

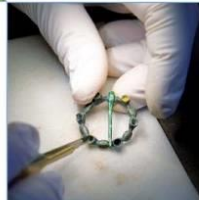
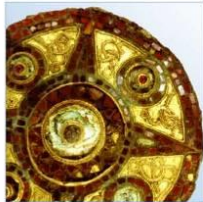
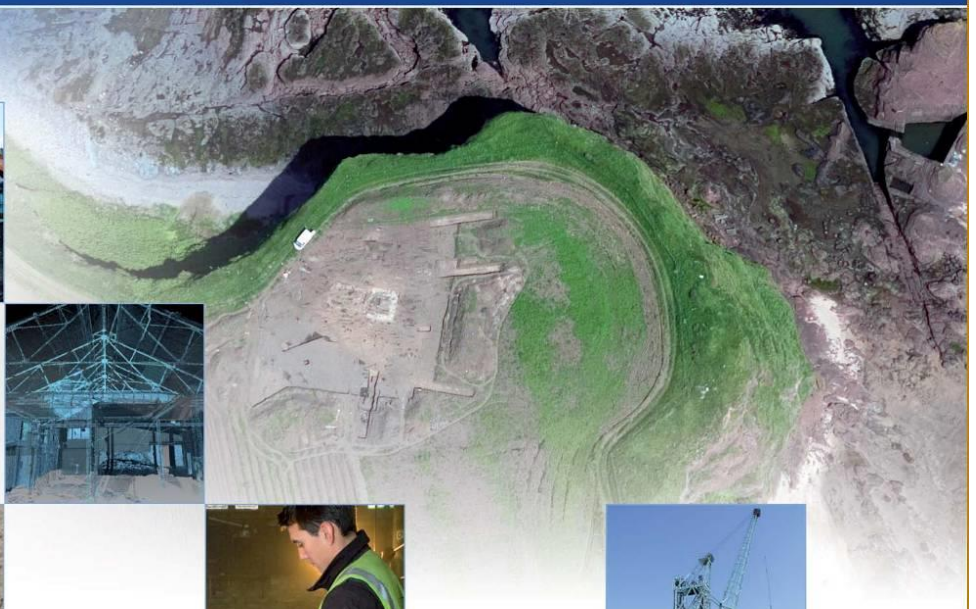
Ashley Road Depot, Tottenham, London Borough of Haringey: A Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 This document is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) setting out the methodology for an archaeological evaluation at Ashley Road Depot, Tottenham, London Borough of Haringey (National Grid Reference (NGR): TQ 34470 90130, Figure 1).
- 1.2 The site is intended for residential development. A desk-based assessment (Oxford Archaeology, 2022) undertaken for the site established that it has the potential to contain previously unidentified archaeological features or deposits. Whilst no previous archaeological interventions on the site have been recorded, the post- medieval and modern history of the site is well understood through cartographic sources and includes the construction of a waste incinerator and associated buildings in the early 1900s. The wider study area contains prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval evidence recorded from findspots, archaeological interventions and documentary sources. The site is located between a well-used waterway, the River Lea, and a Roman road later called Ermine Street, which was a focus for Roman and later settlement. The site is located within the Archaeological Priority Area (APA) of the River Lea.
- 1.3 This WSI sets out the methodology for an archaeological trench evaluation. The evaluation will aim to characterise the extent, nature and quality of archaeological remains within the site. The trench locations may alter slightly depending on site conditions and access.
- 1.4 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). A unique site code for the project will be assigned by the London Archaeological Archive (LAA) prior to fieldwork commencing and this shall be used as the identifier for all records.

2. Planning Background

- 2.1 The local planning authority is Haringey Council. Archaeological advice is provided by the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS).
- 2.2 The site is the subject of planning permission (HGY/2022/0752) granted subject to various conditions. The application description states the development will comprise the erection of 272 homes including 50% socially rented homes extending 4-13 storeys, 174sqm of flexible use Class E floorspace along with a new vehicular access to the site, car parking and two pedestrian north south routes. The proposal also includes both private and public hard and soft landscaping throughout the site.
- 2.3 Condition 26 relates to archaeology and indicates requirements for archaeological investigations:

26) No 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.

- 2.4 This WSI sets out the methodology for an archaeological trench evaluation (stage 1). Should further works be required (stage 2), these works will be covered by a separate WSI.

3. Topography and Geology

- 3.1 The site slopes slightly downwards to the north, from 10.0m above Ordnance Datum (OD) at its southern border to 9.0m OD at its northern border. The site is level from east to west at 10.0m OD.
- 3.2 The underlying geology of the site is listed as London Clay by the British Geological Survey (BGS, 2023) which are clay and silt deposits that form the London basin. Superficial deposits include the Enfield Silt Member, a fine-grained aeolian deposit, and alluvium (clay, silt, sand and peat) to the east of the site which is fluvial in nature.
- 3.3 Ground investigations across the site conducted in 2021 noted that elevated concentrations of lead, arsenic, nickel, benzo(b)fluoranthene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, soluble sulphate, sulphide, and TPH (total petroleum hydrocarbons) were present across the site. Asbestos was also detected in two soil samples. Additionally, four bulk samples of suspected asbestos containing materials were found to contain chrysotile ('white' asbestos) in hard/cement type material (Geotechnical & Environmental Associates, 2022)

4 Archaeological & Historical Background

- 4.1 The following background is taken, with small additions and edits, from a previous Desk Based Assessment (DBA) for the site and that document should be referred to for the HER, figure, and bibliographic references (Oxford Archaeology, 2022).

Archaeological Priority Area (APA)

- 4.2 The site itself is located centrally within the Lea Valley APA (APA 3.1, see Malone 2021). It is a Teir 3 APA which is typically defined by geological, topographical or land use considerations in relation to known patterns of heritage asset distribution. Covering nearly 392ha, this APA continues into Enfield to the north and Hackney to the south and broadly covers an area of alluvial deposits associated with the River Lea as defined by the British Geological Society, as well as river gravel deposits which run along the western end of the river valley. It has the potential to contain paleoenvironmental evidence for past wetland and riverine environments.

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

- 4.3 During the prehistoric period the area around the site was characterised by wetlands, low-level stream channels and some areas of higher ground (Corcoran *et al.* 2011, 75). The site is situated less than 500m from the River Lea, and the River Lea Valley is regarded as one of the most important archaeological areas of interest, not only in Haringey but Greater London. Mesolithic remains within Haringey are rare; the only evidence for Mesolithic activity within the borough has been recovered from Tottenham Hale, where archaeological excavations have revealed a possible occupation site (Oxford Archaeology, 2021). Given the distribution of prehistoric remains along the Lea Valley in both Hackney, Waltham Forest and Enfield it is expected that further prehistoric remains will be present in the area of the APA should further development take place (Malone 2021).
- 4.4 The GLHER returned 15 records of Prehistoric date (OA 97–111, **Fig. 4**). The majority of these records were findspots associated with individual artefacts revealed during the digging out of marshlands for the reservoirs to the east and south of site.
- 4.5 A single Palaeolithic flake (OA 110) was recovered from the River Lea Reservoir 800m east of the site. The flake is now lost with no other information recorded.
- 4.6 A single Neolithic axe (a polished stone adze) was found 980m east of site in the area of Lockwood Reservoir in the 1900s (OA 111). A more significant concentration of Neolithic activity was identified a few kilometres south of the site outside the study area at Leyton Marshes, which may indicate an important prehistoric crossing point in this location (Corcoran *et al.* 2011, 81).
- 4.7 Bronze Age artefacts including a cauldron (OA 98), vessels (OA 99, 108), two spearheads (OA 104, 107), two knives/daggers (OA 105–6) as well as fragments of late Bronze Age to Roman pottery (OA 101) were found at Low Maynard reservoir, around 900m south-east of the site. OA 99 is also associated with a series of timber piles interpreted as a pile-dwelling site or crannog when excavated in the 1860s. The date of this structure is unclear, and it could be prehistoric or later.
- 4.8 A socketed and looped Iron Age axe was also recovered from Maynard Reservoir in the 1880s (109). Several Iron Age finds were also recovered in the area of Lockwood Reservoir, including

two spearheads (OA 100, 102) and a scabbard (OA 103). The number and nature of Bronze Age and Iron Age artefacts in this area may indicate that locations within the marshlands or prehistoric river crossing points were used as votive offering sites.

- 4.9 A peat deposit (OA 97) was located 980m south of site at Ferry Lane Wharf during an evaluation by Museum of London Archaeology Service in 1992. The peat deposit contained the remains of seeds from wetland flora, and although it remained undated it is potentially of a prehistoric date.
- 4.10 A desk-based assessment (OA 86) associated with industrial buildings on Marsh Lane 840m north-east of site identified this area as an opening onto the marshes, which may have been used as a temporary base or crossing point for the River Lea from the prehistoric period onwards.

Roman Evidence (AD 43 - 410)

- 4.11 The GLHER returned two records of Roman date within the wider study area (OA 112–13, Fig. 4), both findspots associated with the digging out of Lockwood Reservoir approximately 800m north-east of site. These are described as parts of a jug (OA 112) and a tile (OA 113). Evidence of Roman activity in the wider Borough of Haringey is similarly characterised by scattered finds without context including hoards and potsherds (MOLA 2000, 166), although there is evidence for Roman burials a few kilometres to the south of the site in Hackney (*ibid*).
- 4.12 Despite this scant artefactual evidence, the site is located between two important travel routes – the Roman road known as Ermine Street to the west and the River Lea to the east. Ermine Street, today marked by the modern High Road and Tottenham High Road (600m east and south-east of site) runs directly north through the borough and would have connected London to the *coloniae* at Lincoln and York. The River Lea was likely to have been an important waterway for Romano-British people, as it was in earlier and remained in later periods.

Saxon and Medieval (AD410-1540)

- 4.13 The nature of settlement in this period was generally dispersed, consisting of homesteads and villages. There is some evidence that easily cultivated soils on the brickearth and gravels of the river valleys were preferred over more densely wooded areas (MOLA 2000, 178). Despite some likely favourable terrain, the only archaeological evidence of possible Saxon settlement within the borough is some pottery, which was found in association with later medieval settlement remains at Tottenham Hale to the south of the site, and two Saxon quarry pits which were recorded in Tottenham Cemetery (Malone 2021, 75). It is probable, however, that some settlement continued in close proximity to the Roman road of Ermine Street (Baggs *et al.* 1976). The name Tottenham is derived from Old English, meaning 'Totta's ham', Totta being a personal name and *ham* meaning homestead or 'hemmed in' land bordering a marsh (INS 2022).
- 4.14 An early Viking sword was found in the River Lea, approximately 550m east of the site (OA 115). The River Lea marked the boundary between English and Danish control as defined in

the treaty of Alfred and Guthrum (c AD 886) and despite the lack of archaeological evidence, it is likely that the settlements of Edmonton and Tottenham had their origins in this period. Both settlements are recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086, suggesting that they were well established by this time (Malone 2021, 76).

- 4.15 Two 10th- to 11th-century Saxon spearheads were recovered during the construction of Lockwood Reservoir or connected waterway works, approximately 800m east of the site (OA 116).
- 4.16 Much of the historic county of Middlesex was woodland at this time and settlement appears to have been focused along the line of the Roman road Ermine Street, which continued as a prominent routeway. The villages of Tottenham and Edmonton were both in existence at the start of this period and continued to develop throughout the period (Malone 2021, 76). Accessibility from London prompted an increase in population that even episodes of plague in the late 14th-century did not stymie (Baggs *et al.* 1976).
- 4.17 The settlement of Tottenham is listed in the Domesday book (Open Domesday 2016). The record indicates that the settlement was considered a large settlement with 66 households and ploughlands, meadows and woodlands. In 1066 the settlement was held by a Danish earl before passing to Countess Judith following the Norman Conquest.
- 4.18 The historic core of the medieval village is an APA, located 600m south-west of the site (see Fig. 7). Two triangular plots of land, Tottenham Green and Tottenham Green East (OA 119, 121) were areas of common land flanking the High Road, which became the focus for settlement in this period. A wayside cross or marker (OA 123) is listed just north of Tottenham Green, dating to 1600 and believed to have replaced an earlier wooden column of c 1290. Other medieval buildings on High Road including the Chapel of St Eloy (OA 122) which became an almshouse in the 17th century and the Plough Inn (OA 125), which was one of as many as six inns recorded in 1455–6, all of them probably in High Road (Baggs *et al.* 1976).
- 4.19 Several former medieval roads are recorded within the wider study area. Running east-west 950m north of the site is Park (formerly Marsh) Lane, which is thought to be one of the original roads in Tottenham, recorded as early as 1467. Approximately 700m to 1km south of the site are High Cross Lane (OA 130), Broad Lane (OA 131) and Markfield Road (OA 132). Broad Lane has also been recorded as early 1467, and was fully established as a route by 1619, when most of the modern road pattern had been established in Tottenham. Lordship Lane, which runs east-west across Tottenham 730m north-west of site (OA 124) is also medieval in original, named Berry Lane in 1619. This is also the site of a stone bridge called Lordship Bridge which was located close to Lordship Lane and carried the current High Road over the River Moselle (OA 126).
- 4.20 The 'Carbuncle Passage' located 300m north of the site marks the route of an artificially cut ditch created to alleviate flooding upstream by the River Moselle. Originally called the Garbell Ditch, it was created in the 15th century (first known from 1408) linking the River Moselle at

Scotland Green through Tottenham marshes into Pymmes Brook. The ditch had been renamed as Carbuncle Ditch by the 19th century and in the early 20th century it was partly culverted.

- 4.21 Around 900m south of the site is the location of a main east-west route through the parish from Epping to Tottenham (OA 139). In the same location, the HER notes two bridges which straddle the rivers Lea and Fleet (OA 140, 141) built in 1277 by Ralph De Tony. By 1594, Mill Bridge, the larger of these bridges, was cited as one of the most useful over the Lea. It continued to be used and repeatedly repaired, until it was replaced in the early 20th century.
- 4.22 Close by the above is the medieval quay that served Tottenham (OA 138). During this period a quay would have been a wooden post and plank structure which enabled personal transport as well as the loading and unloading of goods, probably from barges and similar vessels.
- 4.23 A weir located east of Tottenham Hale was present prior to the Domesday survey, located approximately 860m south-east of the site (OA 114). A weir in this context refers to a wooden fish trap. A number of weir sites have also been found at different locations along the Lea River valley (MOLA 2000, 89), which suggests that the river was being exploited for transport and industry from an earlier time period. A water mill, first mentioned in 1254, is located just south of this weir (OA 137). It seems likely that the weir provided the head water (or mill race) for this mill. By 1619 this site was a leather mill, with other mills occupying the site in later years.
- 4.24 An evaluation on High Road (OA 54), 620m north-west of site, comprised five trenches and revealed a single truncated gully which contained medieval pottery (OA 128). A Baluster jug (OA129) was also uncovered close by, dating from the 14th century.
- 4.25 The manor house of Tottenham, described in 1254, may have stood west of High Road, close to the church, recorded by 1134, and the later site of Bruce Castle (OA 117, 1km north-west of site). After the division of the manor in 1254 there were probably three manor houses in the area (Baggs *et al.* 1976), including a manor located 630m north-west of site which was described as being owned by Balthazar Sanchez in 1599 (OA 127).
- 4.26 A watching brief at St Pauls Road (OA 73), 900m north of the site, revealed masonry foundations and a possible surface thought to be associated with the 14th-century sub-manor moated site of Mockings Manor. Further interventions at 71 St Pauls Road (OA 69–71, OA 133–4) uncovered more medieval and post-medieval structures assumed to be associated with this manor and a medieval coin. An undated ditch and post-medieval masonry were also present on this site.
- 4.27 An excavation (OA 81) at Hale Wharf, 700m south-east of site, recovered finds that suggested the presence of a high-status medieval manor house or country retreat in the locale. A post-medieval mill was noted in this location, but assemblages of reused quernstones used in various phases of the mill buildings suggest that milling occurred here prior to these later buildings.

- 4.28 An evaluation (OA 67) in Tottenham Hale, 600m south of site, found a historic ground surface cut by medieval and post-medieval features including pits and postholes, as well as a 19th-century wall.

Post-medieval (AD 1540-1900)

- 4.29 Tottenham and its surrounds continued to develop throughout the post-medieval period. Intensive exploitation of the River Lea made the waterways increasingly difficult to navigate. New stream channels were frequently constructed, diverting off the main river channel to feed the growing number of water mills in the area. In 1425 an Act of Parliament was passed to improve the navigability of the river. This led to a period of conflict between the mill owners and barge owners over the allocation of the available water. In 1594 these debates reached the Star Chamber, a superior court of justice, which ruled in favour of the boats (Malone 2021, 76)
- 4.30 Improvements to the river continued and in 1766 the River Lea Act was passed. This authorised extensive improvements to the river include the construction of new locks and new canalised sections. Stonebridge Lock and Tottenham Lock were constructed shortly afterwards. A further Act was passed in 1850 authorising new canalised sections of the river and the creation of additional locks (Malone 2021, 76).
- 4.31 A range of industries arrived, or continued to expand, in the region during the post-medieval period. This including brick-making, ship and boat manufacture, armaments (Lewis 1992), lace and silk-making and even a rubber mill. These industries, the still good air and Tottenham's good reputation as a semi-rural suburb rather than a town led to the doubling of the population between 1811 and 1851, which was reflected in many new schools and chapels throughout the 19th century (Baggs *et al.* 1976).
- 4.32 Many archaeological interventions within the study area confirm the expansion of Tottenham in the post-medieval period. These include:
- An evaluation at The Swan (OA 47, OA 145) 945m to the south-west of site which confirmed further post-medieval buildings in that area, but no evidence of prehistoric, medieval or Roman deposits despite the site's proximity to the Roman road of Ermine Street.
 - A watching brief at Forest Road (OA 84) for a pipeline project carried out 670m south-west of the site found a layer of made-ground which contained fragments of late 19th and 20th-century pottery and ceramic building material. These deposits probably relate to the construction of the road and nearby reservoirs in the 1860s. Alluvial clay deposits were observed 1.1m below ground surface.
 - A watching brief (OA 62) comprising 0.9km of trenching along Lansdowne Road 650m north-west of site exposed modern road layers overlying natural deposits of silty clay and gravels. Some truncated subsoils were exposed in this area, dating to the later 19th century.
 - A watching brief (OA 87) 1km south-west of site at Tottenham Green recorded made ground over natural London Clay. Modern truncation was observed, and all finds were

post-medieval in date.

- A watching brief (OA 61, OA 152) 630m north-west of site at 628 High Road produced two undated pits, a post-medieval dump and two 18th to 19th-century pits. Natural was observed at 9.48m OD. A nearby watching brief at 579 High Road (OA 50) took place during the insertion of foundation trenches for a new building, and the only deposit of note was a post-medieval topsoil.
- A watching brief (OS 46) at the bus garage on Phillip Lane 900m south-west of site revealed substantial post-medieval and modern levelling deposits and later demolition. Heavily developed in the past two centuries, no further archaeological deposits or finds were noted.
- An open area excavation (OA 81) took place 700m south-east of site at Hale Wharf after an earlier watching brief identified the remains of a mill. This intervention revealed seven phases of post-medieval building dating from the late 16th to early 17th centuries through to the 19th century.

4.33 The modern road layout within the study area is broadly in place by the time the 1619 Tottenham parish map is created. The site is shown on Figure 10, labelled as 'Marshalls Croft' belonging to Gabriell Oakman, when it was made up of two fields. The west field is labelled 'cop pa', which refers to customary lands of pasture. The east field is listed as 'pa free', meaning freehold pasture. The land below the site, which is now Down Lane Park, is labelled as 'The Downe' and indicated as arable land.

4.34 There are no significant changes to the site on the 1817 Tottenham parish map (**Fig. 11**), which shows the area of interest in much the same condition – open field - as other 19th-century maps. Down Lane does appear to be more substantial, however, and more development has taken place to the west of the site along the High Road.

4.35 The 1844 Tithe map similarly adds little more information (Fig. 12). However, the associated tithe award document lists the primary plot (546) that makes up the site as 'meadow', is used and occupied by a tenant called William Hill. The plot to the east (547) is labelled as arable, and a small plot further east (547a) is labelled as 'dug for gravel', indicating the presence of quarriable gravel deposits nearby.

4.36 The 1864 County Series OS map (Fig. 13) shows the site as still undeveloped, save a footpath running north-south across the site along the same line as the modern Ashley Road. By this date the Great Eastern Railway is depicted to the east of the site, having started construction in 1840. This brought in another influx of families and workers, which prompted further residential development in the later 19th century.

4.37 The 1896 County Series OS map (Fig. 14) again shows little change, with the site still an open field and adjacent plots of land similarly undeveloped.

Modern (AD post 1900)

- 4.38 The GLHER returned two records of modern date within the wider study area (OA 157–8, **Fig. 6**). OA 157 is the current Down Lane Park, south of and adjacent to the site. Formerly ‘Lammas land’ (land subject to rights of common use after harvest time), it was purchased in 1900 for public recreation. Cartographic sources indicate this land has been largely undeveloped historically save some later leisure features (athletic track, water fountain).
- 4.39 Subterranean World War II trench shelters for civilian factory workers at the GLS Depot (OA 158) are located 550m south of the site on Ferry Lane. A historic building assessment (OA 79) of these shelters was carried out in 2007, recording 12 main linear tunnels. The Ashley Road Depot site itself was not subject to damage during the London blitz, although high-explosive bombs fell nearby on Mafeking Road 200m to the west of site and on Carbuncle Passage 300m north of the site between October 1940 and June 1941 (Bomb Sight Project nd).
- 4.40 The closest archaeological intervention to the site was a historic building survey of a Victorian office and an associated industrial warehouse at 16 Ashley Road, 400m south of site (OA72). The warehouse is of 20th-century date. On the opposite side of the road in the same location at 25 Ashley Street (OA 75), a further building recording took place of a 20th-century factory building, the former Berol House and Eagle Pencil Works.
- 4.41 The site itself was initially developed as a ‘Refuse Destructor’ – an incinerator – in the early 1900s and remains in use as a waste and environmental services depot today. The first historic map to show the refuse destructor is the 1913 OS County Series map (Fig. 15), which shows one main building with a chimney and a ramp along the southern border of the site. An additional residential building is shown in the south-west corner of the site on this map. This building remains on site and was built to house the original and subsequent managers of the facility. The original entrance to the site is south of this building on Park View Road. Residential properties have appeared to the west, as housing encroaches from the settlement centre of Tottenham. There is no change on the 1915 OS map (Fig. 16).
- 4.42 A souvenir booklet was produced to commemorate the opening of the Tottenham Refuse Destructor Works in 1904, listing particulars about the design of the building, specifications of the equipment on site as well as photographs of various parts of site (Bruce Castle Museum Archive, Ref. 923.1.1). Of particular interest is an image of the manager’s house located at the original entrance to the site (Plate 25), which shows how little the house has changed to the present day (Plate 23). It is also clear, although the boundary wall has been removed in the area shown in Plate 25, that it is the same wall that currently surrounds much of the west and northern parts of the site (Plate 6).
- 4.43 A general view of the works (Plate 26) in this booklet shows a weighbridge office attached to the house, which is no longer there, and what the original buildings on site would have looked like. These buildings are no longer present on later 20th-century maps, presumably demolished when the technology used in the incinerator became obsolete. The chimney in the image is described as being 170 feet high above ground, with foundations that ‘descend into London clay... 19 feet 6 inches below ground’ and it is likely that much of this large structure had substantial foundations.

- 4.44 By 1935 (Fig. 17) an offshoot railway track from the line to the east of site has been run across to the centre of the site. Another structure, possibly a conveyer or ramp, had been added connecting the track terminus to the original destructor building. Some smaller buildings were in place at the western edge of the site. In the 1940s the site was used to process and create 'Tottenham Pudding', a pig feed product made from waste food scraps, collected locally and brought to the depot. Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth visited the site in 1940 to observe this addition to the war effort, photos of which are viewable at the Bruce Castle Museum Archive and show the original incinerator building, then still functional, in the background (Smith 2011).
- 4.45 By the mid-1950s the site had undergone significant expansion (Fig. 18), with the original destructor building enlarged and buildings added in the central part and western edge. A row of buildings was created along the western edge, which appears to be the single-storey row of units in that location today. An aerial photograph of the site (viewable via GoogleEarth, not reproduced here) shows that the large central building was present in the 1940s, but not present on the 1935–36 OS map. It is possible several of the buildings on site were constructed in the late 1930s or early 1940s but do not appear on maps immediately. Residential properties now surround the site to the north and west, whilst the park and railway occupy the areas to the south and east.
- 4.46 A weighbridge office and weighbridge were shown near the south-west corner of site in 1915 and 1936, but the office (which was adjacent to the managers house) is no longer there in 1955, having been replaced by a second weighbridge. These weighbridges were no longer marked by 1970–4 (Fig. 19), although the incinerator was still present, with the large central building labelled now as a 'depot'. Some further expansion to the central buildings had also taken place by this date.
- 4.47 By 1989–91 (Fig. 20) the incinerator had disappeared and the area in the centre and to the east of the site had been laid open. This is likely to have been due to the site being used hereon in as a depot for waste management vehicles, with this space being utilised as parking. Historic GoogleEarth images (not reproduced here) taken at points during the 1990s and 2000s show much of the site given to parking in these decades.
- 4.48 The 2003 Landline map (Fig. 21) shows the site much as it is now, although some buildings towards the northern and eastern border of site have been demolished. The petrol station area, which is not present in 1991, is shown on this map – another indication of the role vehicles played in site use over recent decades.

Undated

- 4.49 The GLHER returned three entries of an unknown date within the wider study areas (OA 159–161). This included an undated bronze vessel found at a farm near Quakers Boarding School at High Cross (OA 159, 800m south-west of site), two undated pits at 628 High Street (OA 160, 600m north-west of site) which may have contained early Iron Age pottery, and a log boat (OA 161) found during the digging out of the Lockwood Reservoir in the early 1900s, approximately 700m east of site.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 4.50 The GLHER returned 53 records for previous archaeological investigations within the wider study area. This included 17 desk-based assessments, 16 watching briefs, 13 evaluations, two excavations, four historic building surveys and one borehole survey. None of these events were within site or immediately adjacent. Any archaeologically significant findings have been presented by period above.

5. Scope of Works and Strategy

- 5.1 The archaeological works will consist of excavating trenches across available areas of the site, before any below-ground works are undertaken (including grubbing up of services or foundations) (Figure 2).
- 5.2 The proposed trenches will vary in size and will be placed on varying orientations. Areas of the site are unsuitable for trenching due to the presence of services and highly contaminated ground as identified during Ground Investigation Works (bib ref, Figure 2). The trenches will measure as follows:
- 8no. trenches measuring 10m long by 1.8m wide
 - 5no. trenches measuring 20m long by 1.8m wide
 - 1no. trench measuring 30m long by 1.8m wide
- 5.3 The trenches will provide a broad picture of the nature, extent, and level of survival of archaeological remains within site. A contingency trench will be held in reserve should the results require additional investigation.
- 5.4 The archaeological evaluation and subsequent post-excavation work will conform to current best archaeological practice and local and national standards and guidelines:
- Historic England – Archaeological Assessment and Evaluation Reports (Guidelines) (HE 2015a).
 - Historic England – Archaeological Guidance Paper 3: Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork (HE 2015b).
 - Historic England – Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (HE 2015c).
 - Historic England – Geoarchaeology: Using Earth Sciences to Understand the Archaeological Record (HE 2015d).
 - Historic England – Deposit modelling and archaeology: Guidance for Mapping Buried Deposits (HE 2020).
 - Chartered Institute for Archaeologists – Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (CIfA 2020).
 - 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).

- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists – Code of Conduct (CIfA 2019).
- Museum of London – Archaeological Site Manual (MoL 1994)
- RESCUE & ICON – First Aid for Finds (RESCUE & ICON 2001).
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation – Conservation Guidelines No.2 (UKIC 1983).
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation – Guidance for Archaeological Conservation Practice (UKIC 1990).

- 5.5 Insurances, copyright and confidentiality, and standards are defined in Appendix A.
- 5.6 The site archive will be organised to be deposited with LAA, Museum of London, according to their current guidance.
- 5.7 A unique site code has been applied for from LAA (AOD23) and will be used as the site identifier for all records produced.
- 5.8 A copy of the approved WSI will be held on site along with a detailed site risk assessment. All site staff will be made aware of, and will have reviewed, both documents.
- 5.9 GLAAS, will be advised in advance of the proposed start date of the start of the works in advance of the proposed start date and will be invited to monitor the works before the backfilling of the trench.
- 5.10 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.
- 5.11 The archaeological evaluation will be undertaken by a Project Supervisor under the management of Catherine Edwards, Project Manager. Further staff will be made available as required.

6. Aims and Objectives of the Investigation

- 6.1 The specific research aims of the archaeological investigation at the site are defined as:
- To determine the date and function of any archaeological remains or artefacts identified during the archaeological evaluation;
 - To determine the extent of previous truncations of any archaeological deposits present;
 - To determine if alluvial deposits associated with the River Lea are present within the site, and if there is potential for the site to contain paleoenvironmental evidence for past wetland and riverine environments;
 - To identify any Roman remains associated with a Roman road called Ermine Street;
 - To determine the extent of brickearth survival; and
 - To inform on the date, development and purpose of Down Lane;

7. Methodology

- 7.1 The evaluation will be undertaken in accordance with the proposed trench design (Figure 2) submitted to and agreed with GLAAS. Due to constraints potentially posed by underground services and contaminated ground, the trench plan is subject to change.
- 7.2 Prior to the commencement of any machine excavation service plans provided by the client will be consulted and the entire site will be visually inspected. The area of the trenches will be CAT scanned before excavation.
- 7.3 The trenches will be machined to a maximum safe depth of 1.2m to allow access for hand excavation and recording of archaeological features. Deeper excavation could be undertaken to a depth of 2.40m max, where practicable, provided the trench sides are stepped/battered.
- 7.4 Trenches will be excavated using a 13 ton tracked excavator with a 1.8m toothless ditching bucket, with the arisings closely monitored to extract any artefacts present. A breaker may be used to penetrate hard modern surfaces that are present on site.
- 7.5 Undifferentiated overburden of recent origin will be removed in successive level spits down to the first significant archaeological horizon, or the natural geology, whichever is encountered first. Care will be taken to ascertain the stratigraphic sequence.
- 7.6 Archaeological recording, where not precluded by Health & Safety considerations, will consist of:
 - Records of archaeological features and deposits 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)
 - A record of the full sequence of all archaeological deposits as revealed in the evaluation trenching 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.
 - A photographic record of all significant features observed will be undertaken. This will consist of digital photography which supplies both Jpeg formats taken with Nikon D3500, 24.2mp.
 - Archaeological features should be sampled as standard (40-litres, or 100% from smaller features), with the additional provision for sampling palaeoenvironmental deposits which may contain information relevant to understanding human activity in the Thames Valley. Sampling methods will follow the guidelines set out in A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis (Murphy & Wiltshire 1994).
 - 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 investigation/removal is deemed necessary by to enable their significance as heritage assets to be properly understood then essential advice on how best to proceed will be sought from the Ministry of Justice

and the local authority environmental health officer.

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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).
- Provision for onsite conservation and finds treatment, in addition to any scientific dating of materials uncovered, will be undertaken where appropriate.
- 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 The archaeological evaluation report will be completed within four to six weeks of the end of fieldwork, subject to the availability of any specialist reports. However, an interim report can be produced in a shorter time should the programme of development require a quicker turn around. A list of the potential specialists that may be used in this or later stages is presented in Appendix D.
- 8.2 The report will include as a minimum:
- A location plan of the site.
 - The date of the record, the names of the recorders and the location of the archive.
 - 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.
 - A location plan of the trenches.
 - Plans and sections of features and/or extent of archaeology located. These will be at an appropriate scale.
 - A summary statement of the results.
 - A table summarising per trench the deposits, features, classes and numbers of artefacts encountered and spot dating of significant finds.
 - The procedures defined in Historic England's Management of Archaeological Projects 2nd edition (2015a) will be followed for immediate post-field archive preparation and initial assessment if warranted. It will then be agreed with GLAAS, the archaeological advisor to THC.
- 8.3 Copies of the evaluation report will be issued to Local Authority's Archaeological Advisor, and a local history library and archives, on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period of time.
- 8.4 An OASIS form has been initiated (aocarcha1-514986). This will be completed, and an electronic copy of the evaluation report deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

Archive Preparation

- 8.5 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 of Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a) and the Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA 1993) recommend that finds are publicly accessible and that landowners donate archaeological finds to a local museum.
- 8.6 On completion of the project, the archaeological contractor will discuss with the Local Authority and the developer/landowner, arrangements for the deposition of the archaeological archive in a suitable location. 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. The excavation archive will be security copied (microfilmed) and a copy deposited with the National Archaeological Record (NAR).
- 8.7 Landowner consent will be required to allow transfer of any finds to an appropriate museum. A Deed of Transfer will be drawn up by the recipient museum for signing by the landowner. The complete finds inventory and further finds information can be provided to the landowner, on request.
- 8.8 The site archive will be deposited with the local museum within one year of the completion of fieldwork (if no further work is required). It will then become publicly accessible. A digital copy

of the archive will be submitted and deposited with ADS OASIS.

9. Health and Safety

- 9.1 Health and Safety will take priority over all other requirements. A conditional aspect of all archaeological work is both safe access to the area of work and a safe working environment.
- 9.2 The project will be carried out in accordance with safe working practices and under the defined Health and Safety Policy. The construction (Design and Management) Regulations 1994 (CDM) may apply to the archaeological work depending on whether contractors other than the
- 9.3 A separate Risk Assessment/Method Statement (RAMS) will be prepared prior to the commencement of the fieldwork.
- 9.4 Staff present on site will be required to wear the appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), which will be issued as necessary. Facilities will be made available on site for washing.
- 9.5 Where the archaeologist is not the main contractor on a site the main contractor's Risk Assessment will have primacy over the archaeological contractor's document given that:
- 9.6 The main contractors' risk assessment is aware of, and takes account of, archaeological 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;
- 9.7 The archaeological contractor was notified of the full suite of hazards present prior to arriving on site;
- 9.8 There is a proper induction and monitoring process in place and the archaeologists have been through this process;
- 9.9 There is no significant conflict between the archaeologist's H & S procedures and those proposed by the main contractor;
- 9.10 The archaeological contractor is made aware of new threats or hazards as they arise during the course of our on-site involvement.

10. Insurance

- 10.1 AOC Archaeology holds Employers Liability Insurance, Public Liability Insurance and Professional Indemnity Insurance to the following amounts.
- 10.2 Full details of AOC Archaeology's insurance policies can be provided on request.
- | | |
|---|-------------|
| • Public Liability | £10,000,000 |
| • Employer's Liability | £10,000,000 |
| • Professional indemnity (for any single claim) | £5,000,000 |

11. Copyright and Confidentiality

- 11.1 AOC Archaeology will retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights

reserved; excepting that it will provide an exclusive licence to the client and to the LAARC in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the WSI.

- 11.2 AOC Archaeology will assign copyright to the client upon written request but retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as defined in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988.
- 11.3 AOC Archaeology will advise the client of any such materials supplied in the course of projects which are not AOC Archaeology's copyright.
- 11.4 AOC Archaeology will respect all requirements for confidentiality regarding the client's proposals, provided that these are clearly stated. In addition, AOC Archaeology further undertakes to keep confidential any conclusions about the likely implications of such proposals for the historic environment. It is expected that the client respects AOC Archaeology's and the ClfA's general ethical obligations not to suppress significant archaeological data for an unreasonable period.

12. Archaeological Risk Register

- 12.1 The methodology outlined in this WSI will be met in full where reasonably practicable.
- 12.2 Any significant variations to the proposed methodology will be discussed with the client.
- 12.3 The methodology has been designed to meet the aims of the project in a professional and cost-effective manner. AOC Archaeology attempts to foresee all possible site-specific problems and to make allowances for these. However, there may on occasion be unusual circumstances which have the potential to affect both the programme and the project costing. These can include:
 - unavoidable delays due to extreme bad weather, vandalism etc.;
 - extensions to trenches or revised methodologies requested by the local authority's archaeological advisor;
 - complex structures or objects, including those in waterlogged conditions, requiring specialist removal;
 - unforeseen Health and Safety issues.

13. Bibliography

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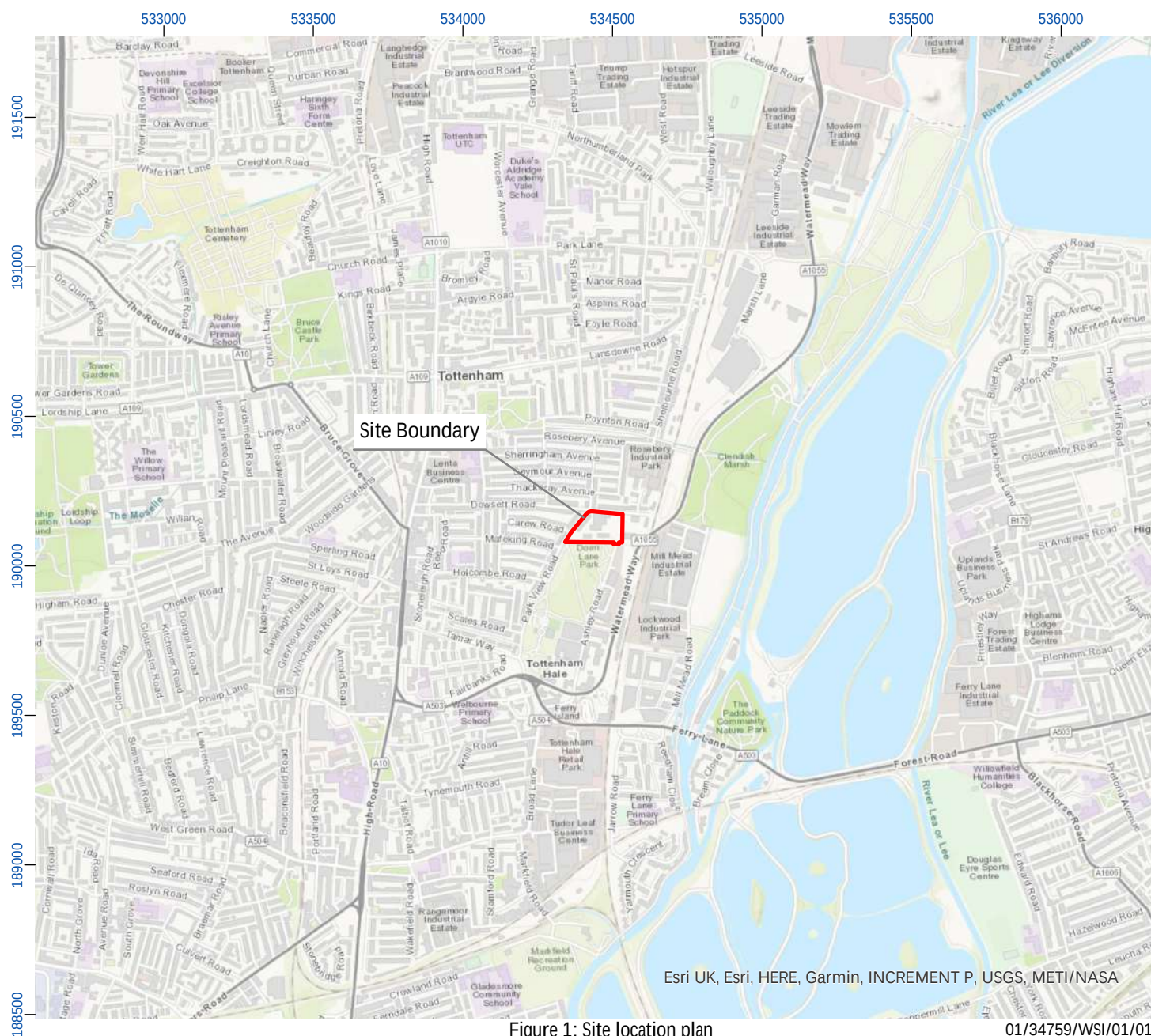
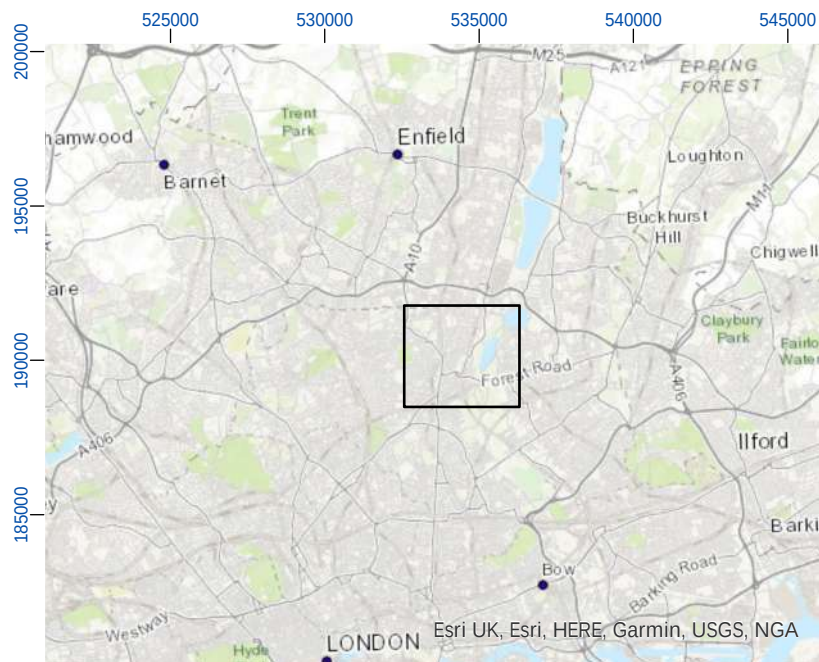


Figure 1: Site location plan

01/34759/WSI/01/01

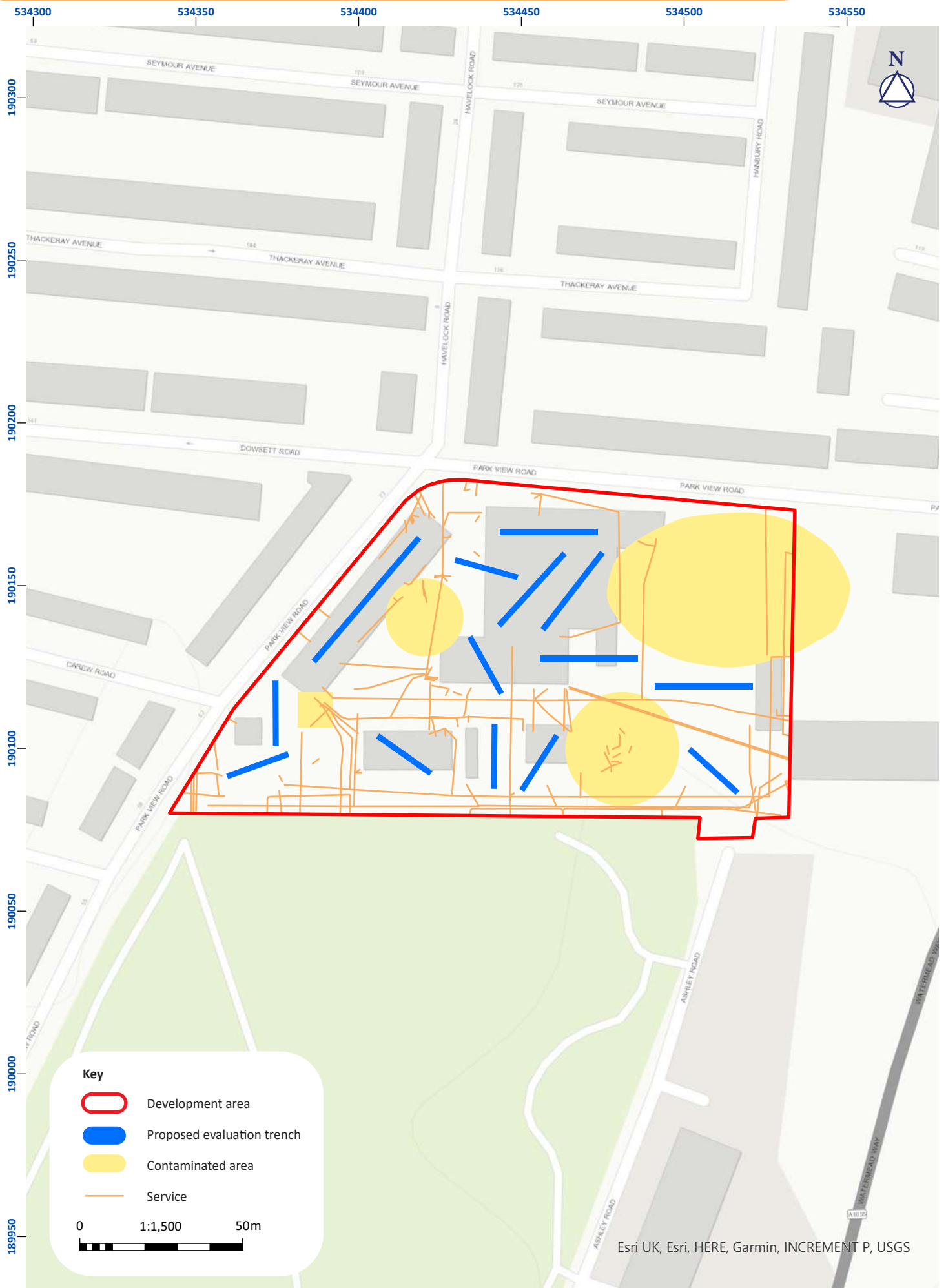


Figure 2: Proposed trench location plan

01/34759/WSI/02/01

APPENDICES

Appendix A – General

Insurances

1. AOC holds Employers Liability Insurance, Public Liability Insurance and Professional Indemnity Insurance. Details can be supplied on request.
2. AOC will not be liable to indemnify the client against any compensation or damages for or with respect to:
 - damage to crops being on the Area or Areas of Work (save in so far as possession has not been given to the Archaeological Contractor)
 - the use or occupation of land (which has been provided by the Client) by the Project or for the purposes of completing the Project (including consequent loss of crops) or interference whether temporary or permanent with any right of way light air or other easement or quasi easement which are the unavoidable result of the Project in accordance with the Agreement
 - any other damage which is the unavoidable result of the Project in accordance with the Agreement
 - injuries or damage to persons or property resulting from any act or neglect or breach of statutory duty done or committed by the client or his agents servants or their contractors (not being employed by AOC Archaeology or for or in respect of any claims demands proceedings damages costs charges and expenses in respect thereof or in relation thereto)
3. Where excavation has taken place trial pits will be backfilled with excavated material but will otherwise not be reinstated unless other arrangements have previously been agreed. Open area excavations normally will not be backfilled but left in a secure manner unless otherwise agreed.

Copyright and Confidentiality

4. AOC Archaeology will retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it will provide an exclusive license to the Client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Written Scheme of Investigation.
5. AOC will assign copyright to the client upon written request but retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as defined in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988.
6. AOC will advise the Client of any such materials supplied in the course of projects, which are not AOC's copyright.
7. AOC undertake to respect all requirements for confidentiality about the Client's proposals provided that these are clearly stated. In addition AOC further undertakes to keep confidential any conclusions about the likely implications of such proposals for the historic environment. It

is expected that Clients respect AOC's and the Institute of Field Archaeologists' general ethical obligations not to suppress significant archaeological data for an unreasonable period.

Standards

8. AOC conforms to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, the CIFA Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology, the CIFA Standards and Guidance for Desk Based Assessments, Field Evaluations etc., and the British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group Code of Practice.
9. Where practicable AOC will liaise with local archaeological bodies (both professional and amateur) in order that information about particular sites is disseminated both ways (subject to client confidentiality).

Appendix B – Specialist Staff

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

Macroscopic plant remains	Rob Batchelor	QUEST
Soils and sediments analysis	Rob Batchelor	QUEST
Palaeo-environmental archaeology	Rob Batchelor	QUEST
Human remains	Alexandra Johnson	AOC
Conservation	Gretel Evans	AOC
Building material	Les Capon	AOC
Lithics	Jon Cotton	Freelance
Mammal and bird bone	Jackie Robertson	AOC
Prehistoric pottery	Jon Cotton	Freelance
Roman pottery	Anna Doherty	ASE
Medieval	Peter Thompson	Archaeological Solutions
Post-medieval pottery	Kylie McDermott	AOC
Metal	Dawn McLaren	AOC
Glass	TBC	AOC
Geo-archaeology	Virgil Yendall	AOC

Appendix C – Deed of Transfer

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ARCHIVE CONSENT FORM

SITE: Ashley Road Depot

SITE CODE: TBC

AOC ARCHAEOLOGY REF: 34759

RECEIVING MUSEUM: TBC

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

SIGNED [Signature]

PRINT [Name]

Landowner/Agent

LANDOWNER'S NAME: [Landowner name]

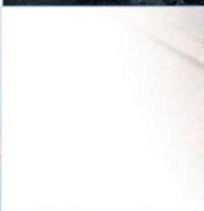
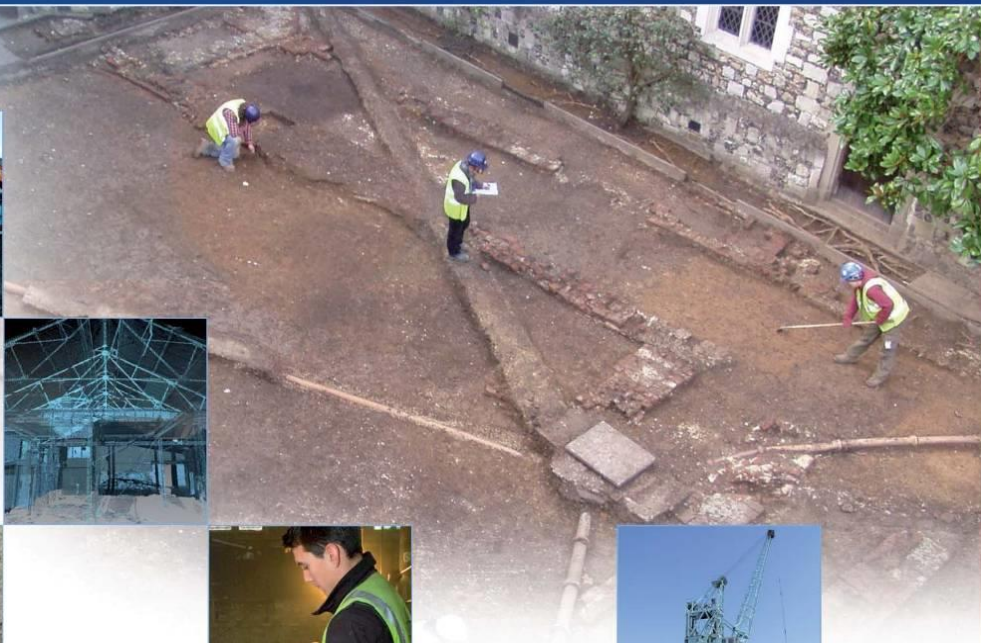
LANDOWNER'S ADDRESS: [Landowner address]

Please retain a copy of this form for your records

Appendix D – OASIS form

Summary for aocarcha1-514986

OASIS ID (UID)	aocarcha1-514986
Project Name	Evaluation at Ashley Road Depot, Tottenham
Sitename	Ashley Road Depot, Tottenham
Activity type	Evaluation
Project Identifier(s)	Ashley Road Depot, Tottenham, London Borough of Haringey
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	
Project Dates	
Location	Ashley Road Depot, Tottenham NGR : TQ 34470 90130 LL : 51.59397658461678, -0.060120745026039 12 Fig : 534470,190130
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Greater London District : Haringey Parish : Haringey, unparished area
Project Methodology	
Project Results	
Keywords	
Funder	
HER	Greater London HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	
HER Identifiers	
Archives	



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