



St Martin's Approach Car Park, Ruislip, HA4 8BD London Borough of Hillingdon

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Written Scheme of Investigation

Planning Application Reference: 49461/APP/2025/3009

Document Reference: 11389.01.001 / Site Code: TBC

August 2026 / Version 1.1

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Document Title	Written Scheme of Investigation
Document Ref	11389.01.001
Version	1.1
Prepared For	London Borough of Hillingdon Council

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Amendment History					
Version	Date	Modified by	Check/ Approved by	Reason	Status
1.0	30/07/26	SD	AB / JC	First Draft	Draft
1.1	12/08/26	SD	AB	GLAAS Review	Draft



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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been commissioned by Hunters on behalf of London Borough of Hillingdon Council to support a residential-led planning application and redesign of the St Martin's Approach public car park.
- 1.2 The planning application, reference 49461/APP/2025/3009, is for:
- Erection of 6 dwellinghouses with associated landscaping, access and parking, following the partial redevelopment of the St Martins Approach public car park for residential use. Reconfiguration and retention of public car parking, including the provision of replacement public parking within the former Citizens Advice Bureau (CAB) site and the Winston Churchill Theatre car park, together with associated resurfacing and re-marking of parking bays*
- 1.3 St Martin's Approach Car Park is located off St Martin's Approach, Ruislip, HA4 8BD, centred at approximately National Grid Reference TQ091877 and covers an area of approximately 0.4 hectares. This is referred to throughout this report as the 'development site'.
- 1.4 The development site is located to the south of the scheduled monument Ruislip Motte and Bailey (List Entry Number 1002045), and within the Ruislip Archaeological Priority Area.
- 1.5 The local planning authority is London Borough of Hillingdon Council.
- 1.6 Consultation with the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS), as archaeological advisors to Hillingdon Council has confirmed that an archaeological trial trench evaluation is required to make an informed decision due to the potential for archaeological remains of high significance associated with the scheduled monument.
- 1.7 This WSI sets out the proposed methodology for archaeological trial trench evaluation within the development site.
- 1.8 This WSI has been prepared by The Environment Partnership (TEP) Ltd, a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) in accordance with CIfA guidance (CIfA, 2023). It has been authored and approved by a member of the CIfA.
- 1.9 The archaeological trial trench evaluation will be undertaken by appropriately qualified archaeologists, referred to as the 'Archaeological Contractor' throughout this report.

Figure 1: Site location plan



Aims and Objectives

- 1.10 The programme of archaeological works has been designed to evaluate the archaeological remains present within the development site. The aim of the archaeological trial trench evaluation is to gather sufficient information to establish the extent, condition and date (as far as circumstances permit) of any archaeological features.
- 1.11 This approach is in accordance with paragraphs 207 and 218 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2024).
- 1.12 The research objectives of the programme of work will be determined by what, if any, archaeological remains are present within the development footprint. However, subsequent assessment and analysis will be in accordance with relevant objectives outlined in the London Research Framework.

2.0 Policy, Standards and Guidance

National Planning Policy

- 2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2024) has three overarching objectives to achieve its aim of sustainable development. This includes an environmental objective – to contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment (Chapter 2, paragraph 8).
- 2.2 Chapter 16 of the NPPF (2024) then goes on to describe provisions specifically relating to conserving and enhancing the historic environment.
- 2.3 Paragraph 207 advises local planning authorities to require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected by their proposal, including any contribution made by their setting. It states that *“the level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance”*. In addition, *“Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation”*.
- 2.4 Paragraph 218 states that *“local planning authorities ... should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible”*. The request for pre-determination works attached to the planning application, and this corresponding WSI, are in accordance with this policy provision of the NPPF.

Local Planning Policy

London Local Plan

- 2.5 The London Local Plan (2021) is a Strategic Development Strategy (SDS) covering the overall strategic plan for London, and includes Chapter 7 Heritage and Culture, with seven associated policies regarding the protection and enhancement of London's heritage.
- 2.6 Policy **HC1: Heritage conservation and growth** requires boroughs to ensure that development proposals which affect heritage assets, and their settings, conserve the significance of those affected assets and seek to avoid or minimise harm (parts C and D).

London Borough of Hillingdon Local Plan

- 2.7 The Local Plan, Part 1 (2012) includes a Strategic Objective (SO1) regarding Hillingdon's heritage which states that the council will conserve and enhance the borough's heritage and their settings. Policy **HE1: Heritage** then further explains how this will be achieved.
- 2.8 The Part 2 (2020) contains the Development Management Policies, which seek to ensure that new development contributes positively to the local environment. Policy **DMHB1: Heritage Assets** outlines the criteria that new development should meet to be supported by the council. There are further policies for Archaeological Priority Areas (**DMHB7**).

Guidance

- 2.9 The guidance most relevant to this WSI is provided in:
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2023, *Standard for archaeological field evaluation*
 - Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2023, *Universal guidance for archaeological field evaluation*
 - Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2020, *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*
 - Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2020, *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*
 - Historic England 2015, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*

Monitoring

- 2.10 The implementation of the works outlined in this WSI will be monitored by the Archaeological Advisor at GLAAS, on behalf of Hillingdon Council. GLAAS will be given appropriate notice of the commencement of works on site and be kept up to date with progress during all phases of the archaeological works.
- 2.11 The Archaeological Advisor at GLAAS will be provided opportunity to monitor the archaeological trial trench evaluation and will be consulted for permission to backfill trenches.
- 2.12 All archaeological fieldwork will be undertaken by a suitably qualified archaeologist, working under the direction of a full Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, or equivalently qualified project director.

- 2.13 No variation to the methodology outlined in this WSI shall be carried out without prior discussion and approval in writing by the Archaeological Advisor at GLAAS.
- 2.14 TEP will notify the Archaeological Advisor at GLAAS when the fieldwork is complete and keep them informed of the progress of the post-excavation analysis and report writing. The Archaeological Advisor at GLAAS will be notified when the archive is deposited.

3.0 Background

Site Geology and Topography

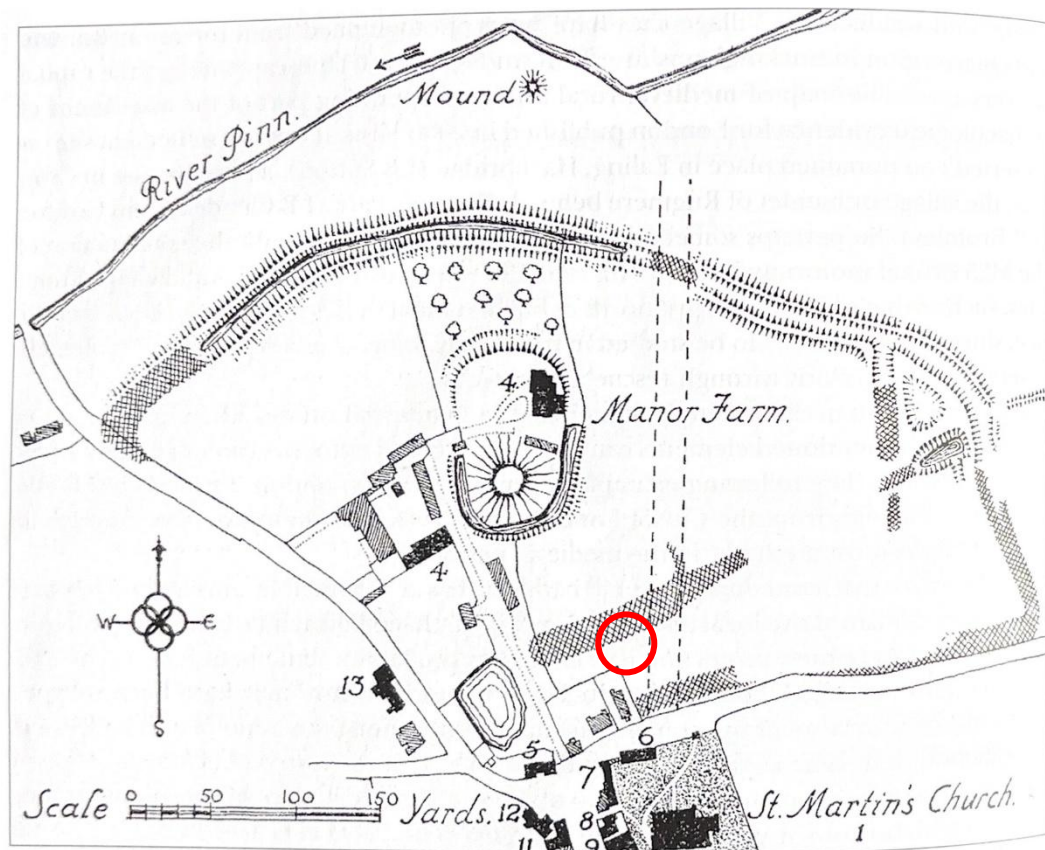
- 3.1 The solid geology is recorded by the British Geological Survey as London Clay Formation, which is overlain by Alluvium at the north site.
- 3.2 The south site is level at an elevation of approximately 47m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The north site is slightly sloping from the south down to the north, at an elevation of approximately 46m to 45m aOD.
- 3.3 The closest borehole to the south site (BGS ID 575749), located to the south at The George Inn, records London Clay to a depth of 19ft (5.8m).

Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.4 The archaeological and historic background has been provided in a historic environment desk-based assessment (TEP, 2025). Data was gathered of all designated and non-designated heritage assets within a 500m Study Area of the development site. A brief summary is provided here.
- 3.5 The Study Area contains evidence for intermittent early prehistoric activity, mainly through Mesolithic and other prehistoric flint findspots. Later prehistoric evidence is not recorded within the Study Area, although the wider Ruislip and Colne Valley landscape was likely used for dispersed settlement, agriculture and grazing. Roman activity is represented by artefact findspots, including pottery, tile, glass and Roman brick reused in St Martin's Church, but no substantial Roman settlement evidence is identified.
- 3.6 Ruislip may have early medieval origins, suggested by place-name evidence, although no early medieval heritage assets are recorded within the Study Area. The most significant period for the development site is the Medieval period. Ruislip motte and bailey castle was built soon after the Norman Conquest and later became associated with a Benedictine priory established by the Abbey of Bec. The priory developed into a substantial agricultural complex, with the extant Great Barn surviving from around 1300. The priory was dissolved in the early 15th century, and the land later became associated with King's College, Cambridge. The Manor Farm complex subsequently developed from the former priory site, and Ruislip is considered one of the best surviving examples of medieval rural settlement in Greater London.
- 3.7 During the Post Medieval period the area remained largely agricultural, with changes mainly linked to enclosure and improvements to farm buildings at Manor Farm. In the modern period, Ruislip expanded significantly following the arrival of

the Metropolitan Railway in 1904 and wider 20th-century suburban development. Manor Farm ceased operating as a farm in the 1930s and its buildings entered community use. The development site contained a sequence of 20th-century civic buildings, including an Institute, Fire Engine Station, Ambulance Station and later the former CAB building, demolished in 2019.

Figure 2: Manor Farm and nearby historic buildings at Ruislip, surveyed by RCHME, 1937 (Schofield, 2011). The dashed line indicates the line of a new road, now St Martin's Approach. Approximate site location circled in red.



4.0 Programme of Archaeological Works

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

- 4.1 The development site comprises the St Martin's Approach public car park. The survey area is the proposed location of residential development, approximately 0.2ha of the development site. The car park is covered in hardstanding and there are likely to be services due to the visible manholes, lamp posts and the car parking pay machines.
- 4.2 The archaeological works will comprise the excavation of 3no. trenches, each measuring 15m in length by 1.8m in width (Appendix A). The number of trenches is based on a 4% sample of the survey area. The location of the trenches has been constrained by retaining accessibility to the car park. A plan of services was not available at the time of writing; therefore, the archaeological trial trenches may need to be adjusted during excavation to avoid services/utilities.
- 4.3 All field work will be carried out by suitably qualified archaeologists, working under the direction of a full Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, or equivalently qualified project director.

Method of Excavation

- 4.4 Prior to the excavation of any archaeological trenches, a CAT and Genny survey will be undertaken within the proposed trench locations to identify any buried services. The results of the survey will be used to inform the final positioning of trenches and ensure that all intrusive works are carried out safely and without damaging existing underground infrastructure.
- 4.5 The trial trenches will be mechanically excavated using an appropriately powered 360-excavator fitted with a 1.8m toothless ditching bucket. Following removal of the hardstanding surface, and under archaeological instruction the overburden will be removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon in successive level spits of a maximum 0.1m thickness, or the natural geology, whichever occurs first.
- 4.6 All machine work will be carried out under direct archaeological supervision and the machine will be halted if significant archaeological deposits are encountered. The top of the first significant archaeological horizon can be exposed by the machine but will then be cleaned by hand and inspected for features and then hand excavated. At each soil horizon change, the supervising archaeologist will indicate to the machine driver that each stratum should be stored separately.
- 4.7 All archaeological remains will be hand excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner sufficient to meet the aims and objectives of the project.

The excavation will record the complete stratigraphic sequence, down to naturally occurring deposits and will investigate and record all inter-relationships between features.

- 4.8 Within the parameters of the site health and safety restrictions and where safe access can be gained into the excavation area, all archaeological remains will be hand-excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner sufficient to meet the aims and objectives of the project. The excavation will record the complete stratigraphic sequence, down to naturally occurring deposits or the completed depth of the groundworks and will investigate and record any inter-relationships between features.
- 4.9 Where structural remains are identified, they will be left in-situ and any surrounding material hand-excavated stratigraphically leaving the structural remains intact for recording. Following appropriate recording, structural remains and floor surfaces may be removed to allow investigation of underlying features or deposits, provided that the Archaeological Advisor at GLAAS has been informed and approval for their removal has been confirmed.
- 4.10 All artefacts will be retained for processing and analysis except for unstratified 20th and 21st century material, which can be noted and discarded. Finds will be stored in secure, appropriate conditions.
- 4.11 No trenches will be backfilled until fully recorded and have been signed off by the Archaeological Advisor at GLAAS.

Method of Recording

- 4.12 The Archaeological Contractor will make appropriate pre- and post-excavation site records. The archaeological works will be recorded according to the normal principles of stratigraphic excavation. The stratigraphy of each trial trench will be recorded even where no archaeological deposits have been identified. Where no archaeological features are present representative sections or soil profile will be recorded and illustrated in the report.
- 4.13 All finds and features will be accurately located and planned accurately at appropriate scales. Discrete features will be half-sectioned or fully excavated if features are part of recognisable structures, contain deposits or artefacts of particular value, or likely to hold significant artefact or environmental assemblages. 10% of each linear feature should, where possible, be excavated plus terminals and intersections, with slots measuring at least 1m in width wherever possible. Intersections will be investigated to establish strategic relationships.
- 4.14 Natural features or possible natural features will be investigated to confirm a non-archaeological origin.

- 4.15 Sections will be drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20, as appropriate. All records will be undertaken using pro forma record sheets.
- 4.16 Representative sections of linear and curvilinear features will be sample excavated away from intersections or other features or deposits, to obtain unmixed samples of material. Environmental bulk samples (usually 40 litres) will be taken where the deposit is likely to contain an environmental assemblage.
- 4.17 Sampling strategies will be in accordance with the Archaeological Contractor fieldwork manual and described in their method statement as well as the requirements of GLAAS.
- 4.18 Context descriptions should be produced on pro forma context sheets to include:
- Character
 - Colour
 - Consistency
 - Texture
 - Dimensions and shape
 - Associated finds
 - Stratigraphic relationships
 - Interpretation

Photography

- 4.19 All site photographs will be taken using a digital SLR camera with a sensor of a minimum of 12 megapixels. Each photo will be recorded in a photograph register. Each image will be supplied as both a JPEG and a TIFF versions (version 6 file of not less than 25Mbs). The Archaeological Contractor will also include metadata embedded in the TIFF file, which will include the following:
- the commonly used name for the site being photographed,
 - the relevant centred OS grid coordinates for the site to at least six figures,
 - the relevant township name,
 - the date of photograph,
 - the subject of the photograph,
 - the direction of shot and
 - the name of the organisation taking the photograph.

- 4.20 All photography will be undertaken in accordance with Historic England guidance, *Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice*, 2015.
- 4.21 All site photography must:
- be taken in colour,
 - include a north arrow,
 - include a legible information board displaying the site code or accession number and the principal context number, and
 - include a suitable scale bar.
- 4.22 In addition to standard photographic recording, selected images should also be taken to support public engagement. These should highlight key aspects of the archaeological progress. All such images should be reviewed to ensure they do not compromise site security, personal privacy or confidentiality of sensitive information. Consent will need to be obtained where individuals are identifiable, and images will be used in accordance with relevant data protection guidelines.

Use of Metal Detectors on Site

- 4.23 The site will be scanned during machine excavation to attempt to obtain a sample of artefacts from the top and sub-soils. The exposed site and, spoil heaps will also be scanned for both ferrous and non-ferrous metal artefacts using a metal detector capable of making this discrimination, operated by an experienced metal detector user (if necessary, operating under the supervision of the contracting archaeologist). Modern artefacts are to be noted but not retained (19th-century material and earlier will be retained).
- 4.24 The make and model of the instrument used will be given in the methodology section of the Archaeology Contractor's report and metal detected finds identified in the relevant section.

Unexpectedly Significant or Complex Discoveries

- 4.25 Should archaeological remains be identified whose significance requires further mitigation and more detailed recording than is appropriate within the terms of this WSI, all work in that area will be temporarily paused until TEP have liaised with the Archaeological Advisor with the relevant information to discuss and confirm appropriate actions to resolve the matter. TEP will aim to notify the Archaeological Advisor within two working days of the discovery of significant remains.
- 4.26 Where appropriate, a detailed mitigation strategy would be produced, either as an addendum to this WSI or as a new WSI, setting out the methodology and programme for the archaeological work, including provision for post-excavation

reporting and analysis, and archiving and publication. Depending on the complexity of the archaeological remains the existing / new WSI will be amended or drafted within 5-10 working days and submitted to GLAAS for approval prior to undertaking any of the work.

General

Finds

- 4.27 On completion of the fieldwork, any samples taken will be processed and any finds will be cleaned, identified, assessed/analysed, dated (if possible), marked (if appropriate) and properly packed and stored in accordance with the requirements of national guidelines and best practice.
- 4.28 All finds or environmental samples recovered during the archaeological works will be assessed and reported on by internal and external specialists of the Archaeological Contractor.
- 4.29 All finds will be treated in accordance with current best practice as set out in ClfA and Historic England guidance.

Human Remains

- 4.30 If human remains are encountered during the excavation, they will be left in situ the Archaeological Contractor will notify TEP, who will contact the Archaeological Advisor at GLAAS and the coroner.
- 4.31 If it is deemed appropriate to excavate human remains, this will be done in accordance with appropriate Historic England and Chartered Institute for Archaeologists guidance (e.g., ClfA Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains, 2017).
- 4.32 Excavation, removal from site, analysis and final placing will all be subject to the requirements of the appropriate Ministry of Justice licence and any local environmental health regulations.

Treasure

- 4.33 If any artefacts are encountered that would constitute 'treasure' as defined by The Treasure Act, 1996 and the Treasure (Designation) (Amendment) Order 2023, they will be reported to the local Coroner and relevant Finds Liaison Officer by TEP. Any artefacts deemed to be Treasure should be excavated on the day they are discovered and removed to a secure site. If this is impractical, then appropriate security provided until full excavation and removal can occur.

Palaeoenvironmental sampling and analysis

- 4.34 Palaeoenvironmental assessment aims to identify areas within the development site where conditions are such that deposits suitable for the study of past environments are preserved. These most commonly occur in the form of subsurface peat layers but are also taken to include all waterlogged deposits. The identification of any suitable areas for sampling will take place during the archaeological trial trench evaluation.
- 4.35 Should any such deposits exist within the area of impact, samples will be taken by a suitably qualified specialist sub-contractor. The samples would be assessed for their potential by internal or external specialists of the Archaeological Contractor, and suitable techniques applied to sub-sample from select cores to determine the preservation and taxonomic diversity within the samples. This is likely to include assessing for one or more of the following:
- Pollen (focussing on organic units)
 - Diatoms (focussing upon lithological transitions within and at the base of the Holocene sediment stack)
 - Foraminifera (focussing on mineral strata and in particular on transitions)
 - Plant macro-remains (focussing on organic units)
- 4.36 Having assessed the potential for analysis a project design will be produced that will provide a detailed proposal for analysis (including, for example, C14 dating, loss-on-ignition to measure organic carbon content, humification and mass specific magnetic susceptibility) of any present selected samples.
- 4.37 If necessary and appropriate the advice of the Historic England Science Advisor will be sought.

Programme

- 4.38 It is anticipated that the works will happen in accordance with the following provisional programme:
- August 2026 - submit WSI for approval by GLAAS;
 - TBC - undertake archaeological works;
 - +4-6 weeks – report;
 - +8-12 weeks - deposit archive.
- 4.39 This WSI will be updated with a timetable for work on site and all post-excavation work, including specialists, following instruction of the Archaeological Contractor.

Organisation and Key Personnel

- 4.40 TEP is a Registered Organisation with the ClfA. The historic environment and archaeology team is under overall management of **Jason Clarke BSc MA MCIfA, Associate Director - Historic Environment and Archaeology (TEP)**.
- 4.41 The archaeological works will be undertaken by appropriately qualified archaeologists from a ClfA Registered Organisation.
- 4.42 A separate RAMS document (Appendix B) will be produced by the Archaeological Contractor which will provide details of plant and welfare, site safety protocols and any relevant health and safety provisions, and details of site staff and relevant competencies, certificates and insurance information.

5.0 Reporting

- 5.1 In accordance with the principles of Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (Historic England 2015) and the Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd Ed (MAP2) (English Heritage 1991), a programme of assessment and reporting will be undertaken, following completion of the archaeological trial trench evaluation fieldwork.
- 5.2 In the event of negative, or non-complex findings, a report will be produced detailing the results of the fieldwork within four to six weeks of the end of the fieldwork and archived within six months. The report will include:
- a front cover to include the NGR, and HER reference number;
 - a concise, non-technical summary of the results;
 - the circumstances of the project and the dates on which the fieldwork was undertaken;
 - description of the methodology, including the sources consulted;
 - a very brief summary of the historical background of the study area,
 - a statement, where appropriate, of the archaeological implications of the impact;
 - tabulations of data in relation to site phasing and contexts;
 - a copy of this project design, and indications of any agreed departure from that design;
 - a complete bibliography of sources from which data has been derived, and a list of any further sources identified but not consulted;
 - a site location plan related to the national grid;
 - appropriate plans showing the location and position of features located;
 - plans and sections showing the positions of deposits and finds;
 - a trench plan with the features identified by period at a suitable scale;
 - illustrative photographs as appropriate; and
 - coordinates (NGR) of relevant sites if archaeological remains have been discovered.
- 5.3 In the event of archaeologically significant finds, the results of fieldwork combined with subsequent archaeological evaluation and mitigation will also be published in a relevant and appropriate journal, or other publicly disseminated publication, as appropriate.

- 5.4 Section drawings will be provided in all evaluation trenches which contain archaeological features (at a minimum scale of 1:20). These will include heights O.D. Plans (at a minimum scale of 1:50), and O.D. spot heights for all principal strata and any features. Drawings of one long section of trenches without archaeological deposits will also be provided.
- 5.5 Artefact analysis will include the production of a descriptive catalogue, quantification by context and discussion/interpretation if warranted, with finds critical for dating and interpretation illustrated.
- 5.6 Environmental analysis will include identification of the remains, quantification by context, discussion/interpretation if warranted, and a description of the processing methodology.
- 5.7 Pottery reports will refer to the appropriate type series.

6.0 Archive

- 6.1 A draft of the evaluation report will be submitted to GLAAS prior to a final version being agreed or submitted to the planning case officer.
- 6.2 A digital copy of the final report and the GIS trench location shapefile will be submitted to the Greater London Historic Environment Record (HER). If required, a copy of the report provided as a PDF on disk, and as hard copies, will also be submitted to the HER.
- 6.3 An archive of the results of the archaeological work will be produced, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*Management of Archaeological Projects, Appendix 3, 2nd edition, 1991*) and Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (CIfA, 2020). The archive will contain any site matrices, and summary reports of the artefact record, context records, and any other records or materials recovered.
- 6.4 The London Museum will be contacted in advance of the works starting in order to request an accession number and to seek advice of the arrangements to be made for deposition of the project archive and any associated charges.
- 6.5 The original record archive of projects (paper, magnetic and plastic media), and a full copy of the record archive (microform or microfiche), together with the material archive (artefacts, ecofacts, and samples) will be deposited with the relevant local archive.
- 6.6 Any finds recovered during the investigation will be owned by the landowner, London Borough of Hillingdon Council. Following completion of the excavation, the landowner will sign a Deed of Transfer, which will list all artefacts to be transferred to the museum.
- 6.7 Following the completion of the work, the digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS). Details of the work will be entered on the OASIS database at <https://oasis.ac.uk/>. OASIS is the online system for reporting archaeological investigations and linking research outputs and archives. Reports uploaded to OASIS will become available to the public through the ADS.
- 6.8 Results of the project, even if negative, will be submitted for publication in appropriate academic journals.
- 6.9 The results should also be used to contribute to the London Research Framework, if appropriate.

- 6.10 The deposition of the archive and publication of the results ensures that the information gained from this work is preserved and made available for public benefit, in accordance with NPPF and ClfA guidance.

7.0 Health and Safety

- 7.1 The archaeologists on site will naturally operate with due regard for Health and Safety regulations. Where archaeological work is carried out at the same time as the work of other contractors, regard should also be taken of any reasonable additional constraints that these contractors may impose.
- 7.2 All work on site would be undertaken strictly in accordance with the project health and safety plan and task specific risk assessments. All companies working on the project will adhere to the client's required quality, health, safety and environment controls.
- 7.3 Access routes to working areas would be specified by the client and access would only be permitted to those routes and the area of the fieldwork.
- 7.4 All site staff, including subcontractors and visitors, will prove that they have attended a site induction and have the necessary competencies (e.g., CITB training for machine operators) and any other necessary health and safety qualifications.
- 7.5 The archaeologists will maintain a record of site attendance for each day that they attend site for the archaeological works.
- 7.6 All site staff personnel will wear PPE consisting of gloves, goggles, hardhat, steel toe-capped boots with mid-sole protection and high visibility vest or jacket at all times. All equipment must be 'fit for purpose' and be maintained in a sound working condition that complies with all relevant Health and Safety regulations and recommendations, including:
- Health & Safety at Work Act 1974 and
 - Management of Health & Safety at Work Regulations 1999.
- 7.7 The Archaeological Contractor will have their own Health and Safety policies compiled using national guidelines, which conform to all relevant Health and Safety legislation and best practice.

References

Data Sources

- Archaeological Data Services: <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archsearch>
- British Geological Survey, *Geology of Britain Viewer*:
<https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/geology-of-britain-viewer/>
- Greater London Historic Environment Record
- Layers of London: <https://www.layersoflondon.org/>
- National Heritage List: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>
- National Library of Scotland, *Map Images*: <https://maps.nls.uk/index.html>
- National Monuments Record: <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway>
- Research Framework for London Archaeology:
<https://researchframeworks.org/rfla/>

Legislation and Policy

- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979
- Hillingdon Council, A Vision for 2026, Local Plan: Part 1, Strategic Policies, Adopted November 2012
- Hillingdon Council, Local Plan Part 2: Development Management Policies, Adopted 16 January 2020
- Greater London Authority, The London Plan: The Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London, Adopted March 2021
- National Planning Policy Framework, December 2024
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990
- The Treasure Act, 1996
- Treasure (Designation) (Amendment) Order, 2023

Best Practice and Guidance

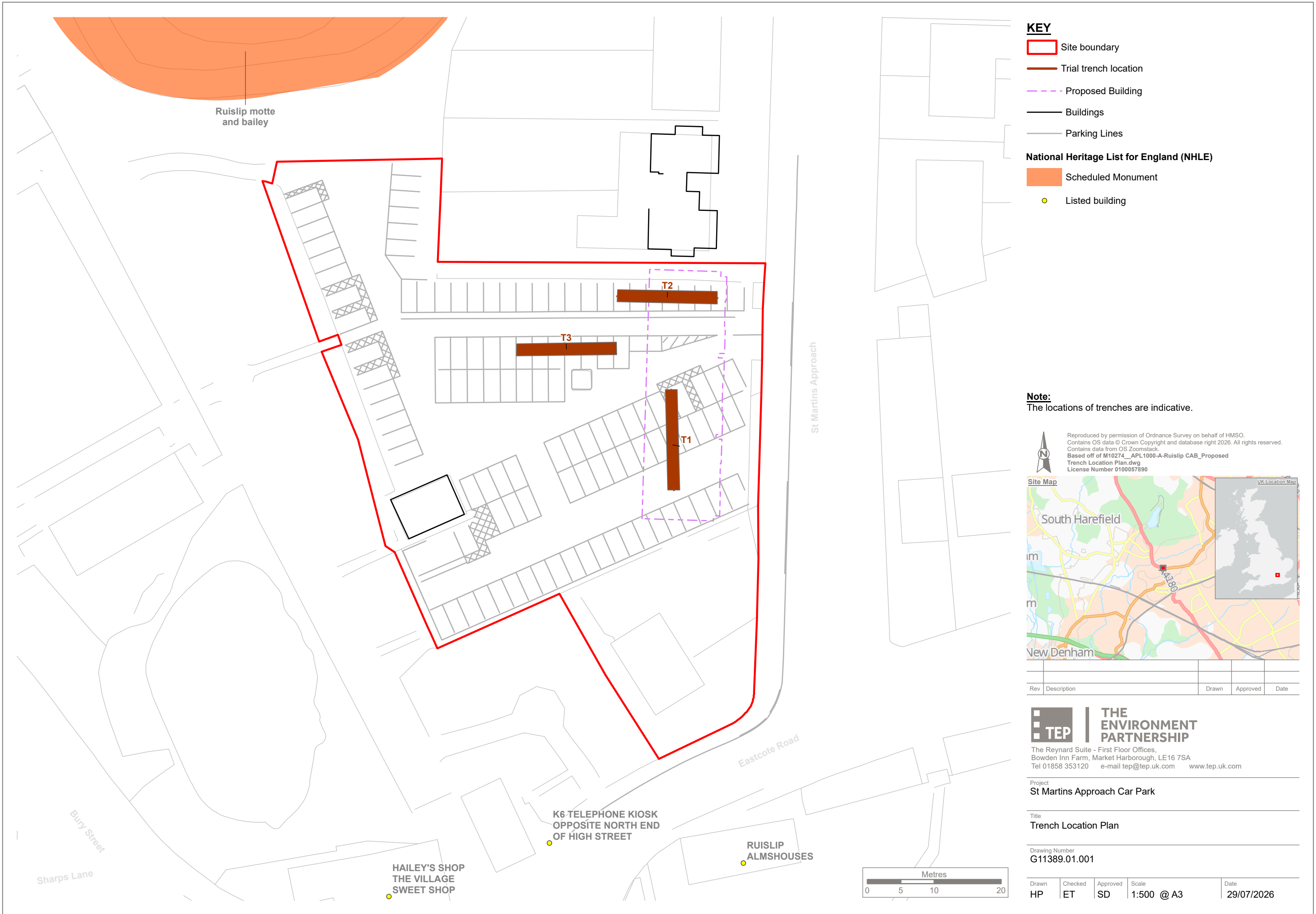
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- Historic England (2026) *Managing Archaeology in London: Guidance for developers, archaeologists and planners to promote the undertaking and enjoyment of our historic environment*, London: Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS)
- Planning Practice Guidance: Historic Environment, July 2019: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/conserving-and-enhancing-the-historic-environment>

Other sources

- Schofield, J. (2011) *London 1100-1600: The Archaeology of a Capital City*, Sheffield: Equinox Publishing Ltd
- TEP (2025) *Former CAB, Ruislip: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*, Document Ref. 11389.001, Market Harborough: The Environment Partnership (TEP) Ltd

Appendix A: Trench Plan



Appendix B: Archaeological Contractor RAMS

Appendix C: Data Management Plan



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