



CHAPMAN DEVELOPMENTS LTD

23-23A HIGH STREET, HORNSEY, LONDON

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

JANUARY 2023

DATE ISSUED: JANUARY 2023
JOB NUMBER: ST19850
REPORT NUMBER: 001
VERSION: 0.2
STATUS: Final

CHAPMAN DEVELOPMENTS LTD

23-23A HIGH STREET, HORNSEY, LONDON

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

JANUARY 2023

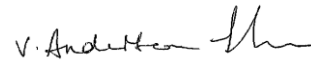
PREPARED BY:

L Podbury Senior Post-Excavation and
Heritage Consultant



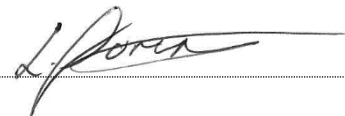
REVIEWED BY:

V Anderton-Johnson Senior Heritage Consultant



APPROVED BY:

L Goring Technical Director



This report has been prepared by Wardell Armstrong LLP with all reasonable skill, care, and diligence, within the terms of the Contract with the Client. The report is confidential to the Client and Wardell Armstrong LLP accepts no responsibility of whatever nature to third parties to whom this report may be made known.

No part of this document may be reproduced without the prior written approval of Wardell Armstrong LLP.



Wardell Armstrong is the trading name of Wardell Armstrong LLP, Registered in England No. OC307138.

Registered office: Sir Henry Doulton House, Forge Lane, Etruria, Stoke-on-Trent, ST1 5BD, United Kingdom

UK Offices: Stoke-on-Trent, Birmingham, Bolton, Bristol, Bury St Edmunds, Cardiff, Carlisle, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, London, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Truro. International Office: Almaty

ENERGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE
ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY
INFRASTRUCTURE AND UTILITIES
LAND AND PROPERTY
MINING AND MINERAL PROCESSING
MINERAL ESTATES
WASTE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT HISTORY	1
2	BACKGROUND	3
3	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	7
4	METHOD STATEMENT	8
5	REPORTING	17
6	BIBLIOGRAPHY	20

DRAWINGS	TITLE
ST19850-001	Non-Designated Heritage Assets
ST19850-002	Trench Location Plan

1 INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT HISTORY

- 1.1.1 Wardell Armstrong LLP (WA) have been commissioned by Chapman Developments Ltd (hereafter referred to as 'the Client') to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching at 23-23a High Street, Hornsey, London. The Site is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR): TQ 30484 89360.
- 1.1.2 The archaeological evaluation is required to inform upon the potential archaeological resource and the impact upon it by the proposed development. The development scheme entails the demolition of existing buildings on Site and the construction of a mixed-use scheme at part two and part three storeys in height (with accommodation in the roof space) providing retail floorspace (Class A1) at ground floor level, together with 7 residential flats (Class C3) and 2 residential houses (Class C3), with associated cycle parking, landscaping, and ancillary works.
- 1.1.3 The development, under planning reference HGY/2020/0590, was granted under conditions. The archaeological condition is considered to be pre-commencement. The condition (Condition 14) is as follows:

Condition 14

A) No demolition or development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the local planning authority.

B) No development or demolition shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under part (A).

C) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been 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 has been secured.

- 1.1.4 Consultation with the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) has confirmed the requirement for an archaeological trial-trench evaluation (*pers.comms.* Helen Hawkins, date 31st of October 2022). It was also recommended that the potential for Palaeolithic remains on the Site be assessed, in order to ascertain the necessity for a geo-archaeological sampling strategy (*ibid.*). As outlined below (*confer*

paras 2.1.2 and 2.2.4), this has been considered unnecessary due to the lack of potential for Palaeolithic remains on the Site.

1.1.5 An archaeological evaluation is defined as *'a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or Site. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality, and preservation, and enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national and international context as appropriate'* (CIFA 2020a).

1.1.6 This document provides the methodology to be employed during the course of the archaeological evaluation by trial trenching. The WSI conforms to guidelines and standards laid down in the following document:

- *Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London*, Historic England: London (HE 2015);
- *Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluation*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading (CIFA 2020a);
- *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Excavation*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading (CIFA 2020b);
- *Code of Approved Conduct for the Regulation of Arrangements in Field Archaeology*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading (CIFA 2019);
- *Standards and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading (CIFA 2020c); and
- *Management of Archaeological Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE)*, Historic England: London (HE 2015).

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Location and Geological Context

- 2.1.1 The proposed development Site is situated on the northern side of High Street, Hornsey, in the London Borough of Haringey. The Site is centred at NGR: TQ 30484 89360. The Site is irregular in shape and currently functions as a car dealership; it extends across an area measuring 523m². A building (no.23) is present to the northern boundary of the site, with the carriageway-entrance of no.25 present in the east. The Site is bounded to the east and west by commercial properties, and a car parking area is situated to the north.
- 2.1.2 The Site is situated on the heavy clay lands to the north and the west of significant gravel deposits (Wymer 1999). Borehole logs from the immediate surrounding area do not record the presence of gravel (BGS 2022a). The bedrock geology recorded in the area are of London Clay Formation; a sedimentary clay, silt and sand formed during the Palaeogene period (BGS 2022b). No superficial or drift deposits are recorded in the area.

2.2 Historical and Archaeological Background

- 2.2.1 The Greater London Historic Environment Record (HER) was reviewed for a 1km search area from the Site boundary to provide information on the known archaeological record. This exercise provides information on the potential archaeological remains which may reside in the Site. The heritage assets are plotted on drawing ST19850-001.
- 2.2.2 The HER does not record any heritage assets within the bounds of the Site. The Site is, however, situated within the 2.6 Hornsey Village Archaeological Priority Area (APA) (Malone *et al* 2021). The APA contains the historic core of Hornsey, which has been settled since the medieval period, and an area of undeveloped land known as Priory Park (c.450m to the west of the Site). The original course of the River Moselle is known to have passed through the APA, and this would have been the focus for activity during the prehistoric period and a relatively large number of Palaeolithic and Neolithic finds have been recovered from the abovementioned Priory Park (*ibid.*). The settlement of Hornsey developed in the medieval period and has been occupied continuously until the present day; as such, the APA has the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval settlement remains and may contain evidence of earlier Saxon settlement (*ibid.*).
- 2.2.3 Approximately 25m to the south of the Site, on the other side of the High Street, a trial-trench evaluation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited in 2002

(Holden 2022). The four trenches revealed that the areas investigated had been severely affected by 19th and 20th century developments, which had removed any earlier deposits.

Prehistoric

- 2.2.4 Numerous findspots of Palaeolithic date have been recorded within the search area, including: a Lower Palaeolithic flake (**HER MLO35170**), a Clactonian side scraper (**HER MLO24673**), a flint flake from The Priory Park (**HER MLO402**), a findspot of unspecified form (**HER MLO191**), and a number of Lower Palaeolithic artefacts (**HER MLO12932**) from a purported Palaeolithic 'floor' at Stamford Hill noted by Smith (1894). As noted by Malone *et al* (2021) however, Palaeolithic settlement activity and *in situ* remains are very rare and none have been recorded in Hornsey with the aforementioned findspots being deposited at secondary locations. Indeed, the Site is situated within an area of heavy clays, away from the gravel terraces where one might expect Palaeolithic remains. The known Palaeolithic remains within the Hornsey, and the wider borough, are instead characterised by scatters of flint implements that have been deposited in a secondary context due to later soil movements (*ibid.*).
- 2.2.5 A small number of findspots of Neolithic date have also been recorded in the surrounding area. These findspots include a polished green sandstone axe form Hornsey Vale (**HER MLO194**) and a flint leaf-point from Priory Park (**HER MLO401**).
- 2.2.6 No archaeological remains or findspots of Bronze Age or Iron Age date are recorded within the search area.

Romano-British

- 2.2.7 No archaeological remains or findspots of Romano-British date are recorded within the search area.

Medieval

- 2.2.8 While there are no archaeological remains or findspots of early medieval date recorded within the search area, as alluded to by Malone *et al* (2021), there is potential for evidence of early Saxon settlement in the historic core of Hornsey.
- 2.2.9 Unsurprisingly, given the location of the Site within the historic core of Hornsey, several medieval heritage assets are recorded within the surrounding area. The medieval village of Hornsey developed around the parish Church of St Mary (**HER MLO220; MLO84369**) and the manor named Tower Place (**HER MLO228**) along the High Street (**HER MLO19511**). The Church of St Mary (**HER MLO220; MLO84369**), the

early 16th century tower of which survives, and its churchyard (**HER MLO108627**) are situated 155m to the south-east of the Site.

2.2.10 Nearby, the medieval roads of Tottenham Lane (**HER MLO361**) and Green Lanes (**HER MLO10073**) are also recorded c.280m to the west and c.950m to the east respectively. To the east, beyond New River, is the site of a medieval house and moat that was demolished by the time of the 1864 Ordnance Survey Map (**HER MLO62780**). Wood Green Common, a late medieval village green is likewise recorded to the east of New River (**HER MLO108656**).

2.2.11 Approximately 700m to the south of the Site is another medieval village known as Crouch End Hill, which developed around the crossroads in this area (**HER MLO5642**). The manor house of Topfield Manor is also recorded at Tottenham Lacrouch End, some 910m to the south-west (**HER MLO10682**). The site of a probable medieval farmstead along Middle Lane that was latterly used as a school is likewise recorded in this area of medieval occupation to the south of the Site (**HER MLO4317**).

Post-medieval and Modern

2.2.12 During the post-medieval period Hornsey witnessed significant development, evidenced by residential heritage assets dating to the Restoration (**HER MLO84368**), Georgian (**MLO84443**; **MLO84276**), and Victorian (**HER MLO18376**) periods. Numerous post-medieval buildings and structures that would have served this growing population are also recorded in the form of several Victorian assets including the parish Church of St Peter (**HER MLO84391**), the Church of Holy Innocents (**HER MLO84389**), a vicarage (**HER MLO84252**), a lamppost (**HER MLO84471**), a water-fountain (**HER MLO84403**), a cattle and dog trough (**HER MLO84402**), a clocktower (**HER MLO84431**), a public house (**HER MLO84293**) and a hotel (**HER MLO84249**). Within the churchyard of the aforementioned St Mary's, the Victorian tombs of Harriet Long and Jacob Walker (**HER MLO102696**), and Georgian chest tomb of Samuel Rogers (**HER MLO84405**), are also recorded.

2.2.13 Priory Park, a Victorian public park, is also situated c.450m to the west of the Site (**HER MLO104485**). Within the park is a drinking-fountain (**HER MLO84470**) and a central ornamental water-fountain (**HER MLO84374**). Rectory Gardens (**HER MLO108624**) and the Alexandra Park and Palace (**HER MLO62760**), both of which are Victorian public park, are also situated nearby. Fairland Park, a Restoration period country estate, is also recorded to the east of the New River (**HER MLO104623**).

2.2.14 Post-medieval assets of industrial character are also recorded in the area surrounding the Site This notably includes the Victorian and Edwardian Hornsey Waterworks (**HER**

MLO67592; MLO72201), with its filter beds (**HER MLO67593**), sluice house (**HER MLO107134**), and pumping station (**HER MLO107133**). The Campsbourne Well Pumping House, a Victorian pumping station, is likewise situated nearby (**HER MLO107135**).

2.2.15 Despite the extent of development immediately surrounding the Site during the post-medieval period, the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1863 (not reproduced here) depicts the Site as entirely undeveloped and traversed by a boundary feature. The subsequent Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1895 (not reproduced here), however, depicts considerable development in the area. Within the bounds of the Site, adjoining no.25 to the west, is the extant carriageway that appears to give access to a courtyard area. To the west of the carriageway, a further building, since demolished, is depicted. Within the northern portion of the Site, in the area of the extant building, another structure is shown. The subsequent Ordnance Survey Map of 1914 (not reproduced here) likewise shows the carriageway, western building and northern structure. This configuration is similarly depicted on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1935 (not reproduced here). By the time of the Ordnance Survey Map of 1955 (not reproduced here), the two aforementioned buildings first depicted in 1863 had been demolished and a series of smaller structures had been constructed along the northern and north-eastern boundary of the Site. The small structures along the northern and north-eastern boundary of the Site have likewise since been demolished and replaced with the modern building in the north. The courtyard area within the bounds of the Site appears to have remained largely undeveloped throughout this period.

Conclusions

2.2.16 Considering the archaeological and historical evidence outlined above, it is judged that there is high potential for post-medieval and modern structural remains to be present. There is also judged to be moderate potential for medieval archaeological remains, due the location of the Site within the historic core of medieval Hornsey. As an area that does not appear to have been developed heavily between the mid-19th and 20th century, as shown by the historic maps, the area immediately to the south of the modern building in the north and near the southern street frontage likely hold the highest potential for the survival of archaeological remains.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1.1 The purpose of the requested archaeological evaluation by trial trenching is to investigate the potential of the archaeological resource and, where present, to characterise and date the remains. This information will then be used to help the Local Planning Authority come to an informed decision on the requirement for any further archaeological work, should it be required, and the methodologies to be employed.

3.1.2 The general aims of the archaeological evaluation by trial trenching are to:

- determine the presence or absence of buried or upstanding archaeological remains within the Site;
- determine the character, date, extent and distribution of any archaeological deposits revealed as well as their potential significance;
- determine levels of disturbance to any deposits from later building activities;
- determine the likely impact on any archaeological deposits present from the proposed development; and
- disseminate the results of the fieldwork through an appropriate level of recording.

3.1.3 The specific aims of the archaeological evaluation are to:

- establish whether evidence of Saxon or medieval activity is present within the bounds of the Site;
- contribute to questions raised in the *Greater London Regional Research Framework* (RFN 2022), specifically those outlined below:
 - *Saxon S3.2: Studying the correlation between Saxon sites associated with watercourses and meander bends, with a view to understanding the origins and roles of the settlements.*
 - *Medieval M5.6: Addressing a regional understanding of rural development through synthesis and comparison with other regions.*
 - *General TL2.02: Understanding the relationship between landscape, river and settlement, and the influences of the Thames in particular on communications and social interaction*

4 METHOD STATEMENT

4.1 General Methodology

- 4.1.1 In accordance with consultation with Helen Hawkins of GLAAS (*pers. comms.* 31st of October 2022), a scheme for an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching has been designed. The programme of trial trenching has been designed to achieve the stated objectives of the project as set out above (*confer* para 3.1.2).
- 4.1.2 All fieldwork will be carried out in accordance with codes and practices outlined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists within its *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA 2020a) The Archaeological Contractor will be a Registered Organisation with CIfA.
- 4.1.3 In advance of the works a site code will be procured from the London Archaeological Archive (LAA).
- 4.1.4 Through the desk-based research set out above, the area of investigation has been determined through the potential for survival of archaeological remains. The highest potential is noted within the northern portion of the Site, immediately to the south of the extant modern building.
- 4.1.5 The evaluation will comprise the excavation of two trenches. Proposed trench locations are shown on drawing ST19850-002. Trench 1 will measure 8.00m x 1.80m. while Trench 2 will measure 3.00m x 1.80m. This represents a sample percentage of 3.8%. A further 1% contingency is to be allocated should further evaluation be needed to achieve the necessary aims and objectives as specified in above.
- 4.1.6 It is anticipated that the Archaeological Contractor will require a breaker to access potential archaeological remains, due to the tarmacked surfaces within the area of the trenches.
- 4.1.7 If required and risk assessment depending, trenches will be stepped out by 1.00m on each side to reach the required depth of excavation. The Client will be consulted if depths require shoring, which will necessitate an increase in costing. If remains of cellars are encountered within the Scheme area but, due to health and safety reasons, the trench cannot be extended, a machine sondage will be placed into one end of the trench provided it would be safe to do so. The safety of this would be determined through an on-site risk assessment which would take the ground conditions and overall Site into consideration. If the on-site risk assessment deems the sondage unsafe, the identification of the basement flooring may require SMR excavation, if deemed appropriate.

- 4.1.8 Notwithstanding any information on constraints already supplied, in advance of any fieldwork, the Archaeological Contractor must request that the Client has demonstrated that all reasonable measures have been taken to identify any constraints to ground disturbance and that the Archaeological Contractor has been provided with all reasonable information regarding the confirmation of the presence of services, any ecological constraints any areas of potentially contaminated land and/or any other known risks to health and safety. A CAT & genny will be used in advance of trial trenching.
- 4.1.9 The location of the trenches will be plotted on the ground using Trimble TSC3 GPS unit (or equivalent) to an accuracy of ± 100 mm to ensure that the position is transcribed accurately from the trench location plan.
- 4.1.10 The Archaeological Contractor will undertake the opening of all trenches using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. Mechanical excavated in spits under the direct control of a suitably experienced archaeologist.
- 4.1.11 Mechanical excavation will proceed until either the top of the first potentially significant archaeological horizon or undisturbed natural substrate, are encountered. Particular attention will be paid to achieving a clean and well-defined horizon with the machine.
- 4.1.12 Topsoil and subsoil excavated from each trench will be stored separately at a minimum distance of 1.00m from the edge of the trench.
- 4.1.13 The trenches will be cleaned by hand, photographed, and planned as appropriate. Once cleaned each trench will be inspected and potential features/deposits selected for sample excavation to retrieve artefactual and ecofactual material, as well as determine their character, significance, and date. The trenches will be inspected again after sufficient weathering to ensure that no potential features or deposits are missed.
- 4.1.14 Prior to backfilling, all deposits, including the trench sides will be again inspected for artefactual material to ensure that finds are recovered from as many contexts as possible regardless of date.

4.2 Investigation and Sampling Strategy

- 4.2.1 Archaeological features will be sampled sufficiently to characterise, date them, and determine their significance i.e., minimum 1.00m of fills of linear features (unless the linear features are substantial, in which case an alternative sampling strategy will be discussed with GLAAS) and 50% of pit fills. Smaller discrete features such as postholes will be 100% sampled.

- 4.2.2 If archaeological features or deposits are observed within the trench, these will be excavated using appropriate hand tools, such as a mattock, shovel, and hand trowel.
- 4.2.3 A sample of each feature will be excavated in an archaeologically controlled manner to recover the maximum amount of information with emphasis on dating evidence, form, extent, level of preservation and function:
- Sample excavation of substantial linear features (ditches, etc) must be representative of the available length of the feature, with each section not less than 1m wide. Where features extend across a trench, one excavated face should be perpendicular to the alignment of the feature.
 - A minimum of 50% of the fills of larger features will be excavated (in some instances 100% may be excavated to recover artefactual material;
 - It must take into account any variations in the shape or fill of the feature and any concentrations of artefacts;
 - Discrete features, such as post-holes and small pits must be examined in section and then fully excavated; and
 - All features which are, or could be interpreted as, structural (e.g., wall footings and cellars) and fabricated surfaces (e.g., yards and floors) must be fully exposed, cleaned and recorded *in situ*.
- 4.2.4 Measures will be taken to protect particularly significant, valuable, or sensitive archaeological remains from exposure, accidental damage and/or theft.

4.3 Recording

- 4.3.1 All features will be recorded using a Trimble TSC3 GPS unit (or equivalent). Each point will be recorded with sub-centimetre accuracy in relation to the OSGB36 geod model and coded to an internal database. The resulting dataset will record context number, feature type, associated drawing numbers and any other feature specific information that may be relevant.
- 4.3.2 Each trench will have a unique number and will be recorded on an individual trench record sheet. A full written, drawn, and photographic record will be made of each trench even if no archaeological features are identified.
- 4.3.3 A measured long section should be hand-drawn, at a scale not less than 1:50, for each trench.
- 4.3.4 A full written, drawn, and photographic record will be made of all archaeological features and deposits (contexts) with each context given a unique number and described on a separate record sheet.

- 4.3.5 All written records will utilise the Archaeological Contractor's pro-forma record sheets. Digital context sheets are not proposed.
- 4.3.6 In line with GLAAS guidelines, single context recording will be carried out if complex stratigraphy is identified. This requirement will be agreed with GLAAS.
- 4.3.7 Plans and sections will be drawn on water resistant permatrace. Plans will be drawn to a scale of 1:20 and sections at 1:10. All plans and sections will be levelled in respect to Ordnance Datum.
- 4.3.8 Each drawing will be given a unique drawing number. A drawing register, with brief details, will be maintained throughout the archaeological works.
- 4.3.9 A full digital photographic record of the work will be kept. Photographs will be taken of each trench and all excavated features.
- 4.3.10 In addition to records of archaeological features, general photographs recording the context of the site evaluation and "working shots" will also be taken.
- 4.3.11 All images will be taken using a suitable digital camera with a suitable megapixel resolution. The photographic record forms part of the site archive. Digital files will be labelled appropriately and cross-referenced in relation to a site-specific photography register.
- 4.3.12 The Archaeological Contractor will ensure that the complete site archive including finds and paleoenvironmental samples is to be kept in a secure place throughout the period of fieldwork and post-excavation process.

4.4 Human Remains

- 4.4.1 The desk-based research above has not identified any evidence that suggests human skeletal remains will be encountered during the evaluation. However, if human remains, both inhumations and/or cremations, are exposed during the course of the archaeological evaluation then all works are to cease immediately, and the local police and coroner informed.
- 4.4.2 The area will be screened from view and discussions will be held with the Client and GLAAS on options for their appropriate preservation in situ or for their removal in accordance with professional standards and guidelines once the antiquity of the remains has been suitably proven.
- 4.4.3 In the event that human burials are discovered, a Ministry of Justice Licence will be required (in accordance with Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857) before the remains can be lifted. The need for a Ministry of Justice Licence applies to both inhumation and

cremated remains. Application for a Licence will be made by the Archaeological Contractor.

- 4.4.4 The Archaeological Contractor will have an appropriately qualified and experienced osteoarchaeologist available to supervise the excavation and removal of any human remains (where this is necessary) from the Scheme area.

4.5 Finds

- 4.5.1 All artefacts recovered are the property of the landowner who will be encouraged to donate them to the LAA. The archaeological contractor should arrange a landowner transfer document in advance of the work taking place. The receiving museum is expected to be the Museum of London, it is our understanding they are currently accepting archives.
- 4.5.2 If the landowner chooses to keep the archive they should demonstrate how they will ensure public access to it.
- 4.5.3 **Recovery/Processing:** Artefacts from the trenches will be collected and labelled with the unique site code and context number of the deposit from which it was recovered.
- 4.5.4 Each 'significant find' (e.g., coins, metalwork, etc) will be recorded three dimensionally using electronic survey equipment to an accuracy of ± 100 mm and assigned a 'Special Finds' number.
- 4.5.5 Similarly, concentrations of artefacts or artefact scatters should be recorded three dimensionally.
- 4.5.6 All artefacts revealed will be recovered regardless of date so that the provisional dating of as many contexts as possible can be ascertained. However, should excessive material be uncovered a specific Selection and Retention Strategy would be devised in discussion with the archaeological curator at the LAA. A useful reference in relation to the selective deposition of archival material has been produced by the Cifa¹.
- 4.5.7 Finds retrieved will be suitably bagged, boxed and marked in accordance with the *Standards and Guidance for the Collection, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials* (CIFA 2014c), the *Standard and Guide to Best Practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europe* (Perrin et al. 2014). The assessment of finds will be undertaken by suitably qualified specialists.
- 4.5.8 On completion of the project, specialists will assess each artefact for selection and retention. Modern material, unstratified remains and objects that have been assessed

¹ <https://www.archaeologists.net/selection-toolkit>

as having no obvious grounds for retention will be discarded after a period of six months, unless there is a specific request to retain them.

- 4.5.9 Once assessed, all retained material must be packed and stored in optimum conditions, as described in First Aid for Finds (Watkinson and Neal 1998).
- 4.5.10 The primary archive records will clearly state how all artefact assemblages have been recovered, sub-sampled and processed.
- 4.5.11 Any artefact assessment will be undertaken with appropriate reference to the regional type series and local specialists will undertake the finds assessment if the assemblage is believed to have potential significance. The finds assessment report must reference all ceramic to the county type fabric series. This will be discussed with the Client and GLAAS in the first instance if required.

4.6 Treatment of treasure

- 4.6.1 Finds falling under the statutory definition of treasure (as defined by the Treasure Act of 1996 and its revision of 2002) will be reported immediately to the relevant Coroner's Office, the landowner/client and GLAAS.
- 4.6.2 A treasure receipt (obtainable from either the FLO or the DCMS website) will be completed and a report submitted to the Coroner's Office and the FLO within 14 days of understanding that the find is treasure. Failure to report within 14 days of discovery is a criminal offence.
- 4.6.3 The treasure receipt and report will include the date and circumstances of the discovery in addition to the identity of the finder (the Archaeological Contractor) and the location of the find in relation to Ordnance Survey.

4.7 Paleoenvironmental Sampling

- 4.7.1 A structured programme of paleoenvironmental sampling appropriate to the specific aims of the project will be implemented. The strategy and methodology for the sampling of deposits will be in accordance with Historic England Centre for Archaeology Guidelines "*Environmental Archaeology – A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*" (2011).
- 4.7.2 Where deposits are dry, bulk samples for the recovery of charred plant remains, small bones and finds, will be taken from sealed and datable features such as pits, ditches, hearths, and floors. Each context will be sampled in isolation. The size of the sample is expected to be in the range of 40-60 litres per context or 100% of smaller contexts. Samples will not be taken from the intersection of features or where context horizons are not fully defined.

- 4.7.3 Mollusc samples of two litres each will be taken vertically from appropriate sections to investigate the changes of vegetation through time.
- 4.7.4 Where deposits are wet, waterlogged, or peaty, monoliths will be taken along cleaned vertical surfaces for the retrieval of pollen, diatoms, ostracods, and foraminifera. The numbers to be taken will be agreed with the Client and GLAAS. Where bulk samples are to be taken a minimum of 20 litres will be taken from visible layers or spits for the retrieval of plant macro-remains and insects.
- 4.7.5 Environmental samples from dry deposits will normally be processed by floatation following the fieldwork and the residues will be sorted to retrieve small bones, small finds and charcoal that has not floated. Environmental samples from wet deposits will normally be sent to specialists for processing in laboratory conditions.
- 4.7.6 Where guidance is relevant the appropriate Heritage England papers will be followed (HE 2005; 2006; 2007 & 2011).

4.8 Backfilling of The Trenches

- 4.8.1 The trial trenches will not be backfilled without the prior approval of GLAAS. However, some backfilling would be permitted if health and safety or ground stability reasons warrant this.
- 4.8.2 If the trenches are waterlogged, they will be drained prior to backfilling.
- 4.8.3 Unless instructed otherwise, topsoil and subsoil must be replaced as separate horizons with the subsoil below the topsoil.
- 4.8.4 Once backfilled the trenches will be lightly compacted but not reinstated or reseeded.

4.9 Monitoring and Liaison

- 4.9.1 A minimum notice period of one week will be provided to GLAAS prior to the commencement of fieldwork.
- 4.9.2 The Archaeological Contractor will allow the site records to be inspected and examined at any reasonable time during or after the archaeological fieldwork by the Client or any designated representative of GLAAS.
- 4.9.3 The Archaeological Contractor will liaise closely with GLAAS throughout the course of the project and will arrange for regular onsite monitoring meetings.

4.10 Health and Safety

- 4.10.1 The Archaeological Contractor will produce an internal RAMS document for the project which will be read by all site staff, in conjunction with this WSI, prior to the commencement of fieldwork.
- 4.10.2 The Client will be asked to provide all information reasonably obtainable on contamination and confirm the location of services before the archaeological works commence.
- 4.10.3 Site staff will have an appropriate level of training to enable them to carry out fieldwork safely. Appropriate (Personal Protective equipment (PPE) as directed by the Client will be worn by field staff at all times.
- 4.10.4 The Client will be requested to provide details of their own risk assessment and specify PPE required before fieldwork commences.
- 4.10.5 The Archaeological Contractor will abide by the Client's health and safety methodology as well as producing their own internal risk assessment and method statement document. If there is conflict between the Client's risk assessment and that of the Archaeological Contractor's, then the Client's will take priority unless it is perceived to be placing the field team at greater risk.
- 4.10.6 All staff will assist the Client in maintaining the Site in a safe condition. Hazards will be appropriately identified and managed including identification of buried and above ground services/utilities.
- 4.10.7 In addition to the risk assessment and method statement, where appropriate a COSHH assessment will also be undertaken. Once onsite, these documents will be assessed, and any variations will be highlighted and added to the appropriate assessment. These will be re-evaluated periodically during the course of the fieldwork to make sure that they remain consistent to the Site-specific risks.
- 4.10.8 All staff and visitors will be required to be inducted and sign the Risk Assessment documents on first arrival to Site to show that they have read and understood the contents and any variations will be communicated as required.

4.11 Staffing

- 4.11.1 The project will be directly managed by a full a Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (MCIfA) or an archaeologist of equivalent standing.
- 4.11.2 The standards and codes of conduct of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists will be adhered to at all times.

4.11.3 Details of the Archaeological Contractor including specialists should be provided to GLAAS on commission.

5 REPORTING

5.1 Types of Reporting

5.1.1 Reporting may be staged as follows:

- Minimum: Evaluation Report(s).
- Further Reporting (as necessary):
 - Updated Project Design (to set out the scope and extent of further fieldwork or reporting requirements such as specialist analysis).
 - Specialist Analysis Reports (to analyse finds and or samples).
 - Post Excavation/Archive Report (Grey Literature Report) (consolidating all of the above).
- Publication (for the purposes of public dissemination, for example a journal article).

5.1.2 The minimum level of reporting would be an Evaluation Report for the trial trenching.

5.1.3 The necessity for further reporting/further fieldwork after the trial trenching Assessment Report stage would be determined by the significance of the archaeology revealed and the finds assemblage/samples. GLAAS would determine the necessity for further fieldwork to mitigate the impact on any significant archaeology encountered following completion of the evaluation fieldwork within each phase.

5.2 Evaluation Report

5.2.1 It is expected that the production and submission an evaluation report could be undertaken in 4-6 weeks of completion of the evaluation works. The report will be produced in accordance with ClfA Standards and Guidance (ClfA 2020a) and GLAAS guidelines (2015).

5.2.2 As a minimum, the Assessment Report will include:

- A QA sheet detailing as a minimum title, author, version, date, checked by, approved by;
- A non-technical (executive) summary;
- Introduction: to include site codes, project number, planning reference number, dates, and grid references;
- Site location and description;
- Topography and geology;

- Archaeological and historical background;
- Aims and objectives;
- Methodology;
- Results including trench and feature descriptions, artefact, and environmental data;
- Interpretation of the archaeological features and their wider setting;
- Artefact and ecofact reports by named specialists;
- A statement of the significance of the results in their local, regional, and national context cross referenced to the regional research agendas, as appropriate;
- Conclusions;
- References;
- General and detailed plans showing the location of the areas investigated accurately positioned on an OS base map (to a standard scale);
- Long trench sections and sections of all excavated features at appropriate scales;
- Photographs of the site, the trenches, and archaeological features;
- A catalogue of finds;
- The finds assessment report must reference all ceramics to the county type fabric series; and
- A catalogue and location of the site archive.

5.2.3 A Preliminary (draft) report will be issued to the Client for review prior to agreement and issue of the final report to GLAAS.

5.2.4 Three bound copies, one unbound master-copy and a digital version of the report will be submitted within two weeks of the receipt of Client comments on the draft report.

5.3 Dissemination

5.3.1 This project will be registered with the Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations (OASIS) and a digital copy of the archaeological report will be made available upon its completion.

5.3.2 Upon approval of the report, a digital .pdf copy of the report and a copy of ESRI shapefiles detailing the trench locations must be provided to the HER within 3 months of completion of fieldwork.

5.3.3 A summary of the work will be submitted to the editor any relevant journals agreed with GLAAS, should the results of the fieldwork warrant this.

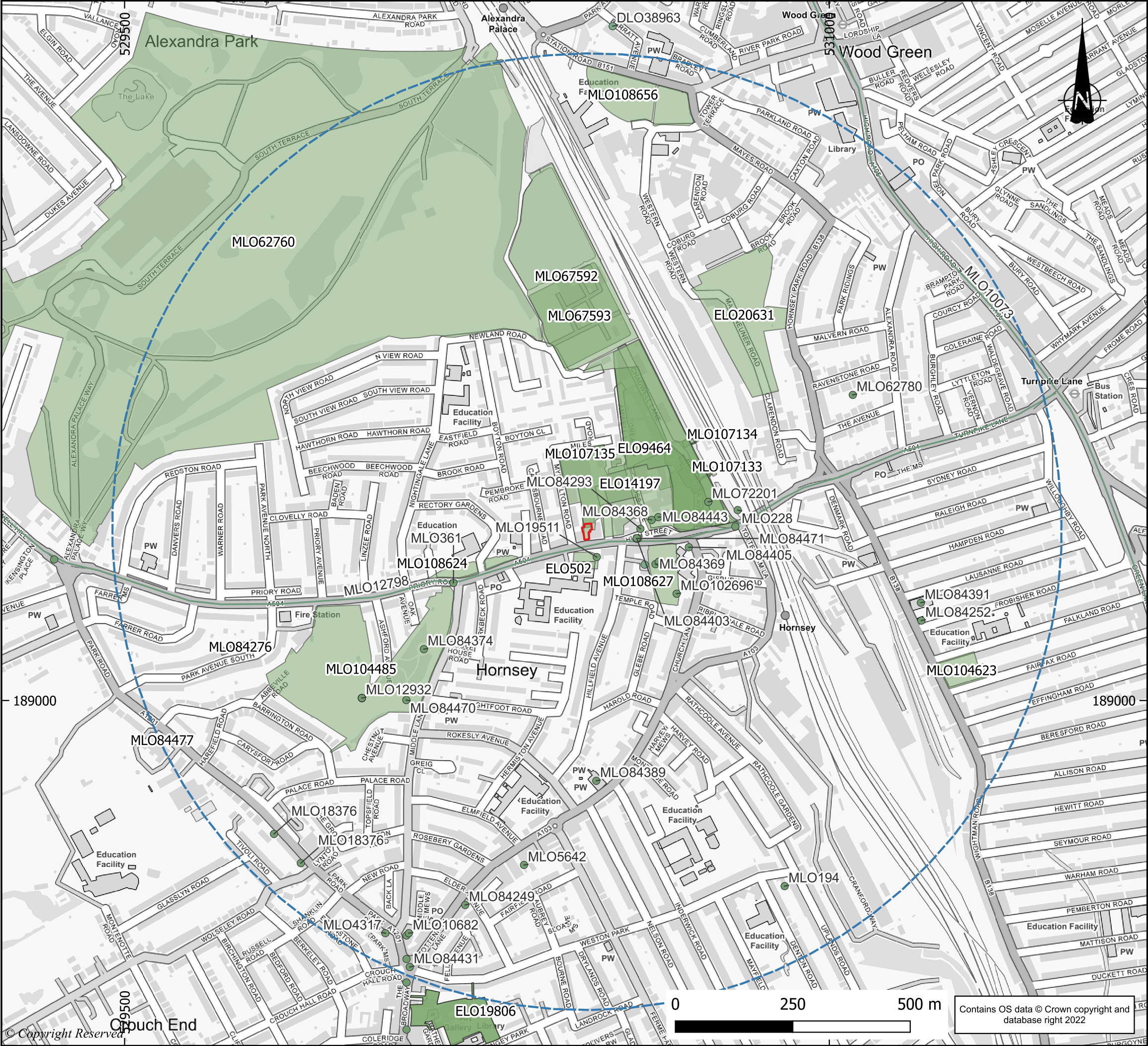
5.4 Archive Preparation and Deposition

- 5.4.1 The Archaeological Contractor will make arrangements for the deposition of the site archive with the **Museum of London** and all documents, artefacts and any other material associated with the project will be marked with a unique site code during fieldwork and the HER accession number.
- 5.4.2 The site archive will include all project records and cultural material produced by the evaluation and will be prepared in accordance with a specific Selection and Retention Strategy (if necessary), the Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage (Brown 2011) and A Standard Guide to Best Practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europe (Perrin et al 2014). Museum of London's guidelines will also be adhered to.

6 BIBLIOGRAPHY

- BGS 2022a. Borehole Logs, <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/datasets/boreholes-index/>, British Geological Survey, accessed December 2022
- BGS 2022b. *Geology of Britain Viewer*, <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>, British Geological Survey, accessed December 2022
- Brown, D.H. 2011 *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation*, Archaeological Archives Forum
- CIFA. 2020a *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Evaluation*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Reading
- CIFA. 2020b *Code of Approved Conduct for the Regulation of Arrangements in Field Archaeology*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Reading
- CIFA. 2020c *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*, Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists, Reading
- Historic England. 2005 *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England*, English Heritage, London
- Historic England. 2007 *Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes: A Guide to good recording practice*, English Heritage, Swindon
- Historic England. 2011 *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*, English Heritage, London
- Historic England. 2015 *Management of Archaeological Research Projects in the Historic Environment, (Morphe)*, Historic England, London
- Holden, S. 2002. *An Archaeological Evaluation at Greig City Academy, Hornsey, London, Borough of Haringey*. Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited.
- Malone, C., Wain, I., and Simmonds, A. 2021. *London Borough of Haringey: Archaeological Priority Area Appraisal*. Oxford Archaeology and London Borough of Haringey.
- Perrin, K et al. 2014 *A Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europe*, EAC Guidelines 1, Europae Archaeologia Consilium: Namur
- Research Framework Network (RFN). 2022. *A Research Framework for London Archaeology*. <https://researchframeworks.org/rfla/>, accessed December 2022
- Smith, W.G. 1894. *Man the Primeval Savage*. Stanford, London.
- Wymer, J. 1999. *The Lower Palaeolithic Occupation of Britain: Volume 2, The Distribution Maps and Gazetteer of Sites*. Wessex Archaeology and English Heritage, Salisbury.

DRAWINGS



DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING

Key

- Site boundary
- 1km Radius
- Non-designated assets

Non-designated Heritage Asset Data provided by Historic England.
Copyright is reserved by Historic England.

REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DRN	CHKD	APPD

CLIENT

CHAPMAN DEVELOPMENTS LTD

PROJECT

23-23A HIGH STREET, HORNSEY, LONDON

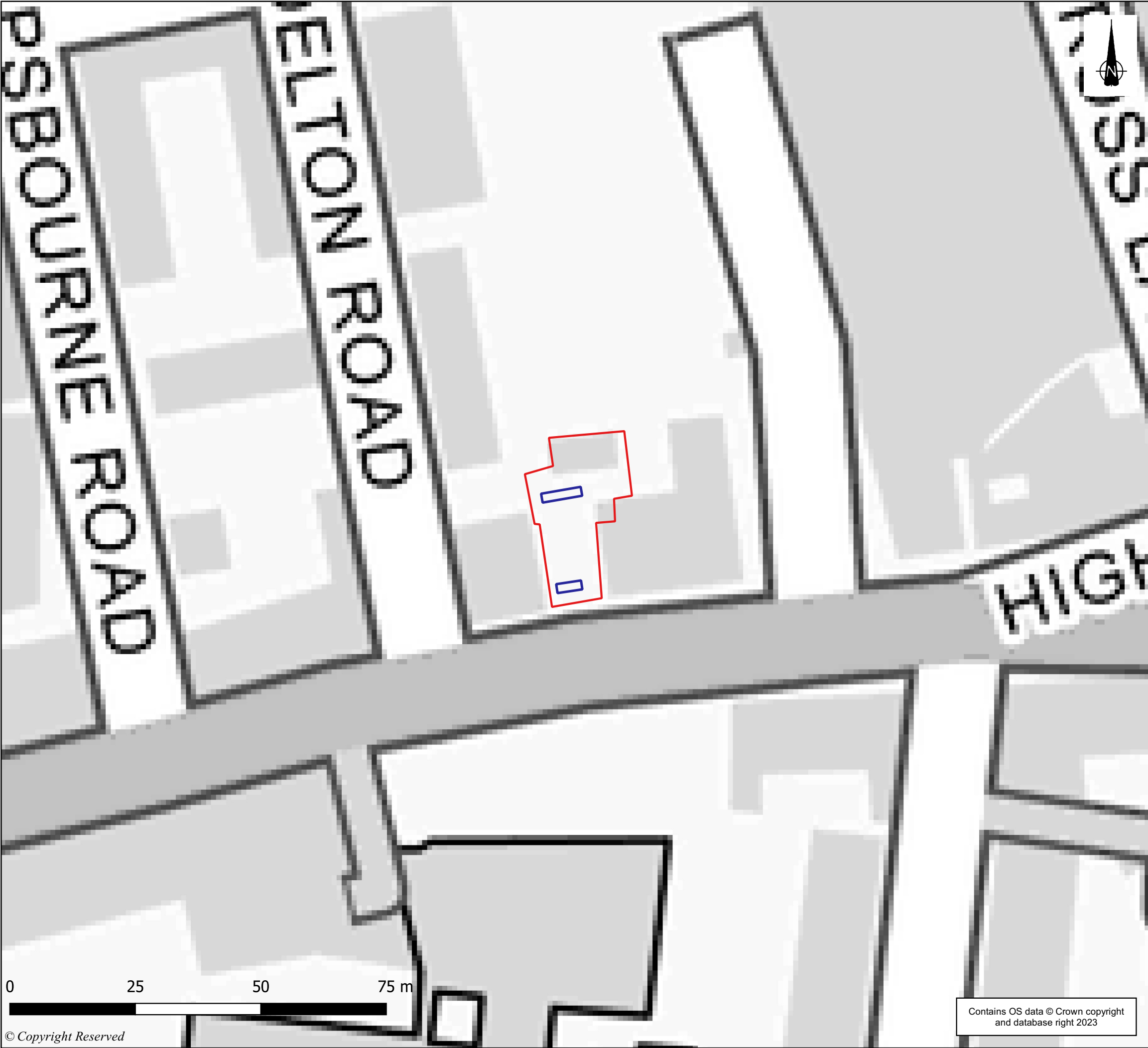
DRAWING TITLE

NON-DESIGNATED ASSETS

DRG No.	ST19850-001	REV	A	SUIT.	-
DRG SIZE	A3	SCALE	1:8,000	DATE	December 2022
DRAWN	HP	CHECKED BY	LP	APPROVED BY	LG



Contains OS data © Crown copyright and
database right 2022



DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING

- KEY
- Site Boundary
 - Evaluation Trenches
 - Northern Trench is 8m x 1.8m
 - Southern Trench is 4m x 1.8m

REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DRN	CHKD	APPD
----------	---------	------	-----	------	------

CLIENT	CHAPMAN DEVELOPMENTS LTD
--------	--------------------------

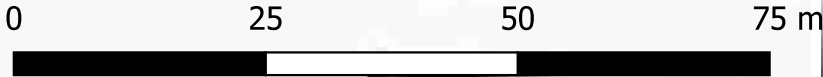
PROJECT	23-23A HIGH STREET, HORNSEY, LONDON
---------	-------------------------------------

DRAWING TITLE	TRENCH LOCATION PLAN
---------------	----------------------

DRG No.		ST19850-002		REV		B					
DRG SIZE		A3		SCALE		1:750		DATE		January 2023	
DRAWN BY		VA-J		CHECKED BY		LP		APPROVED BY		LG	



Contains OS data © Crown copyright
and database right 2023



STOKE-ON-TRENT

Sir Henry Doulton House
Forge Lane
Etruria
Stoke-on-Trent
ST1 5BD
Tel: +44 (0)1782 276 700

BIRMINGHAM

Two Devon Way
Longbridge Technology Park
Longbridge
Birmingham
B31 2TS
Tel: +44 (0)121 580 0909

BOLTON

41-50 Futura Park
Aspinall Way
Middlebrook
Bolton
BL6 6SU
Tel: +44 (0)1204 227 227

BRISTOL

Temple Studios
Temple Gate
Redcliffe
Bristol
BS1 6QA
Tel: +44 (0)117 203 4477

BURY ST EDMUNDS

Armstrong House
Lamdin Road
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP32 6NU
Tel: +44 (0)1284 765 210

CARDIFF

Tudor House
16 Cathedral Road
Cardiff
CF11 9LJ
Tel: +44 (0)292 072 9191

CARLISLE

Marconi Road
Burgh Road Industrial Estate
Carlisle
Cumbria
CA2 7NA
Tel: +44 (0)1228 550 575

EDINBURGH

Great Michael House
14 Links Place
Edinburgh
EH6 7EZ
Tel: +44 (0)131 555 3311

GLASGOW

24 St Vincent Place
Glasgow
G1 2EU
Tel: +44 (0)141 428 4499

LEEDS

36 Park Row
Leeds
LS1 5JL
Tel: +44 (0)113 831 5533

LONDON

Third Floor
46 Chancery Lane
London
WC2A 1JE
Tel: +44 (0)207 242 3243

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

City Quadrant
11 Waterloo Square
Newcastle upon Tyne
NE1 4DP
Tel: +44 (0)191 232 0943

TRURO

Baldhu House
Wheal Jane Earth Science Park
Baldhu
Truro
TR3 6EH
Tel: +44 (0)187 256 0738

International office:

ALMATY

29/6 Satpaev Avenue
Hyatt Regency Hotel
Office Tower
Almaty
Kazakhstan
050040
Tel: +7(727) 334 1310