



**CORPORATION
OF LONDON**

The City Planning Officer

Peter Wynne Rees BSc, BA(Hon), BTP, RIBA, FRTPI, FRNA

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Our Reference:

05/00713/MDC

Your Reference:

Case Officer:

Kathryn Stubbs

Decision Dated:

15 September 2005

Museum Of London Archaeology Service

Attn: Sophie Jackson

Mortimer Wheeler House

46 Eagle Wharf Road

London

N1 7ED

Town and Country Planning Act 1990

APPROVAL OF SUBMISSION OF DETAILS

APPLICATION NUMBER: 05/00713/MDC

LOCATION: Tower of St Mary Somerset Church 211 Upper Thames Street London EC4

I refer to your application received on 16 August 2005, and the drawings and materials referred to in your application numbered 05/00713/MDC and inform you that these have been approved by the Common Council as complying with the condition(s) referred to below:

Proposal: Details of a method statement for archaeological evaluation pursuant to conditions of planning permission dated 12th May 2005 (Plan number 05/00194/Full)

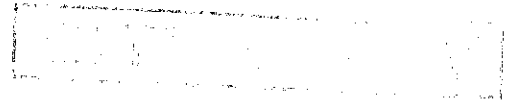
INFORMATIVES

- 1 The Plans and Particulars accompanying this application are: Letter dated 12th August 2005; Method Statement for Site Investigation, Alan Baxter & Associates, March 2005; 1381/40/S01, 1381/40/SK20 Rev. A; Method Statement for an Archaeological Evaluation, MoLAS, 23rd May 2005.

CB

Peter Wynne Rees
The City Planning Officer

Date of issue: 15 September 2005



**STATEMENT OF APPLICANT'S RIGHTS ARISING FROM THE REFUSAL OF
PLANNING PERMISSION OR ON THE GRANT OF PERMISSION
SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS**

- If you are aggrieved by the decision of your local planning authority to refuse permission for the proposed development or to grant it subject to conditions, then you can appeal to the Secretary of State under Section 78 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.
- If you want to appeal, then you must do so within six months of the date of this notice, using a form which you can get from the Planning Inspectorate, Customer Support Unit, Temple Quay House, 2 The Square, Temple Quay, Bristol BS1 6PN (Tel: 0117 372 6372) or downloaded from their website on www.planning-inspectorate.gov.uk.
- The Secretary of State can allow a longer period for giving notice of appeal, but he will not normally be prepared to use this power unless there are special circumstances which excuse the delay in giving notice of appeal.
- The Secretary of State need not consider an appeal if it seems to him that the local planning authority could not have granted planning permission for the proposed development or could not have granted it without the conditions they have imposed, having regard to the statutory requirements, to the provisions of any development order and to any directions given under a development order.
- In practice, the Secretary of State does not refuse to consider appeals solely because the local planning authority based their decision on a direction given by him.

Purchase Notices

- If either the local planning authority or the Secretary of State refuses permission to develop land or grants it subject to conditions, the owner may claim that he can neither put the land to a reasonably beneficial use in its existing state nor render the land capable of a reasonably beneficial use by the carrying out of any development which has or would be permitted. In these circumstances, the owner may serve a purchase notice on the Council (District Council, London Borough Council or Common Council of the City of London) in whose area the land is situated. This notice will require the Council to purchase his interest in the land in accordance with the provisions of Part VI of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

PLANNING & TRANSPORTATION		
PSDD	CPO	PPD
TPD	15 AUG 2005	TP
OM		SSE
No	70236	PP
FILE		DD

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**Planning Register
COPY**

12 August 2005

Dear Kathryn,

RE: ST MARY SOMERSET, EVALUATION PROPOSALS

I wrote on 23rd May 2005, submitting four copies of the method statement for archaeological evaluation at St Mary Somerset, Lambeth Hill.

In my letter I stated that the method statement was being submitted in support of the Planning Application for the conversion of the tower for residential purposes (reference Registered Plan No. 05/00194/FULL). I understand that the application had in fact been granted planning permission on 12 May 2005 and therefore the letter should have stated that the method statement was being submitted pursuant to the archaeological planning conditions placed on the development.

Yours sincerely

Sophie Jackson

Sophie Jackson
SENIOR PROJECT MANAGER



CORPORATION
OF LONDON

RECEIVED

19 AUG 2005

The City Planning Officer

Peter Wynne Rees BSc BArch BTP RIBA FRPI FRSA

Department of Planning & Transportation

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Our Reference:

05/00713/MDC

Your Reference:

Museum Of London Archaeology Service

Attn: Sophie Jackson

Mortimer Wheeler House

46 Eagle Wharf Road

London

N1 7ED

Case Officer:

Kathryn Stubbs

Date

17 August 2005

Dear Sir/Madam

Town and Country Planning Act 1990

Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) Order 1995

Application Number: 05/00713/MDC

Location: **Tower of St Mary Somerset Church 211 Upper Thames Street London EC4**

Proposal: **Details of a method statement for archaeological evaluation pursuant to conditions of planning permission dated 12th May 2005 (Plan number 05/00194/Full)**

Thank you for your application received on 16 August 2005. From an initial review it appears that your application is valid and that it can be processed. The case officer dealing with your application is Kathryn Stubbs, who may be contacted to discuss the progress of the application and to whom any correspondence should be addressed.

We will contact you to request further information or to seek amendments where necessary before the application is determined.

Your right to appeal if you do not receive a decision by 12 October 2005 is set out below. The Department aims to reach decisions on properly submitted applications within eight weeks unless there are valid reasons for not doing so. The case officer would be pleased to discuss the progress of the application with you before an appeal is made, as an appeal prevents the Corporation from making a decision, which may extend the overall process.

If by 12 October 2005

- you have not been told that your application is invalid; or
- where a fee has been paid, you have not been told that your cheque has been dishonoured; or
- you have not been given a decision in writing; or
- you have not agreed in writing to extend that period;

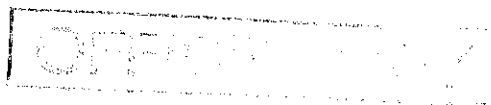
then you can appeal to the Secretary of State under Section 78 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. If you wish to appeal you must use a form which you can get from the

Planning Inspectorate at Temple Quay House, 2 The Square, Temple Quay, Bristol BS1 6PN
or from their website www.planning-inspectorate.gov.uk

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'T. Rayment', written in a cursive style.

Ted Rayment
Development Manager (West)
for Department of Planning and Transportation



Planning Register
COPY

Method Statement for an archaeological evaluation

Project Manager Sophie Jackson
Author Rosalind Aitken

PLANNING & TRANSPORTATION		
PSDD	CPO	FPD
TPD	28 MAY 2005	LTP
OM		SSE
NC		PP
FILE		DD

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MUSEUM OF LONDON

Archaeology Service

23 May 2005



Method Statement © MoLAS

**Tower of St. Mary Somerset
Lambeth Hill
City of London
EC4**

A Method Statement for archaeological evaluation

Author Rosalind Aitken

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Author: Rosalind Aitken

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1 Introduction

1.1 Site background

This *Method Statement for an archaeological evaluation* on the site of St Mary Somerset, Lambeth Hill, London has been commissioned from the Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS) by Boyarsky Murphy Architects.

The site comprises the garden and remaining tower of St Mary Somerset Church and is bounded by Lambeth Hill on the north side, and Castel Baynard Street to the south (See Fig 1). The centre of the site lies at National Grid reference 532163 180880. Modern pavement level near to the site lies at c 8.56m OD. The existing ground floor slab within the church tower lies at approximately 7.30m OD.

The proposed redevelopment involves the conversion of the St. Mary Somerset Tower for residential use. The works considered in this document are the excavation of a trial trench to the north of the tower and an internal trial pit within the tower (see Fig 2 for trench locations).

The excavations will be monitored by a MoLAS Senior Archaeologist. The results of the trial trench and pit will inform the construction design and the mitigation strategy for any archaeological remains identified.

1.2 Planning and legislative framework

A Planning Application has been made for the proposed redevelopment (Registered Plan No 05/00194/FULL). The results of the archaeological evaluation will inform the consideration of the planning application by the Corporation of London.

1.2.1 Planning policy guidance (PPG16)

The then Department of the Environment published its *Archaeology and planning: a consultative document*, Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG 16), in November 1990. This set out the Secretary of State's policy on archaeological remains on land, and provided recommendations many of which have been integrated into local development plans. The key points in PPG16 are the following:

Archaeological remains should be seen as a finite and non-renewable resource, and in many cases highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. Appropriate management is therefore essential to ensure that they survive in good condition. In particular, care must be taken to ensure that archaeological remains are not needlessly or thoughtlessly destroyed. They can contain irreplaceable information about our past and the potential for an increase in future knowledge. They are part of our sense of national identity and are valuable both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and tourism.

Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings, are affected by a proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation.

The key to informed and reasonable planning decisions is for consideration to be given early, before formal planning applications are made, to the question of whether archaeological remains are known to exist on a site where development is planned and the implications for the development proposal.

When important remains are known to exist, or when archaeologists have good reason to believe that important remains exist, developers will be able to help by preparing sympathetic designs using, for example, foundations which avoid disturbing the remains altogether or minimise damage by raising ground levels under a proposed new structure, or by careful siting of landscaped or open areas. There are techniques available for sealing archaeological remains underneath buildings or landscaping, thus securing their preservation for the future even though they remain inaccessible for the time being.

If physical preservation *in situ* is not feasible, an archaeological excavation for the purposes of 'preservation by record' may be an acceptable alternative. From an archaeological point of view, this should be regarded as a second-best option. Agreements should also provide for the subsequent publication of the results of any excavation programme.

Decisions by planning authorities on whether to preserve archaeological remains *in situ*, in the face of proposed development, have to be taken on merit, taking account of development plan policies and all other material considerations – including the importance of the remains – and weighing these against the need for development.

Planning authorities, when they propose to allow development which is damaging to archaeological remains, must ensure that the developer has satisfactorily provided for excavation and recording, either through voluntary agreement with the archaeologists or, in the absence of agreement, by imposing an appropriate condition on the planning permission.

PPG16 itself forms part of an emerging European framework which recognises the importance of the archaeological and historic heritage in consideration of development proposals. This has recently been formulated in the *Code of good practice on archaeological heritage in urban development policies* established by the Cultural Heritage Committee of the Council of Europe, and adopted at the 15th plenary session in Strasbourg on 8–10 March 2000 (CC-PAT [99] 18 rev 3). As stated at the beginning of that document however, 'a balance must be struck between the desire to conserve the past and the need to renew for the future'.

1.2.2 Archaeology and planning in the City of London

The Corporation of London's revised *Unitary Development Plan* (UDP) was adopted in April 2002. The policies set out in this document determine the position of archaeology as a material consideration in the planning process and incorporate recommendations from the Department of the Environment's *Planning Policy Guidance 16* (PPG 16).

The Corporation of London recognises that archaeology is a finite and fragile resource and that adequate safeguarding of ancient monuments and archaeological remains contribute to a better understanding of London's past. The Corporation's planning guide-lines are given focus in its strategy (Policy Strat 11A) for safeguarding ancient monuments and archaeological remains in the City:

POLICY STRAT 11A: *To recognise the archaeological importance of the City as the historic centre of the capital and to seek the adequate safeguarding and investigation of ancient monuments and archaeological remains.*

The Corporation's *Unitary Development Plan* goes on to elaborate three Policies which deal specifically with archaeological preservation and investigations:

POLICY ARC1: To require planning applications which involve excavation or groundworks on sites of archaeological potential to be accompanied by an archaeological assessment and evaluation of the site including the impact of the proposed development.

POLICY ARC2: To require development proposals to preserve in situ, protect and safeguard important ancient monuments and important archaeological remains and their settings, and where appropriate, to require permanent public display and/or interpretation of the monument or remains.

POLICY ARC3: To ensure the proper investigation, recording of sites, and publication of the results, by an approved organisation as an integral part of a development programme where a development incorporates archaeological remains or where it is considered that preservation in situ is not appropriate.

The principle considerations which underpin these Policies are as follows:

Para 11.7: Strategic Guidance states that account should be taken of the desirability of preserving ancient monuments and their settings and of the Secretary of State's guidance in PPG 16, Archaeology and Planning. Archaeological remains are an irreplaceable resource and often the only evidence of past development. These remains are a finite and non-renewable resource, in many cases highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. They contain irreplaceable information about our past and the potential for an increase in future knowledge.

Para 11.8: Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings are affected by proposed development there is a presumption in favour of their physical preservation in situ. Some monuments and archaeological remains are protected as scheduled ancient monuments under Part I of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Applications for works which may affect a scheduled ancient monument are determined by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport, with advice from English Heritage. This procedure is different from any consents that may be necessary under Town Planning legislation. Due to the potentially complex nature of archaeological remains in the City, the Corporation will expect applications for scheduled monument consent and planning permission to be prepared and considered in parallel.

Para 11.9: Not all important monuments and remains are scheduled, and in some cases, remains of more local importance will be considered worthy of preservation. PPG 16 gives criteria for assessing the national importance of an ancient monument and considering whether scheduling is important. Development schemes should be designed to incorporate the preservation in situ of important monuments and archaeological remains, and respect and enhance their settings.

Para 11.10: On sites where archaeological remains of lesser importance exist, and it is considered by the Corporation that preservation in situ is not appropriate, investigation, recording and publication will be required. This is to ensure preservation by record, placing those remains in a wider context, and adding to our understanding and interpretation of the historic landscape.

Para 11.12 All of the City is considered to have archaeological potential unless it can be demonstrated that archaeological remains have been lost, due to basement construction or other groundworks. The Corporation will indicate the potential of a site, its relative importance, and the likely impact to a developer at an early stage so that the appropriate assessment and design development can be undertaken.

Para 11.13 On sites of archaeological potential, which may be affected by development schemes or groundworks, an archaeological assessment will be required to be submitted with the application. This will set out the archaeological potential of the site and impact of the proposals. Where appropriate, this should be supplemented by evaluation, carrying out trial work in specific areas of the site to provide more information and inform consideration of the development proposals by the Corporation, prior to a decision on that application.

Para 11.15 The interpretation and presentation of a visible or buried monument to the public and enhancement of its setting, should form part of the development proposals. Agreement will be sought to achieve reasonable public access. The Corporation will consider refusing schemes which do not provide an adequate assessment of a site or make no provision for the incorporation, safeguarding or preservation in situ of nationally or locally important monuments or remains, or which would adversely affect those monuments or remains.

Para 11.16 In some cases, a development may reveal a monument or archaeological remains which will be displayed on the site, or reburied. Investigation and recording of those features will be required as part of a programme of archaeological work to be submitted to and approved by the Corporation. Where the significance of the remains is considered, by the Corporation, not sufficient to justify their physical preservation in situ and they will be affected by development, archaeological recording should be carried out. A programme of archaeological work for investigation, excavation and recording, and publication of the results, to a predetermined research framework, by an approved organisation, should be submitted to and approved by the Corporation, prior to development. This will be controlled through the use of conditions and will ensure the preservation of those remains by record.

1.2.3 Work in redundant CofE churches or church grounds

The redundancy of CofE churches and church grounds is governed by the provisions of the *Pastoral Measure 1983* and the *Pastoral (Amendment) Measure 1994*. The process is handled by the Church Commissioners and the Advisory Board for Redundant Churches (ABRC), on which there is usually at least one archaeological advisor.

A redundant church no longer has *Ecclesiastical Exemption* from listed building control. Normal LPA planning procedures (as guided by PPG16 and PPG15) will usually apply.

A redundant church or its grounds may pass into national guardianship if the ABRC so recommends for reasons of 'historic or archaeological interest'. Such guardianship is normally undertaken by the Churches Conservation Trust but also sometimes by the local Diocese.

Where a redundant church or church grounds is to be given over to an alternative use, there are no specific provisions under the *Pastoral Measure* to ensure the preservation or recording of archaeological evidence. The ABRC may have made recommendations on appropriate archaeological measures but the level of response will normally be determined by LPA planning procedures and their implementation of PPG15 & 16.

1.2.4 Human remains

The exhumation of human remains is regulated principally under Section 25 of the *Burial Act 1857*, with certain exceptions under the *Disused Burial Grounds Act 1884* and 1981, and the *Pastoral Measure 1983*. The 1857 Act requires that a Licence be obtained from a Secretary of State for the removal of remains which have been interred 'in a place of burial'. This applies to any remains of any date or buried under any rite.

However, note:

- A Faculty will generally be required in relation to the removal and reinterment of any human remains from one consecrated ground to another.
- A Burial (Home Office) Licence is *not* normally required for the removal of remains from one consecrated place to another carried out under Faculty, *except* where other activities such as archaeological or scientific analysis take place on those remains before reburial.
- A Burial (Home Office) Licence is still required, even where work is done under Faculty, if the bones are being removed and are not intended for reburial in consecrated ground.

The removal and reinterment of all human remains, whether from consecrated or deconsecrated ground, must be carried out in accordance with the *Town and Country Planning (Churches, Places of Religious Worship and Burial Grounds) Regulations 1930*. Regulation 12 states that the removal of human remains and reinterment should be in accordance with the direction of the local Environmental Health Officer.

Section 3 of the *Disused Burial Grounds Act 1884* states that it 'shall not be lawful to erect any buildings upon disused burials ground'¹ Significantly a disused burial ground is defined as 'any churchyard, cemetery or other ground, whether consecrated or not, which has at any time been set apart for the purpose of interments'.

The ADCA document *Guidance Note 1* (ADCA 2004,17) recommends that in general, with regard to the possibility of burials in or around churches, 'the archaeological approach to ground disturbance in sensitive areas should be adopted, with its stages of appraisal, assessment and field evaluation'

English Heritage and the Church of England have also published guidance notes on the treatment of human remains (*Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England 2005*). The principal assumptions lying behind their deliberations were a) *that human remains should always be treated with dignity and respect* b) *burials should not be disturbed without good reason. However it was noted that the demands of the modern world are such that it may be necessary to disturb burials in advance of development* c) *human remains are an important source of scientific information* d) *there is a need to give particular weight to the feelings and views of living family members when known* e) *there is a need for decisions to be made in the public interest and in an accountable way.*

All MoLAS work involving human remains will be carried out in accordance with policies and guidelines above and with the most recent MoLAS Health & Safety Policy.

1.2.4.1 Key legislation

Current civil and ecclesiastical legislation and regulation affecting the excavation of human remains, associated structures and sites in England and Wales

Key legislation and regulation is in bold

1857 Burial Act (S.25)

1964 Faculty Jurisdiction Measure

1981 Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act

1983 Pastoral Measure (S.65 and schedule 6)

1990 Planning Policy Guidance Note 16

1994 Ecclesiastical Exemption (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Order

¹ Except for the purpose of enlarging a place of worship.

1991 Care of Cathedrals Measure

1991 Care of Churches and Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Measure

Earlier or other legislation

1847 Cemeteries Clauses Act

1854 Burial Act

1884 Disused Burial Grounds Act

1906 Open Spaces Act

1955 Inspectorate of Churches Measure

1963 Cathedrals Measure

1968 Pastoral Measure

1969 Redundant Churches and other Religious Buildings Act

1972 Local Government Act (S.214 and schedule 26)

1977 Local Authorities Cemeteries Order

1978 Inner Urban Areas Act

1992 Faculty Jurisdiction Measure

1.3 Archaeological background

1.3.1 Topography

The estimated level of the surface of the natural gravel is c 4.5m OD to the north of St Mary Somerset. It falls away rapidly to the south towards the river.

1.3.2 Roman masonry structures

Excavations in the area immediately around the site have revealed a series of monumental Roman masonry structures occupying the gravel terraces leading down to the river. These include the Huggin Hill Baths complex immediately to the east, part of which lies beneath Senator House. This was constructed in the later 1st century, and was extended several times prior to being demolished, possibly before the end of the 2nd century. To the north-west, under the site of the Salvation Army building, a series of Roman foundations were found. These were probably part of a temple precinct constructed on earlier rammed chalk terraces. Beyond that at Peter's Hill, a series of structures which may include the unfinished palace of the imperial pretender, Allectus, were begun and abandoned in the last decade of the 3rd century. Immediately south of these was the riverside wall, built in c AD 270.

A watching brief conducted at the site in 2003 revealed evidence of a Roman building and floor layers (Soakaway B, Fig 3) at c.4.63m OD (2.6m below the current ground surface). The remains included a burnt timber beam/baseplate and brickearth sills.

1.4 The Medieval street plan and churches

Many of the streets in the area probably had their origins in the late-Saxon period, but are not recorded in any surviving documentary sources until later. The medieval street

plan was retained after the 1666 Great Fire, but was lost following post-war redevelopment.

Old Fish Street Hill (*Oldefisshestretlone* by 1345; *Baggardeslane* in 1274) formerly cut through the site. On the west side of Old Fish Street Hill, to the north-west of the site, was the church and churchyard of *St Mary Mounthaw* first recorded in 1150 which may originally have been a private chapel of the Mounthaut family from Norfolk. A large messuage, originally owned by the Mounthauts, was adjacent to the church, perhaps on the north side.

To the north-east of the site, and opposite *St Mary Mounthaw*, was the *Old Fishmongers' Hall*. This was in use by the Fishmongers' Company by 1398–9, but was abandoned in favour of the present site near London Bridge in 1503–4. Passing the north side of the Hall was *Finimore Lane* (*Finamoureslane* in 1316, also known as *Five foote lane* in the 16th century, present Fye Foot Lane). Thames Street to the south was probably in place in the late 11th or early 12th century as the main riparian road stretching across the City on the line of the collapsed late Roman riverside wall.

The earliest references to St Mary Somerset are in the 12th century. Somerset is probably derived from Somershithe, a nearby wharf (Weinreb and Hibbert 1995, 765). The church was founded c.1153 and demolished following the 1666 Fire of London. It is unknown if any remains from the medieval build of the church remain on site.

1.5 Post-medieval

The buildings in the Lambeth Hill and surrounding area were destroyed during the Great Fire of 1666. The nearby church of *St Mary Mounthaw* was not rebuilt after the fire, instead its parish was amalgamated with St. Mary Somerset.

St. Mary Somerset church was rebuilt by Wren from 1686–95 (see Fig 4). It consisted of an east-west aligned church with tower built at the south-eastern end, and a burial ground contained within the surrounding church yard.

The main body of the church of St Mary Somerset was demolished as a result of the Union of Benefices Act in 1872 following deconsecration in 1867. The tower was preserved as a memento and remains, free-standing today. Remnants of the nave of the church lie beneath the present Lambeth Hill, with the north wall possibly under the pavement adjoining Walker House. Previous archaeological investigations (MoLAS 2003) indicate that the rubble from the demolition of the church is present to a depth of c. 1.60 m. Disarticulated human remains were retrieved from the rubble in the area of proposed trial trench excavation (Drain Run 1 Fig 3) indicating that some cemetery clearance occurred at this time.

The church was replaced by warehouses which appear to follow its wall lines, and these may even have retained some of the earlier masonry from the church. The remains of the footings of the southern wall and where the body of the church connected with the tower may well remain in the northern section of the development

area (see Fig 4). The Tower of St Mary Somerset was restored in 1956 following wartime damage.

Changes to the immediate area since the Second World War such as the construction of the Salvation Army Headquarters, Walker House, and Dominant House (now all redeveloped), led to the realignment of streets to the south of Queen Victoria Street. Lambeth Hill was moved from further east to curve around Walker House, although Fye Foot Lane remained on its original site as an elevated walkway leading to a footbridge across Thames Street. The latter was widened on the south side with the addition of an extra carriageway, and now passes beneath several buildings constructed across the road in the 1980s, including the City of London Boys' School.

1.6 Outline of proposed works

For trench locations see Fig 2. It is proposed that a trench be sunk against the northern retaining wall of the development area to determine its depth. This trench is also intended to expose the depth of the foundations of the existing tower at its east and west ends. The exact width of the trench will be determined on-site. A trial pit will also be excavated within the existing ground floor of St. Mary Somerset Tower to determine the construction of the existing ground floor slab and to inform a contamination appraisal (See appended note on 'plan at ground level' Alan Baxter & Associates). As a consequence the level of truncation of any adjoining foundations of the original church building may be revealed.

These works will provide information on the level and nature of the present foundations, earlier church foundations, the extent of horizontal truncation and the nature and depth of any other surviving archaeological deposits.

1.7 Status of document

This document forms the written scheme of investigation for an archaeological evaluation on the site to support an application for planning consent.

The document sets out the methodologies which will be followed during the digging of the trial pit and evaluation trench and during the post-excavation analysis and reporting stages. These will follow the Standards and Code of Practice laid down by the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

The document refers back to a previous Archaeological watching brief report (MoLAS, 2003).

2 Objectives of the evaluation

2.1 General considerations

The purpose of an archaeological field evaluation as defined by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA, 2001) is to:

determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the nature of the archaeological resource within a specified area using appropriate methods and practices. These will satisfy the stated aims of the project, and comply with the Code of conduct, Code of approved practice for the regulation of contractual arrangements in field archaeology, and other relevant by-laws of the IFA.

The IFA Standard and Guidance goes on to define an archaeological field evaluation as:

a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.

It also notes that:

The purpose of field evaluation is to gain information about the archaeological resource within a given area or site (including presence or absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality), in order to make an assessment of its merit in the appropriate context, leading to one or more of the following:

- *the formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource;*
- *the formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research.*

A field evaluation should thus augment any previous desk-based assessment, and provide all parties, particularly the Local Planning Authority, with sufficient material information upon which to base informed decisions incorporating adequate heritage safeguards.

A field evaluation will result in a detailed archive of information which can be used to answer archaeological research questions concerning the buried archaeological heritage of the area or site being investigated, either in support of a planning application or to discharge the relevant archaeological planning condition.

A field evaluation may therefore result in the need for further action and a further written scheme of investigation may be required in order to comply with the planning condition.

The evaluation will provide an assessment of damage already done to archaeological deposits by previous developments and actions on the site and will also provide an evaluation of the potential impact of the new proposals outlined in the planning application. The evaluation methodology will be in accordance with the advice set out in the Department of the Environment, *Planning Policy Guidance 16, Archaeology and Planning* (November, 1990) and will conform to the advice given in the Corporation of London Department of Planning and Transportation, 2004 *Planning Advice Note 3: Archaeology in the City of London, Archaeology Guidance*, London

2.2 Site specific objectives and research questions

This statement sets out the methods used and approaches taken in dealing with the archaeological resource of the site. The detailed methodology is set in the context of the methods and approaches which are considered most appropriate for Archaeological Evaluations on sites in accordance with the advice contained in the Corporation of London Department of Planning and Transportation, 2004 *Planning Advice Note 3: Archaeology in the City of London, Archaeology Guidance*, London.

The limited nature of the proposed works and the archaeological evaluation makes it unreasonable to establish many specific archaeological research objectives. The archaeological brief is essentially limited to establishing the levels and nature of surviving archaeological deposits, and to ensure that the digging of the external evaluation trench and the internal trial pit does not involve unnecessary destruction of such deposits. Nevertheless, in addition, a few broad research questions can be outlined:

- What is the nature and level of natural topography?
- What are the earliest deposits identified?
- Is there any evidence of Roman structures or associated layers?
- Do any Roman deposits remain on site?
- Are there any remains, structural or otherwise, associated with the Medieval St. Mary Somerset Church (founded c.1153 and demolished during the 1666 Fire of London)?
- Are there any remains of the foundations or floor levels of the St. Mary Somerset Church building as rebuilt by Wren (and demolished in 1872)?

- What is the nature and depth of the foundations of the Tower of St Mary Somerset?
- What is the nature and depth of floor levels within the Tower of St. Mary Somerset?
- Are there any *in situ* human remains present on site? If so are they a part of the churchyard cemetery or are they located within the Tower?
- Are there any disarticulated remains present on site? If so, do they form part of a cemetery soil? Or have they been re-deposited within the later deposits associated with either the clearance and demolition of the church and churchyard, or the 1960's redevelopment of the area?
- Is there any evidence of post-medieval warehouses surviving on site? If so, any remaining walls retain some of the earlier masonry from the church?
- What are the latest deposits identified?

The results of observations obtained by monitoring the geotechnical exercise outlined in Section 1.66 will be used to gauge the extent and importance of archaeological survival. This information will be used to inform the mitigation strategy for any archaeological remains found.

2.3 General site methodology

- 2.3.1 Initial location of the trenches and breaking out by the sub-contractor will be monitored by MoLAS staff.
- 2.3.2 All undifferentiated material of recent origin (defined as nineteenth century and later) within trenches will be removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon. This will be done by subcontractors under archaeological supervision by MoLAS. The MoLAS site supervisor will decide when remains of archaeological significance requiring recording are revealed.
- 2.3.3 Following exposure of archaeological horizons, all faces of a trench that require examination or recording will be cleaned by MoLAS using appropriate hand tools. Investigation of archaeological levels will be by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and section.
- 2.3.4 Excavation will proceed only until significant archaeological levels have been reached and will be sufficient to allow the nature and extent of these to be identified. The levels at which all excavations will cease will be determined by on-site consultations between the Corporation of London Senior Planning and Archaeology & Planning Officer, the Museum of London Archaeology Service Project Manager and a representative of the client or his agent.

- 2.3.5 Investigation will not be at the expense of any structures, features or finds which might reasonably be considered to merit preservation *in situ*, if this is found to be acceptable. It is important, however, that a sufficient sample is studied to allow the resolution of the principal evaluation objectives as outlined above.
- 2.3.6 Some features, such as pits and wells may need to be excavated to a greater depth, whilst it may be possible to leave modern concrete foundations *in situ* where it is clear that these will have removed all deposits of archaeological interest. Modern cut features will be used to provide a 'window' onto earlier levels.
- 2.3.7 In addition to the excavation of man made deposits some assessment of 'naturally deposited' levels may be necessary, especially when these are organically preserved and laid down within archaeological timescales; for example alluvial or peat deposits.
- 2.3.8 Where archaeological remains are to be preserved *in situ* they will be adequately protected from deterioration. Normally this involves covering or wrapping the deposits and features in a geo-textile such as Terram and sealing this with a layer of sand or other suitable soft materials.
- 2.3.9 *Any finds of human remains will be left in situ, covered and protected where possible.* If removal is essential it can only take place under appropriate Faculty jurisdiction, Home Office licence, environmental health regulations, coroner's permission, and if appropriate, in compliance with the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act 1981 or other local Act. Prior written notice will also be given to the local planning authority. It will be necessary to ensure that adequate security is provided. MoLAS will obtain a Licence from the Home Office to cover the accidental disturbance of human remains, before any site works commence.
- 2.3.10 All finds of gold and silver will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner according to the procedures relating to Treasure Act 1996. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.
- 2.3.11 The evaluation trench and geotechnical pit are primarily designed to provide the developers and other interested parties with information about the present building foundations and the depth and nature of surviving archaeological deposits.
- 2.3.12 A MoLAS Senior Archaeologist will monitor the work and record any archaeological remains revealed in the appropriate manner (plans, sections, field notes and/or pro-forma 'context sheets'). Observations will be transformed onto the Ordnance Survey National Grid Projection and heights measured in metres above Ordnance Datum, by direct measurement from

verified Ordnance Survey control points. Masonry will be photographed in both black and white and colour media. All recording will be carried out to the format and standards detailed in the Museum of London Archaeological Recording Manual.

- 2.3.13 The contractors will inform MoLAS at least one week in advance of the start of the proposed groundworks.
- 2.3.14 On completion of the fieldwork an *Evaluation report* will be written. Where appropriate, the report will include specialist reports; eg from MoLAS Environmental specialists. A short summary of the results of the work will be submitted to the OASIS SMR [using the appropriate archaeological report forms] and for publication in the appropriate academic journal. It may only be necessary, in fact, for the excavation to be reported as a summary in an appropriate local journal. Such summary publication will meet the "minimum standards" set out in Appendix 7 of English Heritage's document *The Management of Archaeological Projects* (1991) and derive from a "phase 2 review" as defined therein.

2.4 Site-specific methodology

- 2.4.1 The evaluation involves monitoring the proposed geotechnical investigations outlined in section 1.6. Specific details of each trench are provided below. Previous works on the site (MoLAS, 2003) revealed large amounts of disarticulated human remains within post-medieval and modern demolition and construction deposits in Drainage Run 1 (see Fig 3). These remains were re-buried on site at the location marked with an 'X' on Fig 3. An 'Accidental Disturbance of Human Remains' licence will be sought from the Home Office before excavation commences, to cover the likely eventuality of any disarticulated human remains being excavated during this phase of works.
- 2.4.1 The trench is located to the north of the Tower against a modern retaining wall. This trench is being excavated by contractors to provide information about the depth of the retaining wall to the north of the site. It will be dug as a trench measuring 3m by approximately 1m. The east and western ends are to be extended southwards to enable an assessment of the depth of the Tower foundations (see appendix)². Structures and masonry should be recorded and left in situ. If archaeology is present, excavation should stop and a re-assessment of the trench shape/location should take place. Advice should be sought from the Corporation of London Senior Planning and Archaeology Officer before such changes are decided or further excavation occurs. Disarticulated human remains may be excavated if an 'Accidental disturbance of human remains' licence is in place and the excavation of such human remains is subject to the conditions of this licence. Any articulated human remains found should be covered and left, unexcavated, *in situ*.

² There may be in situ foundations and their associated construction trenches of either the original medieval or Wren's rebuild of St. Mary Somerset Church building in this location (See Fig 4)

- 2.4.2 The Trial Pit is located at the centre of the tower itself and is expected to be no more than 1m by 1m by 1m deep. This pit should reveal deposits associated with the construction of the Tower floors. If significant floor deposits are encountered, for example, medieval tiles, the excavation should be halted and the advice of the Corporation of London Senior Planning and Archaeology Officer sought. Disarticulated human remains may be excavated if an 'Accidental disturbance of human remains' licence is in place, the excavation of human remains is subject to the conditions of this licence. Any articulated human remains found should be covered and left, unexcavated, *in situ*.

2.5 Access, Health and Safety

- 2.5.1 Reasonable access to the site will be granted to representatives/advisors of the Local Authority, who may wish to be satisfied, through site inspections, that the archaeological works are being conducted to proper professional standards and in accordance with the agreements made.
- 2.5.2 All site work will be carried out in accordance with the relevant statutory health and safety legislation in effect at the time. Regulations and codes of practice will be respected. This requirement constitutes one of the non-archaeological constraints on the evaluation methodology.
- 2.5.3 All MoLAS staff will adhere to the Health and Safety regulations and procedures laid down in the current version of the MoLAS *Health & Safety Policy* (Jan 2005). Copies of this document will be made available to all other contractors working on the site. MoLAS will use the Health and Safety Executives publication HS(G)65 *Successful Health and Safety Management* as a guide to total quality management of Health and Safety. MoLAS also accepts the guidance contained in the H.S.E.'s publication *Protection of workers and the General Public during the Development of Contaminated Land*.
- 2.5.4 No personnel are to work in deep unsupported excavations. Where the installation of temporary support work and other attendances are required these will be provided by the developer as part of the archaeological agreement. Trenches deeper than 1.2m will have to be stepped, battered back or shored (note that where mechanical or electric hoists are to be used in shored shafts, MoLAS H&S policy requires staff working in shafts less than 4m x 4m to leave the shaft before hoisting of buckets takes place and not to re-enter until the bucket is lowered back into position. Time for such evacuation will not form part of excavation programme). MoLAS will not generally excavate shafts of less than 4m by 4m to depths of greater than 5m.
- 2.5.5 Where the excavations are to remain open for several days or even overnight, safety barriers must be erected around the site and individually around any deep excavations.

- 2.5.6 Where there is reason to believe from previous uses that the ground or adjacent buildings may be contaminated the client must have made arrangements for and undertaken pollution sampling and testing before archaeological work on sites takes place.

2.6 Recording systems

- 2.6.1 A unique-number site code will be agreed with the Museum of London Archaeological Resource Centre
- 2.6.2 The recording systems adopted during the investigations will be fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in London, and those required by the Archive Receiving Body, the Museum of London.
- 2.6.3 The site archive will be so organised as to be compatible with other archaeological archives produced in the Museum of London. It will follow the Museum of London, *General Standards for the preparation of archives deposited within the Museum of London*, (1998). This requirement for archival compatibility extends to the use of computerised databases. This requirement for archival compatibility extends to the use of computerised databases.
- 2.6.4 A 'site plan', based on the Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map (reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO), will be prepared.
- 2.6.5 Plans and sections will be drawn on polyester based drawing film at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. 'Single context planning' is preferred on deeply stratified sites.

2.7 Treatment of finds and samples

It is unlikely that there will be many finds or samples removed from the site. Treatment, analysis and subsequent handling of all finds and samples will be carried out by MoLAS specialists.

- 2.7.1 Where necessary, the strategy for sampling archaeological and environmental deposits and structures (which can include soils, timbers, animal bone and human burials) will be developed by MoLAS. Subsequent on-site work and analysis of the processed samples and remains will be undertaken by MoLAS specialists.
- 2.7.2 Any organic samples will be subject to appropriate specialist analysis. There may be a requirement to submit timbers to dendrochronological analysis and to process some samples to provide C14 dating. Other forms of specialist analysis may also be appropriate.
- 2.7.3 The finds retrieval policies of the Museum of London will be adopted. All identified finds and artefacts will be retained, although certain classes of building material can sometimes be discarded after recording if an appropriate



sample is retained. No finds will, however, be discarded without the prior approval of the appropriate curatorial departments.

- 2.7.4 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner and to standards agreed in advance with the Museum of London. They will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guidelines No. 2* and the Museum of London, *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological collections* (1992) 2 and the Museum of London, *General Standards for the preparation of archaeological archives deposited with the Museum of London*, (1998). Metal objects will be x-rayed and appropriate objects then selected for conservation.
- 2.7.5 The programme of ceramic dating and analysis will be undertaken by MoLAS specialists.

2.8 Ownership of finds

- 2.8.1 Whereas ownership of any finds on the site lies with the landowner, it is necessary that the landowner gives the necessary approvals, licences and permissions to donate the finds to the Museum of London, to enable that body to carry out its obligations to curate the finds, in perpetuity, as part of the archaeological Archive from this site.
- 2.8.2 These approvals, licences and permissions shall be *either* confirmed in the Agreement and Contract regulating the archaeological works *and/or* confirmed by the completion of a relevant Deed of Transfer.
- 2.8.3 The client (or their agent) will make arrangements for the signing of the Deed of Transfer Form by the client or, if the landowner is different to the client, by the landowner.
- 2.8.4 Notwithstanding the above, subsequent arrangements may be made if required between the landowner and/or the client and the Museum of London for the conservation, display, provision of access to or loan of selected finds in or near their original location.

2.9 Reports and archives

- 2.9.1 The integrity of the site archive will be maintained. All finds and records will properly be curated by a single organisation, and be available for public consultation. The finds from excavations provide an immensely valuable research archive, but the bulk of the material is of little or no financial worth.

- 2.9.2 Appropriate guidance set out in the Museums and Galleries Commission's *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (1992), and the Society of Museum Archaeologists' draft *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections* (1992), will be followed in all circumstances.
- 2.9.2 The minimum acceptable standard for the site archive is defined in the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (1991) Section 5.4 and Appendix 3, and discussed in detail in Museum of London, *General Standards for the preparation of archaeological archives deposited with the Museum of London*, (1998). The archive will include all materials recovered (or the comprehensive record of such materials as referred to above) and all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent before transfer to the Museum of London. It will also contain a site matrix (if generated), a site summary and brief written observations on the artefactual and environmental data. Copyright of the written archive will be vested in the Museum of London.
- 2.9.3 The Museum of London's guidance on the needs of digital storage and archival compatibility will be sought and followed.
- 2.9.4 Pursuant to these agreements the archive will be presented to the archive officer or relevant curator of the Museum within 6 months of the completion of fieldwork (unless alternative arrangements have been agreed in writing with the local planning authority). If there is further field work the archive for the evaluation will be presented with the archive for that field work.
- 2.9.5 A short summary of the results of the work, even if negative, will be submitted to the Greater London SMR and NAR (using the appropriate archaeological report forms), and for publication in the appropriate local academic journals(including the annual 'Excavation Round-up' in the *London Archaeologist*).
- 2.9.6 Such publication will meet the 'minimum requirements' set out in Appendix 7 of the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (1991), and derive from a 'phase 2 review' as defined in the same document.
- 2.9.7 Where the above mentioned 'phase 2 review' indicates the need for further assessment and analysis the recommendations set out in the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (1991) will be followed.
- 2.9.8 The review process may, as a result of a 'phase 3 assessment' (as defined in the *Management of Archaeological Projects*), decide that significant archaeological remains uncovered in the course of an evaluation require full academic publication in an appropriate monograph or journal. Such review may conclude that publication must include descriptions and interpretations of the remains uncovered as well as specialist reports on the finds and samples recovered. Publication would normally take place after, and be integrated with the results of, any further field work, such as a watching brief or full



excavation. Contingency arrangements (such as an agreed percentage of the field costs) to provide for this possible element of the work will be made before field-work commences. Site works will not commence until the Local Planning Authority has expressed itself satisfied that suitable arrangements have been made.

- 2.9.9 The above notwithstanding, an *Evaluation report*, or at least an *Interim report* setting out the results of the evaluation, will be made available to the client and the Local Planning Authority within 2 weeks of the completion of fieldwork.

2.10 Evaluation method agreement

- 2.10.1 An adequate archaeological methodology and trench layout for the evaluation must be approved by the Local Planning Authority. There must also be a written archaeological agreement that satisfactorily implements the approved format and demonstrates sufficient financial support for all aspects of the work including finds processing, conservation, specialist analysis, archiving, cataloguing, report work and long-term storage and curation.
- 2.10.2 This recommended format attempts to define best practice but cannot fully anticipate conditions encountered as the evaluation progresses. Material changes to the approved evaluation format are however only to be made with the prior written approval of the Local Planning Authority (Corporation of London).



3 Timetable of works and staffing

3.1 Timetable and staffing

The timing and duration of the programme of archaeological evaluation will be determined by the contractor's overall programme and the nature and extent of any surviving remains. It is envisaged that one Senior Archaeologist will monitor the archaeological works though other specialists may be called in if necessary.

3.2 Attendances

For evaluations and geotechnical pits the degree of subcontractor attendance required by the Museum of London Archaeology Service tends to be minimal as archaeologists are in fact attending the on-site works. However, some provision for welfare and working conditions will need to be anticipated. Some or all of the following attendances may be required.

- Shoring in all excavations which exceed 1.20 metres in depth, installed in accordance with Safety Regulations and maintained throughout the occupancy of the area in question. Note that where mechanical or electric hoists are to be used in shored shafts, MoLAS H&S policy requires staff working in shafts less than 4m x 4m to leave the shaft before hoisting of buckets takes place and not to re-enter until the bucket is lowered back into position. Time for such evacuation will not form part of excavation programme. Beyond a depth of 3m within such shafts gas monitoring equipment will be required to ensure appropriate air quality for those working there.
- Safety guard-rails and suitable access points into the site and areas of excavation, away from any site traffic and machinery.
- Ladders into all areas of excavation when the excavated depth requires such access.
- If ground-water is encountered in the trenches, adequate pumps will be required to remove it in order to complete the excavations.
- If necessary, up to 2 tungsten halogen lamps (500W minimum) with 110-volt transformer, adequate cabling, and power supply.
- A suitable security system to operate overnight, weekends and holidays.

- Labourers to assist in the removal of spoil from deeper areas of excavation.

3.3 Accommodation and facilities

As the excavations may extend, intermittently, over several days, the MoLAS archaeologist(s) will require access to a lockable facility for storage of tools and equipment. Although the site visits are likely to be intermittent the archaeologist should also have access to toilets with hot and cold water.

4 Funding

Agreement on funding for the archaeological field evaluation is being sought via a separate document.

5 Acknowledgements

MoLAS wishes to thank Nicholas Boyarsky of Boyarsky Murphy Architects and Alan Baxter & Associates.

6 Bibliography

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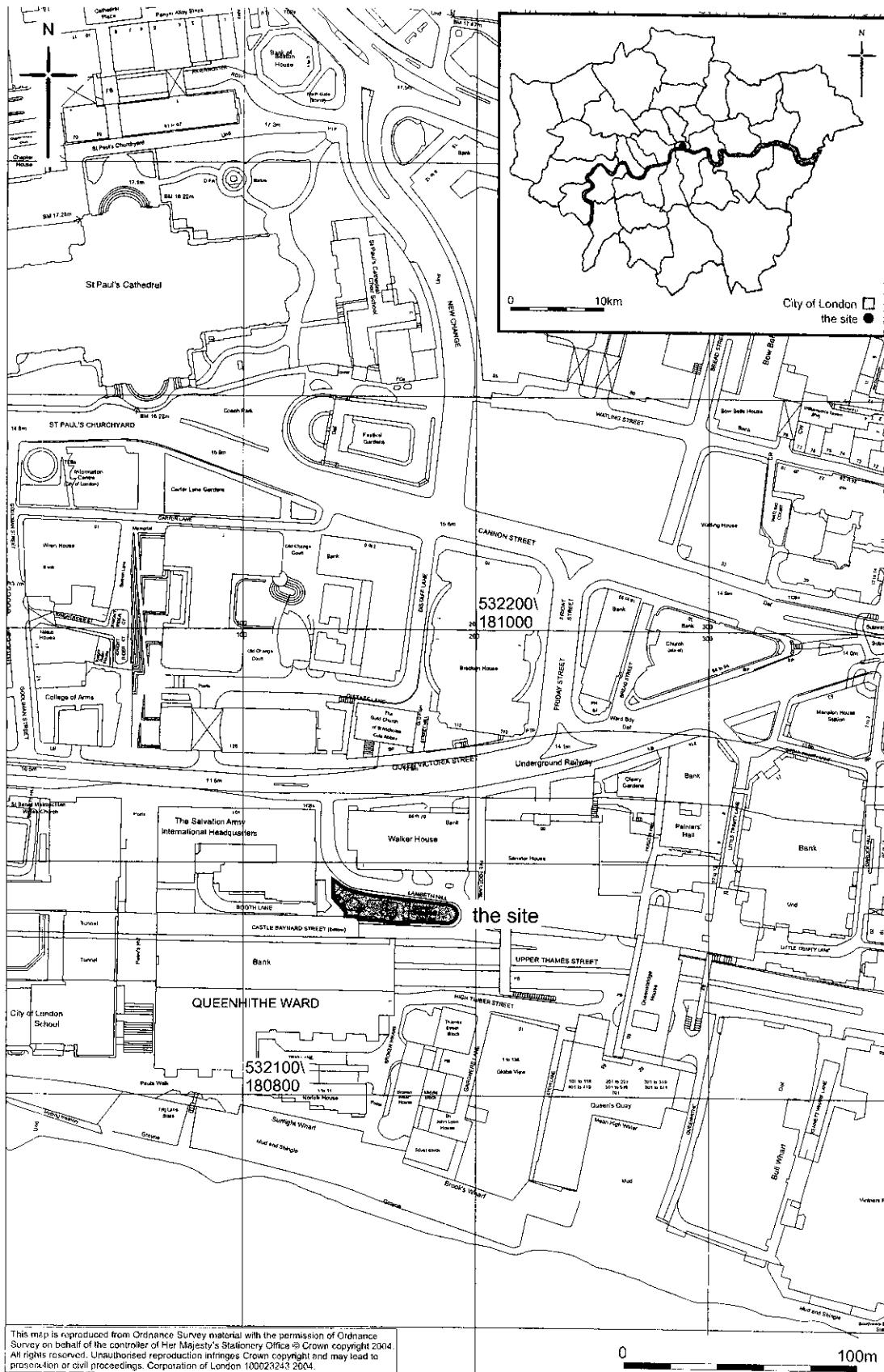


Fig 1 Site location

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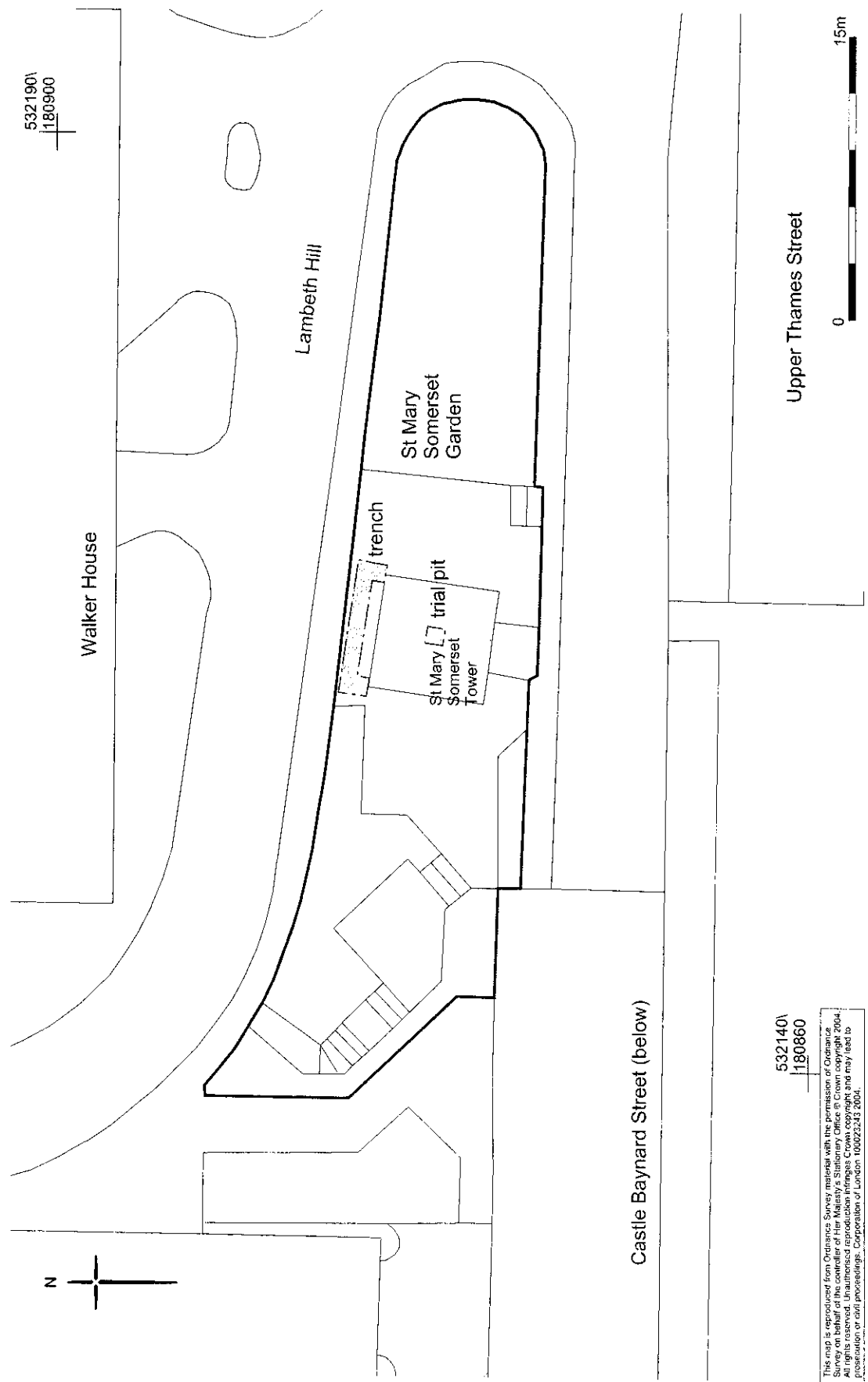


Fig 2 Areas of investigation

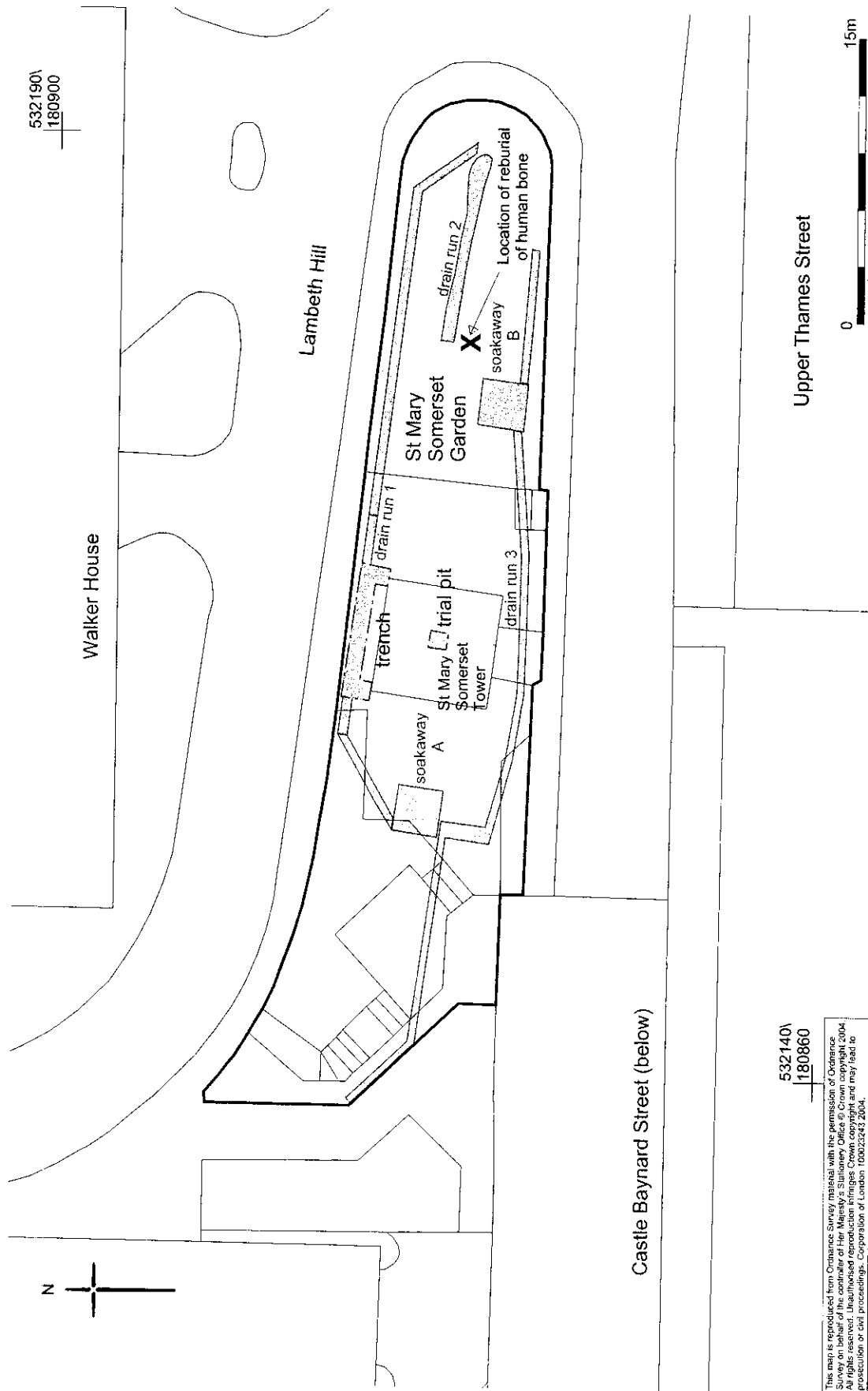


Fig 3 Locations of previous works in relation to proposed works

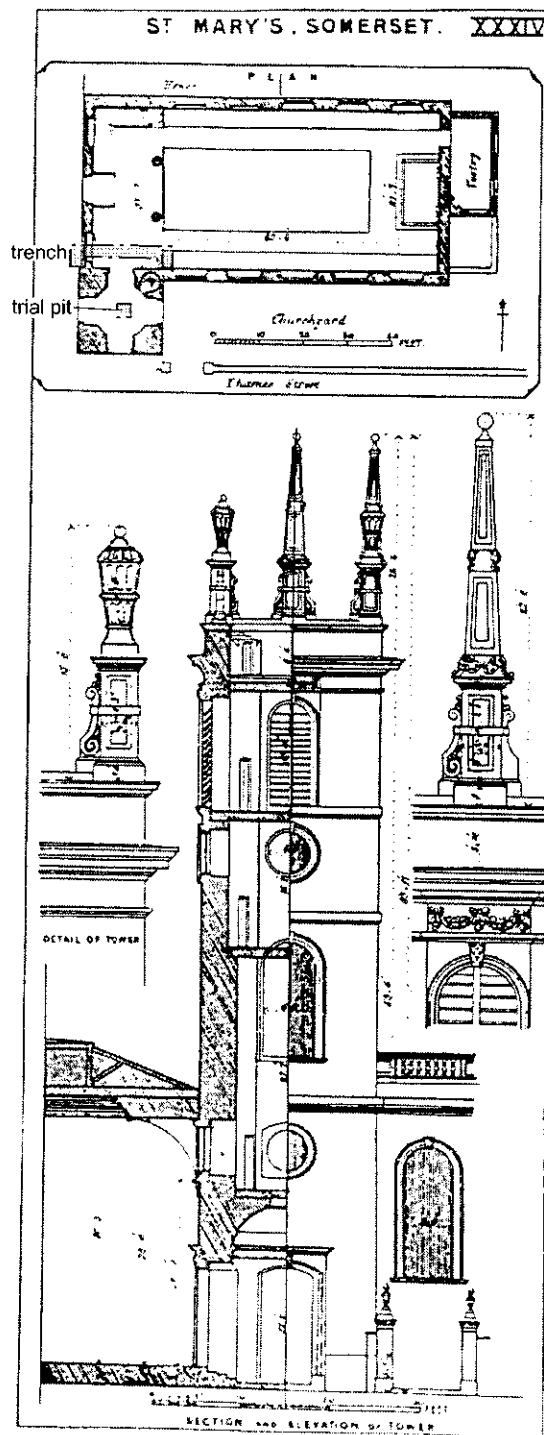


Fig 4 The Wren tower of St Mary Somerset with proposed works shown

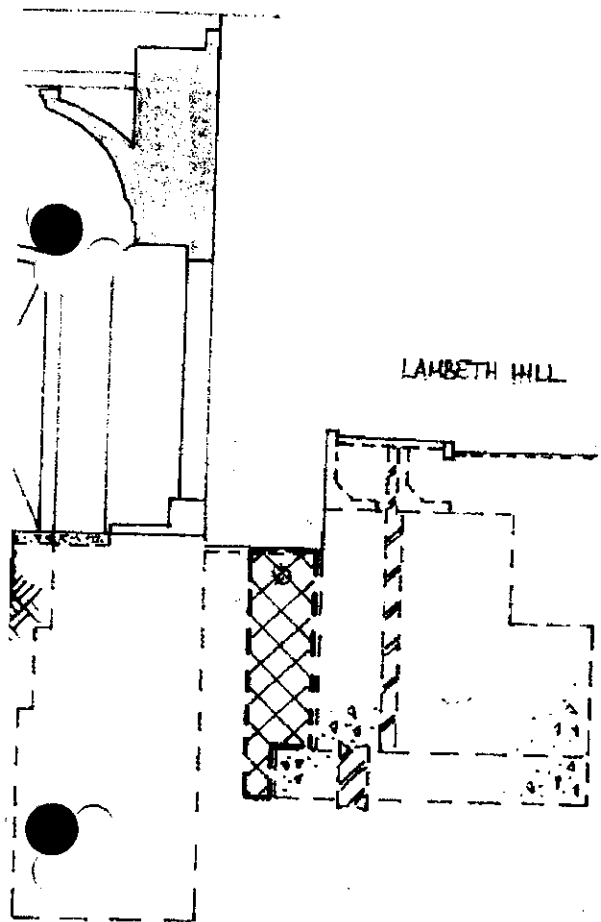


7 Appendix

Alan Baxter & Associates Engineer Drawings

**Supplied by
Boyarsky Murphy architects**

UNCLASSIFIED



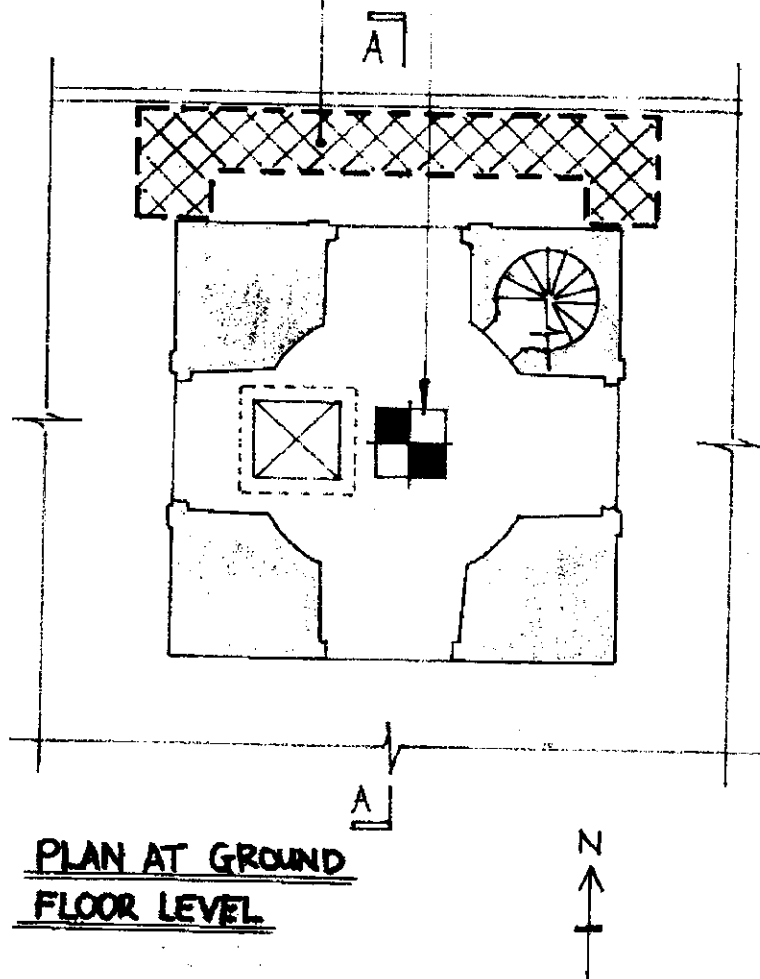
5. UPON COMPLETION OF THE WORKS THE CONTRACTOR IS TO CLEAR UP ANY DEBRIS. HE SHOULD KEEP THE AREA NEAT & TIDY AT ALL TIMES.
6. THE CONTRACTOR IS REMINDED THAT THESE WORKS ARE BEING CARRIED OUT ADJACENT TO A GRADE I LISTED BUILDING. THESE INVESTIGATIONS MUST BE CARRIED OUT CAREFULLY WITH MINIMUM DISTURBANCE & DAMAGE TO THE EXISTING FABRIC.
7. FOR DETAILS OF ASSUMED EXISTING STRUCTURE & BURIED SERVICES REFER TO DRAWING No. 1381/40/SK20.
8. THE POSITION OF ALL INVESTIGATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE ONLY. FINAL POSITIONS ARE TO BE AGREED ON SITE WITH THE ENGINEER.

- NOTES:**
1. THIS DRAWING IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALL OTHER RELEVANT ENGINEERS DRAWINGS & THE SPECIFICATION.
2. THIS DRAWING IS BASED ON CORPORATION OF LONDON CITY ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT DRAWING No. Q2/14/118, DATED JANUARY 1969.
- NOTES FOR THE INVESTIGATIVE WORKS CONTRACTOR TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE SPECIFICATION.**
1. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ENSURE THAT THE STABILITY OF EXISTING STRUCTURES IS MAINTAINED AT ALL STAGES DURING THE SITE INVESTIGATION & IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DESIGN & INSTALLATION OF ANY TEMPORARY WORKS NECESSARY.
2. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOT UNDERMINE THE EXISTING FOUNDATIONS.
3. IF EXISTING SERVICES ARE FOUND TO OBSTRUCT THE WORKS, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL AGREE HOW TO PROCEED WITH THE ENGINEER.
4. THE CONTRACTOR IS TO AGREE THE TIMING OF THE WORKS WITH THE CORPORATION OF LONDON & CARRY OUT THE WORKS WITH MINIMUM DISTURBANCE TO THE SURROUNDING BUILDING USERS.
- Handwritten:* 24.03.05

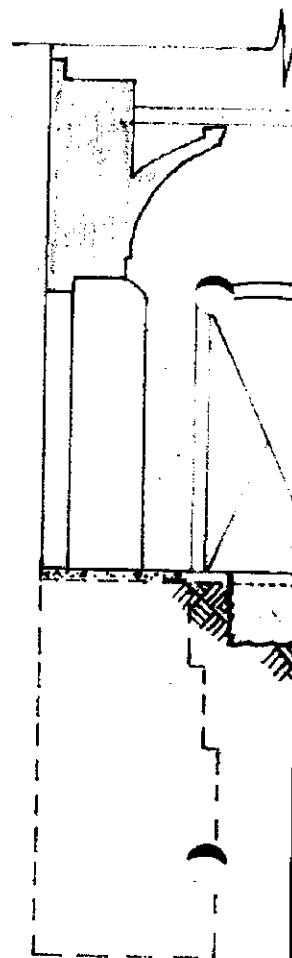
Job: TOWER OF ST MARY SOMERSET		Scale: (original - A3) 1 : 100	Date: MARCH 05	Drawn: PRB
Drg. Title: EXPLORATORY WORKS RELATING TO THE EXISTING TAINING WALL STRUCTURE.		Drg.No. 1381/40/S01	Checked: ME	
		Rev.		

EXCAVATE A TRENCH TO
LOOK AT THE CONSTRUCTION
& DEPTH OF THE EXISTING
RETAINING WALL STRUCTURE
AND FOUNDATIONS TO THE
EXISTING TOWER.
WIDTH OF EXCAVATION TO
BE AGREED WITH ENGINEER.

TRIAL PIT TO BE DUG TO
DETERMINE CONSTRUCTION OF
EXISTING GROUND FLOOR SLAB
& TO EXPOSE MATERIAL BENEATH
THE SLAB TO INFORM THE
CONTAMINATION APPRAISAL.
ALLOW FOR 1m x 1m x 1m
EXCAVATION.



PLAN AT GROUND
FLOOR LEVEL



SECTION A-A

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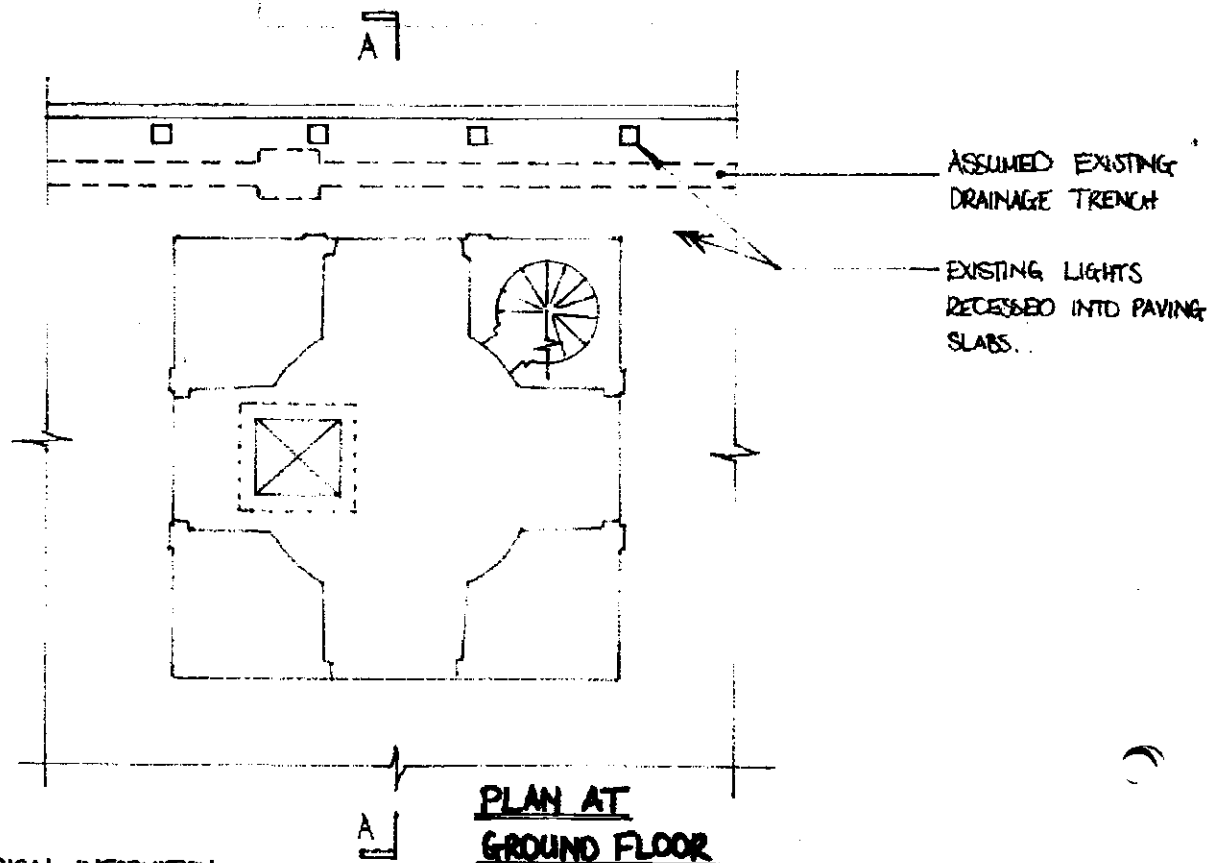
ALAN BAXTER & ASSOCIATES
CONSULTING ENGINEERS

75 COWCROSS STREET, LONDON EC1M 6EL
TELEPHONE 020 7250 1555 FAX 020 7250 3022
EMAIL: aba@alanbaxter.co.uk

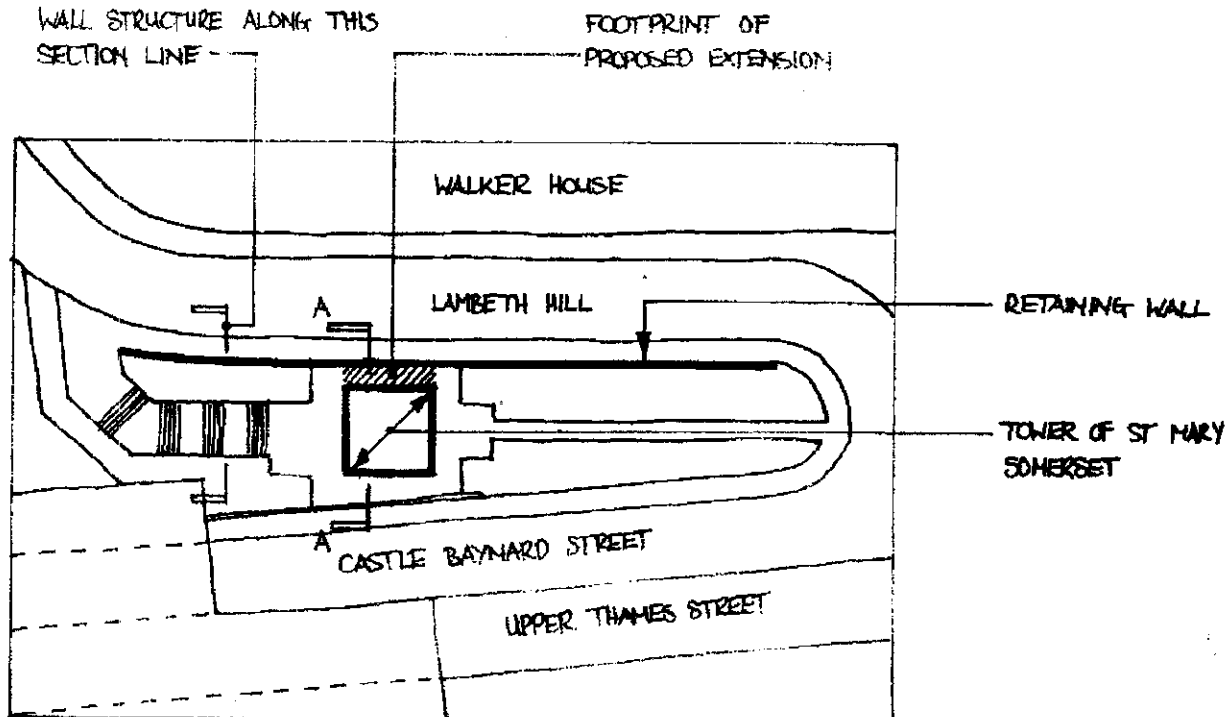
23/03/05 ISSUED FOR COMMENT

ME

Chk'd:



THE HISTORICAL INFORMATION WE HAVE (SEE NOTE 1) RELATES TO THE EXISTING RETAINING WALL STRUCTURE ALONG THIS SECTION LINE -



SITE PLAN

1:500

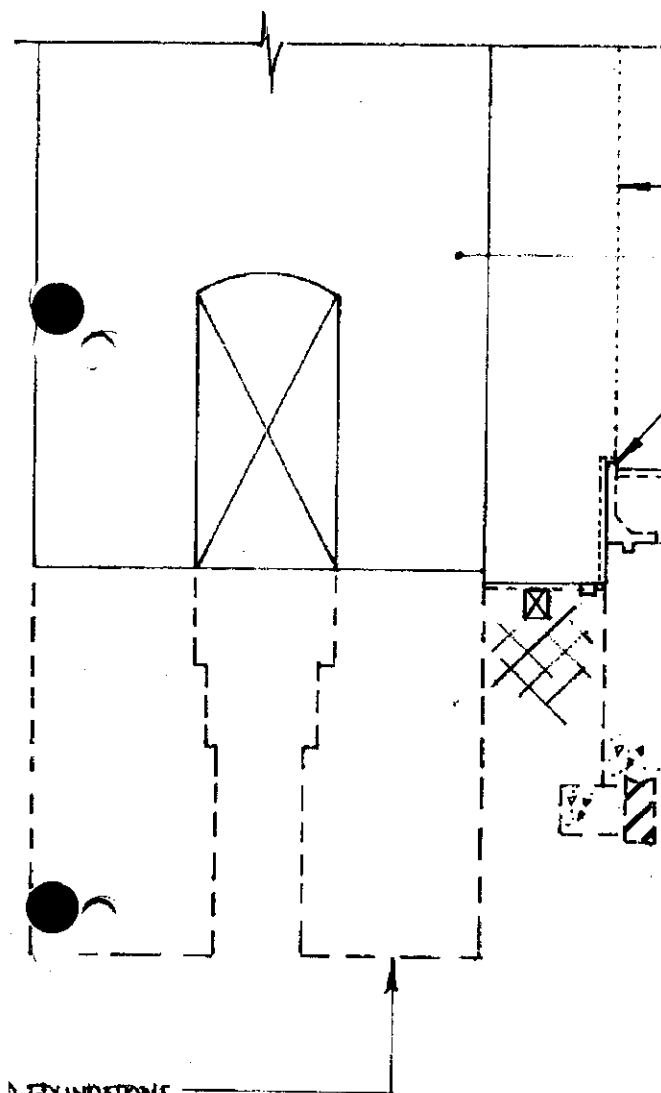
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A	23/03/05	ASSUMED SERVICES ADDED	
-	02/03/05	ISSUED FOR INFORMATION	
Rev:	Date:	Amendments:	Chk'd:

C & W E 990047

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EMAIL: aba@alanbaxter.co.uk



SECTION A-A

1:100

3. THE CONTRACTOR IS TO SATISFY HIMSELF THAT AS TO THE LOCATION & EXTENT OF ALL EXISTING SERVICES BEFORE COMMENCING WORK.

4. THIS DRAWING IS INDICATIVE ONLY & DOES NOT SHOW ALL EXISTING SERVICES. REPAIRS TO DAMAGED SERVICES REMAIN THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR.

NOTES:

1. THIS DRAWING IS BASED ON CORPORATION OF LONDON CITY ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT DRAWING No. Q2/19/118 DATED: JANUARY 1969.

2. THIS DRAWING SHOWS ALAN BAXTER & ASSOCIATES UNDERSTANDING OF THE APPROX. LAYOUT OF BELOW GROUND SERVICES IN THE LOCATION OF THE PROPOSED EXTENSION BASED ON BOYARSKY MURPHY DRAWINGS, No's 02 & 03.

OUTLINE OF PROPOSED EXTENSION

EXISTING TOWER

ASSUMED 24\"/>

ASSUMED 1960's FILL

ASSUMED ORIGINAL BRICKWORK WALL WHICH PREVIOUSLY ACTED AS A BASEMENT WALL TO THE ADJACENT PROPERTY.

ASSUMED EXISTING MASS CONCRETE RETAINING WALL

FOUNDATIONS
ING TOWER

received: 24 March 05

Job: TOWER OF ST MARY SOMERSET	Scale: (original - A3) AS SHOWN	Date: MARCH '05	Drawn: PRB. Checked: <i>SW</i>
Title: ASSUMED EXISTING RETAINING WALL STRUCTURE	Drg.No. 1381/40/SK20	Rev. A	