LEESIDE WORKS, LEESIDE ROAD, LONDON BOROUGH OF HARINGEY N17 0SG

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

FEBRUARY 2024

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

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PROPOSED SITE CODE:	***to be confirmed***
SITE CENTRAL NGR:	**TQ 35413 91516**
LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:	**London Borough of Haringey**

COMMISSIONING CLIENT:	**AtkinsRéalis** On behalf of **National Grid Electricity Transmission (NGET)**

PROJECT MANAGER:	**CHRIS MAYO, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited**
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CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION 4
2 BACKGROUND 5
2.1 Geology and Topography 5
2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background 5
2.3 Nearby Sites of Relevance 7
2.4 Scope of Archaeological Works 7
3 RESEARCH DESIGN AND STANDARDS 7
4 SITE METHODOLOGY 8
4.1 Investigation Design 8
4.2 Investigation and Recording Techniques 8
4.3 Monitoring 9
4.4 Access and Safety 9
5 PROJECT MONITORING 10
6 RECORDING SYSTEMS 10
6.1 Site Code 10
6.2 Site Records 10
6.3 Stratigraphic Matrix 11
6.4 Photographic Record 11
6.5 Survey 11
6.6 Digital Data 11
7 TREATMENT OF FINDS AND SAMPLES 11
7.1 General 11
7.2 Environmental 11
7.3 Artefactual 12
8 ARCHIVES AND REPORTS 12
8.1 Site Archive Destination 12
8.2 General 12
8.3 Report 13
8.4 Further Analysis and Publication 14
9 SIZE AND STRUCTURE OF EXCAVATION TEAM 14
10 PROGRAMMING 14
11 PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT 14
12 BIBLIOGRAPHY 15

13 Appendix 1: Landowner Details 16
14 Appendix 2: Digital Data Management Plan 17

Figure 1: Site Location 19
Figure 2: Location of Planned Site Investigations 20
Figure 3: Location of Proposed Slab Breaking and Remediation 21

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited has been instructed by AtkinsRéalis on behalf of National Grid Electricity Transmission to undertake an archaeological watching brief during demolition and enabling works at Leeside Works, Leeside Road, N17 0SG (Figure 1). The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 35413 91516.

1.2 The site is on land belonging to the National Grid Electricity Transmission (NGET) which was formerly leased to Arriva for use as a bus garage and is currently used by a building and plumbing merchant, steel fabricators, and a haulage and storage yard. The site forms a roughly rectangular area bounded to the north by Leeside Road, to the east by land adjacent to the Pymme's Brook conduited waterway, to the south by an NGET electricity distribution site, and to the west by units within the Mowlem Trading Estate (Figure 1). It has an overall area of approximately 10ha.

1.3 The demolition and enabling works for the site include the demolition of the existing building on the site, removal of the concrete slab to ground level, and remediation of shallow contamination in the north and deeper impacted soils in the south of the site; and ground investigation works comprising three boreholes and a trial pit (AtkinsRéalis, 2021) (Figure 2).

1.4 The site is located within the Tier 3 Lea Valley Archaeological Priority Area (APA) which covers the River Lea and Moselle Valley as they pass through Haringey (OA, 2021). The APA has been classed as Tier 3 because it covers an extensive area with a high potential to contain preserved organic remains. The APA also has the potential to contain palaeoenvironmental evidence for past wetland and riverine environments. The floodplain of the River Lea has been a focus of activity since the prehistoric period and accordingly it has the potential to contain archaeological remains from all periods.

1.5 The site is proposed for redevelopment as part of the wider North London Reinforcement Project, which will see the site redeveloped to facilitate an upgrade to the adjacent NGET owned substation to the east and south. Remediation of the site is required to enable the development works to continue, and to ensure that the site is suitable for use as an operational substation site.

1.6 A Development Consent Order decision for the site includes an archaeology and heritage related requirement. Requirement 14 of the DCO states that

> *"(1) No stage of the authorised development shall commence until for that stage, a written scheme for the investigation of areas of archaeological interest (as identified in the environmental measures document) has, after consultation with the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England, been approved by the relevant planning authority.*
> *(2) Each scheme submitted under requirement 14 shall identify areas where one or more of— (a) field work; and (b) a watching brief are required, and the measures to be taken to protect, record or preserve any significant archaeological remains that may be found.*
> *(3) Any archaeological works or watching brief carried out under the scheme submitted under requirement 14(1) must be by a suitably qualified person or body.*

(4) Any archaeological works or watching brief must be carried out in general accordance with the scheme approved under requirement 14(1) unless otherwise agreed with the relevant planning authority.".

1.7 This Written Scheme of Investigation designs the archaeological project to be undertaken during demolition and enabling works.

1.8 The archaeological work will be undertaken by a full-time archaeological supervisor and other archaeological staff (if necessary) working for PCA. The works will be monitored by the advisory archaeologist to the local planning authority (LPA), who works for the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS) at Historic England. PCA will provide regular updates to AtkinsRéalis for onward submission to GLAAS.

1.9 If archaeological deposits or remains of significance are found during the works, and are seen to be at risk form the proposed development, then further mitigation may be required, under advice from GLAAS for the LPA. If so then a further Written Scheme of Investigation which designs such mitigation works will be required, along with further time and resources.

Overview of the Wider Project

1.10 A DCO was authorized for the wider North London Reinforcement project by the Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change on 16 April 2014 and came into force on 7 May 2014. The DCO provide powers to the Client (National Grid) to carry out the North London Reinforcement Project, which comprises the replacement of existing 275kV overhead lines with an uprated 400 kV overhead line. The DCO also contains powers to carry out associated works to the substations along the route of uprating, including Tottenham Substation.

1.11 The wider project falls within the administrative boundaries of Epping Forest District, Enfield Council, the London Borough of Waltham Forest and the London Borough of Haringey.

1.12 Early enabling works have already been successfully completed at Tottenham Substation under Stage 1 of the DCO, involcing the construction of a set of foundations located to the south east of Tottenham Substation approximately 140m south of the Stage 3A area.

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Geology and Topography

2.1.1 The bedrock geology of the site is formed of London Clay. The London Clay formation sits upon the Lambeth Group. The top of the London Clay formation is made up of clay, sand and silt, a sedimentary bedrock that was formed in the Palaeogene Period approximately 48-56 million years ago.

2.1.2 The superficial geology of the site is made up of alluvial deposits. The alluvium comprises of clay, silt, sand and gravel, the Enfield Silt Member clay and silt underlain by the Kempton Park gravel member. These superficial deposits were formed in the Quaternary period approximately 2 million years ago. The site was and still is dominated by river systems. The sedimentary superficial geology is fluvial in origin, coarse to fine grained in shape and form beds of deposits which reflect river channels, floodplains and levees (Arup, 2019).

2.1.3 A conduited tributary of the River Lea, Pymme's Brook, runs to the immediate east of the site, joining the main River Lea navigation near Tottenham Hale approximately 6km south of the site.

2.1.4 The site has previously been used as a bus depot which also included associated infrastructure such as above and below ground tanks. Prior to this, the north of the site was occupied by an engineering works and an infilled pond is known to be present beneath the south of the site. A historical sludge pond was also located in the central extent of the site. The land off-site to the north of the site was used as a gasworks and other heavy industrial uses were also present.

2.1.5 The British Geological Survey online viewer records ground level in the vicinity of site as approximately 10m OD (Survey, n.d.).

2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

The following background is summarised from the Archaeological Priority Area Appraisal for the

London Borough of Haringey conducted by Oxford Archaeology (OA, 2021) and the historic environment desk-based assessment for the Meridian Water development (Arup, 2019) which is to the immediate north of the Leeside Works site.

Lea Valley Archaeological Priority Area

2.2.1 During the prehistoric period the Lea Valley would have been a low-lying wetland area which would have been repeatedly inundated by the River Lea. The seasonal flooding has resulted in the accumulation of deep deposits of alluvium.

2.2.2 The gravel terraces of the River Lea are cut in places by the Lea's various tributaries. These channels, particularly on the Enfield Silts, are considered to have the highest potential to contain prehistoric remains. A possible Mesolithic occupation site has been recorded near one such tributary in Tottenham Hale and immediately to the north of the APA in the London Borough of Enfield significant prehistoric remains dating from the Palaeolithic period through to the Bronze Age have been recorded along the banks of Pymme's Brook, which runs to the east of the site.

2.2.3 The Roman road Ermine Street passes through the Lea Valley, along the line of the A1010 High Road approximately 1.4km to the west of the site. The road would have been the focus for Roman activity. Away from the road there is little archaeological evidence dating to the Roman period but elsewhere within the Lea Valley the Enfield Silts appear to have been utilised for farming in this period and there is the potential for further remains of this nature to be present in the area.

2.2.4 Ermine Street continued in use into the Saxon and medieval periods and became a focus for small roadside settlements. Away from the road, evidence of Saxon and medieval activity has been recorded at Tottenham Hale and at the medieval moated sites of Bruce Castle, Mocking and Willoughby. The APA is crossed by several medieval roads and trackways which would have connected these settlements with each other and with the settlements on the other side of the Lea Valley in Waltham Forest.

2.2.5 During the medieval period the channels of the River Lea were exploited for industrial purposes and as a communication and transport link with London. Documentary sources record industrial activity in the form of an early medieval weir and a medieval mill at Tottenham Mills.

2.2.6 The increased industrial activity along the river during the medieval period made the Lea increasingly difficult to navigate and 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, with the mill owners preferring the available water to be used for mills rather than locks. In 1594 these debates reached the Star Chamber, a superior court of justice, which ruled in favour of the boats. 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. The locks were originally single gate locks which were replaced with pound locks from 1771. A new cut (part of the Lee Navigation) was constructed within the APA between 1845 and 1846 and Tottenham Lock was relocated to its current location as part of these improvements. A further Act was passed in 1850 authorising new canalised sections of the river and the creation of additional locks. Two non-

designated heritage assets are identified just outside the northeastern edge of the site on the Pymme's Brook watercourse, mooring posts and a lock and bridge, dating to the late 19th century / early 20th century.

2.3 Nearby Sites of Relevance

2.3.1 An archaeological evaluation consisting of trial trenching was conducted at Glover Drive, approximately 350m to the northwest of the site by the Museum of London Archaeology Service in 1996. The excavations uncovered water channels and alluvial/peat deposits sealing brickearth deposits. Over 120 struck flints dated to the Mesolithic period were recovered from these deposits (MOLA, 1996).

2.3.2 At the site of the former IKEA building, approximately 200m to the north of the site, excavations by AOC Archaeology in 2004 recorded a series of palaeochannels, interpreted as precursors to the modern River Lea. Within these channels were a series of waterborne and waterlogged sediments leading to good organic survival, as well as artefactual evidence of the Mesolithic or Neolithic periods. A series of ditches were recorded containing prehistoric pottery provisionally dated to the Early Iron Age. A possible early medieval 'crannog'-like structure (a dwelling built on piles in a lake or marsh) constructed from timbers was also found preserved within alluvial deposits (AOC, 2004).

2.4 Scope of Archaeological Works

2.4.1 The proposed works entail the demolition of the building presently on the site and the removal of the concrete slab to ground level. Enabling works comprise remediation of shallow contamination to the north and deeper impacted soils to the south, and ground investigations comprising 3 boreholes and a trial pit (Figure 2).

2.4.2 The groundworks associated with the above will be monitored by PCA under watching brief conditions.

2.4.3 Excavation will proceed in a controlled, methodical fashion under the supervision of an archaeologist who will be able to halt excavation if closer inspection or recording is required.

3 RESEARCH DESIGN AND STANDARDS

3.1 All research is undertaken within the priorities established in the *A research framework for London Archaeology*, 2002 (Nixon, McAdam, Tomber, & Swain, 2003). The general aims and objectives for the mitigation are as follows:

- The aim of the forthcoming archaeological work is to characterise and assess the archaeological resource within the site.
- Insofar as possible within the methodological constraints, the aims and objectives will be to explain any chronological, spatial or functional relationships between the structures/remains identified, and to link the archaeological results with the data already recovered in the wider area.
- To identify different levels of survival and truncation of archaeological deposits across the site.

3.2 Specific research objectives include the following:

- To determine the natural topography of the site, and the height at which it survives.
- To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at

the site.

- To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.
- To prevent damage to any significant archaeological remains.
- To record any archaeological remains of low significance as they are exposed by the works.

3.3 This document forms the Written Scheme of Investigation detailing the methodology by which the archaeological evaluation will be undertaken.

3.4 All works will be undertaken in accordance with the following documents:

- This Written Scheme of Investigation (pending approval from the Archaeology Advisor to the Local Planning Authority)
- *MoRPHE* (Historic England, 2015)
- *Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater* (Historic England, 2015)
- *'Standard and guidance for archaeological watching brief'* (CIfA, 2020)

3.5 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited is a Registered Organisation (number 23) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and will operate within the Institute's 'Code of Practice'.

4 SITE METHODOLOGY

4.1 Investigation Design

4.1.1 All invasive groundworks associated with the proposed access at the site will be monitored by an archaeologist under archaeological watching brief conditions.

4.1.2 Any mechanical plant used for excavations will be fitted with a flat-bladed grading bucket for careful operation through archaeological soils. The excavation work will be continuously monitored by the attendant archaeologist, who will be able to direct the groundworkers if archaeological remains are apparent.

4.1.3 Where safe, the archaeologist will enter the excavations to record all features exposed. Where there are health and safety factors, which will inhibit access and which cannot be overcome, recording will be made from the existing ground surface.

4.1.4 The watching brief will continue until either formation level is reached or until the LPA agree that the work can cease.

4.2 Investigation and Recording Techniques

4.2.1 The client's contractors will allow sufficient time for the archaeologist to recover artefacts and to record or sample, where appropriate, any features or deposits exposed during the works. Relevant faces of the trench that require examination or recording will be cleaned using appropriate hand tools.

4.2.2 All archaeological features (stratigraphical layers, cuts, fills, structures) will be evaluated by hand tools and recorded in plan at 1:20 or in section at 1:10 using standard single context recording methods. Photographs will also be taken as appropriate.

4.2.3 If substantial or quantitative remains are found then the client agrees that it may be necessary to

mobilise additional resources to complete the required investigations.

4.2.4 The strategy for sampling archaeological and environmental deposits and structures will be developed by PCA as necessary.

4.2.5 All gold and silver will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act 1996. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.

4.2.6 No human remains are expected to be found. However, if human remains are exposed, they will be protected and left in situ until agreement is reached on whether they are to be removed or not. If so this can only follow the receipt of a burial licence from the Ministry of Justice.

4.3 Monitoring

4.3.1 AtkinsRéalis will notify the Archaeology Advisor at GLAAS of the commencement of fieldwork one week in advance.

4.3.2 Reasonable access to the site will be granted to the Archaeology Advisor to the LPA and other representatives of the Council who wish to be satisfied, though site inspections, that the archaeological works are being conducted to proper professional standards and in accordance with the agreements made. Full access is also provided for the Client and its agents.

4.3.3 The PCA site supervisor will provide regular updates to the PCA Project manager who will then accordingly update AtkinsRéalis. AtkinsRéalis will assume responsibility for onward updates to GLAAS and the project team.

4.4 Access and Safety

4.4.1 The site will be secured by the client. Site access for vehicles and pedestrians will be as directed by the client.

4.4.2 The overall client will arrange access to the site on a start date to be confirmed and notified.

4.4.3 All relevant health and safety legislation, CDM, COSHH regulations and codes of practice will be respected. This requirement constitutes one of the non-archaeological requirements on the excavation design. PCAs H&S Policy Statement v20 (PCA, 2023) and Site Rules v12 (PCA, 2023) will be followed at all times. A site-specific Risk Assessment will be prepared; this will be reviewed and updated daily by the site supervisor.

4.4.4 If asbestos material (suspected or confirmed) is encountered during the excavations its location will be marked, photographed and left in situ. The client will be informed as soon as possible. PCA will not remove any asbestos from site.

4.4.5 The client will make provision for on-site welfare/toilet facilities which can be used by PCA.

4.4.6 The client's contractor will undertake responsibility for securing the excavations and providing safe means of access/egress to the trenches.

4.4.7 Minimum PPE for work on the site will comprise safety helmet, safety boots and high-visibility vest. Gloves shall be kept at the ready.

4.4.8 All PCA's field staff are CSCS card holders.

5 PROJECT MONITORING

5.1 The archaeological project will be overseen for the local planning authority by their advisor at the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service, Historic England. They will be advised of the start date of the fieldwork at least 1 week in advance.

5.2 The GLAAS advisor will be provided by AtkinsRéalis with frequent digital updates on the evaluation work, including photographs, and invited to visit the site if they wish whilst the trenches are open. Trenches will not be backfilled without the permission of the GLAAS advisor unless required for urgent H&S issues.

5.3 Upon completion of the project the GLAAS advisor will be provided within a report for comment, expected within 3-4 weeks of fieldwork completion.

6 RECORDING SYSTEMS

6.1 **Site Code**

6.1.1 A unique-number site code will be obtained by PCA from the Museum of London and notified to AtkinsRéalis when received. It will used to identify every site record and find arising from the project.

6.2 **Site Records**

6.2.1 The recording systems adopted during the investigations will be fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in the LPA area, which is those presented in PCA's *Operations Manual 1* (Taylor & Brown, 2009, updated 2018). No alternative recording system will be adopted without the prior agreement of the LPA.

6.2.2 The site archive will be so organised as to be compatible with the other archaeological archives produced for work within the LPA area. Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated and exposed will be entered onto prepared *pro-forma* recording sheets which include the same fields of entry as are found on the recording sheets of the Museum of London. Sample recording sheets, sample registers, finds recording sheets, accession catalogues, and the photography record cards will follow the Museum of London equivalents. This requirement for archival compatibility extends to the use of computerised databases.

6.2.3 A 'site location plan' indicating the site north and based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map (reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO) will be prepared. This will be supplemented by a trench plan at 1:200 (or 1:100), which will show the location of the areas investigated in relation to the investigation area and National Grid Reference. All sections should be located on plan with OS co-ordinates.

6.2.4 A record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological deposits as revealed in the investigation will be made; these plans will be on polyester-based drawing film, will be related to the site grid and at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. 'Single context planning' will be used on site, and the information will be digitised for eventual CAD application.

6.2.5 At least one long section will be drawn or a representative part including a profile of the top of the natural deposits (extrapolated from cut features etc., if the trench has not been fully excavated). Other sections, including the half-sections of individual layers or features may be drawn as appropriate to 1:10 or 1:20.

6.2.6 The OD height of all principal strata and features will be calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections.

6.3 Stratigraphic Matrix

6.3.1 A 'Harris Matrix' stratification diagram will be used to record stratigraphic relationships. This record will be compiled and fully checked during the course of the excavations. Spot dating should be incorporated where applicable during the course of the excavation.

6.4 Photographic Record

6.4.1 A photographic record of the investigations will be prepared. This will consist of high quality, colour digital photographs taken in jpeg and RAW formats by an appropriately trained individual, illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. The photographic record will also include 'working shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted. The digital images will be preserved on a dedicated and backed up server. The RAW files will be converted to high quality tiff images for eventual preservation by the London Archaeological Archive (LAA).

6.5 Survey

6.5.1 Trench/excavation areas positions and OS datums will be established on site by PCA either using a GPS-system or by measurement to existing site data.

6.6 Digital Data

6.6.1 A Digital Data Management Plan for the project is provided at Appendix 1.

7 TREATMENT OF FINDS AND SAMPLES

7.1 General

7.1.1 All processing will take place at PCA's Brockley premises, or, if appropriate, those of our environmental consultants.

7.2 Environmental

7.2.1 Different sampling strategies may be employed according to the perceived importance of the deposit or feature under investigation. Close attention will be given to sampling for date, structure and environment. Sample size should take into account the frequency with which material is likely to occur. Bulk sieving should be employed both for recovery of environmental evidence to ensure that complete samples of artefactual evidence are collected for significant deposits.

7.2.2 The strategy for sampling archaeological and environmental deposits and structures will be developed by PCA as necessary with appropriate consultation to the GLAAS advisor to the LPA and if necessary, the Historic England Regional Science Advisor. Archaeological features or deposits, primarily which

contain datable material, may be prioritised for sampling to inform on environmental conditions. Such samples will typically be bulk samples (minimum 40 litres) collected by hand into sterile plastic containers, and labelled, or monolithic samples (at least 0.5m length) recovered vertically through deposits, appropriately located, wrapped and labelled.

7.2.3 A high priority will be given to sampling river and other anaerobic deposits, such as peat, where organic materials may be preserved. Organic samples will be subject to appropriate specialist analysis.

7.3 Artefactual

7.3.1 All finds retrieval policies of Museum of London will be adopted and all identified finds and artefacts will be retained according to the stated selection retention and retrieval policy appropriate to the material type and date. No finds will be discarded without the prior approval of the archaeological advisor to the LPA.

7.3.2 All finds will be treated in a proper manner and to standards agreed in advance with the recipient museum. They will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in the '*Conservation Guidelines No.2*' (UKIC, 1990) and the '*Standards for the Preparation of Finds to be Permanently Retained by the Museum of London*' (Museum of London, 2009). All metal objects will be x-rayed and then selected for conservation (except in those cases where Historic England agrees that this will not be necessary).

7.3.3 Ceramic (pottery, clay tobacco, building material fabric and brick form) reference collections, housed at the Museum of London should be referred to for descriptive and analytical purposes in order to ensure that terminology is consistent.

8 ARCHIVES AND REPORTS

8.1 Site Archive Destination

8.1.1 Following the completion and approval of the fieldwork and post-excavation work associated with this project, the resulting archive comprising such items as finds, samples, paper and digital records, photographs and digital data will be transferred by PCA to a local museum or repository which will curate the archive thereafter.

8.1.2 For this project, the repository which is expected to take custody of the archive is:

Museum of London Archaeological Archive (LAA)

8.1.3 The custodial transfer of the finds archive will be enabled by means of a Deed of Transfer, issued by LAA, which must be signed by the landowner.

8.1.4 The landowner or, if PCA is commissioned by a third-party on their behalf, the commissioning client, agrees, by approval of this document, to donate all finds and archives to the aforesaid repository.

8.1.5 PCA will liaise with LAA to arrange for a Deed of Transfer to be signed by the landowner authorising the transfer of the finds archive.

8.1.6 PCA hereby requests that the landowner, or their agent on their behalf, completes the Landowner form at Appendix 1.

8.2 General

8.2.1 The integrity of the site archive will be maintained. The finds and records will be available for public consultation. Appropriate guidance is set out in the *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission, 1992) and *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive. The Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums: Guidelines for Use in England, Northern Ireland Scotland and Wales* (Society of Museum Archaeologists, 1995). For deposition with LAA, the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archaeological Archives* will be followed.

8.2.2 If the finds are not to be donated to LAA, arrangements will be made for a comprehensive record of all relevant materials (including detailed drawings, photographs and descriptions of individual finds), which can instead constitute the archaeological archive.

8.2.3 The minimum acceptable standard for the site archive is defined in the MoRPHE (Historic England, 2015). It will include all materials recovered, (or the comprehensive records of such materials as referred to above) and all written, drawn, and photographic records, including a copy of all reports relating to the investigations undertaken. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed, and internally consistent before transfer to LAA. It will also contain a site matrix, a site summary and brief written observations on the artefactual and environmental data.

8.2.4 The guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage (UKIC, 1990) will be followed.

8.2.5 A short summary of the results of the work, even if negative, will be bound into the client report for submission to the client and the Greater London HER along with the OASIS report form as soon as possible after the completion of archaeological works.

8.2.6 Minimum requirements for public dissemination is for OASIS report forms to be submitted to the OASIS Project as soon as possible of within 6 months of completion of fieldwork, and the provision of a short paragraph summary of the results for publication in the *London Archaeologist: Excavation Round-Up*. Such publications will meet the minimum requirements set out in Appendix 7, *Management of Archaeological Projects* (1991), and derive from a 'phase 2 review' as defined in the same document. There is a need to format reports so that the details of the proposed development impact can be separated from the information and enable all archaeological information to be made available to the GLHER within 6 months of the completion of fieldwork.

8.2.7 Where the mentioned 'phase 2' review indicates the need for further assessment and analysis the recommendations set out in MoRPHE (Historic England, 2015) will be followed.

8.3 Report

8.3.1 Notwithstanding details included above all fieldwork and results will be fully recorded and a watching brief report prepared. Copies of the report will be forwarded to the following bodies:

- The commissioning client via their archaeological consultant
- Historic England (GLAAS), via their archaeological consultant

8.3.2 The report will include:

- Non-technical summary;
- Introduction;
- Planning Background;
- Details of the archaeological and historical background of the site, and relevant archaeological work;

- Topography of the site;
- Research objectives;
- Methodology;
- The results of the investigation and their significance;
- An assessment of the results against original expectations and a review of the effectiveness of the fieldwork strategy;
- Statement of potential of the archaeology;
- Conclusions (and recommendations following consultation with the Council);
- Bibliography;
- Acknowledgements;
- OASIS form.

8.3.3 The project resource agreed between PCA and the client allows for the production of a report, to include CAD illustrations and artefact assessment as necessary. It is intended that PCA will provide our client a draft copy of the report for comment within three weeks of the completion of the fieldwork, to then be provided to the Archaeology Advisor to the Local Planning Authority. The report submission to GLAAS is expected within 3-4 weeks of fieldwork completion.

8.4 **Further Analysis and Publication**

8.4.1 If the watching brief reveals substantial, quantitative or complex archaeological remains then there may be a requirement from the Local Planning Authority for further analysis and publication of the remains in order to make the results of the work publicly available. If this is required it will be designed in the archaeological report of findings, and costs will be agreed with the client.

9 SIZE AND STRUCTURE OF EXCAVATION TEAM

9.1 The WB will be supervised by a full-time member of PCA's staff who has considerable experience of working in the urban environment and with an understanding of the landscape issues associated with this site.

9.2 A standard working day is 08.00 - 16.30. A morning tea break and 45-minute lunch break are included within this period. Any workings outside of these times are considered to be overtime.

10 PROGRAMMING

10.1 At present a proposed start date for the project is unknown but will be advised to PCA and the LPA by AtkinsRéalis when known.

10.2 The duration of the fieldwork is unknown but based on an 8-week program of demolition and enabling works, 40 days is anticipated.

11 PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

11.1 No on-site public engagement is proposed for this project. If significant findings are made during the work, then discussions will be held with the client about how these can be disseminated to the public, likely via PCAs website and social media or via the client's public interface.

11.2 Should the fieldwork lead to further mitigation work then further opportunities for public engagement

will then be explored.

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13 Appendix 1: Landowner Details

PCA South
Unit 54 Brockley Cross Business Centre, 96 Endwell Road, Brockley, London SE4 2PD
Operations ~ 020 7732 3925
Administration ~ 0207 358 2197
Post-excavation services ~ 020 7639 9091
info@pre-construct.com
www.pre-construct.com

PCA Ltd is **due to carry** out an archaeological investigation on the site below:

Site name: Leeside Works, Leeside Road
Site Address: Leeside Works, Leeside Road, London Borough of Haringey N17 0SG
Site Code *To be confirmed*

We have been instructed / commissioned for the work by AtkinsRéalis on behalf of National Grid Electricity Transmission.

Following completion of the site, the full site archive including artefacts worthy of retention will be deposited by PCA with a museum or repository who are committed to curate this archive.

To action this, PCA requires the name and address of the Landowner so that a Transfer of Title can be arranged for the deposition of the archive, by Deed of Transfer between the recipient museum or repository and the Landowner.

Therefore could you please complete the details below and return this letter by post or e-mail to the following:

Chris Mayo

cmayo@pre-construct.com

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Unit 40, Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road, London SE4 2PD

NAME AND ADDRESS OF SITE OWNER / FREEHOLDER

Name: _____

Address: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

COMPANY REGISTRATION NO. (*Required for sites in Greater London*) _____

14 Appendix 1: DIGITAL DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN

Section A: Project Information			
HER# (Site Code):	***TBC***	Other Site Codes	n/a
Site Full Location	LEESIDE WORKS, LEESIDE ROAD, LONDON BOROUGH OF HARINGEY N17 0SG		
OASIS ID:	tbc	K-Code:	K8866
Museum Acc. #	tbc	NGR #	TQ 35413 91516
Planning Ref #:	n/a	Planning Authority	London Borough of Haringey
DMP Written	February 2024	DMP Last Updated	n/a
Project Manager/ Primary Contact:	Chris Mayo	Project Type:	Watching Brief
Client:	National Grid Electricity Transmission (NGET)	Site Supervisor:	Tbc
Data Sharing Agreement in Place?	No		
Data Management Responsibility	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited	Who will take possession of the generated data at the end of the project	Archaeology Data Service (ADS)

Section B: Estimated Volume of Data			
File types generated as part of the project archive by PCA:			
Data Type	Format	Estimated Volume	Details/Comment
Spreadsheets	Excel (.xlsx), .csv	Tbc	
Database	Access (.accdb)	Tbc	
Text/Documents	.pdf, Word (.docx)	Tbc	
Images	.jpeg, .png, .DNG	Tbc	
Graphics	.dwg,	Tbc	
GIS	.shp	Tbc	
Will existing or external data be utilised?			YES

If yes, list type of data and source: External specialist reports, external images				
Data Type	Format	Estimated Volume	Source	Details/Comment
Images	.jpeg, .png, .DNG	Tbc		
Graphics	.dwg,	Tbc		
GIS	.shp	Tbc		
Text/Documents	.pdf, Word (.docx)	Tbc		

Section C.: Data Acquisition, Processing, and Analysis
What methods and data standards will be undertaken?
Field data will be collected through digital and analogue means as set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation. All data that will be collected will aim to work to best practice guidelines as outlined by CIFA and the ADS, as well as any specific London guidelines, whenever possible and will be updated as the project progresses, or as guidance is modified.
What file naming/structure is in place and how will version control be maintained? Display example below.
Example file name: PCA_*sitecode*_WB_01_JB Key: PCA (Organisational identifier) *sitecode* (site code) WB (report type) 01 (version control identifier) JB (author identifier) The project archive will be stored in a project specific folder, with sub folders being utilised to further sub-classify data as appropriate (e.g. databases, photos, reports, etc.).
What Quality Assurances of the data are in place?
All digital instruments used to capture data on site and during post-ex (e.g. cameras, GPS/RTK units, etc.) will be appropriately calibrated and checked to be in full working order prior to fieldwork and subsequent analysis to ensure accurate data capture. Site records and data will be reviewed during project delivery to guarantee all digital data is both secure and correct.
Section D: Documentation and Metadata:
How can the data be read?
Data collected during the course of the project will include standard formats as listed within section B.
What documentation and metadata will be provided when the data is archived?
A catalogue of the digital archive, material archive, paper archive, and the supporting metadata will be provided to the digital repository
Section E: Ethics and Legal Compliance:
How can the identity of individuals be protected if required

Personal data will be removed from the digital archive prior to deposition, and permission to include personal data will be gained during the project if required.	
Is the data GDPR 2018 compliant?	
All digital archive data is compliant with GDPR as outlined within PCA's GDPR policy.	
Who owns the data generated during the course of this project?	
Copyright for all data generated or collected by the project team belongs to PCA. However, if external data is utilised, formal permission or licences will be obtained prior to use, and correct citation given during reporting and when archived. Any licences agreed with external parties will be included within the project archive.	
Section F: Storage and Backup:	
Is sufficient storage in place?	
All project data will be held on a server based at our London office. The server has sufficient space to hold all data generated during the project.	
What backups are in place?	
Project data will be stored on a companywide intranet and on servers located at our London office.	
What data security is in place?	
All project data is restricted by permission-based access and single factor authentication. The only exception to this is when external finds or data specialists are consulted, with only files pertinent to their role are shared directly.	
Section G: Selection and Preservation:	
Which data will be selected for inclusion within the project archive?	
Selection of data that will be included within the project archive will be informed by the WSI, Project Brief, research aims, and specialist recommendations. All data selected for preservation will be logically named, identified, and structured, and will adhere to the formats listed in section B. Any deselected data will be deleted after deposition with the ADS or relevant archival repository.	
What is the long-term preservation plan for the project dataset?	
The digital archive will be deposited with the ADS.	
If this is a larger project, has the ADS been contacted regarding accession of the project dataset?	NO
Has the Museum or depository been contacted	NO
Section H: Data Dissemination:	
How will the dataset or parts of it be shared?	
The final project report will be uploaded to the HER via OASIS and subsequently released onto ADS's report library. Additionally, the report will be published either through a full publication, or as a note in the regional archaeological journal. After deposition of the digital archive, the ADS and relevant depository are able to share the data under licence.	
Section I: Responsibilities:	
Who will manage the data?	
The project manager will be responsible for implementing the data management plan and its security.	
Roles and Responsibilities:	

Action	Responsible Person(s)	Details/Comment
Field Data	Field team	Including initial storage and backup
Data Analysis and Interpretation	Site Supervisor/Project Manager	
Data Archiving	Archives Officer	
Data Dissemination	Project Manager/Archives Officer	Archives officer will be responsible for uploading report onto OASIS.
GDPR Compliance	Project Manager/Archives Officer/ IT Specialist	
General Data backup	IT Specialist/Archives Officer	

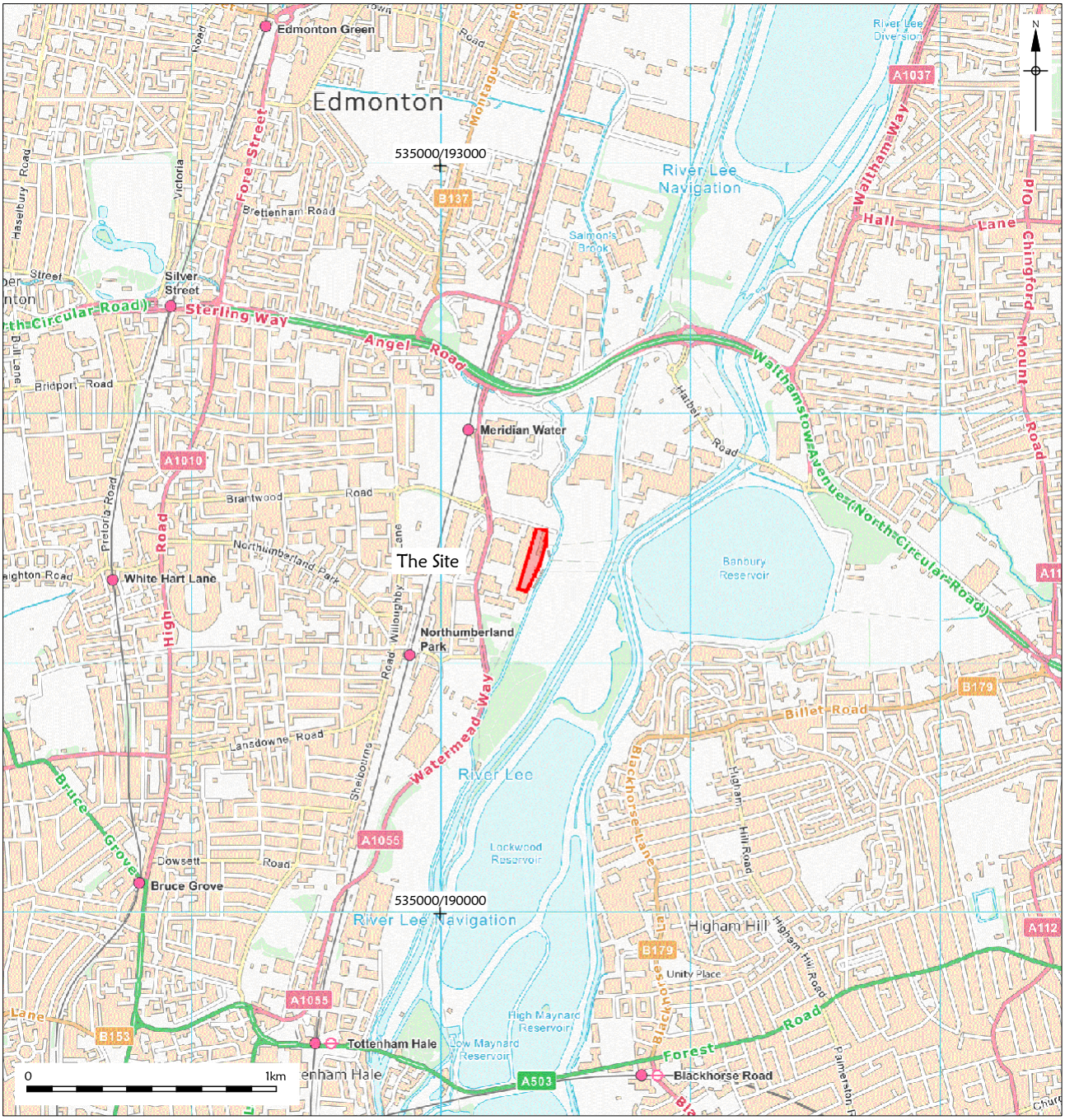

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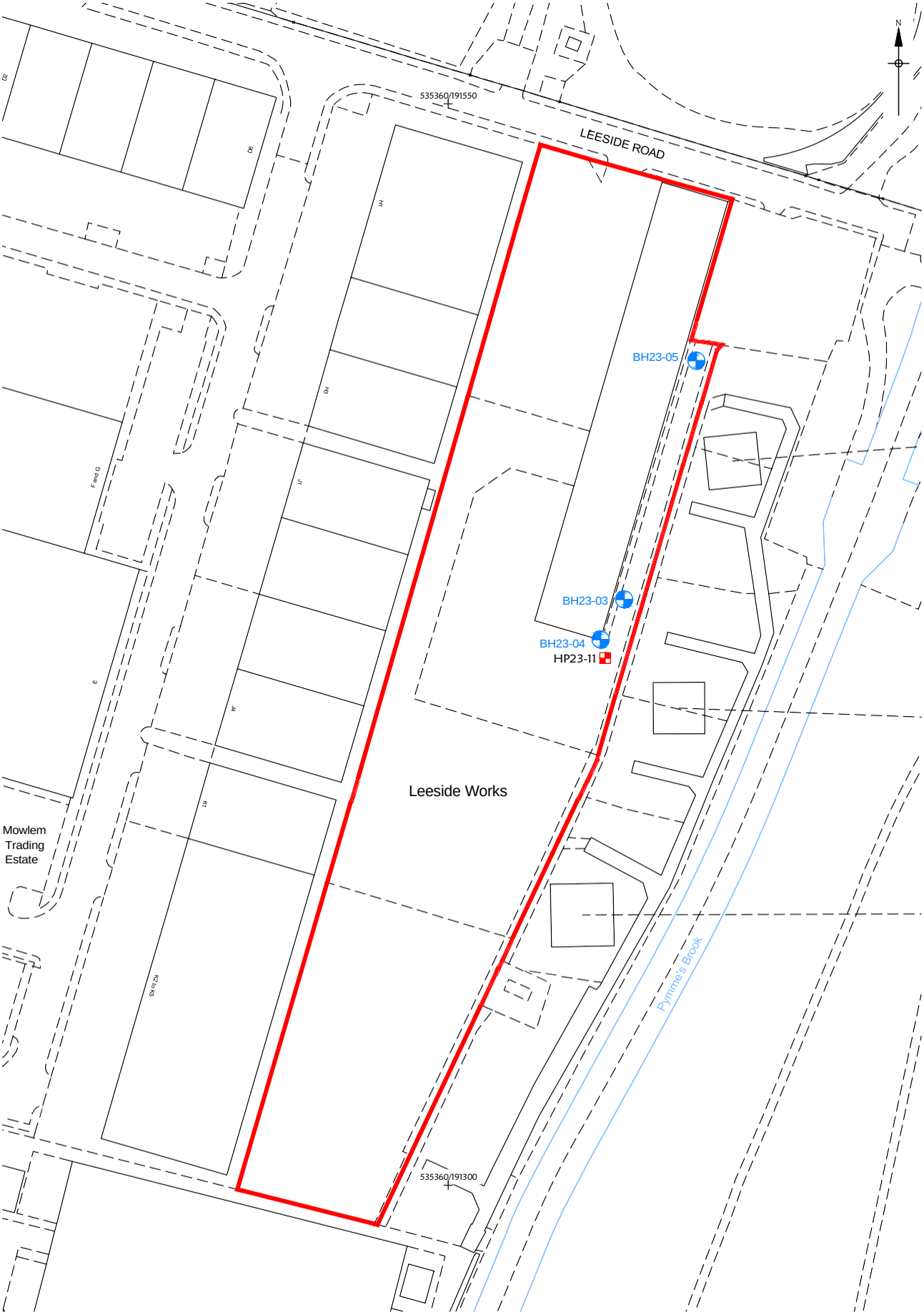
Figure 1
Site Location
1:800,000, 1:250,000, 1:25,000 at A4



0 50m

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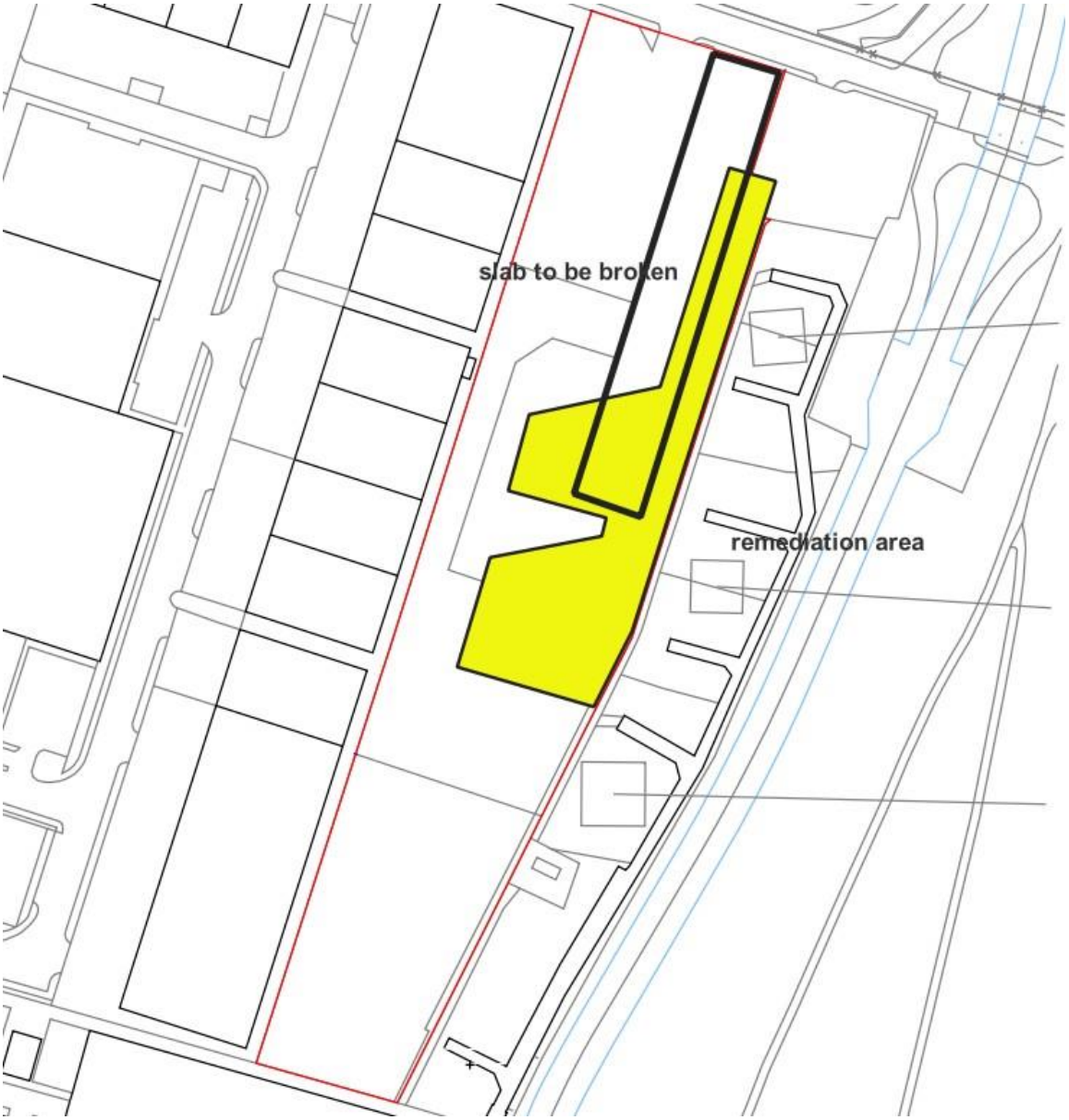
Figure 2
Detailed Site Location showing
Proposed Boreholes and Test Pit
1:1,250 at A4

Figure 3: Location of Proposed Slab Breaking and Remediation



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