



Archaeological Impact Assessment

In support of an application
for a docking station on the
footway adjacent to:

Potters Fields, Tooley Street SE1

Reference Number: 08/610806
Status: Final
Date: 19 June 2009





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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Archaeological Impact Assessment is provided in support of a full planning application for the installation of a Cycle Hire docking station on the footway adjacent to Potters Fields, Tooley Street in the London Borough of Southwark.

The general principles of the docking station design have been developed in consultation with the boroughs, Royal Parks and other key stakeholders. Pre-application advice has been sought from the London Borough of Southwark. This Assessment includes an appraisal of the recorded archaeological remains in the area and the extent to which the docking station would impact on any significant archaeological remains. The groundworks for the docking station will not penetrate deeper than 450mm below the current ground surface.

It is proposed that an archaeological site investigation be undertaken at an early stage of the construction process to ascertain if there are any archaeological remains on the Site. If archaeological remains are identified all groundworks will be undertaken archaeologically and by hand. A written scheme of investigation is appended.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Statement Overview

Cycling within London has experienced rapid growth. It is estimated that there has been a 91 percent increase in the number of cycling trips within London since the year 2000 with around 500,000 cycle trips currently taking place every day. In 2006/07 cycling accounted for 1.6 percent of all modal trips in London and 3.7 percent of all journeys to work within inner London. The Mayor's aspiration is to increase the modal proportion of cycling trips within London to 5 percent and more generally, improve conditions for cyclists. The Mayor has set Transport for London (TfL) a target to increase cycle trips by 400 percent by 2025.

To help achieve this growth TfL has been tasked with implementing the Cycle Hire Scheme within central London by May 2010. The Scheme will deliver around 6,000 bicycles across approximately 400 sites.

The Scheme will allow people to hire a bicycle from a docking station, use it as desired and return it to either the same or another docking station. To ensure the adequate availability of docking points and bicycles for those hiring and returning bicycles, approximately 10,200 docking points at around 400 sites at a density of approximately nine sites per square kilometre are required.

The Scheme has been developed in collaboration with the Royal Parks and the following nine London Boroughs:

- London Borough of Camden;
- London Borough of Hackney;
- London Borough of Islington;
- Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea;
- London Borough of Lambeth;
- City of London;
- London Borough of Southwark;
- London Borough of Tower Hamlets; and
- City of Westminster.

1.2 Purpose of the Document

TfL wish to apply for planning permission for a Cycle Hire docking station, comprising a terminal and 17 docking points adjacent to Potters Fields, Tooley Street in the London Borough of Southwark.

Following discussions with the Senior Archaeology Officer at the Planning Authority, Dr Christopher Constable, this Site has been identified as requiring further archaeological intervention.

The document

- describes the archaeological background to the area;
- describes the proposal;

- assesses the likely impact of the scheme on the basis of the available information; and
- provides a written scheme of investigation for further archaeological intervention.

1.3 Methodology

A list of cultural heritage sites has been compiled (Appendix 1) through consultation carried out by Hyder Consulting in June 2009.

The Assessment draws together the available archaeological, topographic and land-use information to clarify the archaeological potential of the Site.

The Assessment comprises of an examination of evidence in the Greater London Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). It considers the results of nearby archaeological investigations, incorporates published and unpublished material and charts historic land-use through examination of any readily available historic maps.

Clearly, any information on the depth of overburden for the archaeological assets would be a key consideration in determining whether the construction of the docking station would be likely to impact on archaeology. Detailed discussions to establish the nature of the archaeological potential have been undertaken with Dr Christopher Constable at the London Borough of Southwark.

2 ANALYSIS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs)

There are no SAMs on the Site or within a distance where their setting would be affected by the proposed development.

2.2 Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service

Archaeological Advisor


Dr Christopher Constable has commented on the archaeological implications of the development.

Dr Constable had confirmed that Potters Fields is a former churchyard and there is a potential for human remains to occur. He noted that a watching brief has been carried out in this area which did not reveal evidence for human remains.

Greater London Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and unpublished archaeological sources

The SMR identifies a number of assets within 50m of the Site and these are listed in Appendix 1.

An archaeological watching brief was conducted in 2007 by the Museum of London Archaeology Service at 155 to 173 Tooley Street. Excavation revealed deposits typical of alluvial deposits from the migrating Thames. Medieval clay deposits were identified from the 12th century and later pottery sherds recovered from within them. A flat-bottomed channel was recorded across the site from northeast to southwest, and may have joined another large channel or feature across the west edge of the site. These



may have been natural or may have been later medieval canals to supply fish ponds or mills. The later fills dated to after 1550 and the channel may have been open when the wall excavated during an earlier evaluation was built. The channel appears to have been subsequently recut and revetted. Archaeologically sterile sand was recorded at a remarkably high level on the northern perimeter. It was impossible to determine whether this was part of the Horselydown Eyot (island) or a product of subsequent quarrying. Certainly a generalised phase of quarrying was present almost continuously across the site and was characterised by coal-ash rich fills.

A watching brief was carried out at Potters Fields Park by the Museum of London Archaeology Service in 2007. Works to the former cemetery area of the park were monitored. Human bone, an arched vault or culvert filled with human bone and 18th or early 19th century building foundation were exposed. The human bones that were observed during the watching brief were left in situ.

Potters Fields takes its name from the nearby Delftware pottery but there is no suggestion that this extended onto the Site.

2.3 Historic Maps

Potters Fields is marked on Rocque's 1746 map. Tooley Street is shown as St Olaves Lane. St Olaves churchyard is also marked. By the time of Horwoods 1799 map the churchyard has been renamed St John's burying ground.

By the time of Stanford 1862 map of London St Olaves Lanes has been renamed Tooley Street. Potters Fields is still shown as open ground but no longer labelled as a burial ground. St John Charity School is also marked in this area at this time.

3 THE PROPOSALS AND THEIR POTENTIAL IMPACT

3.1 Site Description

The Site lies on the footway on the north side of Tooley Street. Please refer to the Planning Design and Access Statement for further information.

The adjacent building was built following the archaeological intervention in 2007 (see 2.2 above).

3.2 Docking Station

The development comprises a terminal and 17 docking points. The foundations would be at a depth no deeper than 450mm below the current ground level. The form that the foundations will take has not been finalised. Further information regarding the docking station can be found in the Planning Design and Access Statement.

3.3 The Potential Impact

Given that the foundations would be no deeper than 450mm, it is possible that the works could encounter activity associated with the use of Potters Fields as a burial ground in the post-medieval period or the remains of the 18th of 19th century buildings encountered in previous investigations.



4 CONCLUSIONS

This Assessment has revealed that there is potential for significant post-medieval archaeological at Potters Fields, Tooley Street, SE1.

It seems sensible to investigate the Site in case significant archaeological remains exist and, if they do, undertake all the groundworks archaeologically by hand. A method statement for this investigation is attached in Appendix 2. If initial investigation fails to reveal any significant archaeological remains, there will be no need for further archaeological intervention.



Appendix 1
Consultation response from the Greater London Archaeology Service Sites and Monuments Record.

Contact: Stuart Cakebread
Direct Dial: 020 7973 3731
Date: 04/06/2009

Greater London Sites and Monuments Record - Search Report

Enquiry: Report 8310 London Cycle Hire Scheme Adj Potters Fields_Tooley Street TQ 33385 180030 50m radius search

Thank you for your enquiry to the GLSMR. Please find below all records held on the GLSMR database within the area specified in your request. Please note that there is a backlog of listed buildings and archaeological reports awaiting entry into the system and we cannot guarantee that the information supplied is fully up to date.

*** GLSMR NEWS ***

3-Aug-2006 *Record Sort Order Changed*

The records within the SMR search report are now sorted by 'Name' (and then by 'MonUID') rather than 'MonUID' as this should display multiple records for a single site together in the indexes and report. However, many site names begin with numbers from the address and so records from same street will not necessarily appear together. All new records added to the GLSMR, and those altered during data rationalisation and other projects, are being named with the street name before the number (for example The Street (No. 1), London) so that in future results from the same street will appear together.

31-July-2006 *Full Address Data Added*

The HTML report and XML data file have been altered to include the full address which was perviously missing.

25-Jan-2006 *Listed Building Data and Designations Updated*

All of the Listed Buildings entries within the GLSMR have been updated using the latest dataset from the National Monuments Record and the GLSMR search report (the document you are reading now) has been updated to display the full designation description for the listed buildings encountered within your search area.

*** END ***

NOTE: Please ensure you read this document from a saved version and not directly from the e-mail as this may cause problems with the displayed data and hyperlinks.

If you have any further enquiries, or if you have any problems interpreting the data, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours Sincerely,

The Greater London SMR Team

Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service
English Heritage - London Region
1 Waterhouse Square, 138-142 Holborn, London EC1N 2ST
smr@english-heritage.org.uk

Note: Commercial SMR search requests are charged at a cost of 35 pounds plus VAT each and collected via invoice

Monument Index:

(Click on the MonUID to view full details for each record)

Archaeology

<i>MonUID</i>	<i>Pref. Ref.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Monument Types</i>	<i>Date Range</i>
MLO98384	MLO98384	Potters Field Park, Southwark {St Olave's Churchyard}	CEMETERY, CHURCHYARD	16th Century to 18th Century (1583 AD to 1750 AD)
MLO13484	090746/00/00	TOOLEY ST	CEMETERY, CEMETERY	15th Century to 19th Century (1485 AD to 1900 AD)
MLO98744	MLO98744	Tooley Street, [Nos 155-173], Southwark, {late medieval to post medieval channel, quarrying, wall and ploughing}	WATER CHANNEL?, PALAEOCHANNEL?, QUARRY, BURIED SOIL HORIZON	Medieval to 19th Century (1101 AD to 1900 AD)
MLO98390	MLO98390	Tooley Street, Potter's Fields Park {St Olave's Churchyard}	CHURCHYARD, CEMETERY, BURIAL VAULT, BUILDING	Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Listed Buildings

<i>MonUID</i>	<i>Pref. Ref.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Monument Types</i>	<i>Date Range</i>
MLO92248	MLO92248	THREE BOLLARDS	BOLLARD	19th Century (1867 AD to 1899 AD)

Maritime

<i>MonUID</i>	<i>Pref. Ref.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Monument Types</i>	<i>Date Range</i>
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Other

<i>MonUID</i>	<i>Pref. Ref.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Monument Types</i>	<i>Date Range</i>
MLO4231	090244/00/00	BARNHAM ST	FINDSPOT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
MLO4232	090245/00/00	BARNHAM ST	FINDSPOT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)
MLO11528	090627/00/00	TOOLEY ST	FINDSPOT	Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Return to [Top of page](#)

Event Index:

Event ID	Event Name	Event Description
Not Applicable	No Associated Event	

Location: not specified

Associated Monuments

MLO11528	- TOOLEY ST - [Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)]
MLO13484	- TOOLEY ST - [15th Century to 19th Century (1485 AD to 1900 AD)]
MLO4231	- BARNHAM ST - [Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)]
MLO4232	- BARNHAM ST - [Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)]
MLO92248	- THREE BOLLARDS - [19th Century (1867 AD to 1899 AD)]

Event ID	Event Name	Event Description
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ELO7208	Potters Fields Park, Tooley Street, Southwark, SE1: Archaeological Watching Brief Report	A watching brief was carried out at Potter's Fields Park by the Museum of London Archaeology Service in 2007, during landscaping work. Works to the former cemetery area of the park were monitored. Elsewhere, landscaping was considered shallow enough not to be a threat to buried archaeological remains. Human bone, an arched vault or culvert filled with human bone and and 18th or early 19th century building foundation were exposed. Human bone was left in situ. Location: Centroid TQ 33412 80056 (MBR: 72m by 77m)
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Associated Monuments

MLO98384	- Potters Field Park, Southwark {St Olave's Churchyard} - [16th Century to 18th Century (1583 AD to 1750 AD)]
MLO98390	- Tooley Street, Potter's Fields Park {St Olave's Churchyard} - [Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)]

Event ID	Event Name	Event Description
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ELO8067	Tooley Street, (Nos 155-173, More London Plot 10), Southwark, SE1, Watching Brief	An archaeological watching brief was conducted in 2007 by the Museum of London Archaeology Service on excavations and ground work. Site code TYL07. Excavation revealed deposits typical of alluvial lag deposits from the migrating Thames. Medieval clay deposits were identified from the 12th century and later pottery sherds recovered from within them. A flat-bottomed channel was recorded across the site from northeast to southwest, and may have joined another large channel or feature across the west edge of the site. These may have been natural or may have been later medieval canals to supply fish ponds or mills. The later fills dated to after 1550 and the channel may have been open when the wall excavated during an earlier evaluation was built. The channel appears to have been subsequently recut and revetted. Archaeologically sterile sand was recorded at a remarkably high level on the northern perimeter. It was impossible to determine whether this was part of the Horselydown Eyot (island) or a product of subsequent quarrying. Certainly a generalised phase of quarrying was present almost continuously across the site and was characterised by coal-ash rich fills. Location: Centroid TQ 33353 80054 (MBR: 51m by 29m)
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Associated Monuments

MLO98744	- Tooley Street, [Nos 155-173], Southwark, {late medieval to post medieval channel, quarrying, wall and ploughing} - [Medieval to 19th Century (1101 AD to 1900 AD)]
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[Return to Top of page](#)

Record Details - Archaeology:

Start of record

MonUID	MLO98384
Monument Type	Archaeology
Preferred Ref.	MLO98384
Name	Potters Field Park, Southwark {St Olave's Churchyard}
Map Sheet	TQ38SW
Grid References	Centre Point: Centroid TQ 33382 80110 (MBR: 57m by 74m) (Centred on)

Summary The burial ground of the parish of St Olave's is shown on Rocques map of 1746. The parish was expanding during the sixteenth century and, in 1583, the parish bought a plot of land for a new burial ground on the south western corner of the eyot, on the southern banks of the Thames. It was paid for by public subscription and was still in use in the 1740s.

Description The burial ground of the parish of St Olave's is shown on Rocques map of 1746. (1) The parish was expanding during the sixteenth century and 1583 the parish bought a plot of land for a new burial ground on the south western corner of the eyot, on the southern banks of the Thames. It was paid for by public subscription and was still in use in the 1740s. The rear of the Park, fronting onto Tooley Street is shown as a churchyard bordered by Almshouses in a map of Horsely down in 1544 (amended in 1590). (2-3) A watching brief was carried out by the Museum of London Archaeology Service in 2007 at Potter's Fields Park during landscaping work, immediately to the east of the site of Olave's churchyard. This area is marked as a burial ground on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map and recorded at MLO98390. This area may have been an extension of the original cemetery site. Evidence of human bone and structures associated with the cemetery were uncovered. (2-3)

Sources

Number	Reference
SLO79162	Unpublished document: Museum of London Archaeology Service. 2007. Archive for an Archaeological Watching Brief at Potters Fields Park, Tooley Street, Southwark, SE1, [A watching brief was carried out at Potter's Fields Park during landscaping work. Works to the former cemetery area of the park were monitored. Human bone, an arched vault or culvert filled with human bone and and 18th or early 19th century building fo
SLO78461	Unpublished document: Museum of London Archaeology Service. 2007. Potters Fields Park, Tooley Street, Southwark, SE1: Archaeological Watching Brief Report, [A watching brief was carried out at Potter's Fields Park during landscaping work. Works to the former cemetery area of the park were monitored. Human bone, an arched vault or culvert filled with human bone and and 18th or early 19th century building fo
SLO14857	Published map/plan: HYDE R. 1746. A-Z Georgian London (Rocques Map 1746), 18 P 36, [Rocques map of London 1746]

Location

Administrative Area

- [Borough] SOUTHWARK

Address

- Potters Fields Park, Tooley Street, London, SE1

Monument/Component Types

- CEMETERY (16th Century to 18th Century - 1583 AD to 1750 AD)
- CHURCHYARD (16th Century to 18th Century - 1583 AD to 1750 AD)

Find Types

Designations

Type/Grade	Reference/Title	Description
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Other Statues and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
LAG number (GLAAS Ref)	28/194
Site Code	PFP06

Associated Activities/Events

Event ID

[ELO7208](#)

Name/Ref

Potters Fields Park, Tooley
Street, Southwark, SE1:
Archaeological Watching Brief
Report

Brief Description (click Event ID for details)

A watching brief was carried out at Potter's Fields Park by the ...
Museum of London Archaeology Service in 2007, during
landscaping w

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End of record

[Export generated by HBSMR from exeGesIS SDM](#)

Start of record

MonUID MLO13484
Monument Type Archaeology
Preferred Ref. 090746/00/00
Name TOOLEY ST
Map Sheet TQ38SW
Grid References Centre Point: Centroid TQ 3342 8002 (MBR: 10m by 10m)

Summary

Description ADDITIONAL BURIAL GROUND OF ST OLAVES CHURCH ESTABLISHED IN 1586, ALSO USED BY ST JOHNS CHURCH. CLOSED 1853 & CONVERTED TO A PUBLIC RECREATION GROUND IN 1888.

Sources

Number	Reference
SLO24778	Article in monograph: COWAN C. LDDC SURREY DOCKS AREA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P 12,
SLO24779	Article in monograph: WEINREB B & HIBBERT C (EDS). THE LONDON ENCYCLOPEDIA, P 107,

Location

Administrative Area
- [Borough] SOUTHWARK

Address
- TOOLEY ST

Monument/Component Types

- CEMETERY (15th Century to 16th Century - 1485 AD to 1600 AD)
- CEMETERY (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Find Types

Designations

Type/Grade	Reference/Title	Description
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Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
Sites & Monuments Record	090746/00/00

Associated Activities/Events

Event ID	Name/Ref	Brief Description (click Event ID for details)
Not Applicable	No Associated Event	

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End of record

Start of record

MonUID	MLO98744
Monument Type	Archaeology
Preferred Ref.	MLO98744
Name	Tooley Street, [Nos 155-173], Southawrk, {late medieval to post medieval channel, quarrying, wall and ploughing}
Map Sheet	TQ38SW
Grid References	Centre Point: Centroid TQ 33353 80054 (MBR: 51m by 29m)

Summary A late medieval palaeochannel or possible water course was recorded during a watching brief in 2007. In addition medieval ploughing was found to have disturbed the site, and a 16th century wall was recorded. Post medieval quarrying extended across the whole site.

Description An archaeological watching brief was conducted in 2007 by the Museum of London Archaeology Service on excavations and ground work. Site code TYL07. Excavation revealed deposits typical of alluvial lag deposits from the migrating Thames. Medieval clay deposits were identified from the 12th century and later pottery sherds recovered from within them. At some point the southern edge of the site had been ploughed through. A flat-bottomed channel was recorded across the site from northeast to southwest, and may have joined another large channel or feature across the west edge of the site. These may have been natural or may have been later medieval canals to supply fish ponds or mills. The later fills dated to after 1550 and the channel may have been open when the wall excavated during an earlier evaluation was built. The channel appears to have been subsequently recut and revetted. Archaeologically sterile sand was recorded at a remarkably high level on the northern perimeter. It was impossible to determine whether this was part of the Horselydown Eyot (island) or a product of subsequent quarrying. Certainly a generalised phase of quarrying was present almost continuously across the site and was characterised by coal-ash rich fills. For more information see (1, 2).

Sources

Number	Reference
SLO79630	Unpublished document: Museum of London Archaeology Service. 2008. More London Plot, London, SE1: An Archaeological Watching Brief Report, [An archaeological watching brief was conducted in 2007 by the Museum of London Archaeology Service on excavations and ground work. Site code TYL07. Excavation revealed deposits typical of alluvial lag deposits from the migrating Thames. Medieval clay de

Location

Administrative Area

- [Borough] SOUTHWARK

Address

- More London Plot 10, 155-173 Tooley Street Southwark, London, SE1

Monument/Component Types

- BURIED SOIL HORIZON (Medieval to 19th Century - 1101 AD? to 1900 AD?)
- PALAEOCHANNEL? (Medieval to 17th Century - 1101 AD? to 1700 AD?)
- WATER CHANNEL? (Medieval to 17th Century - 1101 AD? to 1700 AD?)
- QUARRY (Post Medieval - 1540 AD? to 1900 AD?)

Find Types

Designations

Type/Grade	Reference/Title	Description
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Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
LAG number (GLAAS Ref)	28/225
OASIS record number & status	molas1-35904
Site Code	TYL07
Sites & Monuments Record	MLO98744

Associated Activities/Events

Event ID	Name/Ref	Brief Description (click Event ID for details)
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[ELO8067](#)

Tooley Street, (Nos 155-173,
More London Plot 10),
Southwark, SE1, Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief was conducted in 2007 by the ...
Museum of London Archaeology Service on excavations and
ground work.

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End of record

[Export generated by HBSMR from exeGesIS SDM](#)

Start of record

MonUID MLO98390
Monument Type Archaeology
Preferred Ref. MLO98390
Name Tooley Street, Potter's Fields Park (St Olave's Churchyard)
Map Sheet TQ38SW
Grid References Centre Point: Centroid TQ 33403 80049 (MBR: 56m by 64m) (Centred on)

Summary A burial ground is marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map between Weaver's Lane and Potter's Fields. It may have been an extension to an earlier cemetery shown on Rocques map of 1746 immediately to the west, the churchyard of St Olaves. A watching brief was carried out at Potter's Fields Park by the Museum of London Archaeology Service in 2007 uncovered human bone and structures associated with the burial ground.

Description A burial ground is marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map between Weaver's Lane and Potter's Fields. The churchyard measures approximately 41m by 46m. (1) The parish of St Olave's was expanding during the sixteenth century and 1583 the parish bought a plot of land for a new burial ground on the south western corner of the eyot, on the southern banks of the Thames. It was paid for by public subscription and was still in use in the 1740s. The rear of the Park, fronting onto Tooley Street is shown as a churchyard bordered by Almshouses in a map of Horsely down in 1544 (amended in 1590). (2-3) A churchyard is shown on Rocques map of 1746 immediately to the west (recorded at MLO98384) of which this may have been a later extension. (4) A watching brief was carried out at Potter's Fields Park by the Museum of London Archaeology Service in 2007 during landscaping work, immediately to the east of the site of Olave's churchyard as it is shown on the 1544 and 1746 maps. Human bone and an arched vault or culvert, filled with human bone, and and 18th or early 19th century building foundation were exposed. (2-3)

Sources

Number	Reference
SLO79241	Map: Ordnance Survey. 1st edition (1843-1893), GIS layer,
SLO78461	Unpublished document: Museum of London Archaeology Service. 2007. Potters Fields Park, Tooley Street, Southwark, SE1: Archaeological Watching Brief Report, [A watching brief was carried out at Potter's Fields Park during landscaping work. Works to the former cemetery area of the park were monitored. Human bone, an arched vault or culvert filled with human bone and and 18th or early 19th century building fo
SLO79162	Unpublished document: Museum of London Archaeology Service. 2007. Archive for an Archaeological Watching Brief at Potters Fields Park, Tooley Street, Southwark, SE1, [A watching brief was carried out at Potter's Fields Park during landscaping work. Works to the former cemetery area of the park were monitored. Human bone, an arched vault or culvert filled with human bone and and 18th or early 19th century building fo
SLO14857	Published map/plan: HYDE R. 1746. A-Z Georgian London (Rocques Map 1746), 18 P 36, [Rocques map of London 1746]

Location

Administrative Area

- [Borough] SOUTHWARK

Address

- Potter's Fields Park, Tooley Street, London, SE1

Monument/Component Types

- BURIAL VAULT (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)
- CEMETERY (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)
- CHURCHYARD (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)
- BUILDING (17th Century to 18th Century - 1601 AD to 1800 AD)

Find Types

- HUMAN REMAINS (16th Century to 18th Century - 1583 AD to 1750 AD) (from Event: ELO7208)

Designations

Type/Grade	Reference/Title	Description
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Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
-------------------	------------------------

Site Code PFP06
LAG number (GLAAS Ref) 28/194

Associated Activities/Events

Event ID

[ELO7208](#)

Name/Ref

Potters Fields Park, Tooley Street, Southwark, SE1: Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Brief Description (click Event ID for details)

A watching brief was carried out at Potter's Fields Park by the Museum of London Archaeology Service in 2007, during landscaping w ...

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End of record

[Export generated by HBSMR from exeGesIS SDM](#)

Record Details - Listed Buildings:

Start of record

MonUID MLO92248
Monument Type Listed Building
Preferred Ref. MLO92248
Name THREE BOLLARDS
Map Sheet TQ38SW
Grid References Centre Point: TQ 33429 80009 (point)

Summary Record created from imported Listed Buildings On-line dataset 11-Jan-2006; see linked Designation record for full details

Description

Sources

Number	Reference
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Location

Administrative Area

- [Borough] SOUTHWARK

Address

Monument/Component Types

- BOLLARD (19th Century - 1867 AD to 1899 AD)

Find Types

Designations

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
Listed Building (II)	471204 THREE BOLLARDS

Description

SOUTHWARK TQ3380 POTTERS FIELD 636-1/2/610 (West side)
01/07/83 Three bollards II Cast-iron bollards on pavement near junction with Tooley Street. Late C19. More than usually elaborate, having Gothic details and spiral corner shafts. Illustrate the development of bollards away from the original cannon form.
Listing NGR: TQ3342980009

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
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Associated Activities/Events

Event ID	Name/Ref
Not Applicable	No Associated Event

Brief Description (click Event ID for details)

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End of record

Record Details - Maritime:

Record Details - Others:

Start of record

MonUID	MLO4231
Monument Type	Find Spot
Preferred Ref.	090244/00/00
Name	BARNHAM ST
Map Sheet	TQ38SW
Grid References	Centre Point: Centroid TQ 3335 8002 (MBR: 10m by 10m)

Summary

Description ANTLER PICK, RECORDED IN 1918

Sources

Number	Reference
SLO7232	Unpublished document: Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Excavation Committee. SITES & FINDS RECORD, 129,
SLO7233	Artifact: ANTLER PICK, ACC NO A19736,
SLO7234	Unpublished document: Museum of London. MOLLM AG, F221,

Location

Administrative Area

- [Borough] SOUTHWARK

Address

- BARNHAM ST
- TOOLEY ST

Monument/Component Types

- FINDSPOT (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Find Types

- PICK (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Designations

Type/Grade	Reference/Title	Description
-------------------	------------------------	--------------------

Other Statures and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
Sites & Monuments Record	090244/00/00

Associated Activities/Events

Event ID	Name/Ref	Brief Description (click Event ID for details)
Not Applicable	No Associated Event	

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End of record

Start of record

MonUID MLO4232
Monument Type Find Spot
Preferred Ref. 090245/00/00
Name BARNHAM ST
Map Sheet TQ38SW
Grid References Centre Point: Centroid TQ 3335 8002 (MBR: 10m by 10m)

Summary

Description AE 1 OF TRAJAN

Sources

Number	Reference
SLO7235	Unpublished document: Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Excavation Committee. SITES & FINDS RECORD, 129,
SLO7236	Artifact: COIN OF TRAJAN, ACC NO A19972,
SLO7237	Unpublished document: Museum of London. MOLLM AG, F221,

Location

Administrative Area
- [Borough] SOUTHWARK

Address
- BARNHAM ST

Monument/Component Types

- FINDSPOT (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Find Types

- COIN (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Designations

Type/Grade	Reference/Title	Description
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Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
Sites & Monuments Record	090245/00/00

Associated Activities/Events

Event ID	Name/Ref	Brief Description (click Event ID for details)
Not Applicable	No Associated Event	

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End of record

Start of record

MonUID MLO11528
Monument Type Find Spot
Preferred Ref. 090627/00/00
Name TOOLEY ST
Map Sheet TQ38SW
Grid References Centre Point: Centroid TQ 3342 8000 (MBR: 10m by 10m)

Summary

Description TWO POTTERY WASTERS FOUND BY MR READ IN 1903 IN TOOLEY ST

Sources

Number	Reference
SLO19924	Artifact: KILN WASTERS FOUND BY MR READ 1903 TOOLEY ST,
SLO19925	Article in monograph: BLOICE B. NORFOLK HSE, LAMBETH: EXC AT A DELFTWARE KILN SITE, P MED ARCH VOL 5, P 151,

Location

Administrative Area
- [Borough] SOUTHWARK
Address
- TOOLEY ST

Monument/Component Types

- FINDSPOT (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Find Types

- KILN WASTE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Designations

Type/Grade	Reference/Title	Description
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Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
Sites & Monuments Record	090627/00/00

Associated Activities/Events

Event ID	Name/Ref	Brief Description (click Event ID for details)
Not Applicable	No Associated Event	

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End of record

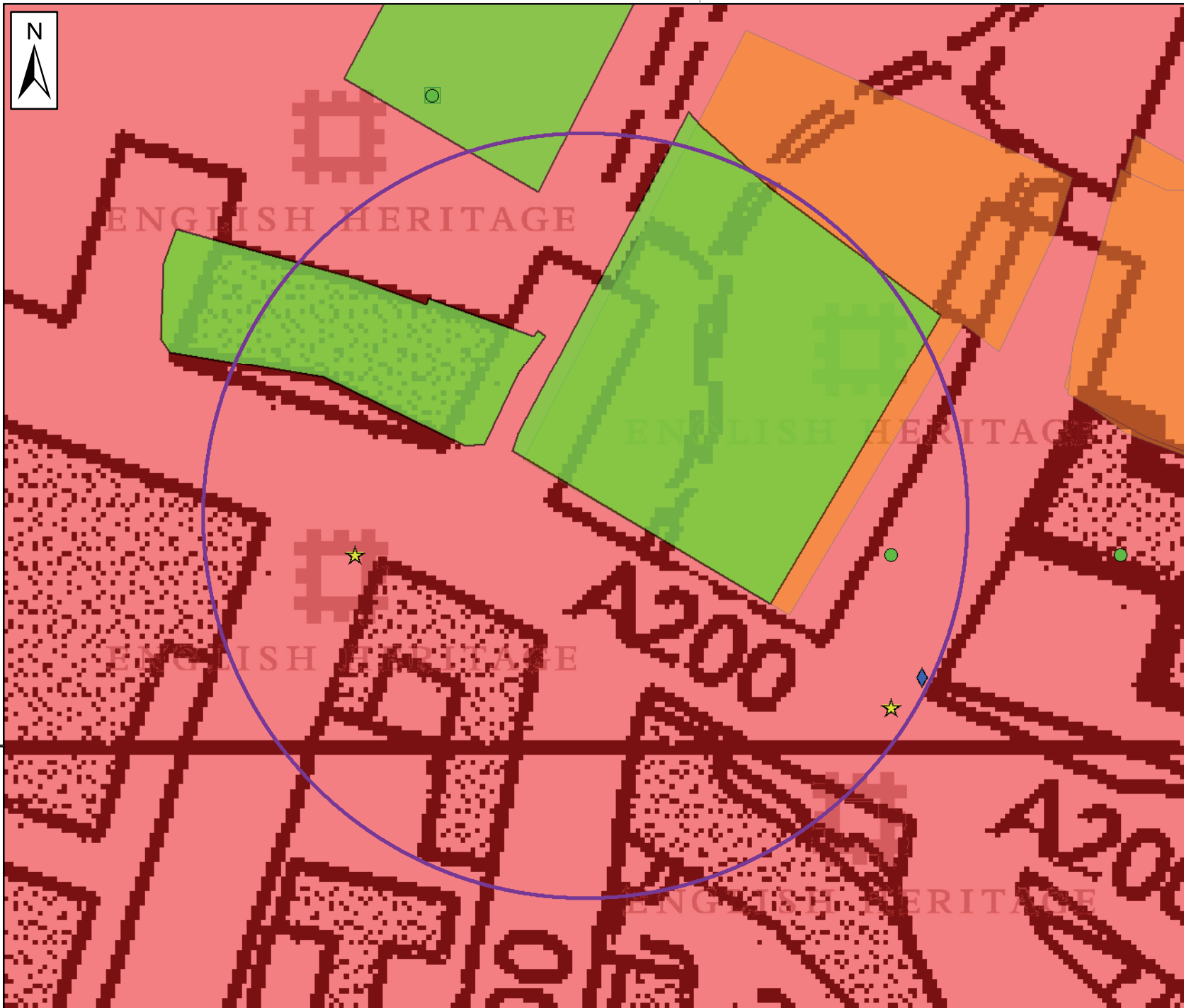
Print Date: 4 June 2009

-  Archaeology
-  Archaeological Find Spot
-  Building
-  Listed Building
-  Maritime Archaeology
-  Registered Parks & Gardens
-  Archaeological Priority Area
-  Scheduled Ancient Monuments
-  World Heritage Sites
-  Event Location (Archaeology)
-  Requested Search Area

Scale: 1:700

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Notes:
 Any Listed Building information shown on this map extract is provided solely to indicate the location of the listed building(s) and does not attempt to indicate the curtilage or the full extent of the listing(s).
 Any archaeological priority area(s) shown on this map extract are those used by the English Heritage archaeology advisors and there may be minor differences when compared to the relevant borough UDP or LDF.





Appendix 2
Written Scheme of Investigation



Written Scheme of Investigation

In support of applications
for docking stations

Status: Final
Date: 06 May 2009





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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of the Document

This document sets out the method for undertaking archaeological investigations on the Sites of docking stations associated with Transport for London's Cycle Hire Scheme.

An Archaeological Impact Assessment has been undertaken for the Site to which this document is attached.

1.2 Planning Background

A planning application is to be submitted for a bicycle docking station as part of Transport for London's (TfL) Cycle Hire Scheme. An Archaeological Impact Assessment has been undertaken to which this generic written scheme of investigation has been attached. Any planning permission is likely to include a condition requiring that no development take place until a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation has been submitted to and approved by the Planning Authority. This archaeological work should consist of the investigation of whether there are any archaeological remains within the footprint of the groundworks for the docking station. If the results of the Site investigation are positive then any archaeological features, deposits or finds which lie within the footprint of the docking station groundworks should be preserved by record.

1.3 Specific Aims of the Archaeological Work

The objectives of this archaeological investigation are (not exclusively):

To understand the character, form, function and date of past activities indicated in this area by the archaeological remains;

To record and consider the evidence of the activities present on the Site within the wider context of finds in the area; and

To investigate and record the spatial distribution of activities across the Site in terms of the distribution of features, artefacts and environmental evidence

Although it is usual to include more specific aims than the above, in this instance there is no evidence of any specific remains. However, should these emerge during the works specific project aims shall be formulated and adopted as part of the project design at the start of the post-excavation process.

2 SITE INVESTIGATION

2.1 Methodology

Site Investigation

On the Site, the area of the groundworks will be marked out and the carriageway/roadway/footway surface together with any levelling material shall be lifted by the main works contractor.

An archaeologist shall then investigate the area by hand. This will involve the excavation of small investigative trenches by hand with a mattock and/or trowel. The area of these trenches in plan may vary but should be of sufficient size to determine the presence/absence of any archaeological remains on the Site. On some Sites it may be immediately obvious that the whole area consists of undifferentiated rubble and small holes to confirm this every 5m or so would suffice; on others the Site may consist of more complex deposits which require a more sophisticated approach which investigates the nature of the different features which have been revealed.

Excavations will proceed down to the maximum depth of foundations, however this will be no deeper than 450mm.

Any human remains must be left in-situ, covered and protected. Removal can only take place under appropriate Ministry of Justice Licence and environmental health regulations. Such removal must be in compliance with the Burials Act 1957.

Where no significant archaeological remains are revealed, no further archaeological intervention shall be undertaken.


Further Investigation

Those areas of the Site where initial investigation suggests the presence of features or possible features shall, if necessary, be hand-cleaned to ensure features are properly defined and sufficient information is available to produce a base plan.

Once a Site grid has been established using an EDM or theodolite and this has been converted into the Ordnance Survey National Grid, the stripped surface shall be accurately planned at an appropriate scale (1:50 or 1:100 depending on complexity). Some hand cleaning may be necessary and the archaeological team shall be structured to ensure that the hand cleaning and planning operations run in close sequence. The exposing and planning of the archaeological features shall be undertaken on the same or consecutive days while the uncovered surface is fresh, whether or not those features are exposed by machining or hand cleaning. Should particularly vulnerable deposits be revealed (eg graves or cremations) these shall be given priority.

Where initial data is captured electronically, the archaeologist shall ensure that sufficient points are taken to provide a true reflection of its form in plan. A print out of the plan shall be checked for accuracy on Site.

In addition to capturing plan data, sufficient levels shall be taken across the Site and within any features to support future topographic modelling of the Site.



Large homogenous linear features shall be sampled (a minimum of 10%) and the intersections of features shall be investigated so that their stratigraphic relationships may be recorded. Discrete features, such as pits and postholes, shall be investigated with a minimum sample of 50% (unless it is agreed with the Archaeological Advisors to the Planning Authority that a smaller sample is adequate).

Excavation shall proceed down to the maximum depth of foundations or the undisturbed natural substratum, whichever is encountered first.

Reasonable access to the Site is to be arranged for the Planning Authority's Archaeological Advisors, who may wish to make Site inspections to ensure that the archaeological investigation is progressing satisfactorily.

2.2 Site Recording

Context sheets shall include all relevant stratigraphic relationships and for complex stratigraphy a separate matrix diagram shall be employed. This matrix shall be fully checked during the course of the investigation.

The Site archive shall be so organised as to be compatible with other archaeological archives produced in Greater London. Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed shall be entered using a continuous numbered context system onto prepared pro-forma recording sheets. Sample recording sheets, sample registers, finds recording sheets, access catalogues, and photo record cards shall also be used.

Plans of archaeological features on the Site shall be drawn at a minimum scale of 1:20. Sections shall be drawn at a minimum scale of 1:20.

All archaeological plans and sections shall be on drawing film and would include context numbers and OD spot heights for all principal strata and features.

Other plans shall include a Site location plan, a general plan (e.g. OS 1:1250) showing investigation area and development Site in relation to surrounding locality. These shall be supplemented by trench plans at 1:500 (or 1:200), which shall show the location of the areas investigated in relation to the investigation area, OS grid and Site grid (if any). The locations of the OS bench marks used and Site temporary bench marks (TBMs) shall also be identified.

A photographic record of the project shall be provided. This would illustrate in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. The photographic record would also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted.

2.3 Site Reporting and Archiving

Site Investigation only

In the event of the Site investigation being negative the archaeologist shall produce a report stating that there were no findings, one unbound, six bound hard copies and one digital copy. Four copies shall be provided to Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service.

Should the Site investigation prove positive, a further investigation will be carried out.

Further Investigations

Depending on the outcome of the Site investigation, a further Site investigation will be carried out and this will be proportionate to the findings recovered.

A research archive for the Site shall be produced in accordance with MoRPHE (English Heritage 2006). Within 3 months of completion of field work, the archaeologist shall produce a report, one unbound, six bound hard copies and one digital copy. Four copies shall be provided to Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service. A summary report shall be submitted to a suitable regional or national archaeological journal(s) within six months of completion of fieldwork.

Specialist assessment reports shall be produced if required. The following external specialist services may be required: osteoarchaeology; animal bone; Roman, medieval and Post-medieval pottery and metalwork; pollen; soil micromorphology; snails; plant macrofossils. Pottery reports shall refer to the appropriate type series.

The archive shall be used to produce a report including narrative, illustrations and plans as appropriate. It shall give details of the background to the project, the archaeological evidence recorded during the excavation and the archaeological conclusions that can be drawn.

Following completion of the above, a review of the post-excavation programming shall be held in consultation with the Archaeological Advisor to the Planning Authority and the relevant specialists. At this review stage a timetable including a Critical Path Analysis and the aims of specialist research shall be identified and agreed. This timetable shall also contain agreed monitoring points.

After that review, all specialist reports shall be commissioned and the full post-excavation programme implemented through to full archive report and publication.

Data including a copy of the written archive shall be prepared for accession to the Historic Environment Record.

The material archive and one copy of the Site archive shall be prepared for accession to the Museum of London. Agreement for the long-term curation of the archive shall be made with the Museum of London.

3 THE SITE ARCHAEOLOGISTS

The field team deployed shall include only full time professional archaeological staff. All staff in supervisory positions should be Members of the IFA.

The project shall comply with the Institute of Field Archaeologists Code of Conduct and all relevant Standards and Guidance documents

4 HEALTH AND SAFETY

All archaeological work must be undertaken in accordance with relevant health and safety legislation. It is assumed that CDM regulations will apply.