

Cranwood, Woodside Avenue, Muswell Hill, London

Borough of Haringey:

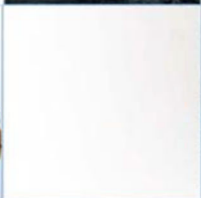
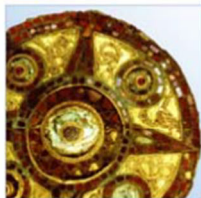
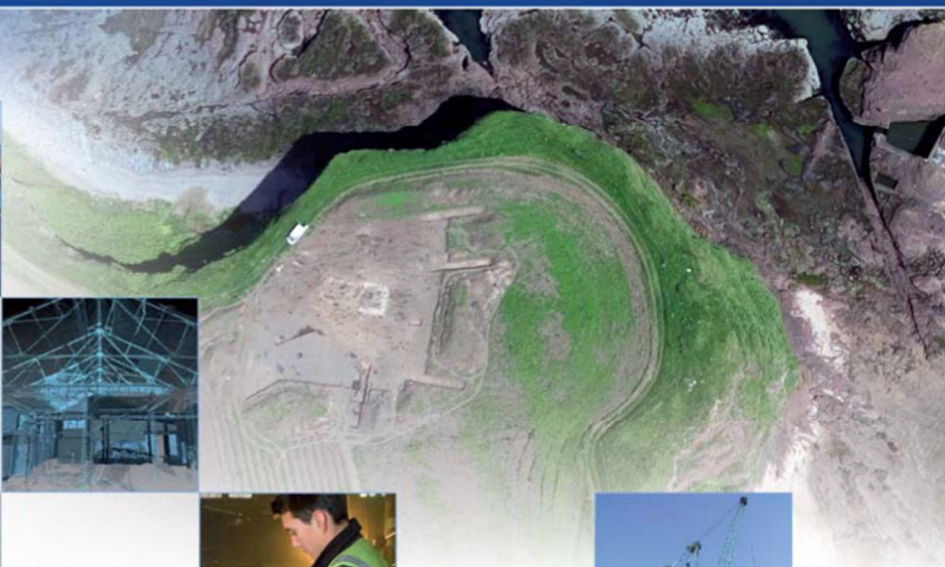
A Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

National Grid Reference: TQ 528424 189168

AOC Project No: 34688

Site Code: TBC

Date: February 2023



Cranwood, Woodside Avenue, Muswell Hill, London Borough of Haringey:

A Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

On Behalf of:	FORMATION DESIGN & BUILD LTD Oakwood House, 414-422 Hackney Road, London, E2 7SY
National Grid Reference (NGR):	TQ 528424 189168
AOC Project No:	34688
Prepared by:	Katie South
Illustration by:	Mark Hoyle
Approved by:	Catherine Edwards
Date:	February 2023

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

Author: Katie South

Date: February 2023

Approved by: Catherine Edwards

Date: February 2023

Draft/Final Report Stage: Draft v.1

Date: February 2023

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

Table of Contents

1	Introduction	1
2	Planning Background	1
3	Geology and Topography.....	2
4	Archaeological & Historical Background	2
5	Aims and Objectives of the Investigation	5
6	Scope of Works and Strategy.....	5
7	Methodology	6
8	Report and Archive Preparation	8
9	Public Value	8
10	Health and Safety	9
11	General	11
12	Bibliography	10
	Appendix A – General	13
	Appendix B – Oasis Form	14
	Appendix C – Specialist Staff	15

Illustrations

Figure 1 – Site location

Figure 2 – Development Plan

Figure 3 – Trench Proposal

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This document is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) setting out a methodology for an archaeological evaluation at Cranwood, 100 Woodside Avenue, Muswell Hill, London Borough of Haringey ('the site') (National Grid Reference TQ 528424 189168- Figure 1).
- 1.2 The site is located on Woodside Avenue which forms its northern boundary, at the junction with Muswell Hill Road to the east. It is currently occupied by a large U-shaped 2-3 storeys building (Cranwood House) including a former care home. The Muswell Hill district is a residential area, with distinctive terrace maisonettes within the southern extent which form the Muswell Hill Conservation Area.
- 1.3 The development proposes the demolition of the current existing buildings and the redevelopment to provide 41 new homes within three buildings ranging from three to six storeys. Wheelchair parking, landscaping and refuse/recycling storage facilities will also be developed at the site, along with new access to Parkland Walk from Woodside Avenue (Figure 2).
- 1.4 This WSI sets out the methodology for an archaeological evaluation in order to assess the presence or absence of archaeological remains, their extent, nature, quality, date, and character. The archaeological evaluation is based on the current (October 2022) development plans. All works will be undertaken by a team of suitably qualified professional archaeologists in accordance with current best practice standards and guidance. The results will be published online via Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

2. Planning Background

- 2.1 The local planning authority is the London Borough of Haringey (LBH) Council, to whom archaeological advice is provided by Adam Single and Helen Hawkins, Archaeology Advisors, at the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS), London and South East Region.
- 2.2 A planning application to undertake the development has been granted (HGY/2021/2727) subject to conditions. Condition 27 states:

'No demolition or development shall take place until a stage 1 written scheme of investigation (WSI) has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. For land that is included within the WSI, no demolition or development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed WSI, and the programme and methodology of site evaluation and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works.

If heritage assets of archaeological interest are identified by stage 1 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 demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed stage 2 WSI which shall include:

- a. *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*
- b. *Where appropriate, details of a programme for delivering related positive public benefits.*
- c. *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'*

Reason: To comply with the requirements of paragraph 194 of the NPPF 2021 and Policy DM9 of the Development Management DPD 2017.

- 2.3 Wessex Archaeology produced a desk-based assessment for the site in 2021 (Wessex Archaeology Ltd 2021). The assessment identified that the site has been occupied since the 18th century, when the land was amalgamated into the ornate grounds of Highfield house. The latter part of the 19th century saw major development associated with the Alexander Palace Branch railway line, with further development to the site in the late 20th century.
- 2.4 Immediately adjacent to the site is a Tier 1 Archaeology Priority Area. During the Iron Age and Romano-British period, the area was known to be exploited for its clay deposits for use in pottery manufacturing. Given the sites close proximity to recorded kiln site at Highgate Wood APA, there is potential for remains associated with this industry.
- 2.5 No World Heritage Sites, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields are located within the site or within 500m of the site.
- 2.6 This WSI sets out the methodology for an archaeological trial trench evaluation on the site in full accordance with all current and best archaeological practice, standards and guidelines (see Section 7).
- 2.7 The WSI will be submitted to Adam Single and Helen Hawkins (GLAAS), as archaeological advisors to LBH Council, in order to have the details of the scheme approved.

3. Geology

- 3.1 The British Geological Survey (BGS) indicates the site has an underlying bedrock composed of the London Clay Formation with clay and silt. This sedimentary bedrock formed between 47.8 and 56 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period. The London Clay Formation deposits are likely to extend beyond 50m deep.

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 The archaeological desk-based assessment undertaken on the site (Wessex Archaeology Ltd 20212) identified potential for prehistoric archaeological remains due to the close proximity to the Archaeological Focus Area at Highgate Wood. A high potential for medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains were also identified in the assessment. A full archaeological and historical background with full references is provided in the aforementioned archaeological desk-based assessment, a summary of which follows:

Prehistoric and Roman-British (8000 BC - AD 410)

- 4.2 Within the Lower Thames Valley area there is evidence of prehistoric activity dating back to the Palaeolithic. The region has yielded vast and diverse Palaeolithic artefacts and environmental data, as well as flint knapping scatters dating to the Mesolithic period. During the Neolithic and Bronze Age, regional archaeological evidence suggests populations remained largely transient, with some evidence of woodland clearances by burning and small-scale agriculture upon higher terraces.
- 4.3 At Highgate Wood (200m to the south of Site), earthworks have been identified that include a double-bank and triple-ditch feature and a curvilinear single ditch feature. Although undated, it is suggested it may be prehistoric. Highgate Wood and Queen's Wood are areas left undeveloped during the expansion of London across the landscape and have been designated an Archaeological Priority Area, due to the recognised heightened potential for archaeological preservation.
- 4.4 Despite the Sites' close proximity to Highgate Wood, the destructive expansion and urbanisation of London has likely removed or obscured prehistoric sites; especially in Muswell Hill where the GLHER records no entries of early prehistoric activity. There is limited evidence of Neolithic and Bronze Age

activity at the site as the area is known to have been under dense woodland from early prehistory with little evidence for widespread clearance for agricultural use.

- 4.5 Evidence of Late Iron Age and Romano-British occupation in the area of Muswell Hill is almost entirely related to industrial activity, predominately the procurement of clay and use in the manufacture of pottery. The lack of settlement evidence during these periods has led to the theory that the 'clay ridge' was on the periphery of settlement, only visited periodically to gather resources.
- 4.6 A number of intact kilns, a series of ditches, burnt clay and extensive pottery debris were excavated at Highgate Woods (200m to the south of site) dating to between AD 40-60 and AD 140-160. These remains established a series of production phases of a large pottery works, designating the area as an Archaeological Priority Area. GLHER records show the discovery of a single sherd of Roman greyware pottery with mica inclusions in 1970, at Woodside Avenue, less than 300m west of site.

Early Historic and Medieval (AD 410 – 1600)

- 4.7 The earliest written records of Muswell Hill date from the 12th century, when Richard de Belmeis, Bishop of London (1152-1161), granted 64 acres of land to the nuns of the Priory of St Mary.
- 4.8 During the medieval period the Site made up part of the Highgate Deer Park or the 'Bishop of London's Hunting Park', the earliest reference dating back to 1227. The Deer Park included all of Highgate Wood, its eastern boundary formed by the course of what is now Muswell Hill Road. The deer park was later divided into two, the Great Park to the west, and the Little Park now Highgate Wood.
- 4.9 An archaeological evaluation at Tetherdown Primary School (300m to the north-west of Site) uncovered a ditch thought to have formed the northern boundary of the Deer Park.
- 4.10 Historic mapping and documentary evidence as well as nearby archaeological excavations have shown that the north-eastern boundary ditch to the deer park is likely to have coincided with the eastern portion of the Site, running north to south and parallel to the earlier iteration of Muswell Hill Road.

Post-Medieval (AD 1600-1900)

- 4.11 In the 17th century, Muswell hill and other peripheral agrarian locations (such as Crouch End, East Finchley and Highgate) saw the development of large estates of tenanted agricultural land by wealthy families moving out of the centre of London. The next century saw an influx of immigrants and lower-class populations, who created a profitable workforce of farm labours and household staff, working on the large private villas.
- 4.12 Historical mapping shows that the Site once stood within the ornate grounds of Highfields House and adjacent to Southwood Villa and Upton Farm.
- 4.13 The passing of the Enclosure Act in 1813 marked the transfer of common land into private ownership and over the course of this century the area became a prime area for development. Private estates were sold off and new networks of roads were created around Muswell Hill reflecting today's modern street pattern. The characteristic terraced properties (part of the Muswell Hill conservation areas) were constructed fronting onto these new avenues; a number of listed properties from this period are located to the north of Site.
- 4.14 Further development in this area was prompted by the opening of the Muswell Hill railway in 1873, linking Alexandra Palace and Highgate. The 1894 OS map illustrated three substantial detached houses constructed in the plot opposite the Site. The adjacent plot, which is now St James' Primary School, a goods yard was recorded in 1897.

Modern (AD post 1900)

- 4.15 In 1902, the Great Northern Railway Co. built Cranley Gardens Station on the Site, which closed in 1954 after plans for an upgrade were abandoned. The line continued to carry freight until 1957 when the line was finally decommissioned.
- 4.16 The railway and the Site became abandoned and derelict in the following years before being further damaged by fire and eventually demolished and the tracks lifted in the late 1960s. The course of the former railway line to the east was preserved and now forms part of the route of the Parkland Walk. Evidence for the disused railway were observed along its route during the walkover survey.
- 4.17 In 1928, the three large Victorian Villas upon Woodside Avenue were purchased and converted into Woodside Nerve Hospital. During the Second World War it became part of the emergency Medical Service, and then joining the NHS in 1948. The hospital finally closed in 2010 and underwent significant development. The administration block built in 1928 was retained as a Grade II Listed building.
- 4.18 Analysis of the historic mapping from this period also reveals the installation of a water main within the Site. Observations made during a walkover survey identified what appears to be an early 20th vent shaft built from brick and supported by a cement plinth, located upon the eastern boundary of the Site.
- 4.19 The Site and surrounding area underwent major redevelopment in the early 1970s and Haringey Council built the terraced maisonettes to the south of the Site and Cranwood House between 1970-3.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 4.20 No formal archaeological investigation has been carried out within the site.
- 4.21 There have been numerous archaeological investigations within the surrounding location of the site, largely focused on Highgate Wood and Queen's Wood as recognised foci for archaeological activity and singular preservation in an otherwise urbanised landscape.

5. Aims of the Investigation

- 5.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation 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 determine the extent of previous truncations of the archaeological deposits.
 - To enable the archaeological advisor to the London Borough of Haringey 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 archaeological evaluation are defined as being:
- To determine the presence/absence and extent of prehistoric archaeological remains within the site, and to establish the nature and date of this evidence, specifically identifying evidence of clearance and agricultural land use in the Neolithic and Bronze Age.
 - To determine the presence/absence and extent of Iron Age and Romano-British archaeological

remains within the site, specifically identifying industrial activity linked to local pottery manufacturing and evidence of possible settlement activity.

- To determine the presence/absence and extent of early historic and medieval archaeological remains within the site, and to establish the nature and date of this evidence.
- To determine the presence/absence and extent of post-medieval archaeological remains within the site and to establish the nature and date of this evidence.
- To determine the extent of modern ground disturbance on earlier archaeological deposits.

6. Scope of Works and Strategy

- 6.1 The proposed programme of archaeological works is for an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching of the site (Figure 3). Constraints for trial trenching are posed by live services, service easements and tree protection orders. Due to known previous truncations on site, the northern half of the development will not be targeted by the evaluation, as the impact from previous developments will have removed the potential for archaeological remains to be present on site.
- 6.2 The trench will focus on areas to be directly impacted by below ground works such as new foundations and piling and areas anticipated to have witnessed minimal ground disturbance in order to gain an understanding of the archaeological potential of the site and, if necessary, devise a mitigation strategy to minimise the impact of development upon the archaeology.
- 6.3 This trench plan has been agreed with Adam Single and Helen Hawkins at the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service and any changes to the trench plan must be agreed and confirmed with GLAAS on behalf of LBH Council.
- 6.4 The archaeological evaluation and subsequent post-excavation work will conform to current best archaeological practice and local and national standards and guidelines:
- Chartered Institute for Institute for Archaeologists, Code of Conduct (CIfA 2021)
 - Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (2014)
 - Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials (CIfA 2014a)
 - Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives (CIfA 2014b)
 - Historic England, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (He 2015b)
 - Museum of London, Archaeological Site Manual (Third Edition) (MoLA1994)
 - Watkinson, D and Neal, V, First Aid for Finds (Watkinson-Neal 2001)
 - United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, Conservation Guidelines No.2 (UKIC 1983).
 - United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, Guidance for Archaeological Conservation Practice UKIC 1990)
- 6.5 Insurances, copyright and confidentiality, and standards are defined in Appendix A.
- 6.6 The site archive will be organised to be deposited with LAA, Museum of London, according to their current guidance.
- 6.7 A unique site code is to be confirmed for the project ahead of the works and will be used as the site identifier for all records produced.

- 6.8 The archaeological evaluation will be undertaken by a team composed of Project Officer/Supervisor and Site Assistants under the overall direction of Catherine Edwards AOC Project Manager. Further staff will be made available as required.
- 6.9 A copy of the approved WSI will be held on site along with the detailed site risk assessment. All site staff will be made aware of and will have reviewed both documents.
- 6.10 Adam Single and Helen Hawkins, GLAAS, will be advised in advance of the proposed start date of the start of the works and will be invited to monitor the works before the backfilling of the trenches.
- 6.11 If significant archaeological remains are identified in the initial phase of works, a programme of mitigation, which may include elements of preservation in situ, excavation or conservation, may be required in accordance with an agreed revised Written Scheme of Investigation.

7. Methodology

- 7.1 The evaluation will be undertaken in accordance with the trench design submitted to and agreed with Adam Single and Helen Hawkins, GLAAS (Figure 3). Due to constraints, there is limited space for trenching to occur and any adjustments on H&S grounds that are required will be discussed with GLAAS.
- 7.2 A single trench will be excavated on site located in southwestern corner.
- 7.3 Each trench will be excavated using a mechanical digger/JCB with the arisings closely monitored to extract any artefacts present. Machining will be done with a flat bladed bucket (toothless), and in horizontal spits, where practicable.
- 7.4 Archaeological recording, where not precluded by Health & Safety considerations, will consist of:
- Hand cleaning of archaeological features, sections and surfaces sufficient to establish the stratigraphic sequence exposed.
 - Excavated material will be examined in order to retrieve artefacts to assist in the analysis of their spatial distribution.
 - Sample excavation of exposed features (10% of linear features and 50% of individual features).
 - Completion of pro-forma record sheets.
 - Plans and sections of all exposed archaeological features and horizons (including boundaries of natural) at an appropriate scale: 1:100/1:200 will be utilized to initially map the entire exposure and linked to detail plans at 1:20 of excavated features and sections at 1:10, if necessary. All features will be accurately tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid and Ordnance Datum.
 - A scaled photographic record of representative exposed sections and surfaces, along with sufficient photographs to establish the setting and scale of the ground works.
 - 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 evaluation will be made. Plans and sections of features will be drawn at an appropriate scale of 1:10 or 1:20, with sections drawn at 1:10.
- 7.7 A photographic record of all significant features observed will be undertaken. This will consist of digital SLR photography which supplies both Jpeg and Raw formats.
- 7.8 Bulk samples of 40 litres in volume will be taken from appropriate contexts for the recovery and assessment of environmental data. Sampling methods will follow national guidelines (HE 2015c).

- 7.9 Any finds of human remains will be left *in situ*, covered and protected. The Ministry of Justice and the local constabulary will be informed. If removal is essential, advice on how best to proceed will be sought from the Ministry of Justice and the local authority environmental health officer.
- 7.10 Any finds covered by the provisions of the Treasure Act (1996, amended 2003, 2008) 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.
- 7.11 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 advisor and the receiving museum.
- 7.12 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.
- 7.13 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 (UKIC 1990).
- 7.14 Provision for onsite conservation and finds treatment, in addition to any scientific dating of materials uncovered, will be undertaken where appropriate.
- 7.15 Upon completion of the project the landowner and the receiving museum will be contacted regarding the preparation, ownership and deposition of the archive and finds.

8. Report and Archive Preparation

- 8.1 Upon completion of the evaluation fieldwork, a report would be produced. The evaluation report will be completed within four to six weeks of the end of fieldwork, subject to the availability of specialist reports.
- 8.2 The report will include as a minimum:
- Non-technical summary;
 - Aims and purpose of the project;
 - Methodology;
 - A location plan of the Site;
 - A location plan of the trench;
 - A table of contents and a list of figures and plates;
 - Acknowledgements to all contributors to the fieldwork, reporting and analysis. Also, a note of any copyrights for reproduced material;
 - Supporting illustrations at appropriate scales, all to include levels tied to Ordnance Datum. Drawings should follow the conventions developed in the MoLAS Archaeological Site Manual (1994);
 - 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;
 - Illustrative site photography, including key features and working shots;

- Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices, including as a minimum a basic quantification of all artefacts, ecofacts and structural data;
- Details of archive location; confirmation of archive transfer arrangements including a provisional timetable for deposition;
- References;
- A copy of the OASIS form;
- The procedures defined in Historic England's Management of Archaeological Projects 2nd edition (2015b) will be followed for immediate post-field archive preparation and initial assessment if warranted.
- Conclusion

- 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 evaluation report will be issued to LBH Council and GLAAS on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period of time.
- 8.5 An OASIS form (aocarcha1-512464) has been initiated, a summary of which is available in Appendix C. This will be completed, and an electronic copy of the evaluation report deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

Archive Preparation

- 8.6 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 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2015) and the Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA 1993) recommend that finds are publicly accessible and that landowners donate archaeological finds to a local museum.
- 8.7 On completion of the project AOC will discuss arrangements with the developer/landowner for the archive to be deposited with LAARC, Museum of London. 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 recipient museum.
- 8.8 In the case where finds are retained, landowner consent will be required to allow transfer of the finds to LAARC, Museum of London. This will require the completion of a Deed of Transfer form (Appendix D) accompanied by a Legal Title Consent Request Letter from the landowner. A complete finds inventory and further finds information can be provided to the landowner on request.
- 8.9 The site archive will be deposited with LAARC, Museum of London within one year of the completion of fieldwork (if no further work is required). It will then become publicly accessible.

9. Public Value

- 9.1 Should archaeology be encountered that may warrant further dissemination, AOC will seek to implement a scheme of public outreach to be agreed with all parties. This may include a press release/articles, social media, on site tours, displays for local libraries/museums and public talks for the local community. Online and virtual methods of outreach can form a useful and easily accessible format. Such dissemination, as seen through the lens of the site, offers opportunities for learning, visualisation of, and reflection on the past. Those which are 'event-based' provide opportunities for people to socialise and connect with each other through shared interest in the past.
- 8.2 Commensurate with significance, the findings of the archaeological work may merit some form of

memorialisation, through interpretation panels or other form of physical or material marker. Physical markers can provide people walking through the landscape, with *ad hoc* avenues to appreciate the legacy, importance, and contribution of buried sites to local heritage. Research has shown that physical memorialisation, where good design and fabrication draws inspiration from the historical environment, strengthens and enhances peoples' sense of place.

10. Health and Safety

- 10.1 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.
- 10.2 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 1994 (CDM) may apply to the archaeological work depending on whether contractors other than the archaeological team are present on the site.
- 10.3 A separate Risk Assessment/Method Statement (RAMS) will be prepared prior to the commencement of the fieldwork.
- 10.4 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 staff welfare and washing.
- 10.5 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 – i.e. 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.

11. General

- 11.1 The methodologies of the WSI will be met in full where reasonably practicable.
- 11.2 Any significant variations to the proposed methodology will be discussed and agreed with the archaeology advisor in advance of implementation.
- 11.3 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.
 - extensions to the scope of work requested by the local authority's archaeological advisor.

12 Bibliography

- British Geological Survey (2022) <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014a). Standards and Guidance and Guidelines for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014b). Standards and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2019). Code of Conduct.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2020). Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Field Evaluation.
- Historic England (2014) Animal Bones and Archaeology: Guidance for Best Practice.
- Historic England (2015a) Geoarchaeology: Using Earth Sciences to Understand the Archaeological Record.
- Historic England (2015b) Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment.
- Historic England (2018b) Waterlogged Organic Artefacts: Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation.
- Museum of London (1994) Archaeological Site Manual (3rd ed).
- Society of Museum Archaeologists (1993) Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections.
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (1983) Conservation Guidelines No.2. United Kingdom
- Institute for Conservation (1990) Guidance for Archaeological Conservation Practice.
- Watkinson, D and Neal, V, (2001) First Aid for Finds.
- Wessex Archaeology Ltd (2021) Cranwood, Woodside Avenue, Muswell Hill, Haringey, London: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment.