

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

The Printworks, 819-829 High Road, Tottenham, London Borough of
Haringey, N17 8ER

794-PLN-HER-00481
February 2022
(revised March 2024)

Project Information	
Site name	The Printworks, 819-829 High Road, Tottenham, London Borough of Haringey, N17 8ER
Project type	Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation
Site address	The Printworks, 819-829 High Road, Tottenham, London Borough of Haringey, N17 8ER
NGR	TQ 33826 91501
Local planning authority	London Borough of Haringey
Planning reference	HGY/2023/2306
Commissioning client	RPS Group
Project dates	February 2024
Archive site code	tbc

PCA Information			
PCA project code	K8871	PCA report number	n/a
PCA Project Manager	Neil Hawkins		
PCA office	London		
Address	Unit 54 Brockley Cross Business Centre, Endwell Road, London SE4 2PD		
Telephone	02077323925		
E-mail	nhawkins@pre-construct.com	Internet	www.pre-construct.com

Quality Control		
Written by:	NH	
Graphics by:	MR	
Graphics checked by:	MR	
Project Manager approval:	NH	February 2024
Reissued report version:	02	
Reason for reissue:	GLAAS comms	
Project Manager approval:	NH	



© The material contained herein is and remains the sole property of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited and is not for publication to third parties without prior consent. Whilst every effort has been made to provide detailed and accurate information, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies herein contained.

CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	4
2	BACKGROUND	7
2.1	<i>Geological and Topographical Background</i>	<i>7</i>
2.2	<i>Archaeological and Historical Background</i>	<i>7</i>
3	RESEARCH DESIGN	11
4	SITE METHODOLOGY	11
4.1	<i>Proposed Works.....</i>	<i>11</i>
4.2	<i>General</i>	<i>12</i>
4.3	<i>Access and Safety</i>	<i>13</i>
5	RECORDING SYSTEMS.....	14
5.1	<i>Site Code</i>	<i>14</i>
5.2	<i>Site Records.....</i>	<i>14</i>
5.3	<i>Stratigraphic Matrix</i>	<i>15</i>
5.4	<i>Survey</i>	<i>15</i>
5.5	<i>Photographic Record</i>	<i>15</i>
6	TREATMENT OF FINDS AND SAMPLES	16
6.1	<i>General</i>	<i>16</i>
6.2	<i>Environmental</i>	<i>16</i>
6.3	<i>Artefactual</i>	<i>16</i>
7	ARCHIVES AND REPORTS	17
7.1	<i>General</i>	<i>17</i>
7.2	<i>Report</i>	<i>18</i>
8	SIZE AND STRUCTURE OF EXCAVATION TEAM.....	19
9	PROGRAMMING	19
10	BIBLIOGRAPHY	19
	Figure 1: Site Location.....	21
	Figure 2: Proposed Trench Locations	22
	APPENDIX 1: DEED OF TRANSFER	23
	APPENDIX 2: DIGITAL DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN	24

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd has been commissioned by RPS Group to undertake an archaeological evaluation at the Printworks, 819-829 High Road, Tottenham, London Borough of Haringey, N17 8ER (Figure 1). The site is centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference TQ 33826 91501.

1.2 Redevelopment proposals for the site comprise:

the demolition of existing buildings and structures to the rear of 819-829 High Road; the demolition of 829 High Road; and redevelopment for purpose-built student accommodation (Sui Generis) and supporting flexible commercial, business and service uses (Class E), hard and soft landscaping, parking, and associated works. To include the change of use of 819-827 High Road to student accommodation (Sui Generis) and commercial, business and service (Class E) uses.

Listed Building consent is also being sought for internal and external alterations to 819/821 High Road (Grade II), including reinstatement of hipped roof, demolition works to the rear, façade and related external works, internal alterations and associated works.

1.3 The planning application (HGY/2023/2306) will likely include the following draft conditions:

30 No development shall commence until a Stage 1 Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority in writing. For 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.

REASON: to protect the historic environment

31 If heritage assets of archaeological interest are identified by a Stage 1 Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) of Archaeology, then for those parts of the site which have archaeological interest, a Stage 2 WSI shall be submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority in writing. For land that is included within the Stage 2 WSI, no demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed Stage 2 WSI which shall include:

- i) The statement of significance and research objectives, the programme and methodology of site investigation and recording and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works;*
- ii) Where appropriate, details of a programme for delivering related positive public benefits; and*
- iii) 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 protect the historic environment

32 (a) In the event that the Stage I and/or Stage II Written Scheme of Investigation of Archaeology

identifies any archaeological remains that require protection, no development shall take place until details of the foundation design and construction method to protect any archaeological remains have been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

(b) The development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details.

REASON: The planning authority wishes to secure physical preservation of the site's archaeological interest in accordance with the NPPF.

- 1.4 An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment has been prepared for the site (RPS 2023) which concluded that the available information indicates a low to moderate archaeological potential for the Roman period, associated with the road alignment running along the eastern boundary, together with a low to moderate archaeological potential for the medieval period. The available information indicates that areas of the site were developed from the eighteenth century onwards.
- 1.5 In terms of relevant nationally significant designated heritage assets, no World Heritage sites, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Battlefield or Historic Wreck sites are identified within the site or its immediate vicinity. Within the eastern boundary of the site, Nos. 819 and 821 Tottenham High Road comprise nationally significant Grade II Listed Buildings. The North Tottenham Conservation Area also extends across the eastern part of the site. Built heritage relating to the site and associated redevelopment proposals will be dealt with in a separate Written Scheme of Investigation.
- 1.6 In terms of relevant local designations, the site is located within a Tier II Archaeological Priority Area (APA), as defined by the London Borough of Haringey and their archaeological advisors at the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS). This APA is designated due to the line of the Roman road on the alignment of the current High Road, together with evidence for medieval settlement, which may have had Anglo-Saxon antecedents.
- 1.7 The site comprises an irregular plot of land approximately 0.35 hectares. It is currently occupied by buildings fronting the eastern High Road street frontage, including the Grade II Listed buildings 819 and 821 High Road, Tottenham, with a return on the northeastern street frontage onto Brunswick Square, with buildings through the centre of the study site, and open space to the southwest and centre/north
- 1.8 The evaluation will comprise the excavation of three trenches. Two of the trenches are proposed to have dimensions of 12m x 2m and one with dimensions of 15m x 2m, to be excavated to the first significant archaeological horizon or natural strata. No below ground site specific information is currently available for the site but the trenches are not anticipated to be deeper than 1.2m below ground level. The trenches are positioned to provide broad coverage across the redevelopment area.
- 1.9 This document forms the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) detailing the scope of archaeological works to be undertaken to fulfil the archaeological planning requirement. If archaeological remains are encountered during the initial evaluation, there may be a requirement for further stages of archaeological mitigation. Any such further stages will be subject to separate Written Schemes of Investigation outlining the details and methodology of these works which will need to be submitted to,

and approved by the Archaeological Advisor to the Local Planning Authority, prior to the commencement of these works.

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

- The Printworks, 819-829 High Road, Tottenham, London Borough of Haringey, N17 8ER: RAMS for an Archaeological Evaluation (PCA 2024 in prep)
- This Written Scheme of Investigation (pending approval from the Archaeology Advisor to the Local Planning Authority)
- Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London (GLAAS 2015)
- *MoRPHE* (Historic England, 2015).
- *'Standard for archaeological field evaluation'* (CIfA 2023)
- *'Universal guidance for archaeological field evaluation'* (CIfA 2023)

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

1.12 PCA has the following accreditations:

- ISO9001 registration
- Construction Line registration
- SMAS SSIP registration
- Achilles registration

2 BACKGROUND

The following background is derived from an archaeological desk-based assessment (RPS 2023).

2.1 Geological and Topographical Background

- 2.1.1 The solid geology of the site is shown by the Institute of Geological Sciences (IGS 1979) as London Clay deposits forming the London Basin. Overlying the London Clay is a series of gravel terraces deposited during periods of glacial and inter-glacial conditions (Bridgland 1996).
- 2.1.2 The British Geological Survey (BGS Online 2023) has mapped the underlying geology of the site to comprise Kempton Park River Terrace Gravels, defined as 'post-diversionary Thames River Terrace Deposits; gravel, sandy and clayey in part', above the London Clay. Kempton Park Gravels have been categorised as part of the Devensian Stage, the last glacial stage of the British Pleistocene epoch (Gibbard 1994: 90).
- 2.1.3 The Museum of London Archaeology's 2011 geoarchaeological mapping study of the lower Lea Valley places the site within landscape zones 4.3 and 4.12, underlain by Leyton (Kempton Park) gravels, situated north of Transect 3 and south of Transect 2. Archaeological discoveries are recorded as primarily focussed on watercourses, noting unstratified Palaeolithic material, a single Mesolithic implement at Edmonton, Neolithic activity to the northeast, few Bronze Age finds and fewer Iron Age finds (focussed on Edmonton), with Roman material focussed on agricultural activity, evidence of a Saxon village and frequent medieval settlement. The study identifies a moderate archaeological potential for the landscape zone within which the site lies (MOLA 2011: 104-105).
- 2.1.4 No site specific site investigation information is currently available.
- 2.1.5 The ground level of the centre of the study site has been recorded at 12.87m OD.
- 2.1.6 No watercourses or naturally occurring bodies of water are known within the site or its immediate vicinity. The culverted course of the Moselle River has been mapped to flow to the south of the site from west to east, towards the Lea Valley. The site lies c.1.3km west of the River Lea and the Lea Valley.

2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

Previous Archaeological Work

- 2.2.1 The GLHER does not record any archaeological fieldwork having previously being undertaken within the site.

Prehistoric

- 2.2.2 The sole record of Palaeolithic flintwork within the one kilometre search radius of the site comprises the find of 'several implements and flakes' recorded in the Edmonton area c.920m to the northeast of the site.
- 2.2.3 While vertebrate remains have been identified within the Kempton Park Gravels underlying the site, the identification of archaeological artefacts to date is typically rare (BGS 1996: 130; Gibbard 1994: 90).

- 2.2.4 No archaeological finds or features dated to the Mesolithic are recorded on the GLHER within the one kilometre search radius of the site.
- 2.2.5 From around 4000 BC the mobile hunter-gathering economy of the Mesolithic gradually gave way to a more settled agriculture-based subsistence. The pace of woodland clearance to create arable and pasture-based agricultural land varied regionally and locally, depending on a wide variety of climatic, topographic, social and other factors. The trend was one of a slow, but gradually increasing pace of forest clearance.
- 2.2.6 By the 1st millennium, i.e. 1000 BC, the landscape was probably a mix of extensive tracts of open farmland, punctuated by earthwork burial and ceremonial monuments from distant generations, with settlements, ritual areas and defended locations reflecting an increasingly hierarchical society.
- 2.2.7 No archaeological finds or features dated to the Neolithic are recorded on the GLHER as having been identified within the one kilometre search radius of the site.
- 2.2.8 The sole find of Bronze Age date recorded on the GLHER within the one kilometre search radius comprises ten pieces of possible Bronze Age hard-hammer struck flakes identified on the A406 North Circular Road, between Silver Street and Hall Lane, c.940m to the northwest of the site.
- 2.2.9 No archaeological finds or features dated to the Iron Age are recorded on the GLHER as having been identified within the one kilometre search radius of the site.

Roman

- 2.2.10 The eastern boundary of the site fronts onto Tottenham High Road, which is known to follow the line of Ermine Street, the principal Roman road between London and York.
- 2.2.11 Typical archaeological features associated with Roman roads can include evidence for settlement and occupation, roadside ditches and associated land division, together with quarry pits, burials and chance losses.
- 2.2.12 At Snells Park c.160m to the north of the site, a gravel bank 20 feet (c.6m) wide, bounded by small ditches, was identified in a sewer trench in 1956 and interpreted as relating to a Roman Road. Other attempts to locate the road, for example to the north of the site at Grove Street, Enfield, were not successful.
- 2.2.13 No archaeological evidence related to settlement or related activity of Roman date has been recorded on the GLHER within the one kilometre search radius. The sole artefactual discoveries of Roman date comprises four sherds of Roman greyware identified on the A406 North Circular Road, between Silver Street and Hall Lane, c.940m to the northwest of the site.
- 2.2.14 In view of the identified Roman road alignment passing along the site's eastern boundary, combined with the lack of related settlement and/or activity evidence, a low to moderate archaeological potential has been identified for this period within the site.

Anglo-Saxon/early medieval & Medieval

- 2.2.15 A settlement had been established at Tottenham by the late Saxon/early Medieval period, as the Domesday Book attests:

The Countess Judith holds Tottenham from the King. It answers for 5 hides. Land for 10 ploughs. In lordship 2 carucates of land, besides these 5 hides; 2 ploughs there. The villagers have 12 ploughs. A priest has ½ hide; 6 villagers with 6 virgates; 24 villagers with ½ virgate each; 12 smallholders with 5 acres each; 17 cottagers; 2 Frenchmen with 1 hide and 3 virgates; 4 slaves. Meadow for 10 ploughs, and 20s over and above; pasture for the village livestock; woodland, 500 pigs; from 1 weir, 3s. Total value £25 15s, and 3 ounces of gold; when acquired £10 before 1066 £26, Earl Waltheof held this manor.

- 2.2.16 The Victoria County History places the Domesday settlement of Tottenham at High Cross, some distance to the south of the site. The Domesday settlement would have comprised an agricultural estate of scattered farmsteads rather than a village in the modern sense; a priest is recorded in Domesday for Tottenham.
- 2.2.17 The site lies within the Archaeological Priority Area designated by the London Borough of Haringey and GLAAS, partly for the medieval settlement in the area with potential Anglo-Saxon origins (77008, TQ3380589921).
- 2.2.18 Besides two undated, possibly Anglo-Saxon gravel pits recorded during an evaluation at Haringey Mortuary c. 800m south-west of the site, no archaeological finds or features of Anglo-Saxon date are recorded on the GLHER within the one kilometre area search radius of the site.
- 2.2.19 The early medieval settlement at Tottenham is thought to have developed into a village by c.1200 AD, and continued as such into the early modern period. Settlement was initially concentrated along the High Road and around Tottenham Green, with discrete hamlets at Tottenham Hale, Ducketts, West Green and Wood Green, together with the settlement at High Cross. The site lies c.940m to the northeast of the original manor house of Tottenham (thought to lie where Bruce Castle Museum is now situated) and All Hallows church, first noted in 1134/1150 AD.
- 2.2.20 The site of a medieval house is known from Church Lane on the west side of Bruce Castle Park c.800m to the southwest of the site. The site of an alehouse has been identified on the High Road c.200m to the northeast of the site, while c.80m to the east, the site of a house of possible late medieval date, a farmhouse and The Lamb Inn have been identified. The site of a mill has been identified at Silver Street c.980m to the northwest, while at White Hart Lane c.880m to the southwest, the site of a house, and a manor house have been identified. The site of Pymmes House, which is recorded as first built in 1327, has been recorded beyond the North Circular at Edmonton c.1km to the north of the site.
- 2.2.21 The current route of White Hart Lane, c.75m south of the site, and its western extension of Devonshire Hill Lane, is thought to have originally had a late medieval predecessor. The line of Park Lane and Marsh Lane, c.800m southeast of the site, is believed to have medieval antecedents, as is the line of Lordship Lane to the south of the site. The site of a bridge has been identified at Lordship Lane which carried the High Road over the River Moselle, also to the south of the site.
- 2.2.22 Medieval pottery was identified in an evaluation undertaken at Moselle Place and William Street, Tottenham, c.120m south of the site. Subsequent evaluation revealed the remains of a late medieval/early post-medieval house.

- 2.2.23 Masonry remains interpreted as relating to the moated Mockings Manor site were identified at 71 St Paul's Road c.680m to the southeast of the site. Subsequent excavation revealed further remains of the farm associated with Mockings Manor. A probable medieval soil horizon was identified during evaluation at Church Road Haringey c.680m to the southwest.

Post-medieval and Modern

- 2.2.24 The site fronts the west side of Tottenham High Road, north of White Hart Lane. The 1614 Clay Map of Tottenham shows the site remaining as open land in the early seventeenth century.
- 2.2.25 Nos. 819 and 821 Tottenham High Road, within the eastern boundary of the site, have been dated to the early eighteenth century. As Grade II Listed Buildings they comprise nationally significant designated heritage assets (Cherry & Pevsner 1999; NHLE Ref: 1189026 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1189026>).
- 2.2.26 The 1754 John Rocque Map of Middlesex shows the site's eastern street frontage built up, with areas of garden/orchard to the west.
- 2.2.27 The 1818 survey of the parish of Tottenham shows buildings fronting the eastern boundary and to the northwest, with open space across the remainder.
- 2.2.28 The Tottenham Tithe Map show houses fronting the site's eastern boundaries, with houses and other buildings within the northern boundary, and open space towards the centre.
- 2.2.29 The First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1873 shows no significant changes within the site from the tithe map.
- 2.2.30 The Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1896 shows the northern part of the site occupied by cottages, called Brunswick Cottages, with Percival Cottages within the southwestern corner, and buildings occupying the full High Road street frontage to the east.
- 2.2.31 The Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1913-1914 shows the addition of a rectangular building south of the centre of the site; this building has been expanded on the Revised Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1935-1936.
- 2.2.32 The 1955 Ordnance Survey Map shows the addition of buildings within the northern boundary, and the building through the centre is labelled as 'The Herald Printing Works'.
- 2.2.33 An aerial photograph dated 1961 shows the buildings occupying the northern part of the site in more detail, occupied by a mixture of single and two storey buildings to the rear of the two storey buildings fronting the High Road.
- 2.2.34 The composite 1970-1975 Ordnance Survey Map shows buildings across the central and northeastern parts of the site labelled as Printing Works. The southwestern part of the site has been cleared of buildings.
- 2.2.35 The composite 1974-1977 Ordnance Survey Map shows the clearance of the Brunswick Square houses within the northwestern part of the site. The composite 1981-1984 Ordnance Survey Map shows no significant changes within the site from the previous survey. The composite 1991-2 Ordnance Survey shows the northwestern part of the site labelled as a Builders Yard.

- 2.2.36 The 2020 aerial photograph and the current site survey shows that the rear of the buildings fronting the northeastern corner of the site have been removed.

Negative and Neutral Data

- 2.2.37 Monitoring at St Paul's Road c.800m to the southeast revealed post-medieval and modern remains. Evaluation c.320m to the southeast at Worcester Avenue/High Road Tottenham revealed no archaeological finds or features.
- 2.2.38 Evaluation at Northumberland Park c.120m to the east of the site revealed no archaeological finds or features.
- 2.2.39 Evaluation at Moselle Place/William Street/761-767 High Road Tottenham, c.160m to the south of the site, revealed no archaeological remains predating the twentieth century.
- 2.2.40 An Archaeological evaluation at Brook House c.150m north of the site revealed no archaeological remains.

3 RESEARCH DESIGN

- 3.1 The evaluation will aim to address the following primary objectives within the trenching areas:
- To establish the underlying natural geology and topography of the site
 - To establish the presence or absence of any prehistoric remains.
 - To establish the presence or absence of any Roman remains, in particular roadside settlement associated with Ermine Street which lies adjacent to the east.
 - To establish the presence or absence of any Saxon/early medieval remains.
 - To establish the presence or absence of medieval remains.
 - To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval remains, in particular any features or buildings which predate the extant Listed early 19th century buildings on the eastern frontage of the site.
 - To establish the presence or absence of modern remains.
 - To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.

4 SITE METHODOLOGY

4.1 Proposed Works

- 4.1.1 The proposed works comprise an archaeological evaluation of three trenches, two with proposed dimensions of 12m x 2m and one with proposed dimensions of 15m x 2m (Figure 2). The trenches will be excavated to the first significant archaeological horizon or natural strata. No site specific below ground deposit sequence is currently available but it is anticipated that the trenches will not need to be deeper than 1.2m below ground level.
- 4.1.2 These trenches will be spaced equally across the area of the site to provide adequate coverage of the proposed redevelopment area.

4.2 General

- 4.2.1 All site works will be under the direction of PCA's Archaeological Supervisor.
- 4.2.2 The trench positions will be located on the ground by PCA using a Geomax or TST system.
- 4.2.3 Once trench positions are established, they will be fenced using Heras by PCA.
- 4.2.4 All trench locations will be scanned using a cable-avoidance tool (CAT) by PCA in advance of any breaking out or excavation. Scanning of the trench will be continuous at intervals of approximately 300mm until excavation of the trench is completed.
- 4.2.5 A detailed RAMS will be prepared shortly before the fieldwork is undertaken. A summary of this is presented below.
- 4.2.6 All attendances will be provided by PCA. This will include welfare and plant for the archaeological works. The plant will comprise a 13-tonne mechanical excavator or equivalent with ditching bucket and breaker.
- 4.2.7 Trenches will be excavated using a mechanical excavator provided by PCA. Any hard standing in the location of the trenches will be broken out, and the plant will then use a toothless ditching bucket (1.8m wide) to remove modern overburden under the supervision of an archaeologist. Spoil will be mounded at least 3m from the edges of the trench. No machining will be carried out before 8am or after 5pm.
- 4.2.8 Machine excavation will continue in spits of 100mm at a time until either significant archaeological strata are found or natural ground exposed. Trenches are not expected to exceed 1.2m in depth.
- 4.2.9 If required, water will be pumped out of the trench where necessary.
- 4.2.10 Following machine excavation, relevant faces of the trench that require examination or recording will be cleaned by PCA using appropriate hand tools. The majority of the investigation of archaeological levels will be by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and in section.
- 4.2.11 Archaeological evaluation may require work by 'pick and shovel' or occasionally by further use of the machine. Such techniques will be used only for the removal of homogeneous and 'low grade' layers where it can reasonably be argued that more detailed attention would not produce information of value. They will not be employed on complex stratigraphy, and the deposits to be removed must have been properly recorded first.
- 4.2.12 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.
- 4.2.13 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.
- 4.2.14 The removal of human remains can only take place following the issuing of appropriate licenses from the Ministry of Justice. Should the removal of human remains not pose a risk to the completion of the evaluation and should further archaeological mitigation be necessary at the site, then any remains will

be left in situ, with the agreement of the Archaeology Advisor to the Local Planning Authority.

- 4.2.15 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.

4.3 Access and Safety

- 4.3.1 There will be no public access to the site during the evaluation works.
- 4.3.2 Reasonable access to the site will be granted to the GLAAS advisor and other representatives of the Council who wish to be satisfied, through 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 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. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd's H&S Policy Statement and Site Rules will be followed at all times as will the most recent version of Covid guidance in use when the fieldwork is undertaken.
- 4.3.4 A site-specific RAMS will be prepared prior to the commencement of the evaluation, this will be reviewed and updated daily by the site supervisor.
- 4.3.5 All archaeological staff will be inducted upon arrival to site by the Principal Contractor and the PCA Supervisor.
- 4.3.6 Upon completion of each of the archaeological trenches and approval from the Archaeology Advisor to the Local Planning Authority, the trenches will be backfilled by PCA with the same arisings as excavated from them.
- 4.3.7 PCA has not been informed that there are any areas of ecological importance or public rights on the site. This information will be provided prior to commencement of the fieldwork and outlined in the site specific RAMS.
- 4.3.8 No contamination information was available during the compilation of this report. Contamination information will be obtained before the commencement of the fieldwork and detailed, along with any specific mitigation requirements including addition PPE, within the site specific RAMS.
- 4.3.9 PCA staff will wear minimum PPE comprising hard hat, HiVi vest, steel toe-capped boots/wellingtons and gloves. Any requirement for additional PPE will be outlined in the site specific RAMS following a review of any site contamination information.
- 4.3.10 If asbestos is suspected as being present, the modern made ground should be sheeted or sprayed with a wetting agent (one third detergent, two thirds water). Once the trench has mitigated for asbestos some of the additional PPE may be able to be downgraded.
- 4.3.11 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.

- 4.3.12 No Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) information was available during the compilation of this report. UXO information will be obtained before the commencement of the fieldwork and detailed, along with any specific mitigation requirements including addition PPE, within the site specific RAMS.
- 4.3.13 RPS will notify the Archaeological Advisor at GLAAS of the commencement of fieldwork five days in advance.
- 4.3.14 PCA will maintain an appropriate First Aid Kit on site and will ensure a First Aider is among the site staff.
- 4.3.15 All Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd's staff are CSCS card holders.

5 RECORDING SYSTEMS

5.1 Site Code

- 5.1.1 A unique-number site code will be obtained from the Museum of London prior to the commencement of the fieldwork. This unique identifier will be continued and any relevant designations such as context number and section number will be continued sequentially from those already used during the initial phase of investigation.

5.2 Site Records

- 5.2.1 The recording systems adopted during the investigations will be fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in the London Borough of Haringey, which is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, and presented in Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd's *Operations Manual 1* (Taylor 2009). No alternative recording system will be adopted without prior agreement with the Archaeology Advisor to the Local Planning Authority.
- 5.2.2 The site archive will be so organised as to be compatible with the other archaeological archives produced in the Local Authority 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.
- 5.2.3 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. The location of the OS bench marks used and the site TBM will also be indicated.
- 5.2.4 A record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological deposits as revealed in the investigation will be made either using digital GPS or on polyester-based drawing film at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. 'Single context planning' will be used on site, and hand-drawn information will be digitised for eventual CAD

application.

- 5.2.5 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.
- 5.2.6 The OD height of all principal strata and features will be calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections.

5.3 Stratigraphic Matrix

- 5.3.1 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.

5.4 Survey

- 5.4.1 A digital GPS will be used to record trench positions, baselines, datums and discreet archaeological features. If complex or intercutting remains are found then hand-planning will be used, tied to baselines located by GPS.

5.5 Photographic Record

- 5.5.1 A full digital photographic record of the investigations will be prepared.

6 TREATMENT OF FINDS AND SAMPLES

6.1 General

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

6.2 Environmental

- 6.2.1 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.
- 6.2.2 The strategy for sampling archaeological and environmental deposits and structures (which can include soils, timbers, pollen, diatoms, animal bone and human burials) will be developed in consultation with the Archaeology Advisor to the Local Planning Authority and, if necessary, the Historic England Regional Archaeological Science Advisor. Subsequent on site work and analysis of the processed samples and remains will be undertaken by our own consultants and specialist sub-contractors.
- 6.2.3 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.

6.3 Artefactual

- 6.3.1 All finds retrieval policies of PCA will be adopted and all identified finds and artefacts will be retained or discarded according to the PCA retention and discard policies appropriate to the material type and date. Any finds identified for discard will be catalogued and discarded upon approval of the report by the archaeological adviser.
- 6.3.2 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 United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's 'Conservation Guidelines No.2' and the Museum of London's 'Standards for the Preparation of Finds to be Permanently Retained by the Museum of London'. All metal objects will be x-rayed and then selected for conservation (except in those cases where the Archaeology Advisor to the Local Planning Authority agrees that this will not be necessary).
- 6.3.3 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.

7 ARCHIVES AND REPORTS

7.1 General

- 7.1.1 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 Museum and Galleries Commission's *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (1992) and *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive. The Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums: Guidelines for Use in England, Northern Ireland Scotland and Wales* (SMA 1995). For deposition with the London Archaeological Archive (LAA), the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archaeological Archives* will be followed.
- 7.1.2 The client agrees, by approval of this document, to donate all finds and archives to the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAA). If finds are not to be transferred 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.
- 7.1.3 Upon completion of the fieldwork project, when the Archaeology Advisor to the LPA confirms that no further work is required and when all post-excavation reports have been approved by all relevant parties, a Deed of Transfer will be submitted allowing the custody of the site archive to be transferred to LAA. **The draft Deed of Transfer is located at Appendix 1 and is hereby issued to the client to be filled in and returned to PCA before site work commences.** With this in place, the archive will then be transferred to LAA by PCA.
- 7.1.4 The minimum acceptable standard for the site archive is defined in the *Management of Archaeological Recording Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE 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.
- 7.1.5 United Kingdom Institute for Conservation guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage (1990) will be followed.
- 7.1.6 A short summary of the results of the work, even if negative, will be bound into the client report for submission to the LPA and the Greater London HER along with the GLHER report form as soon as possible after the completion of archaeological works.
- 7.1.7 Minimum requirements for public dissemination is for OASIS report forms to be submitted to the OASIS Project as soon as possible or within six 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 Recording Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE 2015). 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 six months of the completion of fieldwork. A copy of the client report will be sent to the Local Studies

Library.

- 7.1.8 Where the mentioned 'phase 2' review indicates the need for further assessment and analysis the recommendations set out in the *Management of Archaeological Recording Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE 2015) will be followed.

7.2 Report

- 7.2.1 Notwithstanding details included above all fieldwork and results will be fully recorded and an Evaluation Report prepared. Copies of the report will be forwarded to the commissioning Client and the Archaeology Advisor to the Local Planning Authority.

- 7.2.2 The evaluation report will include the following items:

- Non-technical summary;
- Introduction;
- Planning Background;
- Previous archaeological work relevant to the evaluation;
- Topography of the site;
- Research objectives;
- Methodology;
- The results of the evaluation and their significance;
- An assessment of the results against original expectations and a review of the effectiveness of the evaluation strategy;
- Statement of potential of the archaeology;
- Conclusions (and recommendations following consultation with the Council);
- Bibliography;
- Acknowledgements;
- OASIS form.

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

8 SIZE AND STRUCTURE OF EXCAVATION TEAM

- 8.1 The day-to-day direction of the fieldwork will be undertaken by a member of staff who has considerable experience of working in the urban environment.
- 8.2 The excavation team will be selected from current staff and will total the supervisor and up to two archaeologists.
- 8.3 A standard working day is 08.00 - 16.15. A morning and afternoon tea break and 45-minute lunch break are included within this period. Any workings outside of these times are considered to be overtime.

9 PROGRAMMING

- 9.1 The date of commencement of the fieldwork is currently unknown but will only proceed following approval of this document by the GLAAS. The on-site fieldwork is programmed to take up to five working days to complete.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Aris, Collicott, Murray, Pegram & Schwitzer 1986 Lost Houses of Haringey

Barton 1992 The Lost Rivers of London

Bridgland Quaternary River terrace deposits as a framework for the Lower Palaeolithic record in
Gamble & Lawson (eds.) The English Palaeolithic Reviewed 1996

British Geological Survey British Regional Geology London and the Thames Valley Fourth Edition
1996

Cherry & Pevsner 1999 The Buildings of England London 4: North

ClfA 2023 Standards for archaeological field evaluation

ClfA 2023 Universal guidance for archaeological field evaluation

Gibbard 1994 The Pleistocene History of the Lower Thames Valley

GLAAS [Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service], 2015 Guidelines for Archaeological Projects
in Greater London.

Historic England Archaeological Priority Area Guidelines July 2016 unpublished document

Margary 1955 Roman Roads in Britain

Mills 2010 Dictionary of London Place Names

MoLA 2011 Mapping Past Landscapes in the Lower Lea Valley A Geoarchaeological study of the
Quaternary Sequence Monograph 55

MoLAS/English Heritage 2002 A Research Framework for London Archaeology

MoLAS/English Heritage 2000 The Archaeology of Greater London: An Assessment of archaeological

evidence for human presence in the area now covered by Greater London

RPS 2023 The Printworks, High Road West, Tottenham, London Borough of Haringey: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, unpublished report

Taylor, J with Brown, G 2009. Fieldwork Induction Manual: Operations Manual 1, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Weinreb, Hibbert & Keay (eds.) 2008 The London Encyclopaedia

WSP 2017 Goods Yard, Tottenham Ground Contamination Summary and Preliminary Remediation Strategy Report November unpublished document

Wymer 1999 The Lower Palaeolithic Occupation of Britain 2 volumes

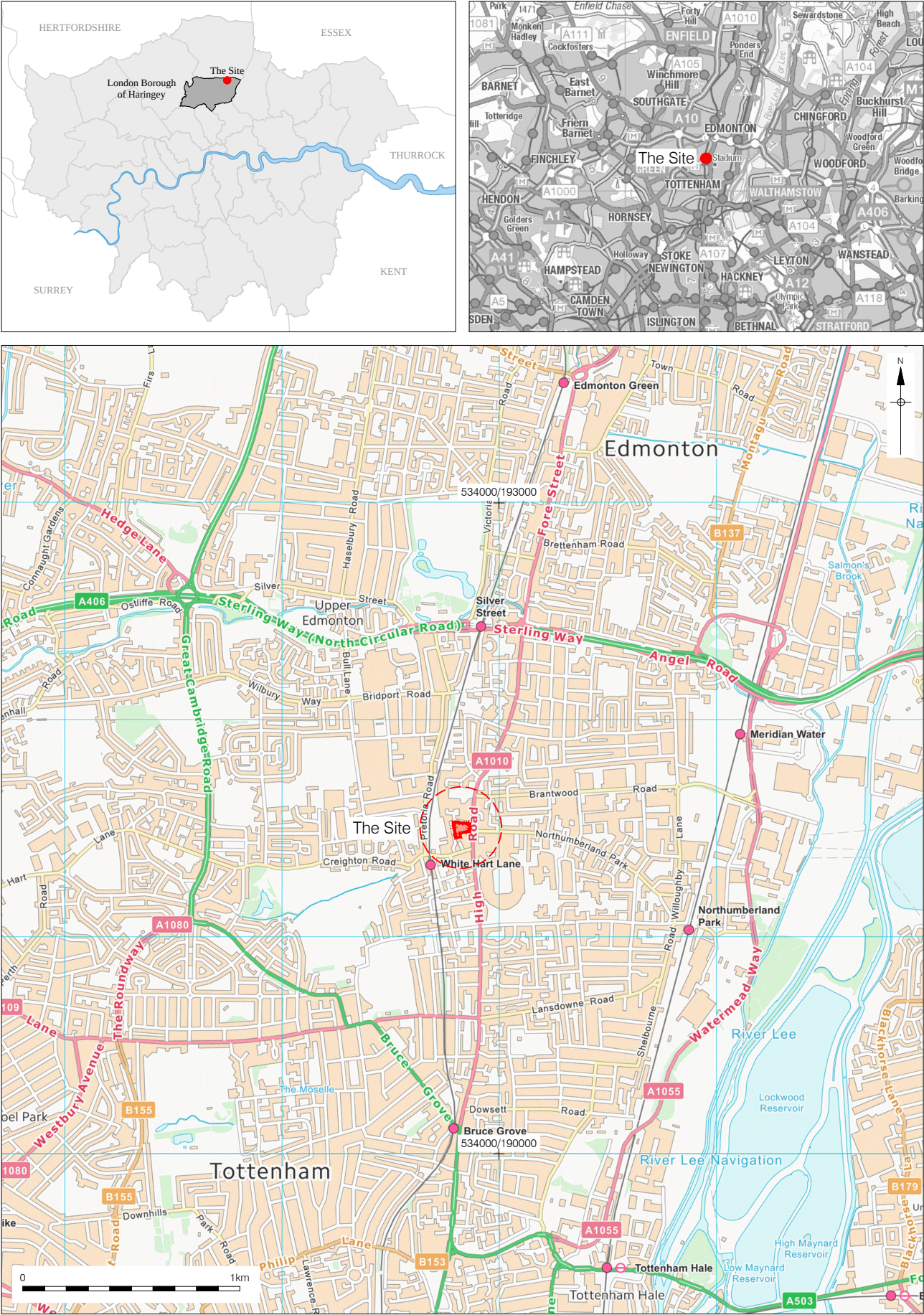




Figure 1
Site Location
1:10,000 at A4

APPENDIX 1: DEED OF TRANSFER

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

Site name: The Printworks, 819-829 High Road, Tottenham

Site Address: The Printworks, 819-829 High Road, Tottenham, London Borough of Haringey, N17 8ER

Site Code tbc

We have been instructed / commissioned for the work by RPS Group.

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:

Neil Hawkins

nhawkins@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)*

APPENDIX 2: DIGITAL DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN

Section A: Project Information			
HER# (Site Code):	TBC	Other Site Codes	n/a
Site Full Location	The Printworks, 819-829 High Road, Tottenham, London Borough of Haringey, N17 8ER		
OASIS ID:	tbc	K-Code:	K8871
Museum Acc. #	tbc	NGR #	TQ 33826 91501
Planning Ref #:	HGY/2023/2306	Planning Authority	London Borough of Haringey
DMP Written	22/02/2024	DMP Last Updated	n/a
Project Manager/ Primary Contact:	Neil Hawkins	Project Type:	Evaluation
Client:	RPS Group	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
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 project design. 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_XXX24_The Printworks, 819-829 High Road, Tottenham_Evaluation_NH_rev1 Key: PCA (Organisational identifier) XXX24 (site code) The Printworks, 819-829 High Road, Tottenham (Site name) Evaluation (report type) NH (author identifier) rev1 (version control 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	



rpsgroup.com