any remains may have likely been disturbed by later Victorian development. Any remains relating to royal “The Horns” inn would be of moderate to high significance if found *in situ*. Any remains relating to agricultural activity would be of low significance.

POST MEDIEVAL TO MODERN

2.2.11. In the Post Medieval period, Tottenham was considered a prosperous area and a

popular place for the development of large country homes for wealthy Londoners (MELLEN 2020). Ridley House (or “The Black House”) was situated 100m north-east of the site, and once hosted King Henry VIII (BAKER & PUGH 1976: 314; WEINREBB & HIBBERT 2008: 921).

2.2.12. From the 16th century, Tottenham had been divided into wards, with population density highest around Tottenham Green (Upper Ward), around the junction of Lordship Lane (Middle Ward), and along Tottenham High Road between Marsh Lane and Edmonton (Lower Ward) (MELLEN 2020). However, there were still significant areas of farmland during this period (BAKER & PUGH 1976: 314). Archaeological evaluations between 1998-99 uncovered evidence of agricultural activity, including ploughsoil, heaths, water features, and structural remains of Crooks Farm farmhouse (early 16th century), which had been demolished in 1790 for the construction of White Hall (a large Georgian mansion) (HOWE 1999). Further excavations in 2000 encountered no remains from the Post Medieval period, which had likely been previously truncated by later developments (MELLEN 2020).

2.2.13. Construction in the most densely populated areas (mentioned in 2.2.12.) of Tottenham increased during the 17th and 18th centuries, with expansion occurring around the area north of what is now White Hart Lane, west of the site area, and north of Northumberland Park. This largely consisted of the erection of several large villas (MELLEN 2020).

2.2.14. By the early 19th century, the area resembled a semi-rural London suburb (BAKER & PUGH 1976: 316; WEINREBB & HIBBERT 2008: 921). During this time, the inn located on the site was demolished in 1824 as part of the construction of Victorian red brick terraced houses with associated gardens (BUTLER HEGARTY ARCHITECTS 2014: 43).

2.2.15. With the arrival of the train service from Enfield to central London in 1872 came a significant increase in development in the area of Tottenham. With this, the area became more industrial in character and there was a decrease in earlier large estates (BAKER & PUGH 1976: 320; WEINREBB & HIBBERT 2008: 922). This trend of increased development continued into the 20th century. In 1991, Percival

Court was widened and the former passageway of Chapel Place was filled in (MELLEN 2020).

2.2.16. As mentioned in 2.2.8., The inn known as “The Horns” was previously situated on the site until its demolition in 1824. Therefore, there is high potential for remains relating to changes in land use during the Post Medieval period. Remains relating to “The Horns” inn, especially those of a structural nature, would be of medium to high significance. Any remains relating to later Victorian development would be of low significance.

3. Aims

3.1.The general aims for the archaeological evaluation are:

- 3.1.1. To evaluate and record any archaeological remains encountered during this process.
- 3.1.2. To ensure that, should significant remains be encountered, that GLAAS be informed and appropriate actions be taken.

3.2.The specific aims for the archaeological evaluation are:

- 3.2.1. To monitor for the presence of any remains associated with “The Horns” inn and to record these if present.
- 3.2.2. To monitor for the presence of any remains relating to changes in land use between the Medieval and Post Medieval periods, specifically relating to “The Horns” inn, and to record these if present.

4. Methodology

- 4.1. The archaeological evaluation will be undertaken according to the methodology outlined in this WSI, and the guidance set forth in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and guidance Archaeological evaluation (CIFA 2020A).
- 4.2. The fieldwork will either take the form of post-demolition evaluation trenches or pre-demolition test pits. Both options have been included here for your consideration, and either would be accepted by the archaeological monitor. The former would comprise 6 trenches of varying sizes placed evenly across the impact area, altogether making up 35-40m² (FIGURE 3). This represents a standard 3-5% sample of the site area. The latter would comprise 4 (2m x 2m) test pits evenly spread across the impact area (FIGURE 4). FIGURE 3 and FIGURE 4 also include areas that will be impacted below-ground by drainage and foundations. It should be noted that the site boundary in these figures does not necessarily match with the proposed development as it is based upon the OS map and not the survey.
- 4.3. All works will be undertaken by fully-qualified archaeologists.
- 4.4. If significant archaeological deposits are encountered during the evaluation, excavation will cease in the relevant area and to allow for cleaning and recording of archaeological remains. This will be carried out by hand unless appropriate use of power tools is appropriate.
- 4.5. Where archaeological deposits are encountered, any modern overburden may be removed by machine under the supervision of an archaeologist. Recent make-up deposits and bulk deposits may be removed by machine after identification with hand cleaning. All archaeological deposits will be examined and recorded in accordance with the recording system outlined below.
- 4.6. The archaeological operatives on site will co-ordinate with the groundworks team to facilitate advancement of the works as much as possible.
- 4.7. As a general rule, the following sampling levels are normally considered appropriate, but may be subject to change at the discretion of the Project Officer. These include:
- ◆ 50% sampling of each intrusive feature (pits, postholes, etc.)

- ◆ All terminals and intersections of linear features.
- ◆ 50% sampling of structural features (beamslots, ring ditches) - actual surviving structural elements (walls, collapse/debris fields) only require exposure, cleaning and preservation for excavation in more appropriate circumstances.
- ◆ 50-100% of domestic/industrial working features (hearths, ovens) - unless large and structural, in which case see above.

4.8. Should significant archaeological deposits be encountered that are worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will cease. A site meeting will be held to assess the significance of the deposits and to decide on a strategy for sampling them to provide sufficient data for a useful assessment or subsequent mitigation strategy.

4.9. All works will be carried out in accordance with the Code of Conduct as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CHARTERED INSTITUTE FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS 2021). Accordingly the project team will abide by the CIfA's Code of Conduct and the CIfA's guidance for archaeological evaluation (CIFA 2020A).

4.10.FINDS

4.11. All identified finds, artefacts, industrial and faunal remains will be collected and retained. Certain classes of building material can sometimes be discarded after recording if an appropriate sample is retained. No finds will, however, be discarded without the prior approval of the Project Manager.

4.12. Marking of finds will follow the requirements of the recipient museum. Bulk finds will be bagged in clear plastic bags marked with two tyvek tags placed within the bag. The label must include the site code, context number and bulk finds class.

4.13. All finds which constitute Treasure under the 1996 Treasure Act for England and Wales will be reported to the coroner by the finder within 14 days of discovery.

4.14. Any human remains will be left *in situ*, covered and work in the area will cease while Historic England are informed and next steps are discussed. If removal is essential it can only take place under appropriate government regulations. Furthermore, if removal is essential, such removal will be in accordance with the

Excavation and Post Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains (MCKINLEY & ROBERTS 1993) and the Guidelines for the Standards for Recording Human Remains (BRICKLEY & MCKINLEY 2004) as set out by the CIfA.

- 4.15. Should finds that require immediate conservation be encountered, they will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation “Conservation Guideline No. 2” (UNITED KINGDOM INSTITUTE FOR CONSERVATION 1983). Appropriate guidance set out in the Museums and Galleries Commissions “Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections” (MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES COMMISSION 1992) and the current CIfA guidelines (CIfA 2014) will also be followed. Packaging of all organic finds and metalwork will follow the UKIC/Rescue guidelines, ‘First Aid for Finds’ (LEIGH 2001). Any necessary conservation and treatment of metalwork will be arranged in conjunction with specialist conservators.

4.16. ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

- 4.17. Should significant environmental deposits be encountered, MOLA’s Environmental Archaeology Specialist will visit site to assess the potential of the deposits. Advice will be sought from the Historic England’s Science Advisor in the formulation of an appropriate sampling strategy. Samples will be taken and processed in line with Historic England guidelines (ENGLISH HERITAGE 2011).

- 4.18. Provision will be made for the requirement of the following samples:

- ◆ Bulk samples of 30-60 litres, or 100% of the context, for process using a flotation tank for the recovery of charred plant remains from the ‘flot’ and artefacts such as small bones, mineralised plant remains, charcoal and hammer scale from the residues.
- ◆ Samples of 1-5 litres from waterlogged deposits for analysis of waterlogged plant remains. These may be taken as sub-samples from bulk samples.
- ◆ Samples of 5-15 litres from waterlogged deposits for analysis of insect remains and other macroscopic artefacts. These may be taken as sub-samples from bulk samples.
- ◆ Samples of 100 litres for coarse sieving on site for specific artefacts such as

animal bone.

- ◆ Samples of 2 litres for mollusc analysis, with associated continuous column samples.
- ◆ Monolith samples which may be sub-sampled for diatom, spore or pollen analysis.
- ◆ Monolith samples for soil micromorphology.

4.19. All environmental samples will be assessed for potential through summary analysis by an environmental specialist. Bulk samples will be processed as soon as possible or discarded with the agreement of the GLAAS Archaeological Advisor.

4.20. Residues and any retained samples will be treated as part of the finds assemblage.

4.21. SCIENTIFIC DATING

4.22. Where appropriate, samples for scientific dating will be taken. Provision will be made for:

- Dendrochronological analysis from timbers.
- C14 dating from organic material, which may be taken as sub-samples from bulk or monolith samples.
- Archaeomagnetic dating from hearths or other suitable deposits.

4.23. RECORDING SYSTEM

4.24. The site code will be used to label (using appropriate materials not adhesive labels) all sheets, plans and other drawings; all context and recording sheets; all photographs (but not negatives); all other elements of the documentary archive.

4.25. The recording system used will follow the Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual (SPENCE 1994).

4.26. The integrity of the site archive will be maintained during the course of the project and will be deposited for long term curation with an appropriate local museum. See SECTION 6. for further details on the archive.

4.27.THE WRITTEN RECORD

- 4.28.The written archive will consist of recording pro-forma recording sheets that are based on the Museum of London “single context” system and conform to the standards for archive deposition so as to ensure maximum cross archive compatibility.
- 4.29.Register sheets will be employed to act as master indices of all types of documentary resources. In particular a context register will be maintained at all times that acts as a master list of the contexts that have been issued.
- 4.30.Sample registers, finds recording sheets, access catalogues, and photo registers will also be used.
- 4.31.Record sheets will contain individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed.
- 4.32.Context sheets will include all relevant stratigraphic relationships and a separate matrix diagram will also be employed.
- 4.33.The matrix will be fully checked during the course of the excavation. The field officer will be ultimately responsible for ensuring the integrity and completion of the matrix. The matrix will also form an integral part of the digital archive.
- 4.34.Documentary material including the paper archive, photographic negatives and prints will be stored in boxes to the standard required for submission into the recipient museum.
- 4.35.If there is any doubt over recording techniques and terminology, the Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual will be used as a guide (SPENCE 1994). Copies of the manual will be available on site in the site office.

4.36.THE DRAWN RECORD

- 4.37.A site location plan will be constructed using a desktop GIS system. The base data will be derived from the Ordnance Survey's Mastermap series. This base data will be used to show the investigation area and development site in relation to the surrounding locality and street pattern.
- 4.38.This base data will be supplemented by GIS shapefiles, which will show the

location of the areas investigated in relation to the investigation area and the OS grid. The locations of the OS bench marks used and site TBM will also be indicated.

4.39. The extent of any visible archaeological deposits will be recorded in plan by the excavator of the context using 6H pencil on pro-forma permatrace drawing sheets at 1:20.

4.40. The drawing sheet should be completed in accordance with the Museum of London manual. Drawing conventions and line types are set out in detail in the manual. Drawings must also include: context number, grid square, matrix information and levels information.

4.41. Significant or complex deposits can be drawn at a higher scale such as 1:10 provided that the drawing is clearly marked as such.

4.42. At least one large section of the excavated area will be drawn, including the profile of the top of the natural deposits. This should be at an appropriate scale, usually 1:10 or 1:20. All sections will be related to the Ordnance Datum using spot heights and registers of sections and plans will be kept.

4.43. Sketch plans and other drawings should be made on the back of context sheets, which have a grid printed to assist drawing. Such sketches provide valuable additional information and should be annotated in as much detail as possible.

4.44. THE PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

4.45. The photographic record will be sufficiently thorough and detailed to illustrate all significant phases, structures, important stratigraphic and structural relationships, and individual items of interest, including artefacts. If in doubt, most completely exposed contexts should be photographed. Working shots will be taken to document the process.

4.46. COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

4.47. On site staff will be allowed to answer questions from members of the public regarding the archaeology of the area and potential archaeology of the site as described in the WSI and other publicly available documents.

4.48. Detailed inquiries from members of the public regarding the results of the works,

or sensitive information, will be directed to the project manager.

4.49. Given the nature and scale of the works information boards, site tours and other community involvement activities are not considered appropriate.

5. Report

5.1.A formal report on the results of the archaeological evaluation will be prepared on completion of the fieldwork. The report will conform to Annex 2 of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation (CIFA 2020A) and will include:

- ◆ A non-technical summary (abstract).
- ◆ Introductory statements and site background.
- ◆ The aims of the archaeological evaluation.
- ◆ The methodology adopted during the evaluation.
- ◆ A description of the nature, extent, date, condition and significance of all archaeological deposits recorded during the works, with specialist opinions and parallels from other sites if required.
- ◆ Illustrative material including maps, plans, sections, drawings and photographs as necessary.
- ◆ A catalogue of finds, including any specialist assessment reports.
- ◆ A discussion and summary of the results, including a statement of significance.
- ◆ An index of the contents and location of the archive.
- ◆ Sources consulted.
- ◆ A copy of the OASIS record sheet.

5.2.Following approval, a pdf of the report will be sent to the client. Bound copies can be produced on request at the expense of the client. As per the SMC copies will be signed off by GLAAS and distributed to Historic England and the Surrey County Council Historic Environment Record within three months of completion of fieldwork (or other such time mutually agreed).

5.3.MOLA shall retain full copyright of any report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an

exclusive licence to the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in this document. Any document produced to meet planning requirements can be copied for planning purposes by the Local Planning Authority. Any information deposited in the Sites and Monuments Record or Historic Environment Record can be freely copied without reference to the originator for research or planning purposes.

6. Archive

- 6.1. The Project Code (TBC) will be used to mark all plans, drawings, context and recording sheets, photographs and other site material during excavation.
- 6.2. The site archive will be organised as to be compatible with current requirements of the recipient museum. Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. Relevant context, sample and photograph registers and environmental sample sheets will also be used.
- 6.3. On completion of finds analysis, the landowner will be asked to sign a Deed of Transfer transferring title of the finds to the appropriate archive.
- 6.4. The integrity of the site archive will be maintained. All records will properly be curated (subject to the Deed of Transfer which will be agreed to in principle with the landowner prior to works) by the recipient museum and be available for public consultation. Appropriate guidance set out in the MGC “Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections” (MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES COMMISSION 1992), and the SMA’s draft “Selection, Retention and Disposal of Archaeological Collections” (1993) (SOCIETY OF MUSEUM ARCHAEOLOGISTS 1993) will be followed in all circumstances.
- 6.5. The minimum acceptable standard for the archival report is defined in the “Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment” (HISTORIC ENGLAND 2015) para 5.4. It will include all materials recovered (or the comprehensive record of such materials) and all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent.
- 6.6. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (WALKER 1990) will be followed. With consent of the landowner, arrangements for the curation of the site archive will be agreed with the recipient Museum.
- 6.7. Pursuant to these agreements the archive will be presented to the appropriate museum within six months of the completion of the fieldwork (unless alternative

arrangements have been agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority)). In addition, written confirmation from the client will be provided for the transfer of ownership.

- 6.8. In accordance with best practice a data management plan (APPENDIX 1) has been established at the earliest phase of the project. This will facilitate adequate data capture and enable preservation of said data for the future.

7. Access and Safety

- 7.1. Reasonable access to the site will be arranged for the Local Planning Authority and GLAAS Archaeological Officer who may wish to make site inspections to ensure that the investigations are progressing satisfactorily.
- 7.2. As per the consent, GLAAS should be given at least ten working days notice of the commencement date of site works.
- 7.3. Before any site work commences, a full Risk Assessment Document (RAMS) will be produced setting out the site specific health and safety policies that will be enforced in order to mitigate any risks to health and safety.
- 7.4. In this instance, the governance of health and safety on this project is deferred to the Principle Contractor; their health and safety documents will form the principle health and safety documents for any MOLA staff on the project.
- 7.5. All relevant health and safety regulations will be followed. The correct Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) will be used by all personnel as necessary.

8. Staffing and Timetable

- 8.1. The project manager is Tom Swannick of MOLA London.
- 8.2. Tom Swannick will be responsible for the overall coherency of the team and for the management of the field work. Additional surveyors, when required on site, will be under his direction and will be responsible for particular tasks that he assigns to them.
- 8.3. The on site work will be undertaken by qualified archaeologists. Staffing levels are dependent on the archaeological remains found and whether safe practices in line with government policy can be maintained.
- 8.4. We estimate the pre-demolition test pits, depending upon nature of archaeological remains potentially encountered, would take 3 to 4 working days to excavate and record. The post-demolition evaluation trenches would take 2 to 3 working days to excavate and record.
- 8.5. Specialists will be consulted based on the results of the evaluation. All specialists will have knowledge of the area and will be acceptable to Historic England and the Surrey Archaeological Officer. CV's of all specialists to be used can be provided if required.
- 8.6. A start date and schedule for the work is yet to be confirmed.
- 8.7. Material requiring specialist assessment could be recovered during the course of evaluation. MOLA London will arrange for the material to be assessed with an appropriate expert. A full list of these experts can be obtained upon request.

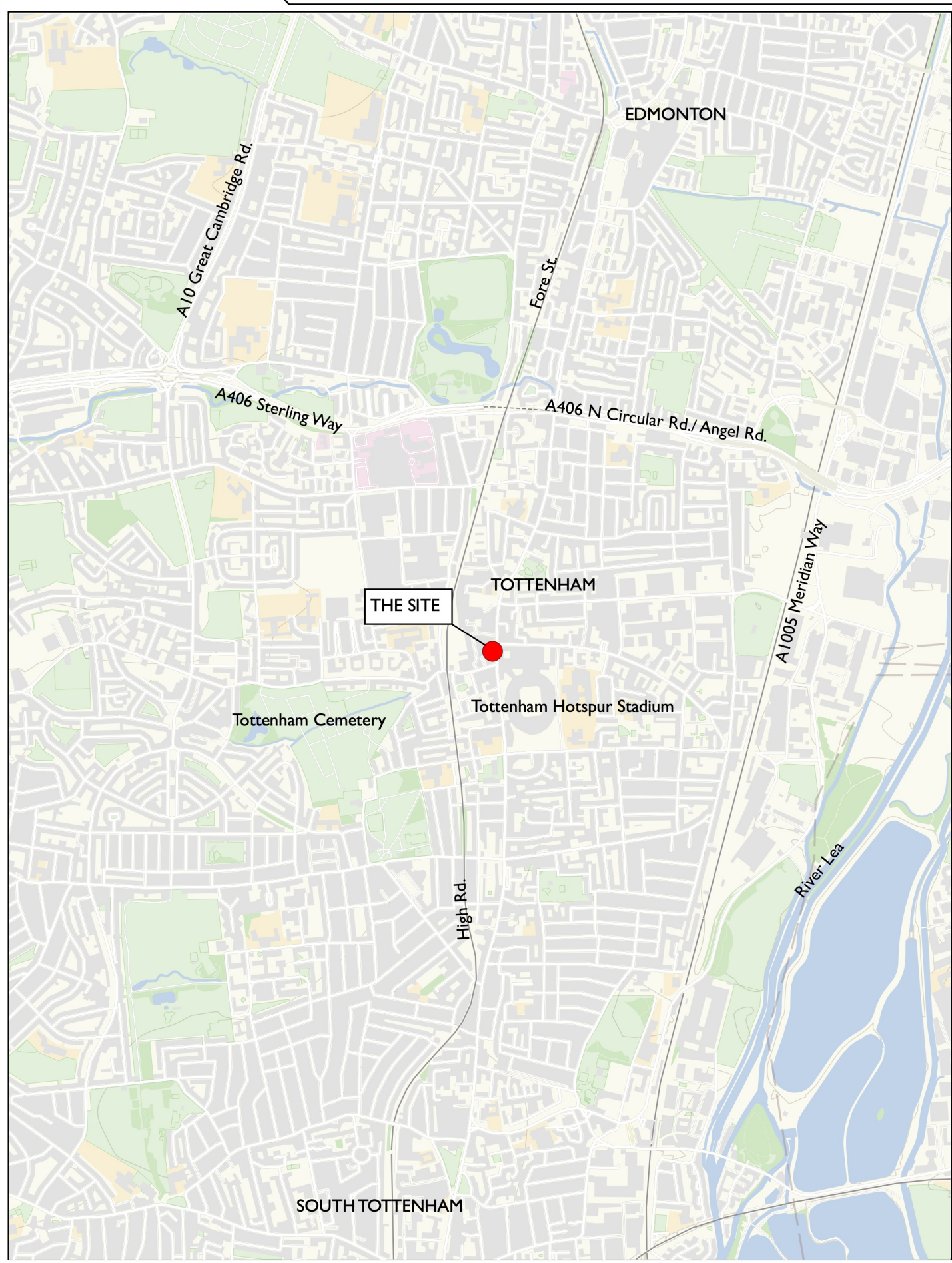
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FIGURES

FIGURE I // Site Location - General



0 1,000 m



PROJECT // 3422L - 807 High Road, Tottenham

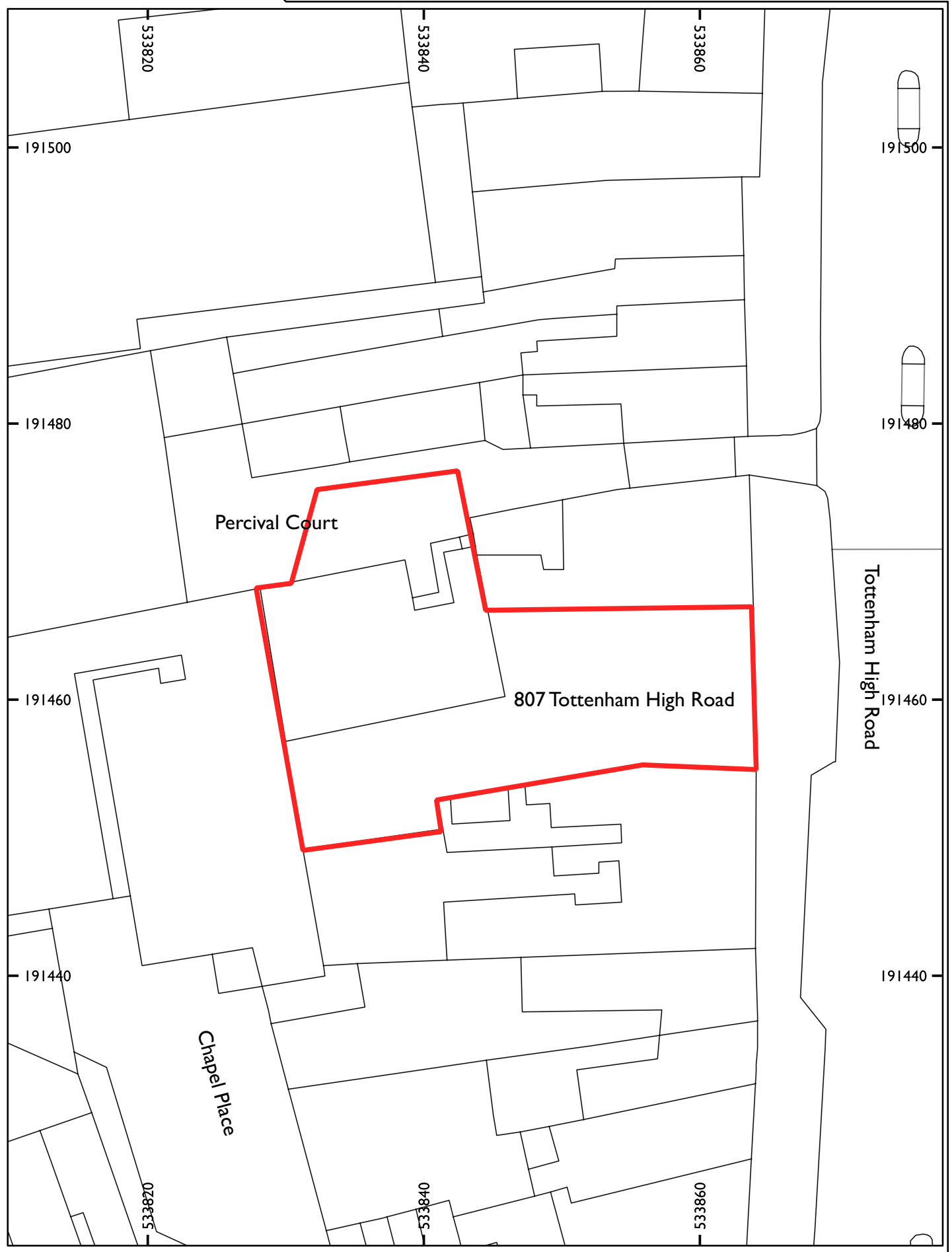
DESCRIPTION // Site Location

Contains OS data © Crown Copyright 2022 Open Government Licence 3.0

DOC REF: LP3422L-WSI-v1.0

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 2 // Site Location - Detail



 Site Boundary

0 20 m



PROJECT // 3422L - 807 High Road, Tottenham

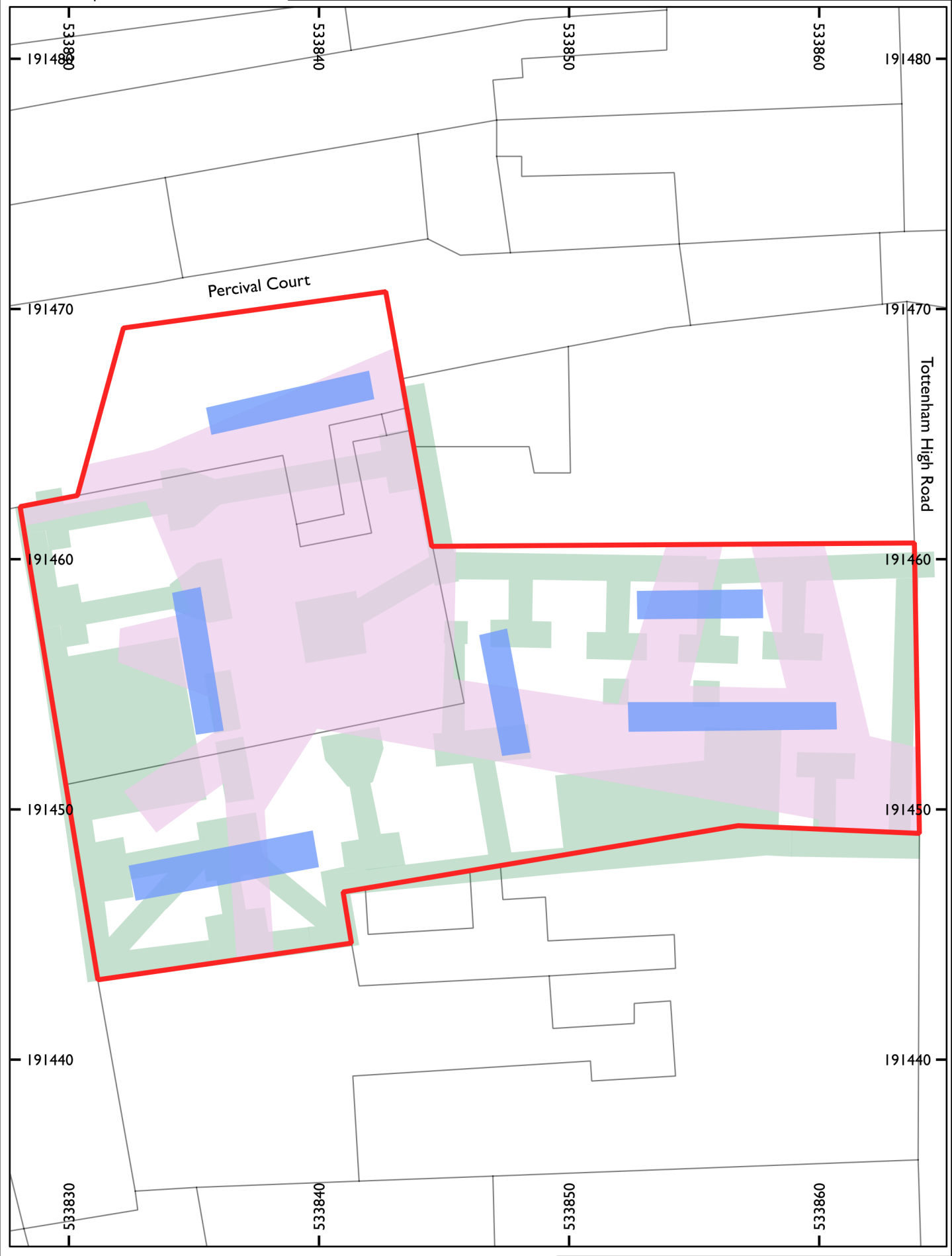
DESCRIPTION // Site Location

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FIGURE 3 // Proposed Post-Demolition Trenches



- Site Boundary
- Proposed Post-Demolition Trenches
- Impact Areas (Drainage)
- Impact Areas (Foundations)

PROJECT // 3422L - 807 High Road, Tottenham

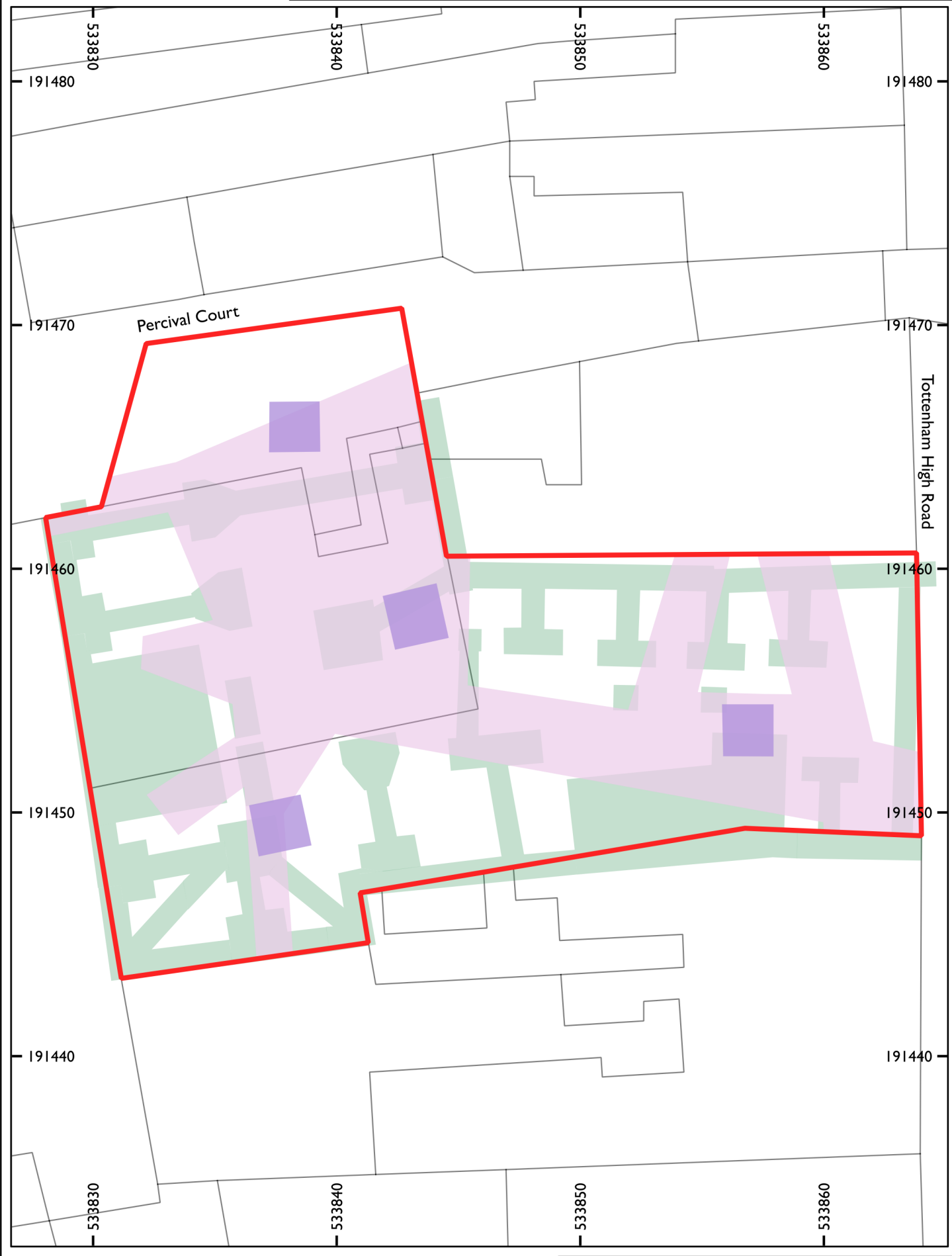
DESCRIPTION // Proposed Post-Demolition Trench Locations

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DOC REF: LP3422L-WSI-v1.0

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 4 // Proposed Pre-Demolition Test Pits



 Site Boundary

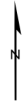
 Proposed Pre-Demolition Test Pits

 Impact Areas (Drainage)

 Impact Areas (Foundations)

0

10 m



PROJECT // 3422L - 807 High Road, Tottenham

DESCRIPTION // Proposed Pre-Demolition Test Pit Locations

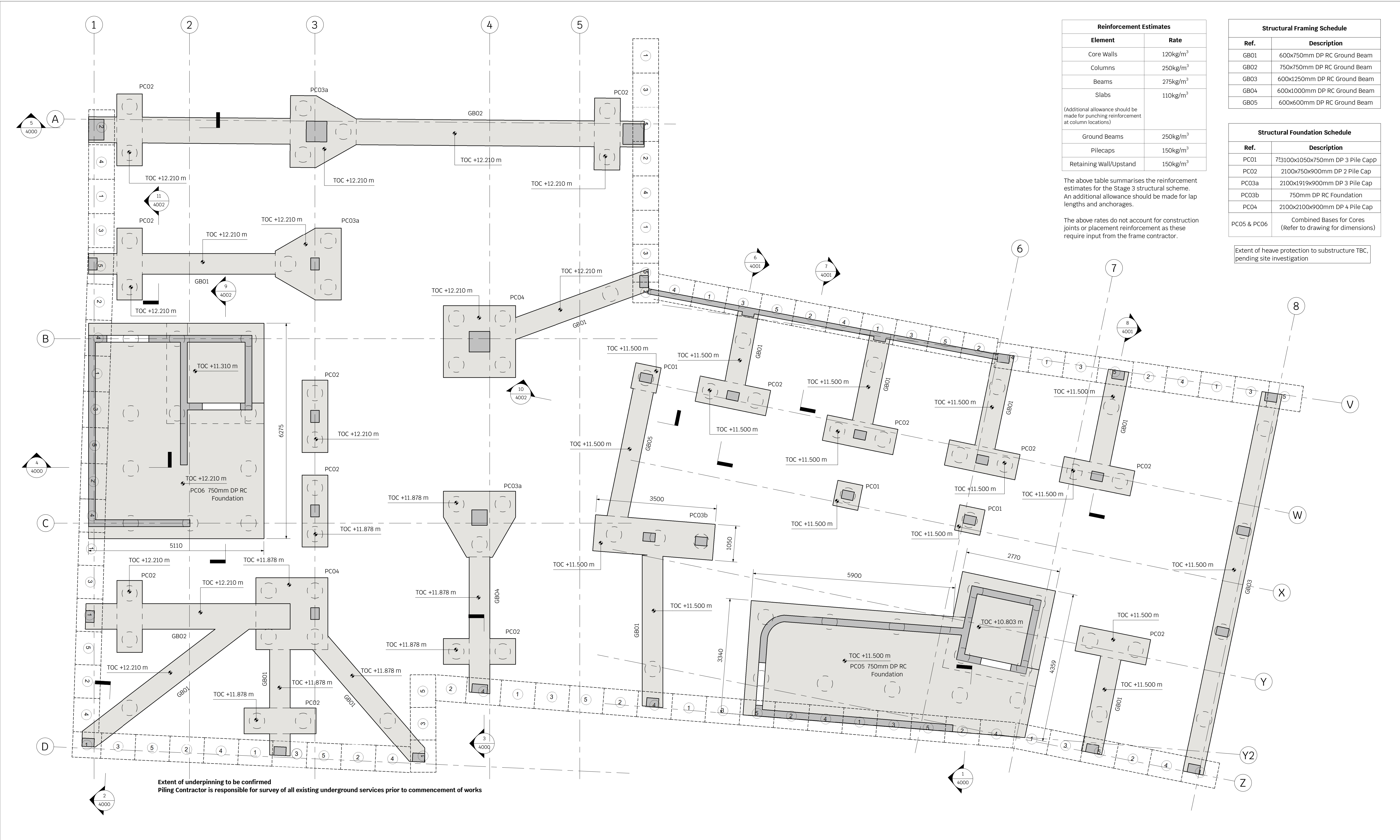
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L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

APPENDIX 1

PROPOSED FOUNDATION PLAN



Notes

1. This drawing is to be read in conjunction with all relevant architects & engineers drawings and specifications

2. Do not scale from this drawing

Legend:

- Denotes 450 Ø Specialist designed pile
- Proposed RC Ground Beam/Pile Cap Foundation
- Proposed RC Column
- Proposed RC Core Wall
- Proposed Underpinning Sequence to Party Wall TBC

All Party Wall substructure details are indicative and based on very limited and inconclusive information provided. Further investigations to be provided by Contractor to inform Engineer of all findings. Design to be amended as required and finalized. Foundations and all corresponding details are subject to Party Wall agreement.

WARNING RISK
Indicates a residual risk as warning

COMPULSORY RISK
Indicates a residual risk requiring a compulsory action

PROHIBITIVE RISK
Indicates a residual risk requiring a prohibitive action

INFORMATION RISK
Indicates a residual risk for information

P2	11.11.22	MJY	DB	Issued for Information - Stage 3 Draft Issue for PW notice purposes	
P1	28.10.22	MJY	DB		
Rev	Date	Drwn	Chkd		
				Amendments	
Drawing status				Preliminary	

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Job Title
807 High Road
Tottenham,
N17 8ER

Drawing Title						
Foundation Plan						
Project	Company	Zones	Level	Type	Role	Number
807HR - SYM - XX - B1 - DR - S - 0990						
Scale: 1 : 50 @ A1		Drawn by: MJY		Revision :		
Date: Oct 2022		Checked: DB		P2		

APPENDIX 2

DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN

Data Management Plan

807 HIGH ROAD TOTTENHAM N17

Site Code:	TBD	OASIS ID:	TBD
Project Description:	Archaeological Evaluation		
Client:	Tottenham Hotspur Football Club LTD		
Author(s):	Francesca Southon		
Project Manager:	Tom Swannick		
Data Manager:	Mike Johnson		
Doc Ref:	LP3422L-DMP-v1.0		
Related Policies:	LP Digital Archive and Preservation Policy v.1.2(2020) LP General Data Protection Regulation Policy v.2.0 (2020) LP Archival Selection, Retention and Disposal Policy (2021) ClfA Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials (2020) ClfA Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives (2020) ADS Guidelines For Depositors v.4.0 (2020) ADAPt project 6896, (Historic England) Digital Preservation Policy (2016) Museum Deposition Guidelines		
Date: Created:	10/10/2022	Last Updated:	10/10/2022

MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) Mortimer Wheeler House | 46 Eagle Wharf Road | London, N1 1 7ED | t: 020 7410 2200 | enquires@mola.org.uk

1. Data Collection

1.1.The archaeological work will consist of an archaeological watching brief.

1.2.The key archaeological techniques expected to be undertaken are evaluation, recording, survey, and reporting.

1.3.Given the nature of the work the following data types are anticipated to be created and stored (exact volumes are undeterminable prior to commencement of works):

1.3.1. Images

Type	Format	Estimated Volume
Digital SLR Images	.jpg / .raw	<300, av size 6.5MB
Mavic Air 2 Drone	.jpg/ .dnp / .MP4	<100 images, av size 6.5MB <2 footage, av size 30-200MB

1.3.2. Written and drawn

Type	Format	Estimated Volume
Text / documents -Reports	.pdf	2 objects, size <20MB
Text / documents - site fieldwork sheets and drawings)	.pdf	<10, av size
Spreadsheets	.xlsx / .pdf	<20, av size 60KB 3, av size 300KB

1.3.1. GIS

Type	Format	Estimated Volume
shapefiles	.shp	9 files, including associated layers <10MB

1.4.The standard method of data collection will be applied through out the project to all born data and digitised records, these will adhere to the project Written Scheme of investigation (WSI) and best practice guidance.

1.5.All born digital data and digitised records are kept within a specific project folder on MOLA's secure shared drive. These folders are organised using an in-house style, named with an identifier, descriptor and version.

1.6.Site data is regularly is checked and reviewed by the appropriate project staff during the life or the project; with project folders maintained and back up by MOLA's in-house team of IT specialists.

1.7.Data collected and created will follow the appropriate Best Practice, Standards and Guidelines, as well as, MOLA's in-house styles and policies.

2. Documentation and Metadata

2.1.The data collected will include standard formats, which maximise its use and re-use in the future, unless otherwise stipulated within the WSI, Museum Deposition Guidelines or Digital Repository Guidelines.

2.2.Data will retain, as far as possible, the original metadata ascribed during creation. All metadata that is incorporated in the creation of the file, particularly date of creation, will be retained.

3. Ethics and legal compliance

3.1.MOLA has policies regarding the ethical use of its data which comply with National law and Industry Guidelines.

3.2.All data shared and preserved by MOLA adheres to GDPR and is overseen by GDPR manager Michael Johnson.

3.3.Copyright for all data collected belongs to MOLA. Where relevant formal permission from external specialists and contractors has been secured on the engagement of specialists or contractors.

4. Data Security: Storage and Backup

4.1.MOLA uses a cloud storage service provider, this is managed by a dedicated in-house digital team, with regular offline physical backups. The server is accessible by staff on and offsite through a secure log-in.

5. Selection and Preservation

5.1.All data relating to the archaeological understanding of the site is kept within the working project archive.

5.2.It is understood that not all data accumulated needs to be retained and deposited with the Archaeological Archives. Prior to deposition a selection strategy and DMP will be reviewed and agreed with the appropriate stakeholders, with all relevant data then deposited.

5.2.1. At a minimum this will include:

- ◆ All relevant on site and post-excavation photographs.
- ◆ All relevant copies of on site recording sheets (including any relevant sketches or explanatory notes).
- ◆ All relevant copies of reports associated with the life of the project.

5.3. Any de-selected data may be kept by MOLA within a secure company server, if the data is considered to have intrinsic value. Any material selected for deletion will comply with the standards laid out within MOLA's in-house standards.

5.4. The long term preservation plan for the dataset is for safe storage with MOLA until it is securely deposited with ADS, OASIS, the Royal Commission for Historical and Archaeological Monuments Wales (RCHAMW) or Historic Environment Scotland.

5.5. The relevant Museum will be contacted at the project initiation stage, with confirmation of depositing with a trusted digital repository. ADS will be notified of the intended repository and updated at an appropriate time.

5.6. Exact costs of the deposition of digital data are not possible to produce prior to commencement of works. All archaeological projects have the potential to produce a wide range and size of data sets, depending on the scale of the archaeological resource found, the techniques required to record and other environmental factors during works.

5.7. Taking into consideration our current understanding of the site and the type of archaeological works being undertaken, this project is considered unlikely to produce data in excess of what can be submitted through ADS-Easy. These costs have been estimated and included into the project budget.

6. Data Sharing

6.1. Data will be shared with OASIS and via upload to ADS-Easy and attached to the project.

6.2. There are no known restrictions on data sharing.

7. Responsibilities

7.1. Data capture, metadata production and data quality is the responsibility of the Project Team, assured by the Project Manager.

7.2. Storage and backup of data in the field is the responsibility of the field team.

- 7.3. Once data is incorporated into MOLA's server, its storage and backup is managed by an in-house team of specialist.
- 7.4. Data archiving is undertaken by the project team under the guidance of the Archives Officer, who is responsible for the transfer of the Archaeological Project Archive to the agreed repository.