

Archaeological Impact Assessment

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

67-71 Buckingham Gate SW1

Reference Number: 01/615147
Status: Final
Date: 21 May 2009

 Camden



 City of Westminster

 Hackney

 ISLINGTON

 Lambeth

 Surrey Council



MAYOR OF LONDON

Transport for London





:

CONTENTS PAGE

Executive Summary	2
1 Introduction	3
1.1 Statement Overview	3
1.2 Purpose of the Document.....	3
1.3 Methodology.....	4
2 Analysis of archaeological background	4
2.1 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs).....	4
2.2 Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service.....	4
2.3 Historic Maps	5
3 the proposals and their potential impact	5
3.1 Site Description	5
3.2 Docking Station	5
3.3 The Potential Impact	5
4 conclusions	5

Appendix 1: Greater London Sites and Monuments Record

Appendix 2: Written Scheme of Investigation



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 67-71 Buckingham Gate in the City of Westminster.

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 Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service. 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 to the report.

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 18 docking points on the carriageway adjacent to 67-71 Buckingham Gate in the City of Westminster.

Following discussions with the Archaeological Advisor to the Planning Authority, Ms Diane Walls at Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS), 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 Diane Walls and Mr Rob Whytehead at the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS).

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

Ms Dian Walls at GLAAS has advised that the Site requires an assessment to determine its archaeological potential.

Ms Walls had confirmed that the site lies in the Lundenwic and Thorney Island Area of Special Archaeological Priority) because of its proximity to Thorney Island, Westminster Abbey and the road leading from that area to the west.

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.

There is no evidence of buried archaeological remains on the SMR but archaeological potential for the site is illustrated by the historic map evidence (see 2.3 below)

2.3 Historic Maps

The Site is adjacent to the plot where in the 18th century an almshouse, and in the 19th century a workhouse, stood. These are shown on Rocque's map of 1746 and Stanford's map of 1862.

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 and, therefore, the foundations and other features of the 18th century almshouses and/or 19th workhouse may lie directly below the current carriageway surface.

3 THE PROPOSALS AND THEIR POTENTIAL IMPACT

3.1 Site Description

The Site lies on the carriageway on the north side of Buckingham Gate. Please refer to the Planning Design and Access Statement (PDAS) for further information.

The adjacent building appears to have been built in the 1960s and amalgamates the plots which previously stood on the Site (see 2.3 above).

3.2 Docking Station

The development comprises a terminal and 18 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 PDAS.

3.3 The Potential Impact

Foundations would be no deeper than 450mm but this might be sufficient to disturb significant archaeological remains associated with the 18th century almshouses and 19th century workhouse which may lie immediately below the current carriageway surface.

4 CONCLUSIONS

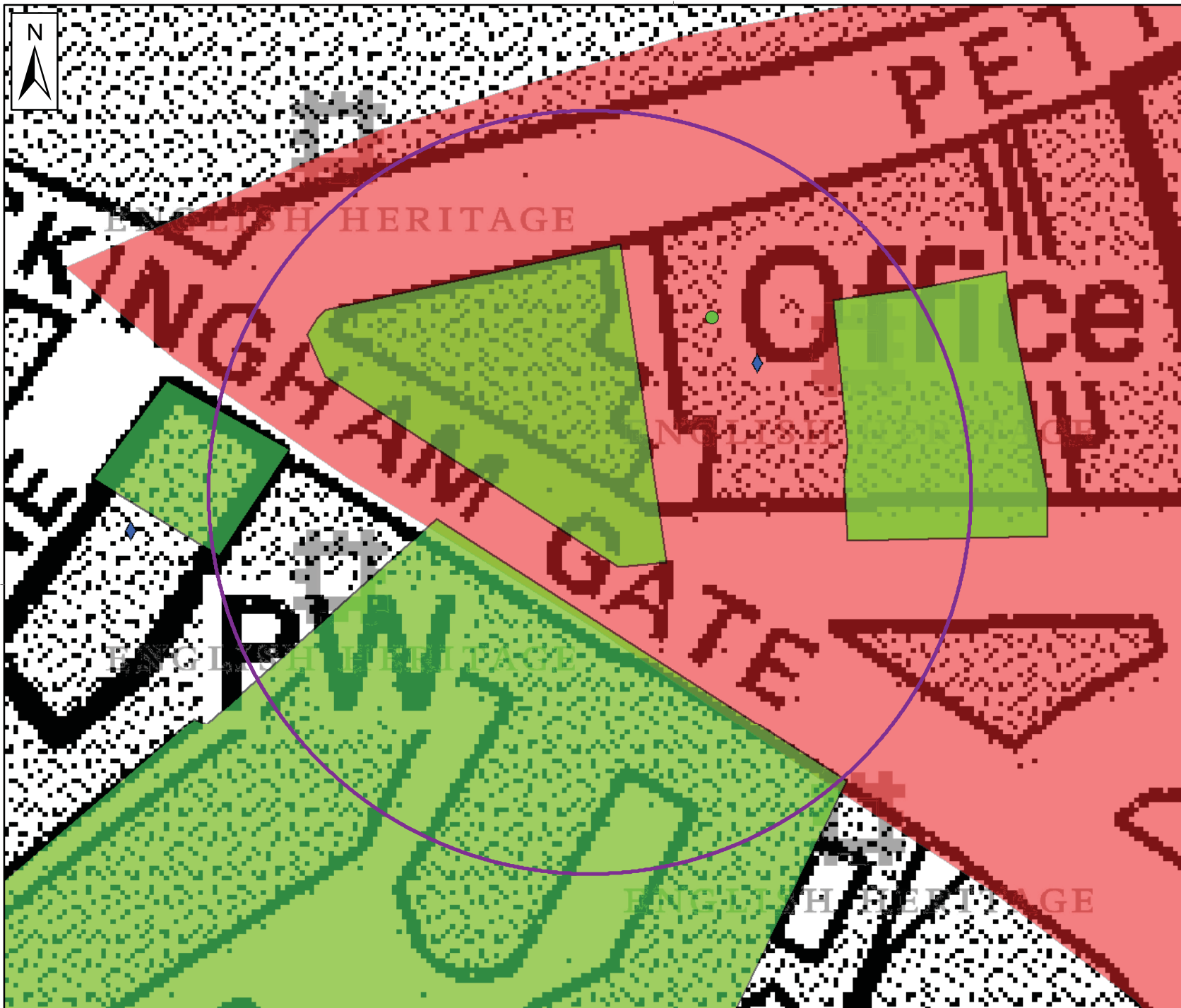
This Assessment has revealed that there is potential for significant archaeological remains in the carriageway adjacent to 67-71 Buckingham Gate, SW1.

The Site will be investigated in case significant archaeological remains exist and, if they do, all the groundworks should be undertaken under archaeological supervision. 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 8236
London Cycle Hire Scheme
Buckingham Gate
TQ 29389 79412
50m radius search

Print Date: 12 May 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.



ENGLISH HERITAGE

Tel: 020 7973 3000

www.english-heritage.org.uk

Contact: Stuart Cakebread
Direct Dial: 020 7973 3731
Date: 12/05/2009

Greater London Sites and Monuments Record - Search Report

Enquiry: Report 8236 London Cycle Hire Scheme Buckingham Gate TQ 29389 79412 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>
MLO9233	MLO9233	Buckingham Gate, Westminster {site of 17th century almshouse Emanuel Hospital and Brown Coat School}	ALMSHOUSE, SCHOOL	17th Century to 19th Century (1601 AD to 1896 AD)
MLO9245	MLO9245	Buckingham Gate, Westminster {site of post medieval infirmary}	INFIRMARY	18th Century to 19th Century (1746 AD to 1875 AD)
MLO9236 MLO98824	081433/00/00 MLO98824	PETTY FRANCE Vandon Street [Murray House] {Modern made ground}	ALMSHOUSE LEVELLING LAYERS	Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD) Modern (1901 AD to 2008 AD)
MLO9237	MLO9237	York Street, at the junction with Buckingham Gate, Westminster {site of 18th century almshouse and 19th century workhouse}	ALMSHOUSE, WORKHOUSE	18th Century to Modern (1705 AD to 1916 AD)

Listed Buildings

<i>MonUID</i>	<i>Pref. Ref.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Monument Types</i>	<i>Date Range</i>
MLO96747	MLO96747	58 Petty France	TERRACED HOUSE, SHOP, TERRACED HOUSE, MEWS, STABLE	17th Century to 19th Century (1700 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>
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Return to [Top of page](#)

Event Index:

<i>Event ID</i>	<i>Event Name</i>	<i>Event Description</i>
Not Applicable	No Associated Event	Location: not specified
<i>Associated Monuments</i>		
MLO9233	- Buckingham Gate, Westminster {site of 17th century almshouse Emanuel Hospital and Brown Coat School}	- [17th Century to 19th Century (1601 AD to 1896 AD)]
MLO9236	- PETTY FRANCE - [Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)]	
MLO9237	- York Street, at the junction with Buckingham Gate, Westminster {site of 18th century almshouse and 19th century workhouse}	- [18th Century to Modern (1705 AD to 1916 AD)]
MLO9245	- Buckingham Gate, Westminster {site of post medieval infirmary}	- [18th Century to 19th Century (1746 AD to 1875 AD)]
MLO96747	- 58 Petty France - [17th Century to 19th Century (1700 AD to 1899 AD)]	

<i>Event ID</i>	<i>Event Name</i>	<i>Event Description</i>
ELO7947	Vandon Street [Murray House], Westminster, SW1H 0XX: archaeological evaluation	An archaeological evaluation of three trenches was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology during May 2008 for Inspace Partnerships. All of the trenches were undertaken within the basement of the building that is to be removed and replaced. The work revealed a Quaternary Thames terrace to be covered by Modern made ground topped by a concrete slab. No excavation archive was made of the work carried out. *The natural terrace was found from -0.37 to -0.34m OD*. Location: Centroid TQ 29435 79422 (MBR: 28m by 35m)
<i>Associated Monuments</i>		
MLO98824	- Vandon Street [Murray House] {Modern made ground}	- [Modern (1901 AD to 2008 AD)]

[Return to Top of page](#)

Record Details - Archaeology:

Start of record

MonUID	MLO9233
Monument Type	Archaeology
Preferred Ref.	MLO9233
Name	Buckingham Gate, Westminster {site of 17th century almshouse Emanuel Hospital and Brown Coat School}
Map Sheet	TQ27NE
Grid References	Centre Point: Centroid TQ 2933 7932 (MBR: 183m by 159m)
Summary	This is the site of an almshouse thought to have been set up in 1601 as the result of a will, for old people or women and children. In 1735 a school was added. The almshouse is visible on historic maps, though appears to have been demolished by 1896.
Description	Founded 1601 by will of Lady Dacre for 20 aged persons to be called 'Emanuel hospital' (maitland) or for 20 poor women & 20 children. (Stow) a school was added in 1735, capped brown coat school. For more information see (1-5). An archaeological desk based assessment was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology in 2007 to advise the proposed demolition and redevelopment of three structures on the site of Westminster City School. Almshouses were visible on a copy of Horwood's map of 1793 reproduced in the report. Referred to as 'Emanuel hospital' on OS 25 inch epoch 1 (1875) map. However by the time of the epoch 2 map (1896) the site appears to be empty, the almshouses demolished, and by the 1916 epoch 3 map the site is occupied by the current building. For more information see (6).

Sources

Number	Reference
SLO14863	Article in monograph: MAITLAND W. HISTORY OF LONDON, P 1293,
SLO14864	Published map/plan: HYDE R. A-Z GEORGIAN LONDON (ROCQUES MAP 1746), 18 P 36,
SLO14865	Article in monograph: HUNTING P. ROYAL WESTMINSTER, P 56,
SLO14866	Published illustration: BESANT W. WESTMINSTER, P 271,
SLO14867	Article in monograph: STOW J. SURVEY OF LONDON, P 421 (EVERYMAN),
SLO78940	Unpublished document: Pre-Construct Archaeology. 2007. Westminster City School, 55 Palace Street, SW1: Archaeological Desktop Assessment, [An archaeological desk based assessment was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology in 2007 to advise the proposed demolition and redevelopment of three structures on the site of Westminster City School. The report determined that there is a moderate pot

Location

Administrative Area

- [Borough] WESTMINSTER

Address

- Buckingham Gate Westminster

Monument/Component Types

- ALMSHOUSE (17th Century - 1601 AD? to 1896 AD?)
- SCHOOL (18th Century to 19th Century - 1735 AD to 1896 AD?)

Find Types

Designations

Type/Grade	Reference/Title	Description
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Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
Previous SMR reference	081429/00/00
Sites & Monuments Record	MLO9233

Associated Activities/Events

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

[Return to Top of page](#)

End of record

Export generated by HBSMR from exeGesIS SDM

Start of record

MonUID	MLO9245
Monument Type	Archaeology
Preferred Ref.	MLO9245
Name	Buckingham Gate, Westminster {site of post medieval infirmary}
Map Sheet	TQ27NE
Grid References	Centre Point: Centroid TQ 2933 7941 (MBR: 26m by 23m)
Summary	This is the site of a hospital known established before 1746 and apparently gone by 1875, by which time the site was occupied by a large church.
Description	Map and documentary research indicating the location of a Post Medieval infirmary. Original SMR entry simply stated "MOVED TO ST JAMES ST (NOW BUCKINGHAM GATE) 1719 FROM CHAPEL ST?" probably a summary from the Maitland source. See (1-2) for information. 11th April 2007. Building titled 'Westminster Hospital' visible on copy of Horwood's map 1799/1819 in source (3), and as 'infirmary' on Rocque's 1746 map. Building replaced by The Westminster Non-Conformist Chapel in 1864-5.

Sources

Number	Reference
SLO14889	Article in monograph: MAITLAND W. HISTORY OF LONDON, P 1310, page 1310
SLO14890	Published map/plan: HYDE R. A-Z GEORGIAN LONDON (ROCQUES MAP 1746), 18 P 36,
SLO78940	Unpublished document: Pre-Construct Archaeology. 2007. Westminster City School, 55 Palace Street, SW1: Archaeological Desktop Assessment, [An archaeological desk based assessment was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology in 2007 to advise the proposed demolition and redevelopment of three structures on the site of Westminster City School. The report determined that there is a moderate pot

Location**Administrative Area**

- [Borough] WESTMINSTER

Address

- Buckingham Gate Junction with Castle Lane Westminster

Monument/Component Types

- INFIRMARY ((pre) 18th Century to 19th Century - 1746 AD? to 1875 AD?)

Find Types**Designations**

Type/Grade	Reference/Title	Description
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Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
Previous SMR reference	081443/00/00
Sites & Monuments Record	MLO9245

Associated Activities/Events

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

Return to [Top of page](#)

End of record

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

Start of record

MonUID	MLO9236
Monument Type	Archaeology
Preferred Ref.	081433/00/00
Name	PETTY FRANCE
Map Sheet	TQ27NE
Grid References	Centre Point: Centroid TQ 2940 7943 (MBR: 10m by 10m)
Summary	
Description	FOUNDED 1677 BY EMERY HILL FOR 3 MEN & WIVES, TO BE ENDOWED BY SURPLUS LEFTFROM ESTABLISHMENT IN ROCHESTER ROW.

Sources

Number	Reference
SLO14870	Published map/plan: HYDE R. A-Z GEORGIAN LONDON (ROCQUES MAP 1746), 18 P 36,
SLO14871	Article in monograph: MAITLAND W. HISTORY OF LONDON, P 1309,

Location**Administrative Area**

- [Borough] WESTMINSTER

Address

- PETTY FRANCE

Monument/Component Types

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

Find Types**Designations**

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

Other Statutes and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
Sites & Monuments Record	081433/00/00

Associated Activities/Events

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

Return to [Top of page](#)

End of record

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

Start of record

MonUID MLO98824
Monument Type Archaeology
Preferred Ref. MLO98824
Name Vandon Street [Murray House] {Modern made ground}
Map Sheet TQ27NE
Grid References Centre Point: Centroid TQ 29435 79422 (MBR: 28m by 35m)
Summary Three evaluation trenches excavated by Pre-Construct Archaeology during May 2008 for Inspace Partnerships showed the Modern concrete basement floor to overly Modern made ground. This was of variable thickness from 0.45 to 1.00m thick and was composed of redeposited natural sand interspersed with red bricks and concrete fragments.

Description**Sources**

Number	Reference
SLO79469	Unpublished document: Pre-Construct Archaeology. 2008. An archaeological evaluation at Murray House, Vandon Street, City of Westminster, [An archaeological evaluation of three trenches was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology during May 2008 for Inspace Partnerships. All of the trenches were undertaken within the basement of the building that is to be removed and replaced. The work r

Location**Administrative Area**

- [Borough] WESTMINSTER

Address

- Murraray House, Vandon Street, Westminster, London, SW1H 0XX

Monument/Component Types

- (Former Type) LEVELLING LAYERS ((between) Modern - 1901 AD to 2008 AD)

Find Types**Designations**

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

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
LAG number (GLAAS Ref)	33/696
OASIS record number & status	preconst1-42301
Site Code	MUA08

Associated Activities/Events

Event ID	Name/Ref	Brief Description (click Event ID for details)
ELO7947	Vandon Street [Murray House], Westminster, SW1H 0XX: archaeological evaluation	An archaeological evaluation of three trenches was undertaken by ... Pre-Construct Archaeology during May 2008 for Inspace Partnership

Return to [Top of page](#)

End of record

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

Start of record

MonUID	MLO9237
Monument Type	Archaeology
Preferred Ref.	MLO9237
Name	York Street, at the junction with Buckingham Gate, Westminster (site of 18th century almshouse and 19th century workhouse)
Map Sheet	TQ27NE
Grid References	Centre Point: Centroid TQ 2938 7942 (MBR: 47m by 43m)
Summary	This is the site of an almshouse founded 1705 by Judith Kifford for decayed gentlewomen. By 1875 it had been demolished and the workhouse of St Margaret and St John built on the site. This survived until sometime between 1896 and 1916, and the site appears to be empty in 1916.
Description	Founded 1705 by Judith Kifford for decayed gentlewomen. (1-2). Almshouse visible on Rocque's 1746 (3) map referred to as 'Kifford A.H.' and as 'Almshouses' on Horwood's 1793 map (4). The site seems to be completely rebuilt by 1875, and appears to be occupied by 'St Margaret's [?] John's Workhouse' on OS Historic 25 inch epoch 1 map (1875) (5). However site seems empty by 1916 epoch 3 map. R. Fillery-Travis, 07/01/2009.

Sources

Number	Reference
SLO14872	Article in monograph: MAITLAND W. HISTORY OF LONDON, P 1311,
SLO14873	Published map/plan: HYDE R. A-Z GEORGIAN LONDON (ROCQUES MAP 1746), 18 P 36,
SLO14857	Published map/plan: HYDE R. 1746. A-Z Georgian London (Rocques Map 1746), 18 P 36, [Rocques map of London 1746]
SLO78940	Unpublished document: Pre-Construct Archaeology. 2007. Westminster City School, 55 Palace Street, SW1: Archaeological Desktop Assessment, [An archaeological desk based assessment was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology in 2007 to advise the proposed demolition and redevelopment of three structures on the site of Westminster City School. The report determined that there is a moderate pot
SLO79980	Cartographic materials: Ordnance Survey. 1875. Ordnance Survey 25 inch map - Epoch 1, London, Digital GIS layer, [GIS layer on ArcView.]

Location**Administrative Area**

- [Borough] WESTMINSTER

Address

- York Street - historically known as Petty France during 18th century
- York Street at junction with Buckingham Gate Westminster

Monument/Component Types

- ALMSHOUSE (18th Century to 19th Century - 1705 AD to 1875 AD?)
- WORKHOUSE ((pre) 19th Century to Modern - 1875 AD? to 1916 AD?)

Find Types**Designations**

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

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
Previous SMR reference	081434/00/00
Sites & Monuments Record	MLO9237

Associated Activities/Events

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

Return to [Top of page](#)

End of record

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

Record Details - Listed Buildings:

Start of record

MonUID	MLO96747
Monument Type	Listed Building
Preferred Ref.	MLO96747
Name	58 Petty France
Map Sheet	TQ27NE
Grid References	Centre Point: TQ 29411 79429 (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

Address

- 58 Petty France, London, SW1H 9EU
- 58 Petty France, London, SW1H 9EU

Monument/Component Types

- TERRACED HOUSE (17th Century to 18th Century - 1700 AD to 1732 AD)
- TERRACED HOUSE (18th Century to Unknown - 1733 AD)
- MEWS (19th Century - 1867 AD to 1899 AD)
- SHOP (19th Century - 1867 AD to 1899 AD)
- STABLE (19th Century - 1867 AD to 1899 AD)

Find Types

Designations

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
Listed Building (II)	423820

Description

TQ 2580 NW City of Westminster PETTY FRANCE, SW1 99/9 (south side) No.58 and No 58A 9-1-73 - II Terraced house. Earlier C18, altered. Stuccoed brick, mansard with tiled upper and slated lower pitch. 3 storeys: 3 windows wide. Ground floor altered with carriageway to left and probably later C19 shop window to right. Above, segmental headed windows, architraves, flush framed sashes, glazing bars. Band between first and second storeys. Parapet. Casements to dormers. At rear late C19 mews arranged round three sides of former open yard (now roofed and enclosed). Accommodation for carriages at ground floor; stables and tack room at 1st floor approached by ramp (converted for use as concrete staircase 1946). Living accommodation for grooms etc. at 2nd floor level. Painted brick. Steel truss roof, partly glazed. Recessed sash windows. Cobbled stable floors. Balcony access to 1st and 2nd floor accommodation. Re-used (?) staircase with turned balusters and column newels. Stables with Dutch doors Listing NGR: TQ2941179429

Other Statuses and References

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

Associated Activities/Events

Event ID	Name/Ref
Not Applicable	No Associated Event

Brief Description (click Event ID for details)

Return to [Top of page](#)

End of record

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

Record Details - Maritime:

Record Details - Others:



Appendix 2

Written Scheme of Investigation

Written Scheme of Investigation

In support of applications
for docking stations

Status: Final
Date: 06 May 2009





CONTENTS PAGE

1	Introduction.....	2
	1.1 Purpose of the Document	2
	1.2 Planning Background.....	2
	1.3 Specific Aims of the Archaeological Work.....	2
2	Site Investigation	3
	2.1 Methodology	3
	2.2 Site Recording	4
	2.3 Site Reporting and Archiving	4
3	The Site Archaeologists	5
4	Health and Safety.....	5

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.