

Archaeological Impact Assessment

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

30-33 Queen Street, EC4R

Reference Number: 00/610023
Status: FINAL
Date: 06 May 2009

 Camden



 City of Westminster

 Hackney

 ISLINGTON

 Lambeth



MAYOR OF LONDON

Transport for London





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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 carriageway adjacent to 30-33 Queen Street, EC4R, City of London

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 Senior Planning and Archaeology Officer at City of London. 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 28 docking points adjacent to 30-33 Queen Street in the City of London.

Following discussions with the Senior Planning and Archaeology Officer at the City of London, 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 April 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 Ms Kathryn Stubbs, the Senior Planning and Archaeology Officer at City of London and Ms Gill King, who has undertaken a number of archaeological fieldwork interventions in the immediate area.

2 ANALYSIS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL S 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

Ms Kathryn Stubbs has commented on the archaeological implications of the development.


Ms Stubbs identified the Site as being in an area of general archaeological potential.

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.

A watching brief was undertaken at 30 Queen Street in 1991. This located a timber-lined drain dated by 11th/12th Century pottery. There was also a brick-lined 17th century cesspit. (MLO 661).

There are also finds of human bone (MLO 538 and 710) associated with the graveyard of St Thomas the Apostle (MLO 166), a church to the north east of the Site which dated from at least 1170 and was re-built in 1371 and again in 1671 but which burnt down in 1666 and was not re-built. Human bones were cleared from the site in 1851 when Queen Street was widened.



Ms Gill King of Compass Archaeology has drawn attention to the substantial medieval wall discovered at the north end of Queen Street at comparatively shallow depth but considers the potential for such a find to the south of Cannons Street where the Site lies to be less great.

2.3 Historic Maps

Rocque's 1746 map shows the Church of St Thomas the Apostle to the the junction of Queen Street and Cloak Lane. Stanford's map of 1862 shows Cannon Street constructed.

Individual properties that were indicated in the 18th century no longer exist. The Site was re-developed in the second half of the 20th century.

3 THE PROPOSALS AND THEIR POTENTIAL IMPACT

3.1 Site Description

The Site lies on the carriageway on the west side of Queen Street adjacent to 30 and 33 Queen Street. The building at 30 Queen Street dates from the time of the most recent archaeological watching brief.

Please refer to the Planning Design and Access Statement (PDAS) for further information.

3.2 Docking Station

The development comprises terminal and 28 docking points. The foundations would be 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 PDAS.


3.3 The Potential Impact

The Site lies in an area that was well developed in 1666 when the Great Fire destroyed much of the then built environment. The area was re-built and Queen Street was widened in 1851. Clearly basements have truncated archaeological levels in the adjacent buildings and, given that the foundations would be no deeper than 450mm, it seems unlikely that the works will penetrate to archaeological levels. But it is difficult to be certain how close to the surface medieval or deposits (or other significant archaeological deposits) might lie. There could be earlier structures immediately below the 1851 street surface. The presence of human remains from the St Thomas the Apostle churchyard in the vicinity is also noteworthy


4 CONCLUSIONS

This Assessment has revealed that there is potential for significant archaeological remains on Queen Street, City of London.

On the precautionary principle, it would seem 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

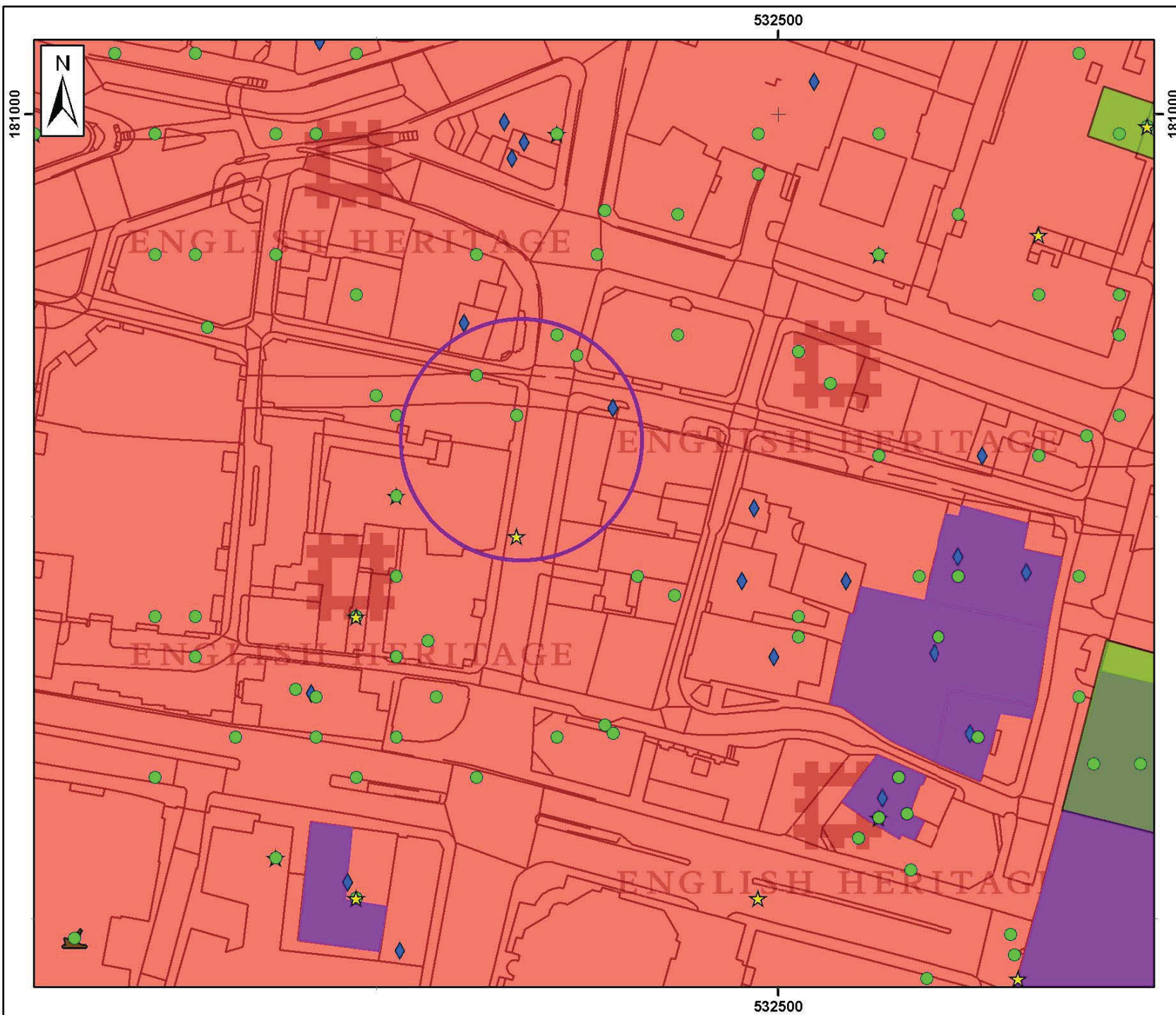


Appendix 2. If initial investigation fails to reveal any significant archaeological remains, there will be no need for further archaeological intervention.



Appendix 1

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



GLSMR Report 8190
Queen St TfL Cycle Scheme
Site 00_610023

Print Date: 27th April 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: 1:1,250

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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.



ENGLISH HERITAGE

Tel: 020 7973 3000

www.english-heritage.org.uk

Greater London Monument Full Report

27/04/2009

Number of records: 9

Report 8190 Queen St TfL Cycle Scheme Site 00_610023

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
040610/00/00 - MLO716	GREAT ST THOMAS APOSTLE EC4	Monument

Monument Types and Dates

TESSELLATED FLOOR (Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

SEWER EXCAVATIONS 1845 REVEALED A TESSELLATED PAVEMENT WITH "AN ELEGANT PATTERN " WORKED IN RED, BLACK, WHITE AND YELLOW TESSERAEE. ROACH SMITH SUGGESTED THAT THE PAVEMENT WAS PROBABLY PART OF AN OUTER BORDER. PROBABLY DATES TO THE SECOND CENTURY ONWARDS. THE PAVEMENT WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED AT 2.13M (7 FT) BELOW PAVEMENT LEVEL AND WAS SUBSEQUENTLY DESTROYED.

Sources

Article in monograph: SMITH CR. SUMMARY. P 350.

Article in monograph: RCHME. ROMAN LONDON. P 141.

Article in monograph: MERRIFIELD R. THE ROMAN CITY OF LONDON. M.108 P 220.

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid TQ 3242 8093 (MBR: 10m by 10m) TQ38SW Point

Administrative Areas

Borough CITY OF LONDON

Address/Historic Names

GREAT ST THOMAS APOSTLE EC4

Designations, Statuses and Scorin

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Site of Archaeological Interest - Y Active

Sites & Monuments Record - 040610/00/00 Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes

Landuse Transport

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number 041153/00/00 - ML **Site Name** QUEEN ST EC4

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
041153/00/00 - MLO155	QUEEN ST EC4	Find Spot

Monument Types and Dates

FINDSPOT (Bronze Age - 2200 BC to 701 BC)

Description and Sources

Description

BUILDING WORKS C 1851 REVEALED A HOARD OF BRONZE OBJECTS (AXE FRAGMENTS X 2, BRONZE CHISEL, SPEARHEAD, SWORD BLADE, SICKLE? FRAGMENT, PLATE FRAGMENTS & MISCELLANEOUS FRAGMENTS.

Sources

Article in monograph: MERRIMAN N. A PREHISTORY FOR CENTRAL LONDON?. PP 318-326.

Artifact: FOUNDERS HOARD. ACC REF L 163.

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid TQ 3243 8089 (MBR: 10m by 10m) TQ38SW Point

Administrative Areas

Borough CITY OF LONDON

Address/Historic Names

QUEEN ST EC4

ST THOMAS APOSTLE

Designations, Statuses and Scoring

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Site of Archaeological Interest - Y Active

Sites & Monuments Record - 041153/00/00 Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Finds

FLO4349 HOARD (Bronze Age - 2200 BC to 701 BC)

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
041367/00/00 - MLO166	29 QUEEN STOPPOSITE EC4	Monument

Monument Types and Dates

CHURCH (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE ATTESTS THE EXISTENCE OF ST THOMAS THE APOSTLE QUEEN STBY 1170. THE CHURCH WAS REBUILT 1371 BY JOHN BARNES & AGAIN IN THE 1629-30. THE CHURCH WAS BURNT DOWN 1666 & NOT REBUILT, ITS PARISH BEING UNITED WITH THAT OF ST MARY ALDERMARY IN 1670. SEWER EXCAVATIONS 1842 REVEALED "MASSIVE CHALK WALLS", ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENTS & GLAZED TILES

Sources

Article in monograph: HARBEN HA. A DICTIONARY OF LONDON. PP 575-6.

Article in monograph: WEINREB B & HIBBERT C. THE ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF LONDON. PP 575-6.

Unpublished document: HARDING C & MARSDEN P. POST ROMAN GAZETTEER. 804.

Article in monograph: STOW J. SURVEY OF LONDON. PP 98;220-1.

Article in monograph: NOTES. P 21.

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid TQ 3245 8094 (MBR: 10m by 10m) TQ38SW Point

Administrative Areas

Borough CITY OF LONDON

Address/Historic Names

29 QUEEN STOPPOSITE EC4

KNIGHTRIDER ST (FORMERLY)

Designations, Statuses and Scorin

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Site of Archaeological Interest - Y Active

Sites & Monuments Record - 041367/00/00 Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes

Landuse Commerce,office
Landuse Transport

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number 041367/01/00 - ML **Site Name** 29 QUEEN ST OPPOSITE EC4

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
041367/01/00 - MLO538	29 QUEEN ST OPPOSITE EC4	Monument

Monument Types and Dates

CEMETERY (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
INHUMATION (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

SEWER WORKS 1842 REVEALED LARGE QUANTITIES OF HUMAN BONES ON THE SITE OF STTHOMAS THE APOSTLE. DOCUMENTARY & CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE PLACES THE BURIAL GROUND ON THE N SIDE OF GREAT ST THOMAS APOSTLE AT ITS JUNCTION WITH QUEEN ST. PART OF THE BURIAL GROUND WAS CLEARED DURING THE WIDENING OF QUEEN ST 1851& THE SKELETONS WERE REINTERRED IN A VAULT ON THE E SIDE, (WEINREB & HIBBERT).

Sources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid TQ 3245 8094 (MBR: 10m by 10m) TQ38SW Point

Administrative Areas

Borough CITY OF LONDON

Address/Historic Names

29 QUEEN ST OPPOSITE EC4

Designations, Statuses and Scorin

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Site of Archaeological Interest - Y	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 041367/01/00	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes

Landuse Transport

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number 044124/00/00 - ML **Site Name** 30 QUEEN ST

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
044124/00/00 - MLO661	30 QUEEN ST	Monument

Monument Types and Dates

DITCH (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

DRAIN (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

Watching brief undertaken by N Elsdon for the DUA, May'91; site code THM89. A N-S linear feature with vertical sides and a flat bottom was found filled with a dark grey silt. Datable material contained within the feature included Roman tile and pottery and Saxo-Norman pottery, c.1050-1150. It was thought to be a timber lined ditch or drain. □ Periods recorded under same site code: Roman (042552-5), medieval (044124), post-medieval (044125)

Sources

Unpublished document: DUA: ELSDEN N. 30 QUEEN ST, WB. SITE CODE: THM89.

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid TQ 3243 8092 (MBR: 10m by 10m) TQ38SW Point

Administrative Areas

Borough CITY OF LONDON

Address/Historic Names

30 QUEEN ST

Designations, Statuses and Scorin

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Site of Archaeological Interest - Y Active

Site Code - THM89 Active

Sites & Monuments Record - 044124/00/00 Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

ELO4703 Great Saint Thomas Apostle (Nos. 29-30), Queen Street (Nos. 29-30): excavation (Event - Intervention)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number 044125/00/00 - ML **Site Name** 30 QUEEN ST

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
044125/00/00 - MLO661	30 QUEEN ST	Monument

Monument Types and Dates

CESS PIT (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

Watching brief undertaken by N Elsdon for the DUA, May'91; site code THM89. A brick lined cesspit of probable C18th date was found. □ Periods recorded under same site code: Roman (042552-5), medieval (044124), post-medieval (044125)

Sources

Unpublished document: DUA: ELSDEN N. 30 QUEEN ST, WB. SITE CODE: THM89.

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid TQ 3243 8092 (MBR: 10m by 10m) TQ38SW Point

Administrative Areas

Borough CITY OF LONDON

Address/Historic Names

30 QUEEN ST

Designations, Statuses and Scorin

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Site of Archaeological Interest - Y	Active
Site Code - THM89	Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 044125/00/00	Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

ELO4703 Great Saint Thomas Apostle (Nos. 29-30), Queen Street (Nos. 29-30): excavation (Event - Intervention)

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number 044735/00/00 - ML **Site Name** GREAT ST THOMASST NORTH SIDE (JUNCTION WITH)

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
044735/00/00 - MLO710	GREAT ST THOMASST NORTH SIDE (JUNCTION WITH)	Monument

Monument Types and Dates

BURIAL (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

HUMAN REMAINS (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

C Maloney, 1986; site code: GTO86. □ Human long bones were observed, apparently in backfill material. They were considered to be part of the graveyard of St Thomas the Apostle (SMR 041367). □ See also SMR 044736.

Sources

Unpublished document: SCHOFIELD J. CITY OF LONDON ARCHIVE GUIDE - DRAFT. GTO86.

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid TQ 3244 8094 (MBR: 10m by 10m) TQ38SW Point

Administrative Areas

Borough CITY OF LONDON

Address/Historic Names

GREAT ST THOMASST NORTH SIDE (JUNCTION WITH)

QUEEN STEC4

Designations, Statutes and Scorin

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statutes and Cross-References

Site of Archaeological Interest - Y Active

Sites & Monuments Record - 044735/00/00 Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number 044736/00/00 - ML **Site Name** GREAT ST THOMASST NORTH SIDE (JUNCTION WITH)

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
044736/00/00 - MLO710	GREAT ST THOMASST NORTH SIDE (JUNCTION WITH)	Monument

Monument Types and Dates

WALL (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

C Maloney, 1986; site code: GTO86. □A possible E-W chalk foundation was observed. □See also SMR 044735.

Sources

Unpublished document: SCHOFIELD J. CITY OF LONDON ARCHIVE GUIDE - DRAFT. GTO86.

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid TQ 3244 8094 (MBR: 10m by 10m) TQ38SW Point

Administrative Areas

Borough CITY OF LONDON

Address/Historic Names

GREAT ST THOMASST NORTH SIDE (JUNCTION WITH)

QUEEN STEC4

Designations, Statuses and Scorin

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Site of Archaeological Interest - Y Active

Sites & Monuments Record - 044736/00/00 Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

SMR Number MLO81859 **Site Name** K2 TELEPHONE KIOSK AT JUNCTION WITH QUEEN STREET

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
MLO81859	K2 TELEPHONE KIOSK AT JUNCTION WITH QUEEN STREET	Building

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

Monument Types and Dates

TELEPHONE BOX (Modern - 1927 AD)

Description and Sources

Description - None recorded

Sources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

TQ 32459 80927 (point) TQ38SW Point

Administrative Areas

Borough CITY OF LONDON

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scoring

Associated Legal Designations

Listed Building (II) - 434526	K2 TELEPHONE KIOSK AT JUNCTION WITH QUEEN STREET	Active	DLO16839
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Other Statuses and Cross-References - None recorded

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes - None recorded

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded



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.

If the results of the site investigation are negative, then reporting and achieving will not be carried out.

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 consist 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 site 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.