

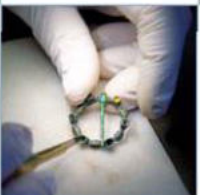
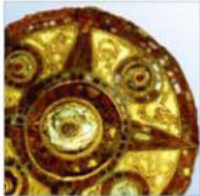
228 Belsize Road, London Borough of Camden: A Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief and Trial Trench Evaluation

National Grid Reference: TQ 25590 83748

AOC Project No: 34123

Site Code: BEZ20

Date: April 2020



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

228 Belsize Road, London Borough of Camden: A Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief and Trial Trench Evaluation

On Behalf of:	Andrew Josephs Associates
National Grid Reference (NGR):	TQ 25590 83748
AOC Project No:	34123
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Date:	April 2020

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

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 This document is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) setting out a methodology for an archaeological watching brief and trial trench evaluation at 228 Belsize Road, London Borough of Camden ('the Site') (National Grid Reference TQ 25590 83748 - Figure 1).
- 1.2 The Site, occupied by 228 Belsize Road, is located on the corner of Belsize Road and Priory Road. Planning permission was approved in 2017 for the demolition of the existing single-story extension in the eastern area of the Site and the erection of a three storey with basement extension (Planning Reference 215/5832/P) (Figure 1). The basement will extend c.2.895m below the present ground floor surface and seven piles are required for the construction of the extension. An archaeological condition was attached to the approved planning permission.
- 1.3 This WSI sets out the methodology for an archaeological watching brief and evaluation in order to assess the presence or absence of archaeological remains, their extent, nature, quality, date and character. The archaeological evaluation is based on the approved development plans. All works will be undertaken by a team of suitably qualified professional archaeologists in accordance with current best practice standards and guidance. The results will be published online via Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

2. Planning Background

- 2.1 The local planning authority is Camden Council, to whom archaeological advice is provided by Laura O'Gorman at the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS).
- 2.2 A desk-based assessment (DBA) was produced by Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) in 2015 to accompany the planning application for the Site (Planning Reference 215/5832/P). The Site was identified within the Archaeological Priority Area of Priory Road and PCA (2015) judged there to be low potential for prehistoric and Roman archaeology and medium potential for medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains to survive on the Site.
- 2.3 GLAAS were consulted in November 2015 and stated that the eastern portion of the Site, where there was no existing basement, contained a relatively higher potential for archaeological remains to survive. GLAAS also noted that the location of the historically documented Kilburn Priory had not been identified and that as the Site is located within the APA, designed to cover Kilburn Priory and Kilburn settlement, there is the potential for archaeology to survive on Site. GLAAS recommended the wording of an archaeological condition to be attached to any approved planning permission and envisaged that the archaeological works would be composed of an evaluation.
- 2.4 Condition 11 of the approved planning permission (Planning Reference 215/5832/P), as advised by GLAAS, stated that:

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

If heritage assets of archaeological interest are identified by stage 1 then for those parts of the site which have archaeological interest a stage 2 WSI shall be submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. For land that is included within the stage 2 WSI, no demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed stage 2 WSI which shall include:

a) *The statement of significance and research objectives, the programme and methodology of site investigation and recording and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works;*

b) *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: Important archaeological remains may exist on this site. Accordingly the Council wishes to secure the provision of archaeological investigation and the subsequent recording of the remains prior to development in accordance with the requirements of policy CS14 of the London Borough of Camden Local Development Framework Core Strategy and policy DP25 of the London Borough of Camden Local Development Framework Development Policies."

- 2.6 Laura O’Gorman, GLAAS archaeological advisor to the London Borough of Camden, was consulted in April 2020 with regard to the exact nature of archaeological works. Laura O’Gorman requested that a watching brief be undertaken during piling works and then a subsequent evaluation.
- 2.7 This WSI sets out the methodology for an archaeological watching brief and trial trench evaluation on the Site in full accordance with all current and best archaeological practice, standards and guidelines (see Section 7).
- 2.8 The WSI will be submitted to Laura O’Gorman, GLAAS, as archaeological advisor to Camden Council, in order to have the details of the scheme approved.

3. Geology and Topography

- 3.1 Topographically, the Site is relatively flat. From the Junction of Kilburn Priory and Priory Road with Belsize Road the road slopes down to the west (PCA 2015, 13).
- 3.2 The Site is underlain by London Clay. The superficial deposit on the Site is recorded as alluvium (PCA 2015, 13; Gyoury Self 2015, 12). The historic route of the River Westbourne has been recorded in close proximity to the Site on historic mapping.
- 3.3 The development is believed to extend below the perched water table (Gyoury Self 2015, 12).

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 PCA undertook a Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment in 2015 and the following is extracted from that report.
- 4.2 There is a paucity of prehistoric remains recorded within 500m of the Site, although the line of Kilburn High Road, to the west of the Site, is believed to be a pre-Roman trackway. As such there is judged to be a Low potential for prehistoric remains.
- 4.3 Kilburn High Road, to the west of the Site roughly follows a Roman road, which is believed to be Watling Street to *Londinium*. There is a scarcity of Roman remains from the 500m surrounding the Site and therefore there is judged to be a Low potential for Roman remains to survive.
- 4.4 No archaeological remains of the Early Historic period are recorded in proximity to the Site and as such there is judged to be a Low potential for remains of this date to be present on the Site.
- 4.5 Kilburn was first recorded in 1134 in reference to a priory and the priory was dissolved by 1535; the buildings being given over to the Earl of Warwick who had converted them to a manor house by 1546.

No archaeological remains of Kilburn Priory have yet been identified, although they are believed to be located in the APA of Kilburn Settlement and Priory and the Priory itself appears to have been located in the area around Kilburn High Road Station. Kilburn High Street, to the west of the Site, was a main travel route through the medieval period. There is judged to be a Medium potential for medieval remains to survive.

4.6 The area around the Site was rural until the 18th century, and intensively developed in the 19th century following the demolition of the remaining priory related structures, of which there was no remaining trace from 1814. The Site was occupied by buildings by the late 19th century. There is judged to be a Medium potential for post-medieval remains to survive on the Site.

4.7 During the modern period there was limited development on the Site in the early 20th century, and there appears to have been little direct damage to the Site in the Second World War. The buildings on the Site were demolished in the 1960s and again in 1984 and replaced with the extant structures. There is judged to be a Low potential for modern remains to survive, although the presence of construction related remains cannot be discounted.

Truncation

4.8 The 19th and 20th century buildings on the Site may have had basements and as such there may be prior basemented impacts on the Site. Further continual development and demolition are likely to have compromised any archaeological remains which may have survived until the 19th century.

5. Aims of the Investigation

5.1 The aims of the investigation are defined as being:

- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the Site.
- To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
- To record and sample excavate any archaeological remains encountered.
- To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological features and deposits.
- To determine the extent of previous truncations of the archaeological deposits.
- To enable the archaeological advisor to Camden Council to make an informed decision on the status of the condition, and any possible requirement for further work in order to satisfy that condition.
- To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation.

5.2 The specific aims of investigation are defined as being:

- To confirm the presence or absence of any remains related to Kilburn Priory or the medieval settlement;
- To confirm the presence or absence of any remains related to the 19th century structures on Site.

6. Scope of Works and Strategy

6.1 The proposed programme of archaeological works is for an archaeological watching brief on the insertion of the seven piles followed by an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching of the Site.

All buried services are located outside of the area required for ground breaking.

Watching Brief

- 6.2 Seven piles, measuring 450mm in diameter and sunk to a depth of 20m, formed using bored in situ construction to limit vibration will be subject to a watching brief. The location of these piles is shown on Figure 2. The archaeological attendant will be on site to watch any relevant construction ground disturbance works and may rapidly intervene during works in order to record any archaeological remains encountered. This will not normally result in delays to the construction programme.
- 6.3 During the course of the groundworks, the scale and scope of the watching brief may be reviewed, in consultation with GLAAS and Laura O’Gorman, Historic England’s archaeological advisor to the London Borough of Camden.

Archaeological Evaluation

- 6.4 The trench, measuring 5m x 2m, (Figure 2) will focus on the area to be directly impacted by the basement extension in an area anticipated to have witnessed minimal ground disturbance in order to gain an understanding of the archaeological potential of the Site and, if necessary, devise a mitigation strategy to minimise the impact of development upon the archaeology. This plan will be submitted to Laura O’Gorman in advance of any evaluation works and the trench plan must be agreed and confirmed with Laura O’Gorman, GLAAS, on behalf of Camden Council.
- 6.5 The archaeological evaluation and subsequent post-excavation work will conform to current best archaeological practice and local and national standards and guidelines:

- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists – Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (CIfA 2014a).
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists – Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials (CIfA 2014b).
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists – Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives (CIfA 2014c).
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists – Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (CIfA 2014d).
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists – Code of Conduct (CIfA 2019).
- Historic England – The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project (HE 2018a).
- Historic England – Waterlogged Organic Artefacts: Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation (HE 2018b).
- Historic England - Animal Bones and Archaeology: Recovery to archive (HE 2019).
- Historic England – Management of Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (HE 2015a).
- Historic England - Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (HE 2011).
- Historic England – Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London (HE 2015b).

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

- 6.6 Insurances, copyright and confidentiality, and standards are defined in Appendix A.
- 6.7 The site archive will be organised to be deposited with London's Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC), Museum of London, according to their current guidance.
- 6.8 A unique site code for the project as assigned by The Museum of London Archaeological Archive is BEZ20 and this shall be used as the identifier for all records.
- 6.9 The archaeological evaluation will be undertaken by a team composed of Project Officers/Supervisor and Site Assistants under the overall direction of Catherine Edwards (ACIfA, SMSTS), AOC Operations Manager. Further staff will be made available as required.
- 6.10 A copy of the approved WSI will be held on Site along with the detailed site risk assessment. All site staff will be made aware of and will have reviewed both documents.
- 6.11 Laura O'Gorman, GLAAS, will be advised in advance of the proposed start date for the works in advance and will be invited to monitor the works before the backfilling of the trenches. If the excavations take place during the restriction associated with Covid-19, and GLAAS cannot monitor the works in person, regular digital updates will be supplied to the GLAAS adviser (including summaries and site photographs).
- 6.12 If significant archaeological remains are identified in the initial phase of works, a programme of mitigation, which may include elements of preservation in situ, excavation or conservation, may be required in accordance with an agreed revised Written Scheme of Investigation.
- 6.13 Should significant remains be identified, the developer's archaeological consultant (Andrew Josephs Associates) will be lead in discussions on the appropriate mitigation.

7. Methodology

Watching Brief

- 7.1 An archaeologist will be present to monitor all intrusive ground-works (including any temporary works that may have an impact on archaeological deposits) associated with the insertion of seven piles within the Site. The archaeologist will be positioned outside of the working area of any mechanical excavator, in the normal working arrangement. Should access to the machined area be required; the machine will cease operations and if necessary relocate to ensure safe access.
- 7.2 In the event that significant archaeological remains are revealed, additional excavation staff are available. The ground work in the location of the archaeology can be temporarily halted in order to determine the extent and character of any remains revealed. The degree of further work will be defined in discussions with the monitoring archaeologist and client. Delays to development can be minimised by continuing to monitor areas of watching brief while the archaeological resource is recorded.

Archaeological Evaluation

7.3 The evaluation will be undertaken in accordance with the trench design submitted to and agreed with Laura O’Gorman, GLAAS (Figure 2). The 5m trench will be excavated by a single bucket width (1.8m), with the spoil closely monitored to extract any artefacts present.

7.4 Machining will be done with a flat bladed ditching bucket (toothless), and in horizontal spits, where practicable.

Generic

7.5 Archaeological recording, where not precluded by Health & Safety considerations, will consist of:

- Hand cleaning of archaeological features, sections and surfaces sufficient to establish the stratigraphic sequence exposed.
- Excavated material will be examined in order to retrieve artefacts to assist in the analysis of their spatial distribution.
- Sample excavation of exposed features (10% of linear features and 50% individual features).
- Completion of pro-forma record sheets.
- Plans and sections of all exposed archaeological features and horizons (including boundaries of natural) at an appropriate scale. 1:100/1:200 will be utilized to initially map the entire exposure and linked to detail plans at 1:20 of excavated features and sections at 1:10, if necessary. All features will be accurately tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid and Ordnance Datum.
- A scaled photographic record of representative exposed sections and surfaces, along with sufficient photographs to establish the setting and scale of the ground works.
- A record of the datum levels of archaeological deposits.

7.6 Records will be produced using either *pro-forma* context or trench record sheets and by the single context planning method and will be compatible with those published by the Museum of London (MoL 1994).

7.7 A record of the full sequence of all archaeological deposits as revealed in the watching brief and trial trenching will be made. Plans and sections of features will be drawn at an appropriate scale of 1:10 or 1:20, with sections drawn at 1:10.

7.8 A photographic record of all significant features observed will be undertaken. This will consist of digital SLR photography which supplies both Jpeg and Raw formats.

7.9 Bulk samples of 40 litres in volume will be taken from appropriate contexts for the recovery and assessment of environmental data. Sampling methods will follow national guidelines (HE 2011).

7.10 Any finds of human remains will be left *in situ*, covered and protected. The Ministry of Justice and the local constabulary will be informed. If removal is essential advice on how best to proceed will be sought from the Ministry of Justice and the local authority environmental health officer.

7.11 Any finds covered by the provisions of the Treasure Act (1996, amended 2003, 2008) and Treasure (Designation) Order 2002, including gold and silver, will be moved to a safe place and reported to the coroner’s office according to the procedures determined by the Act. They will also be reported to the local finds liaison officer from the Portable Antiquities Scheme. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the artefacts from theft or damage.

7.12 All identified finds and artefacts will be collected and retained. Certain classes of material, i.e. post-medieval pottery and building material may be discarded after recording if a representative sample is

kept. No finds will be discarded without the prior approval of the archaeological advisor and the receiving museum.

- 7.13 Finds will be scanned to assess the date range of the assemblage with particular reference to pottery. In addition, the artefacts will be used to characterise the site, and to establish the potential for all categories of finds should further archaeological work be necessary.
- 7.14 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner and to standards agreed in advance with the recipient museum. Finds will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's Conservation Guidelines (UKIC 1990).
- 7.15 Provision for onsite conservation and finds treatment, in addition to any scientific dating of materials uncovered, will be undertaken where appropriate.
- 7.16 Upon completion of the project the landowner and the receiving museum will be contacted regarding the preparation, ownership and deposition of the archive and finds.

8. Report and Archive Preparation

- 8.1 Upon completion of the evaluation fieldwork, a report will be produced. In the event that no archaeological remains are encountered we could produce this within four weeks. If archaeological remains are encountered, we would need to clean and catalogue any finds and samples recovered and commission specialist assessment reports. We would normally expect to return a complete report within six weeks.
- 8.2 The report will include as a minimum:
- A location plan of the Site.
 - The date of the record, the names of the recorders and the location of the archive.
 - A table of contents and a list of figures and plates.
 - Acknowledgements to all contributors to the fieldwork, reporting and analysis. Also, a note of any copyrights for reproduced material.
 - A location plan of the trenches.
 - Plans and sections of features and/or extent of archaeology located. These will be at an appropriate scale.
 - A summary statement of the results.
 - A table summarising per area or trench the deposits, features, classes and numbers of artefacts encountered and spot dating of significant finds.
 - The procedures defined in Historic England's Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (2015a) will be followed for immediate post-field archive preparation and initial assessment if warranted.
- 8.3 A list of specialist staff that may be used for analysis of samples and artefacts is given in Appendix B.
- 8.4 Copies of the evaluation report will be issued to Camden Council and GLAAS on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period of time.
- 8.5 An OASIS form (ID: aocarcha1-389396) has been initiated, a summary of which is available in Appendix C. This will be completed and an electronic copy of the fieldwork report deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

Archive Preparation

- 8.6 The site archive will comprise all artefacts, environmental samples and written and drawn records. It is to be consolidated after completion of the whole project, with records and finds collated and ordered as a permanent record. Archaeological finds rarely have any monetary value but they are an important source of information for future research, including in museum exhibits and teaching collections. The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2015) and the Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA 1993) recommend that finds are publicly accessible and that landowners donate archaeological finds to a local museum.
- 8.7 On completion of the project AOC will discuss arrangements with the developer/landowner for the archive to be deposited with LAARC, Museum of London. Following completion of each stage or the full extent of the fieldwork (as appropriate) the site archive will be prepared in the format agreed with the recipient museum.
- 8.8 In the case where finds are retained, landowner consent will be required to allow transfer of the finds to LAARC, Museum of London. This will require the completion of a Deed of Transfer form accompanied by a Legal Title Consent Request Letter from the landowner. A complete finds inventory and further finds information can be provided to the landowner on request.
- 8.9 The site archive will be deposited with LAARC, Museum of London within one year of the completion of fieldwork (if no further work is required). It will then become publicly accessible.

9. Health and Safety

- 9.1 Health and Safety will take priority over all other requirements. A conditional aspect of all archaeological work is both safe access to the area of work and a safe working environment.
- 9.2 The project will be carried out in accordance with safe working practices and under the defined Health and Safety Policy. The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 (CDM) may apply to the archaeological work depending on whether contractors other than the archaeological team are present on the site.
- 9.3 A separate Risk Assessment/Method Statement (RAMS) will be prepared prior to the commencement of the fieldwork.
- 9.4 Staff present on site will be required to wear the appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), which will be issued as necessary. Facilities will be made available on site for staff welfare and washing.
- 9.5 Where AOC is not the main contractor on a site the main contractor's Risk Assessment will have primacy over the AOC document given that:
- The main contractors' risk assessment is aware of, and takes account of, AOC's working practices – i.e. it does not compromise normal and safe archaeological procedure as set out in our Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment;
 - AOC was notified of the full suite of hazards present prior to arriving on Site;
 - There is a proper induction and monitoring process in place and AOC staff have been through this process;
 - There is no significant conflict between AOC H & S procedures and those proposed by the main contractor;
 - AOC are made aware of new threats or hazards as they arise during the course of our on-site

involvement.

- 9.6 In the event that the excavations are carried out during restrictions associated with the 2020 Covid-19 outbreak, separate Risk Assessment will be submitted and will detail measures taken to prevent infection and contamination, including stipulating:
- The maximum number of people that will be on site at any one time.
 - How welfare facilities will be used (ie staggering lunch and tea breaks, staggering start/end time etc.).
 - How travel to and from site will occur.
 - Regular cleaning of shared equipment and welfare facilities.
 - Follow all RAMS (AOC's and main client's etc).
 - Avoid contact with standing water at all times.
 - Wear gloves.
 - Always wash hands before eating/drinking/smoking.
 - Keep canteen/welfare areas clean to.
 - Avoid unnecessary contact with eyes, mouth and nose using dirty hands.
 - Immediately wash and dress all cuts and skin abrasions .
 - Seek medical attention as per the guidelines above.
 - Understand it is the responsibility of each staff member to ensure compliance with the control measures.
- 9.7 Best practice on 2m stand-off will be applied, including:
- Ensuring RAMS are adequate for site conditions.
 - Issuing tool box talk each day with relevant updates.
 - Ensuring the welfare is adequate for the number of staff on site.
 - Ensuring the welfare is clean and tidy. Welfare should be cleaned before and after each use.
 - Ensuring welfare- breaks are staggered to ensure 2 m stand-off is maintained.
 - Not congregating on site and maintaining distance at all times.
 - Using telephones to contact other team members, rather than close contact.
 - Action for Site Managers-Ensure continued competent resource is available to implement the requirements of the AOC Coronavirus update document.
- 9.8 Enhanced cleaning procedures that should be in place across the site, particularly in communal areas and at touch points include:
- Taps and washing facilities.
 - Toilet flush and seats.
 - Door handles and push plates.
 - Hand rails on staircases and corridors.

- Lift and hoist controls.
- Machinery and equipment controls.
- Food preparation and eating surfaces.
- Telephone equipment.

10. General

- 10.1 The methodologies of the WSI will be met in full where reasonably practicable.
- 10.2 Any significant variations to the proposed methodology will be discussed and agreed with the archaeology advisor in advance of implementation.
- 10.3 The scope of fieldwork is aimed at meeting the aims of the project in a cost-effective manner. AOC Archaeology attempts to foresee all possible site-specific problems and make allowances for these. However, there may on occasion be unusual circumstances, which have not been included in the programme and costing. These can include:
- unavoidable delays due to extreme bad weather, vandalism etc.
 - extensions to the scope of work requested by the local authority's archaeological advisor.
 - Covid-19 limitations.

11. Bibliography

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014a) Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014b) Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives.

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Historic England (2018b) Waterlogged Organic Artefacts: Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation.

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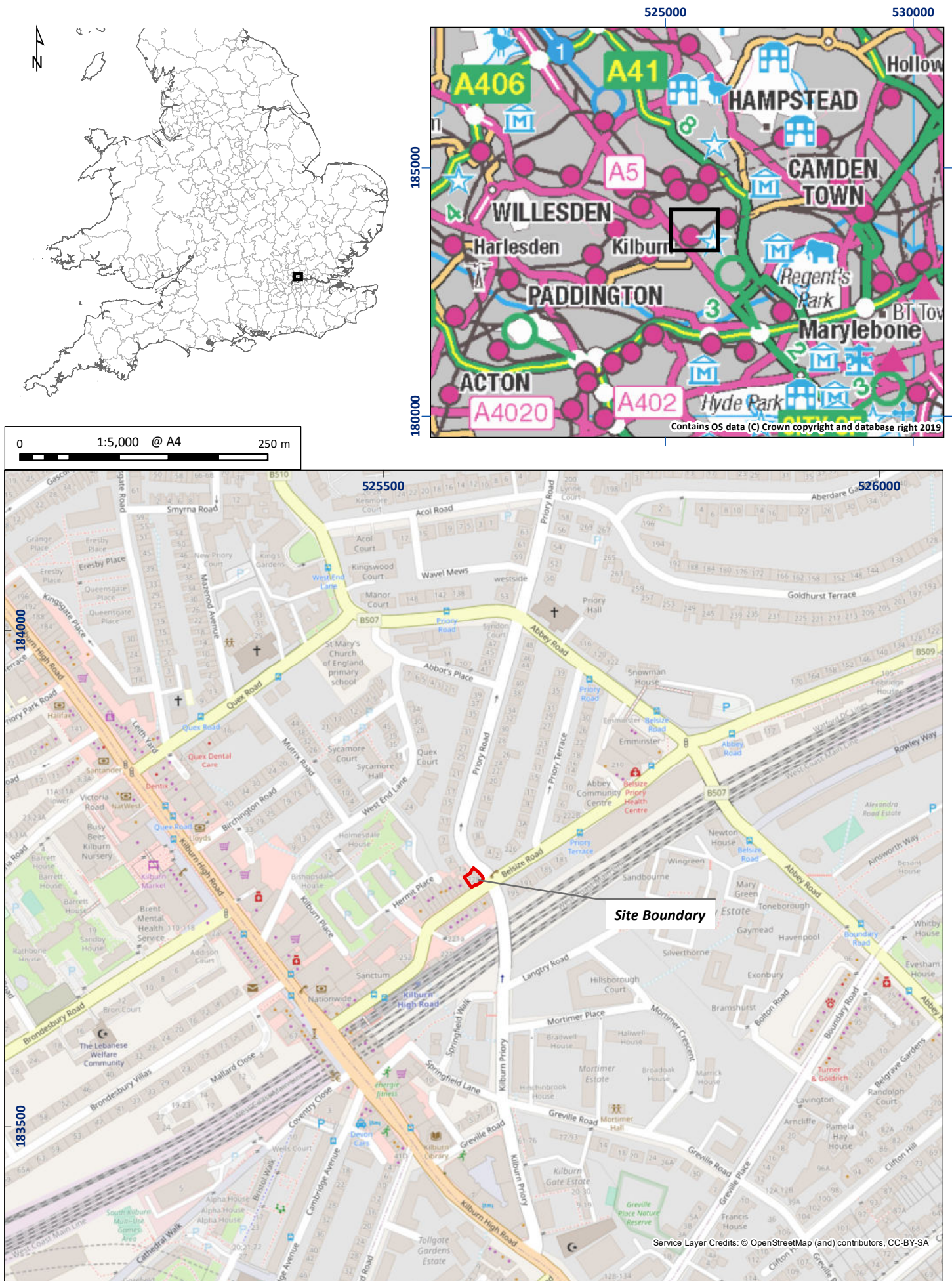


Figure 1: Site location plan

01/34123/WSI/01/01



Figure 2- Detailed Site Location and Trench Plan

01/34123/WSI/02/01

Appendices

Appendix A – Insurances, Copyright and Confidentiality and Standards

Insurances

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

Copyright and Confidentiality

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

Standards

8. AOC conforms to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, the IFA Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology, the IFA Standards and Guidance for Desk Based Assessments, Field Evaluations etc., and the British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group Code of Practice.
9. Where practicable AOC will liaise with local archaeological bodies (both professional and amateur) in

order that information about particular sites is disseminated both ways (subject to client confidentiality).

Appendix B – Specialist Staff

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

Macroscopic plant remains	Rob Batchelor	QUEST
Soils and sediments analysis	Rob Batchelor	QUEST
Palaeo-environmental archaeology	Rob Batchelor	QUEST
Human remains	Mara Tesorieri	AOC
Conservation	Gretel Evans	AOC
Building material	Les Capon	AOC
Lithics	Jon Cotton/Rob Engl	Freelance/AOC
Mammal and bird bone	Jackie Robertson	AOC
Prehistoric pottery	Jon Cotton	Freelance
Roman pottery	Andrew Peachey	Archaeological Solutions
Medieval	Peter Thompson	Archaeological Solutions
Post-medieval pottery	Kylie McDermott	AOC
Metal	Dawn McLaren/ Helen Chittock	AOC
Glass	TBC	AOC
Geo-archaeology	Quaternary Scientific	Reading University

Appendix C - OASIS Form

OASIS ID: [aocarcha1-392653](#)

Project details

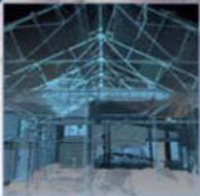
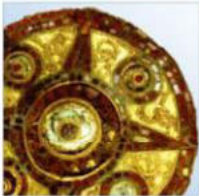
Project name	228 Belsize Road, London Borough of Camden: A Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief
Short description of the project	A watching brief on piles for a new extension at 228 Belsize Road followed by an archaeological evaluation prior to construction works.

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CAMDEN CAMDEN 228 Belsize Road
Postcode	NW6 4BT

Project creators

Name of Organisation	AOC Archaeology
Project brief originator	AOC Archaeology



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