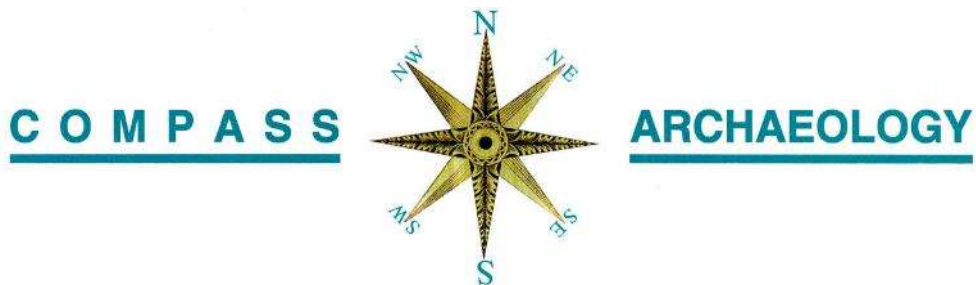


60-70 ST MARY AXE PUBLIC REALM SCHEME, CITY OF LONDON EC3A

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT



April 2019

60-70 ST MARY AXE PUBLIC REALM SCHEME, CITY OF LONDON EC3A

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT

TQ ref: 33368 81358 (centre)

LO26M (Remains of Roman City Wall and Bastion, Camomile Street, St Mary Axe)
LO26L (Remains of Roman City Wall and Bastion, Goring Street)

Scheduled Monument Consent Reference: S00201701 / S00201706
Site code: SMX19

April 2019

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Abstract

Between the 12th October 2018 and 11th January 2019 Compass Archaeology undertook an archaeological watching brief at 60-70 St Mary Axe, City of London EC3A. The work was commissioned by the City of London Department of the Built Environment due to the scheme crossing two Scheduled Monuments associated with the Roman City wall and bastion on Camomile Street and Goring Street (LO26M and LO26L). The watching brief monitored the completion of groundworks associated with a Public Realm Scheme, comprising deeper service excavations and more superficial streetscape works.

The work exposed a shallow stratigraphic sequence, consisting of the existing tarmac road surface overlying a light grey concrete bedding layer (14.6-14.7mOD). This concrete had been truncated in places by modern service runs. A single dropshaft was undertaken at the northeastern end of St Mary Axe, excavated to a depth of 2m (12.8mOD). Although sited over the line of the former Roman and medieval City ditch, no evidence of this feature was observed. The stratigraphy wholly consisted of post-medieval and modern made ground, disturbed and truncated by an existing manhole on the western side of the shaft.

No finds or features associated with the significant Roman, and later occupation of the area were observed during the watching brief. Natural geology was not encountered.

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Fig.1 reproduced from OS data with the permission of the Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of HMSO ©Crown Copyright 2014. All rights reserved. Compass Archaeology Ltd, licence no. AL 100031317.

Fig.2 adapted from material produced by Historic England.

Fig.7 adapted from material supplied by The Client.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document forms a summary of results for an archaeological watching brief undertaken at 60-70 St Mary Axe, City of London EC3A (fig.1). The work took place between the 12th October 2018 and 11th January 2019.

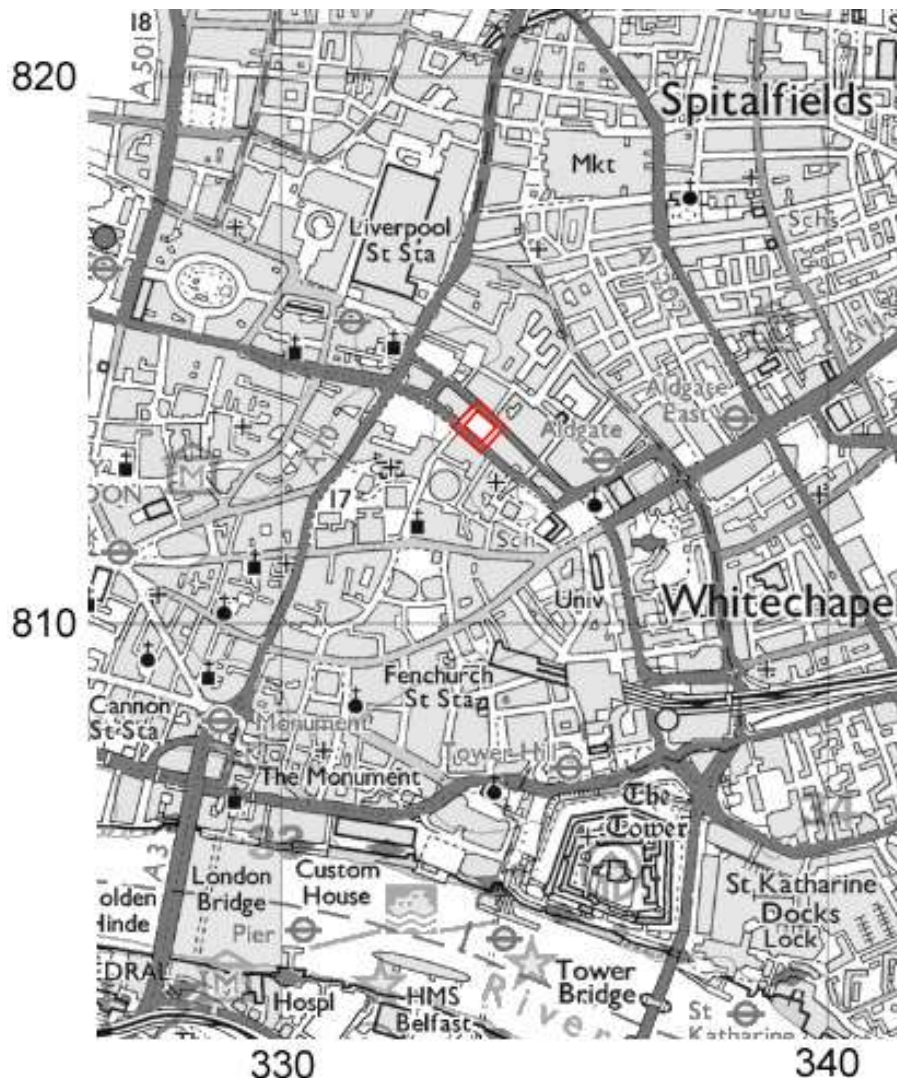


Figure 1: Site location, marked in red.

- 1.2 The watching brief was commissioned by Na'amah Hagiladi, Senior Project Manager with the Department of the Built Environment, City of London, due to the sensitive location of the groundworks and potential to expose features of archaeological significance.
- 1.3 The site is located within the Scheduled Monument of the Roman City wall and bastions on both Camomile Street (LO26L) and Goring Street (LO26M) and areas once occupied by the city ditch (fig.2). The works were undertaken as part of a compliance with a Scheduled Monument Consent application (ref: S00201701 / S00201706).



Figure 2: Works area (blue) in relation to the two Scheduled Monuments LO26M and LO26L (red). Adapted from material produced by Historic England (2018).

1.4 The programme of archaeological works comprised a watching brief to monitor the completion of groundworks associated with the Public Realm Scheme, involving deeper service excavations and more superficial streetscape works.

2 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

2.1 Compass Archaeology would like to thank Na'amah Hagiladi, Department of the Built Environment for commissioning Compass to undertake the archaeological watching brief. Additional thanks to Riney's for providing accessibility and support on site during the archaeological works.

3 SITE LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.1 The site encompassed a square around 60-70 St Mary Axe formed by Goring Street to the east, Houndsditch to the north, St Mary Axe to the west and Camomile Street / Bevis Marks to the south.

3.2 According to the British Geological Survey (Sheet 256: *North London*) the site overlies an area of site within an area of Langley Silt Complex (Brickearth) over Taplow River Terrace Gravels (fig.3). The Brickearth has been recorded at various depths across the site during previous archaeological investigations at between 11.2mOD and 11.6mOD around the site, with the gravels being found from 9.5mOD.

3.3 The site lies on a relatively flat plane with the ground gently falling from north to south reflecting a natural topographical slope towards the River Thames.

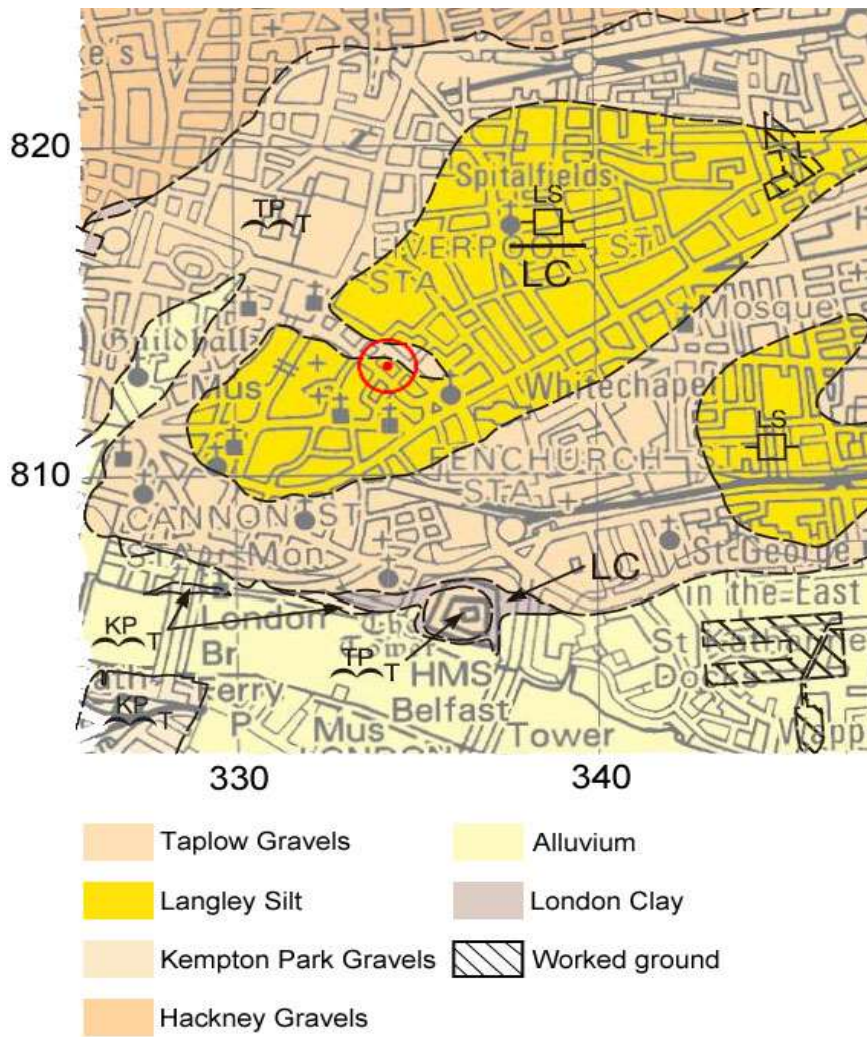


Figure 3: Extract from the BGS Sheet 256: North London with site location marked in red.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND

Due to the site's location within the City of London the archaeological and historical background of the site is well documented, and discussed at length in the preceding Written Scheme of Investigation (Compass Archaeology 2018) so shall not be reproduced at length here. Instead a short summary of the major historical periods is given.

4.1 Prehistoric

The site would have proved attractive to the earliest settlers due to its location on well-drained gravels close to ancient watercourses, however only very occasional prehistoric finds have been found within the wider area, although for example, a Bronze Age socketed axe was found on St Mary Axe (GLHER Number: 041141/00/00), however no positive *in situ* material has been identified.

4.2 *Roman*

A section of Roman city wall and bastion is located on St Mary Axe, just north of the junction with Bevis Marks, running approximately east-west across the road (Scheduled Monument No: LO26M). Another section of Roman city wall and bastion is located towards the southern end of Goring Street, (Scheduled Monument No: LO26L). These have been found in excavations on several occasions, including the remains of bastion 9 in Goring Street uncovered during excavations by the DUA in 1986 (GLHER Number: 041939/00/00); and sections of wall uncovered in Goring Street during works by MOLA in 2002 and Compass Archaeology in 2006.

Apart from the City wall other Roman remains have been found nearby. For example, evidence of Roman quarrying was found during excavations at 25–51 St Mary Axe in 1989 (GLHER Number: 042698/00/00); and a ragstone wall with tile bonding courses was uncovered parallel to the city wall at the junction of St Mary Axe and Bevis Marks, possibly indicating a Roman building in this location (GLHER Number: 041026/00/00). Fragments of the same building including a tessellated pavement was found in 1849 (GLHER Number: 041025/00/00).

Houndsditch is believed to have followed the line of the Roman ditch which ran outside the city wall. A comprehensive understanding of the Roman ditch appears to have suffered as the result of later, medieval, re-cutting on a similar alignment blurring the boundary and dimensions of the earlier and later feature. Eight Roman burials were found within the backfill of the ditch during excavations at 58–60 Houndsditch in 1989 (GLHER Number: 41705/00/00), and 12 inhumations at Cotts House 70m to the north (GLHER Number: 041824/00/00). A further 36 coffined inhumations were also found at Premier Place in 1999 50m to the north of the site. All these discoveries are interpreted as belonging to part of a large extramural cemetery site which is known to have extended from Bishopsgate as far as Spitalfields.

4.3 *Medieval*

The City wall remained standing into the medieval period, but no evidence of this structure has been identified within the watching brief site due to it being demolished in the 1760s, and any remnants having been robbed or scattered by post-medieval activity.

The City ditch that ran along the wall was possibly re-cut under Cnut the Great, and again in c1213. This early ditch has been found in various archaeological excavations, particularly at 47–56 Houndsditch (GLHER Number: 041937/00/00). Here, the ditch was observed within 12m of the external face of the wall, running parallel to the line of the wall, cut into the natural deposits for a recorded depth of 1.5m, and extending for a width of at least 8.5m into the limit of excavation (Maloney & Harding 1979). Interestingly, the 18m-wide section of medieval ditch uncovered during a 1989 excavation at 58–60 Houndsditch had dog skeletons in its base; it is believed that this is where the name ‘Houndsditch’, which first appeared in the 13th Century, came from (GLHER Number: 041936/00/00). Excavations by the DGLA in 1988 at 63–71 St Mary Axe also uncovered the medieval ditch, with stakeholes in its base, which are believed to have been stock pens (GLHER Number: 041941/00/00). It has been suggested that the medieval ditch was wider and shallower than the previous Roman effort allowing livestock to access and

leave footprints in the basal sediments at Bunge House, 40m northwest of the site (GLHER Number: 041909/00/00).

4.4 *Post-medieval*

The ditch was eventually infilled in the early 17th Century; the upper fills of the ditch appear to have been consolidated and levelled off with bands of clean sand and gravel, to form the surfaces of tenter grounds, for the stretching and drying of cloth (Maloney & Harding 1979). Post-1600 deposits have been found in the ditch uncovered at 25-29 Camomile Street in 1957-8 (GLHER Number: 041934/00/00); and 16th-17th Century pottery in the ditch fill from the 1961 watching brief at 56-60 St Mary Axe / 1-3 Goring Street (LAARC Reference: GM16). Similarly, a 17th Century drain was found in the backfilled ditch uncovered at 63-71 St Mary Axe, showing that it must have been infilled before this date (GLHER Number: 041941/00/00). Ogilby and Morgan's 1676 Map, importantly, depicts the City Wall but with no ditch, as it had clearly been infilled by this date (fig.4). The area of the ditch is depicted as being developed residentially, with the relatively wide road 'Houndsditch' running along this line.

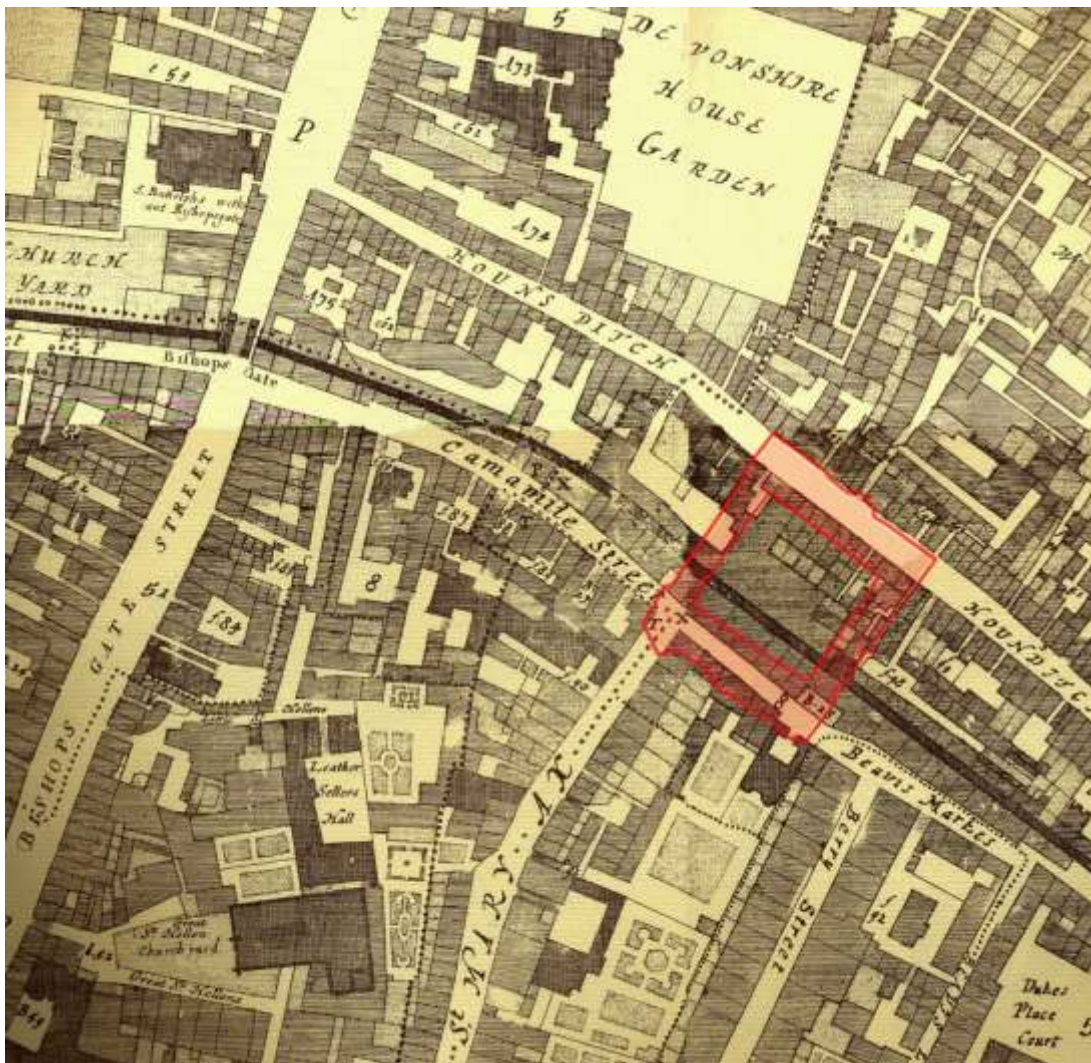


Figure 4: Extract from Ogilby and Morgan (1676) showing the City wall and bastion, with works area marked in red

St Mary Axe did not originally stretch all the way north to Houndsditch, stopping, instead, at the junction with Bevis Marks, and Goring Street did not originally extend as far south as Bevis Marks. This means that the northern part of the watching brief site, and part of the southern arm, lay within built up areas, rather than a roadway. The northern extension of St Mary Axe and the southern extension of Goring Street were constructed at some point in the second half of the 18th Century, as the roads are not fully depicted on Rocque's 1746 map, but are on Horwood's 1799 map (fig.5).

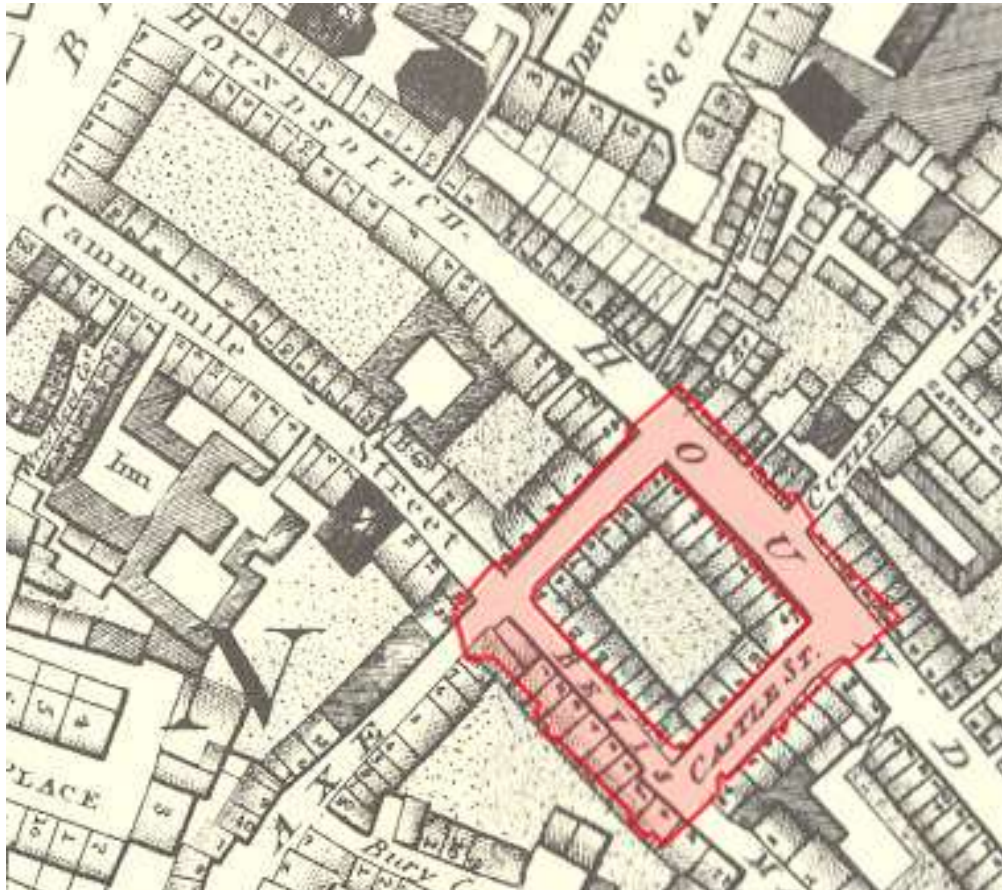


Figure 5: Extract from Horwood's Plan (1813 revision) showing the works area (red).

Remains of such post-medieval buildings have been found in this area, such as cellar walls and cess-pits uncovered at 25–51 St Mary Axe in 1989 (GLHER Number 042703/00/00 and 042704/00/00), and a covered underground passageway during sewer connection works on St Mary Axe observed by Compass Archaeology in 2013.

From the 19th century onwards the site has been progressively developed and redeveloped by a series of terraced properties, some with quite extensive basements which will have led to severe truncation of and, in some cases, the wholesale removal of earlier deposits and features (fig.6).



Figure 6: Extract from the OS five-feet-to-the-mile map (1896) showing the site and former line of the Roman wall (dotted line). Works area marked in red.

5 PLANNING AND OBJECTIVES

- 5.1 The groundworks entailed the alteration of the existing streetscape, including the removal of the existing tarmac road surfaces, installation of new planters and seating and excavation of new service runs. A single dropshaft was completed at the northeast end of St Mary Axe (fig.7).

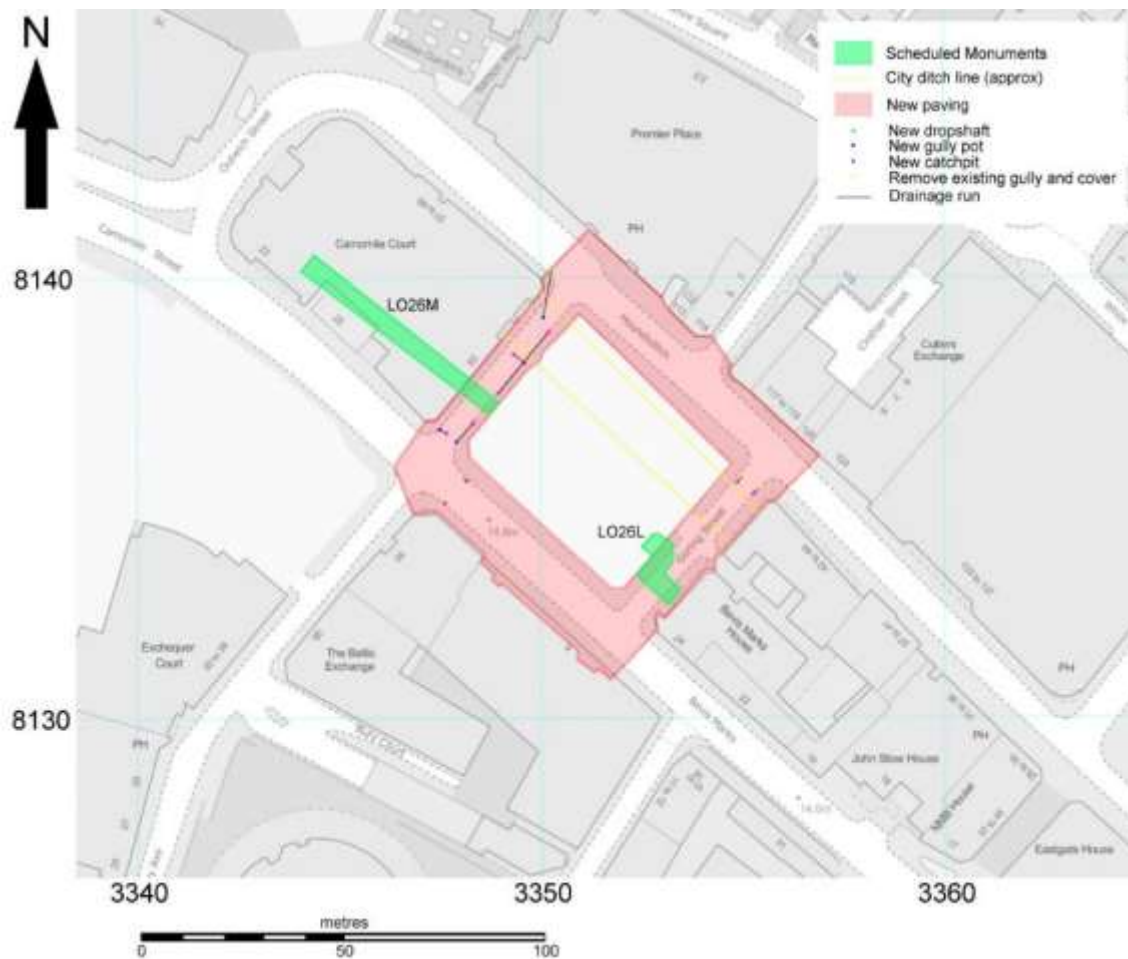


Figure 7: Plan showing the location of groundworks undertaken in relation to the works area (red) and Scheduled Monuments (green).

- 5.2 The excavation works were undertaken via mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. The upper layers of tarmac and concrete were removed via breaker.
- 5.3 The work followed the standards set out in the London Plan (2016 and currently in draft) (*Chapter Seven: London's Living Spaces and Places*) which states that new developments are expected to align with the following procedures:

Historic Environment and Landscapes

Policy 7.8 *Heritage assets and archaeology*

Strategic

- A** *London's heritage assets and historic environment, including listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens and other natural and historic landscapes, conservation areas, World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, scheduled monuments, archaeological remains and memorials should be identified, so that the desirability of sustaining and enhancing their significance and of utilising their positive role in place shaping can be taken into account.*
- B** *Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect and, where appropriate, present the site's archaeology.*

Planning decisions

- C** *Development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate.*
- D** *Development affecting heritage assets and their settings should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural design.*
- E** *New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources, landscapes, and significant memorials. The physical assets should, where possible, be made available to the public on-site. Where the archaeological asset or memorial cannot be preserved or managed on-site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that asset.*

LDF Preparation

- F** *Boroughs should, in LDF policies, seek to maintain and enhance the contribution of built, landscaped and buried heritage to London's environmental quality, cultural identity and economy as part of managing London's ability to accommodate change and regeneration.*
- G** *Boroughs, in consultation with English Heritage, Natural England and other relevant statutory organisations, should include appropriate policies in their LDFs for identifying, protecting, enhancing and improving access to the historic environment and heritage assets and their settings where appropriate, and to archaeological assets, memorials and historic and natural landscape character within their area.*

5.4 In addition to the policy outlined above, the City of London has its own, additional policies concerning archaeological remains and other heritage assets, laid out within the *Local Plan* (adopted 2015), including Core Strategic Policy CS12: Historic Environment and Development Management Policies DM12.1 to 12.5. Of particular significance here is policy DM12.4, set out thus:

Policy DM12.4 Ancient monuments and archaeology

1. *To require planning applications which involve excavation or ground works on sites of archaeological potential to be accompanied by an archaeological assessment and evaluation of the site, including the impact of the proposed development.*
2. *To preserve, protect, safeguard and enhance archaeological monuments, remains and their settings in development, and to seek a public display and interpretation, where appropriate.*

3. *To require proper investigation and recording of archaeological remains as an integral part of a development programme, and publication and archiving of results to advance understanding.*

5.5 The fieldwork provided the opportunity to answer the following research questions, originally set out in the preceding WSI (Compass Archaeology 2018):

- Is there any evidence of Prehistoric occupation of the site? If so what is its nature, (domestic / industrial / religious / agricultural), and what form does it take?
- Is there any further evidence of the Roman City wall? If so can this be used to extrapolate / improve our understanding of the Scheduled Ancient Monument?
- Is there any evidence of the Roman City ditch?
- Is there any other evidence of Roman occupation? If so what is its nature, (domestic / industrial / administrative / religious / agricultural), and what form does it take?
- Is there any evidence for the medieval City wall, or City ditch? If so can these observations help us understand the form, construction, alignment, and lifespan of this important feature?
- Is there any other evidence of medieval occupation of the site in the form of any building or structures?
- Is there any evidence of former street layouts / surfaces and treatment?
- Is there any evidence of post-medieval occupation in the vicinity? What form did this take and what function did these serve?
- At what level and to what extent does archaeology survive across the site footprint?
- What is the nature of the underlying geology and at what level is it encountered?

6 METHODOLOGY

6.1 Standards

6.1.1 The field and post-excavation work was carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines (*Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service: Standards for Archaeological Work, 2015*). Works also conformed to the standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (*Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief 2015*). Overall management of the project was undertaken by a full member of the Chartered Institute.

6.1.2 Fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the Construction (Health, Safety & Welfare) Regulations. All members of the fieldwork team held valid CSCS (Construction Skills Certificate Scheme) cards, and wore hi-vis jackets, hard-hats, steel-toe-capped boots, etc., as required. All members of the fieldwork team also followed the contractors' health and safety guidelines.

6.1.3 The City of London Department of the Built Environment and were kept informed of the progress of fieldwork and any finds recovered.

6.2 Fieldwork

- 6.2.1** The archaeological watching brief took place during the completion of groundworks associated with the St Mary Axe Public Realm Scheme.
- 6.2.2** The work was undertaken between October 2018 and January 2019, under archaeological supervision.
- 6.2.3** Archaeological contexts were recorded as appropriate on *pro-forma* sheets by written and measured description, and drawn in plan or section, generally at scales of 1:10 or 1:20. The investigations were recorded on a general site plan and related to the Ordnance Survey grid. Levels were taken on archaeological features or deposits, transferred from the nearest Ordnance Datum Benchmark, a spot height noted on Topographic Survey Plans *St Mary Axe*, at 14.80mOD. The fieldwork record was supplemented by digital photography, in .jpeg and RAW formats.
- 6.2.4** The recording system followed the procedures set out in the Museum of London recording manual. By agreement the recording and drawing sheets used are directly compatible with those developed by the Museum.

6.3 Post-excavation

The fieldwork was followed by off-site assessment and compilation of a report, and by ordering and deposition of the site archive.

6.3.1 Finds and samples

- 6.3.1.1** No finds were recovered during the watching brief.
- 6.3.1.2** No stratigraphic layers considered appropriate or suitable for sampling were encountered during the watching brief.

6.4 Report procedure

- 6.4.1** This report contains a description of the fieldwork plus details of any archaeological remains or finds, and an interpretation of the associated deposits. Illustrations have been included as appropriate, including a site plan located to the OS grid. A short summary of the project has been appended using the OASIS Data Collection Form.
- 6.4.2** Copies of this report will be supplied to the City of London Department of the Built Environment.
- 6.4.3** There is no provision for further analysis or publication of significant findings. Should these be made the requirements would need to be discussed and agreed with the Client.

6.5 The site archive

Assuming that no further work is required, an ordered indexed and internally consistent archive of the evaluation will be compiled in line with MoL Guidelines for the Preparation of Archaeological Archives, and will be deposited in the Museum of London Archaeological Archive under site code SMX19. The integrity of the site archive should be maintained, and the landowner will be urged to donate any archaeological finds to the Museum.

7 RESULTS

7.1 The following forms a written description of observations made during the watching brief. The works are discussed in chronological order, covering the main trench and subsequent re-cut. Deposits are shown as (x), cuts and structures as [x]. The text is supplemented with illustrative photographs. For a full context list refer to Appendix I.

7.2 The stratigraphy observed across the majority of the streetscape works comprised an average of 100mm of compact black tarmac (1), forming the existing road surface, removed to expose a layer of light grey well compacted concrete (2) of unknown thickness and extent. This concrete (2) was truncated in places by a coarse sandy yellow hardcore (3), taken to be backfill surrounding modern services (fig.8). No deeper excavations associated with the more superficial streetscape alterations were undertaken, with the level of excavation therefore being reached at c14.6-14.7mOD.



Figure 8: Works area, exposing the concrete (2) following the removal of the tarmac road surface (1). Facing N, looking along Goring Street from Bevis Marks.

- 7.3** A single dropshaft was undertaken at the northeastern end of St Mary Axe. The shaft measured 1.5m x 1.5m, reaching a depth of c2m (12.8mOD). The stratigraphy observed comprised 100m of tarmac (1) and 90-100mm of well compacted concrete (2) above 1.8m of disturbed made ground (4), consisting of a mid-brown silty soil abundant with fragments of ceramic building material (CBM), stone, hardcore, mortar and sand (fig.9). This disturbance is taken to be a result of the truncation caused by the construction of the existing brick manhole on the western side of the shaft.



Figure 9: Working shot of dropshaft undertaken at the northeastern end of St Mary Axe. The trench consisted of disturbed made ground, taken to be a result of construction of the existing post-medieval or modern manhole. Facing N.

- 7.4** No features of archaeological interest were recorded during the watching brief and no finds were recovered.

8 CONCLUSIONS

We can now look back at the original research questions set down in the WSI and compare them with the results of the watching brief.

8.1 *Is there any evidence of Prehistoric occupation of the site? If so what is its nature (domestic / industrial / religious / agricultural) and what form does it take?*

No evidence of prehistoric occupation or activity was observed during the watching brief. This is taken to be a result of the predominantly superficial nature of the groundworks.

8.2 *Is there any further evidence of the Roman City wall? If so can this be used to extrapolate / improve our understanding of the Scheduled Ancient Monument?*

Two sections of the Roman City wall run through the southwestern half of the site on a northwest-southeast alignment. However due to the limited depth of the groundworks Roman stratigraphy was not reached. The dropshaft had a higher potential for exposing finds or features of Roman date due to its increased depth – elsewhere in the Aldgate area a section of the City wall was encountered at 2.40m (13.87mOD) (Compass Archaeology 2018). However, this shaft was situated northwest of the line of the wall so was therefore not observed.

8.3 *Is there any evidence of the Roman City ditch?*

Similarly, the dropshaft had a higher potential of encountering stratigraphy associated with the City ditch as it was situated within its supposed extent. However, the stratigraphy recorded comprising wholly modern and post-medieval disturbance and made ground, taken to be associated with the construction of the existing manhole and sewer.

8.4 *Is there any other evidence of Roman occupation? If so what is its nature (domestic / industrial / administrative / religious / agricultural) and what form does it take?*

No features of Roman date were exposed during the groundworks and no finds, residual or otherwise were observed.

8.5 *Is there any evidence for the medieval City wall or City ditch? If so can these observations help us understand the form, construction, alignment and lifespan of this important feature?*

In the medieval period the City ditch was recut on a number of occasions, giving it a wider flatter profile – more suited to waste collection and a general boundary, rather than an easily defensible fortification. Both wall and ditch ran on the same Roman alignment, through the groundworks, and dropshaft in particular, however no stratigraphy or finds associated with these features were recovered.

8.5 *Is there any other evidence of medieval occupation of the site in the form of any building or structures?*

No evidence of any features associated with the medieval wall and ditch were observed during the watching brief.

8.6 *Is there any evidence of former street layouts / surfaces and treatment?*

The removal of the existing tarmac road surface exposed a layer of modern concrete, which had been disturbed on numerous occasions by services. It is suggested that either the groundworks were not significant enough to expose earlier stratigraphy, or, the modern concrete bedding layer had at least partially truncated earlier archaeological sequences.

8.7 *Is there any evidence of post-medieval occupation in the vicinity? What form did this take and what function did these serve?*

Although disturbed and truncated, it is likely that some of the CBM observed from the main fill of the dropshaft, (4), however they cannot be attributed to a specific purpose or building.

8.8 *At what level and to what extent does archaeology survive across the site footprint?*

No archaeological features were observed during the watching brief. The majority of the groundworks reached a maximum depth of 14.6-14.7mOD, exposing the existing bedding layers for the road surface. The dropshaft was deeper, reaching 12.8mOD, however the fill consisted wholly of disturbed made ground of post-medieval or modern date.

Due to the relatively superficial nature of the majority of the groundworks, these results should not be taken as indicative of the archaeological sequence of the area.

8.9 *What is the nature of the underlying geology and at what level is it encountered?*

Natural geology was not encountered during the watching brief. This is taken to be a result of the relatively superficial nature of the majority of the groundworks and, in the case of the dropshaft, modern disturbance and truncation by the existing manhole and sewer.

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9.2 Cartographic Sources (in chronological order)

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British Geological Survey (1993). *Solid and Drift Geology Sheet 256: North London.*

APPENDIX I Context List

Context	Description
(1)	Existing tarmac road surface
(2)	Bedding concrete
(3)	Yellow hardcore
(4)	Post-medieval / modern made ground

APPENDIX II Scheduled Monument Consents



LONDON OFFICE

Mr James Aaronson
Compass Archaeology
250 York Road
Battersea
SW11 3SJ

Direct Dial: 020 7973 3738

Our ref: S00201701

14 September 2018

Dear Mr Aaronson

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended); Section 2 control of works

Application for Scheduled Monument Consent

LONDON WALL: REMAINS OF ROMAN WALL AND BASTION, GORING STREET, CITY OF LONDON

Scheduled Monument No: SM LO 26 L, HA 1002049

Our ref: S00201701

Application on behalf of the City of London Corporation

1. I am directed by the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media & Sport to advise you of the decision regarding your application for Scheduled Monument Consent received 30 August 2018 in respect of proposed works at the above scheduled monument concerning pedestrianization, relandscaping and public realm works. The works were detailed in the following documentation submitted by you:

Site location plan

Plan showing proposed pedestrianization scheme around St Mary Axe

Site in relation to scheduled monument and known archaeology

Groundworks in relation to scheduled monument and known archaeology

2. In accordance with paragraph 3(2) of Schedule 1 to the 1979 Act, the Secretary of State is obliged to afford you, and any other person to whom it appears to the Secretary of State expedient to afford it, an opportunity of appearing before and being heard by a person appointed for that purpose. This opportunity was offered to you by Historic England and you have declined it.

3. The Secretary of State is also required by the Act to consult with the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England (Historic England) before deciding whether or not to grant Scheduled Monument Consent. Historic England considers the effect of the proposed works upon the monument to be minor ground works which would alter the present condition of the monument but where restriction of levels by condition can avoid damage to its buried archaeological deposits.



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Telephone 020 7973 3700
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*Historic England is subject to both the Freedom of Information Act (2000) and Environmental Information Regulations (2004). Any information held by the organisation can be requested for release under this legislation.
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I can confirm that the Secretary of State is agreeable for the works to proceed providing the conditions set out below are adhered to, and that accordingly Scheduled Monument Consent is hereby granted under section 2 of the 1979 Act for the works described in paragraph 1 above, subject to the following conditions:

- (a) The works to which this consent relates shall be carried out to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State, who will be advised by Historic England. At least 1 weeks' notice in writing of the commencement of work shall be given to Jane Sidell, Historic England, Cannon Bridge House, 25 Dowgate Hill, London EC4R 2YA jane.sidell@historicengland.org.uk in order that an Historic England representative can inspect and advise on the works and their effect in compliance with this consent.
- (b) A written scheme of investigation must be submitted for approval before works may commence.
- (c) An archaeologist must be present and maintain a watching brief on all groundworks within and adjacent to the scheduled monument. Machinery may only be used for breaking the surface and make up in this area. Hand digging must be undertaken thereafter.
- (d) All those involved in the implementation of the works granted by this consent must be informed by the owner or developer that the land is designated as a scheduled monument under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended) and the implications of this designation.
- (e) Equipment and machinery shall not be used or operated in the scheduled area in conditions or in a manner likely to result in damage to the monument/ ground disturbance other than that which is expressly authorised in this consent.
- (f) All masonry remains of the Roman wall and bastion shall remain undisturbed.
- (g) An initial report on the findings shall be submitted within six months of fieldwork completion. This should include proposals for publication, if the results merit it.
- (h) Consideration should be given to providing interpretation of the Roman wall and ditch within the new scheme.
- (i) The contractor shall complete and submit an entry on OASIS (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations - <http://oasis.ac.uk/england/>) prior to project completion, and shall deposit any digital project report with the



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Archaeology Data Service, via the OASIS form, upon completion.

4. By virtue of section 4 of the 1979 Act, if no works to which this consent relates are executed or started within the period of five years beginning with the date on which this consent was granted (being the date of this letter), this consent shall cease to have effect at the end of that period (unless a shorter time period is set by a specific condition above).

5. This letter does not convey any approval or consent required under any enactment, bye law, order or regulation other than section 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

6. Your attention is drawn to the provisions of section 55 of the 1979 Act under which any person who is aggrieved by the decision given in this letter may challenge its validity by an application made to the High Court within six weeks from the date when the decision is given. The grounds upon which an application may be made to the Court are (1) that the decision is not within the powers of the Act (that is, the Secretary of State has exceeded the relevant powers) or (2) that any of the relevant requirements have not been complied with and the applicant's interests have been substantially prejudiced by the failure to comply. The "relevant requirements" are defined in section 55 of the 1979 Act: they are the requirements of that Act and the Tribunals and Inquiries Act 1971 and the requirements of any regulations or rules made under those Acts.

Yours sincerely

Jane Sidell

Inspector of Ancient Monuments

E-mail: jane.sidell@HistoricEngland.org.uk

For and on behalf of the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport

cc Ms Kathryn Stubbs



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LONDON OFFICE

Mr James Aaronson
Compass Archaeology
250 York Road
Battersea
SW11 3SJ

Direct Dial: 020 7973 3738

Our ref: S00201706

14 September 2018

Dear Mr Aaronson

**Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended); Section 2
control of works
Application for Scheduled Monument Consent**

**LONDON WALL: REMAINS OF ROMAN WALL AND BASTION, CAMOMILE
STREET, ST MARY AXE**

Scheduled Monument No: SM LO 26 M, HA 1005547

Our ref: S00201706

Application on behalf of the City of London Corporation

1. I am directed by the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media & Sport to advise you of the decision regarding your application for Scheduled Monument Consent received 30 August 2018 in respect of proposed works at the above scheduled monument concerning a new scheme of pedestrianization and public realm works.. The works were detailed in the following documentation submitted by you:

Site location plan

Plan of proposed pedestrian scheme around St Mary Axe

Site location in relation of scheduled monument and known archaeology

Plan of proposed groundworks and known archaeology

2. In accordance with paragraph 3(2) of Schedule 1 to the 1979 Act, the Secretary of State is obliged to afford you, and any other person to whom it appears to the Secretary of State expedient to afford it, an opportunity of appearing before and being heard by a person appointed for that purpose. This opportunity was offered to you by Historic England and you have declined it.

3. The Secretary of State is also required by the Act to consult with the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England (Historic England) before deciding whether or not to grant Scheduled Monument Consent. Historic England considers the effect of the proposed works upon the monument to be minor ground works which could alter the present condition of the monument but where restriction of levels by condition can avoid damage to its buried archaeological deposits.



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I can confirm that the Secretary of State is agreeable for the works to proceed providing the conditions set out below are adhered to, and that accordingly Scheduled Monument Consent is hereby granted under section 2 of the 1979 Act for the works described in paragraph 1 above, subject to the following conditions:

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Archaeology Data Service, via the OASIS form, upon completion.

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5. This letter does not convey any approval or consent required under any enactment, bye law, order or regulation other than section 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.
6. Your attention is drawn to the provisions of section 55 of the 1979 Act under which any person who is aggrieved by the decision given in this letter may challenge its validity by an application made to the High Court within six weeks from the date when the decision is given. The grounds upon which an application may be made to the Court are (1) that the decision is not within the powers of the Act (that is, the Secretary of State has exceeded the relevant powers) or (2) that any of the relevant requirements have not been complied with and the applicant's interests have been substantially prejudiced by the failure to comply. The "relevant requirements" are defined in section 55 of the 1979 Act: they are the requirements of that Act and the Tribunals and Inquiries Act 1971 and the requirements of any regulations or rules made under those Acts.

Yours sincerely

Jane Sidell

Inspector of Ancient Monuments

E-mail: jane.sidell@HistoricEngland.org.uk

For and on behalf of the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport

cc Ms Kathryn Stubbs



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APPENDIX III OASIS Recording Form

OASIS ID: compassa1-345783

Project details

Project name	60-70 St Mary Axe Public Realm Scheme, EC3A
Short description of the project	Between the 12th October 2018 and 11th January 2019 Compass Archaeology conducted a watching brief on groundworks associated with a public realm scheme at 60-70 St Mary Axe, City of London EC3A. The work was commissioned due to the scheme being located over the two Scheduled Monuments of the Roman City wall and bastions on Camomile Street and Goring Street (LO26L and LO26M). The work monitored primarily superficial streetscape excavations and the completion of a single drop shaft, located on St Mary Axe. The stratigraphy observed in this drop shaft comprised the existing road surface above modern, disturbed made ground. No finds or features of archaeological interest were recorded during the watching brief. Natural geology was not encountered.
Project dates	Start: 12-10-2018 End: 11-01-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	SMX19 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	LO26M - SM No.
Any associated project reference codes	LO26L - SM No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Current Land use	Transport and Utilities 1 - Highways and road transport
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Scheduled Monument Consent

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CITY OF LONDON CITY OF LONDON 60-70 St Mary Axe
Postcode	EC3A
Study area	2500 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 533368 181358 50.941671306587 0.182815619298 50 56 30 N 000 10 58 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Compass Archaeology
Project brief originator	Historic England
Project design originator	Compass Archaeology
Project director/manager	Compass Archaeology
Project supervisor	James Aaronson
Type of sponsor/funding body	City of London Corporation
Name of sponsor/funding body	City of London Department of the Built Environment

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Photograph", "Plan", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	60-70 St Mary Axe Public Realm Scheme, City of London EC3A. An Archaeological Watching Brief.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Archer, H.
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Compass Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	250 York Road, Battersea SW11 3SJ
Description	Short summary of the watching brief comprising the OASIS recording form complemented by a relevant plan and captioned photographs.