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# Stage 2 Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological Excavation and Watching brief (Phase 1 / perimeter) V.3

Middlesex Annex, 44 Cleveland Street

Iceni Projects Limited on behalf of  
Middlesex Annex LLP

25th of February 2020

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ON BEHALF OF MIDDLESEX  
ANNEX LLP

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## Non-technical Summary

*This document is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the Stage 1 perimeter archaeological excavation and watching brief at the Middlesex Hospital Annex site. It is pursuant to **Condition 6** of Planning Application Number **2017/0414/P** which requires archaeological mitigation of the site in advance of the development.*

*This WSI covers the Phase 1 archaeological works only, which will consist of:*

- A) Limited ground reduction across the site area to accommodate installation of the piling mat*
- B) Installation of a king post wall to support the southern perimeter excavation*
- C) Controlled archaeological excavation of the southern perimeter 'red zone',*
- D) Pile probing and secant piling in the green zone along the southern perimeter of the site*

*An addendum to this document will be produced detailing the scope and extent of the Phase 2 excavation and watching brief.*

*The archaeological potential of the site includes:*

- **Late 18<sup>th</sup> century building remains / foundations** associated with the construction and occupation of Covent Garden Workhouse (later the Strand Union Workhouse)
- **18<sup>th</sup> / 19<sup>th</sup> century burials** relating to the Workhouse and St Pauls Covent Garden Parish

*The results of the Phase 1 perimeter excavation will be summarised in a high-level interim report on completion of the fieldwork. The full results will be combined with those from the Phase 2 excavation in a Post Excavation Assessment Report on completion of the second phase of excavation fieldwork.*

## 1. Introduction

### WSI Scope

- 1.1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) is for the Phase 1 archaeological excavation and watching brief on the site of The Middlesex Hospital Annex, 44 Cleveland Street, London, W1T 4JT (Fig 1). This document has been commissioned from Icen Projects by Middlesex Annex LLP. The Phase 2 excavation will be detailed in an addendum to this document.
- 1.1.2 The site is currently occupied by buildings relating to the Middlesex Hospital Annex, including the Grade II listed former Workhouse building and the North House and South House. Later buildings relating to the Middlesex Hospital Annex to the rear of the site were demolished after planning consent; the rear of the site is currently open to the east of the buildings fronting onto Cleveland Street. The site is bounded by the Sainsbury Welcome Centre to the NW, buildings fronting onto Charlotte Street to the NE, Middlesex House to the SE and Cleveland Street to the SW.
- 1.1.3 The centre of the site lies at National Grid reference 529260 181810. Current ground level at the rear of the site lies between 25.8m OD and 27.8m OD
- 1.1.4 The proposed re-development includes:

*Refurbishment of and alterations to the existing former Workhouse Building (Grade II listed) and North and South Houses (fronting onto Cleveland Street) to provide 12x residential units (Class C3); demolition of part of South House and buildings at rear of Workhouse Building and redevelopment to provide a part 4, part 5, part 8 storey building comprising 4,535sqm of commercial floor space (flexible use of Class B1 / D1 healthcare) and 38x residential units (Class C3); and associated works including opening up of Bedford Passage, creation of public open space, landscaping works, and partial demolition of front boundary wall*

- 1.1.1 The development was granted consent subject to a Section 106 variation agreement ref 2018/1584/p. Consent included Condition 6 relating to archaeology.
- 1.1.2 The proposed part 4, part 5, part 8 storey building at the rear will include a basement with varying formation levels between 20.15m OD – 20.68m OD and associated piles. A secant pile wall will also penetrate the ground. The formation level of the basement to support the perimeter (Figs 2, 3 + 4).
- 1.1.3 Laura O Gorman, Archaeological Advisor at GLAAS (Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service) to Camden Council, has been consulted regarding the scope of works and requirements of the condition.
- 1.1.4 An addendum to the current document will be produced which details the design/scope for the second phase of excavation to mitigate the impact of the remainder of the basement area, as well as the scope of the public engagement strategy further to sections B and C below. The programme for the post-investigation assessment and analysis will be detailed provisionally in the document (part B) and will be updated on the completion of the Post Excavation Assessment Report produced at the end of the Phase 2 excavation.
- 1.1.5 Condition wording:

*No development consisting of works below ground level shall take place other than in accordance with the stage 1 written scheme of investigation (WSI) as approved under application 2018/1789/P (dated 22/05/2018) or other such WSI which has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing.*

*For land that is included within the WSI, no works shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed WSI, and the programme and methodology of site evaluation and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works.*

*If heritage assets of archaeological interest are identified by stage 1 then for those parts of the site which have archaeological interest a stage 2 WSI shall be submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. For land that is included within the stage 2 WSI, no demolition / development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed stage 2 WSI which shall include:*

*A. The statement of significance and research objectives, the programme and methodology of site investigation and recording, interpretation and/or public engagement strategy and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works.*

*B. The programme for post-investigation assessment and subsequent analysis, publication and dissemination and deposition of resulting material. This part of the condition shall not be discharged until these elements have been fulfilled in accordance with the programme set out in the stage 2 WSI.*

*Reason: Important archaeological remains may exist on this site. Accordingly the Council wishes to secure the provision of archaeological investigation and the subsequent recording of the remains prior to development to ensure satisfactory treatment of heritage assets of archaeological interest, in accordance with Policy D2 of the Camden Local Plan 2017.*

- 1.1.6 The relevant planning background to the project is detailed in Appendix A.
- 1.1.7 The site is not located in an Archaeological Priority Area (CA) but is located within two Conservation Areas (CA), Fitzroy Square and Charlotte Street.
- 1.1.8 All archaeological work detailed in this WSI will be carried out in accordance with the ClfA standards and guidance (ClfA 2014a, b and c) and the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS) Standards for Archaeological Work (2015).

## 2. Archaeological background

- 1.1.9 A detailed resume of the potential archaeology on site is summarised in the archaeological desktop study submitted in support of the planning application (MOLA, 2017).
- 1.1.10 Archaeological method statements and reports on archaeological site work undertaken to date include:
- WSI Addendum for a Watching Brief (Iceni, 2019)
  - Test Trench Evaluation Report (MOLA, 2019)
  - WSI for a Test Trench Evaluation and Watching Brief (MOLA, 2018)
  - Archaeological Desktop Study (MOLA, 2017)
  - Watching Brief Report (PCA, 2014)
  - WSI for a Watching Brief (PCA, 2014)
- 1.1.11 Fig 5 shows the location of the archaeological test trenches and site investigation trenches undertaken in 2019.
- 1.1.12 The results of the prior investigations, in particular the test trench evaluation in 2019, give an indication on the density, preservation and nature of burials present at the Middlesex Annex site. All other archaeological interventions to date have been fairly limited in scope, though the results utilised to supplement the results of the test trench evaluation.
- 1.1.13 The results from test trench evaluation in relation to the potential archaeology on site predicated during the upcoming excavation are summarised below:

### Natural Geology

- 1.1.14 At the rear of the site, in the area of the proposed basement, the natural geology comprising of sand and gravel was recorded at between 25.89m OD and 21.01m OD.
- 1.1.15 At the front of the site natural was seen at 26.04m OD in Trench 7.

### Pre 18th century

- 1.1.16 No evidence of activity prior to the 18th century was recorded has been recorded on site to date. The area surrounding the site was largely rural until the 18<sup>th</sup> century and only very limited residual medieval finds have been recorded within the vicinity of the site.

### 18th century onwards

- 1.1.17 During the test trench evaluation, the earliest deposits recorded were a series of large 18th century quarry pits within the cemetery boundary (rear of the site). At the front of the site, 18th century wheel ruts leading to the Workhouse building appear to have been made during the construction of the building between 1775 and 1778.

### Covent Garden Workhouse Remains and evidence of Workhouse / Parish Burials

- 1.1.18 Fifty-five articulated burials were excavated during the evaluation relating to the Workhouse Cemetery, which was operational during 1780 and 1853. Very little disarticulated bone was recorded during the evaluation. No intercutting burials were recorded, though grave density and occupation was notably high in the east of the site as seen in Trench.
- 1.1.19 To date, no burials with surviving soft tissue have been recorded on site. However, the presence of high-level pockets of water in Trench 3 and the soft cussy deposits recorded in Trench 1 indicate that remains with soft tissue could survive on site.

- 1.1.20 The articulated remains recovered related to both adults and sub-adults and presented a range of pathologies, most notably dental disease and joint disease/ osteoarthritis (adults only). Evidence of traumatic injury was also present in 12 adults.
- 1.1.21 Evidence of social zoning of the burials was evident in the differing approaches to inhumation seen in the east of the site, as opposed to the south. In the east of the site (Trench 3) graves were found in very close proximity, cut into made ground. Multiple burials appear to have been placed in each grave cut at the same time, their organisation 'top to toe' of one another. This appears to indicate lower status individuals from the Workhouse.
- 1.1.22 Grave cuts in Trenches 5 and 6 were found to be ordered and evenly spaced, cut into the natural sand and gravel, which appears to suggest higher status burials which may relate to the Covent Garden Parish.
- 1.1.23 Unusually for a 19th-century urban burial ground there were no intercutting burial stacks in comparison to other city cemeteries of this date.
- 1.1.24 In summary, the test trench evaluation indicates that:
- Burial and grave density is greatest in the east
  - Preservation of the majority of the burials on site is good
  - Preservation of coffins and furniture was poor across the site
  - There appear to be two distinct social zones of burial – Workhouse burials in the east and Covent Garden Parish burials in the south
  - The deposit sequence through which the burials were cut was inconsistent

#### Modern disturbance

- 1.1.25 Modern disturbance was noted to have affected the archaeological survival on site. Large pits and concrete foundations in Trenches 2 and 4 were present to a depth of 5.50m bgl and 4m bgl respectively.
- 1.1.26 The majority of modern construction encountered during the evaluation was noted to be fairly shallow, impacting the ground to a depth of 1.20m and, therefore, not impacting the burials.

### 3. Objectives

#### General (excavation)

- 2.1.1 An archaeological excavation is a programme of fieldwork designed to mitigate the impact of a development on significant archaeological deposits. It is often the final stage of archaeological fieldwork on a site. Controlled Excavation will fully remove human remains, associated archaeology and other features prior to the piling in the 'red zone' along the southern perimeter.
- 2.1.2 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA, 2014) define excavation as:
- 'a programme of controlled, intrusive fieldwork with defined research objectives which examines, records and interprets archaeological deposits, features and structures and, as appropriate, retrieves artefacts, ecofacts and other remains within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. The records made and objects gathered during fieldwork are studied and the results of that study published in detail appropriate to the project design' (CIFA 2014).*
- 2.1.3 The archaeological fieldwork and reporting will be undertaken with consideration to the wider archaeological research priorities for London reference in the Museum of London's 'A research framework for Greater London' (MOL 2002).

#### General (watching brief)

- 2.1.4 The ground reduction for the piling matt, installation of the king post wall and pile probing / obstruction removal in the green zones will be monitored by watching brief.
- 2.1.5 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA, 2014) define a watching brief as:
- 'a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons'*
- 2.1.6 If course of the watching brief articulated burials or are identified, these will warrant 'controlled excavation', as outlined above. If any key post-medieval wall alignments or horizons are encountered, these will also warrant provision for excavation.

#### Site specific objectives

- 2.1.7 Considering the archaeological and historical background of the site and the wider context, the following objectives are set for the excavation:
- What is the highest level of surviving natural sand and gravel? Has this natural been truncated by later construction activity?
  - Is there any evidence of activity on the site prior to the 18<sup>th</sup> century?
  - What is the density and grave occupancy along the southern perimeter?
  - What is the demographic profile of the burials in this location?
  - What pathologies and instances of trauma are present on the burials? What does this indicate about the health of the Workhouse / Covent Garden Parish?
  - Is there any evidence of post-mortem investigation or medical dissection present on the remains?
  - Is there any evidence of intercutting remains and/ or disinterment of earlier burials to make way for later phases?
  - Are there any burial monuments, cists or tombs present?

- Is there further evidence of social zoning of the burials present on site?
- Do any coffin plates survive and is it possible to identify named individuals on site?
- What structural evidence survives relating to the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings associated with the workhouse?
- What evidence is there relating to the cemetery layout and boundary?
- What is the extent of the modern truncation?

#### 4. Phase 1 construction impacts and the archaeological mitigation sequence

##### A) Limited ground reduction across the site for instillation of the piling mat (watching brief with provision for excavation)

- 2.1.8 To facilitate the king post wall and secant pile wall, a piling mat will be installed to allow the rig to safely manoeuvre across the site (see Fig 6).
- 2.1.9 The impact of the secant piles and guide wall, where required, has been limited by design to 2m away from the existing perimeter walls (Morgan Sindell, 2019) see Fig 4.
- 2.1.10 The current ground level behind the Workhouse lies at between 25.5 m OD (north of the site) and 27.00m OD (south of the site). The maximum extent of the levelling excavation required to facilitate the piling mat is 26.42m OD. In areas where the ground level is currently below this depth in the north, material will be brought in to raise the level.
- 2.1.11 The top of the highest burial recorded during the evaluation was 24.9m in the centre/ north of the site (Trench 3) and 25.3m OD in the south of the site (Trench 5). With consideration to the proposed formation level of the piling mat, a buffer of between c.1 -1.5 m of made ground will be maintained between the top of the burial horizon and the underside of the piling mat.
- 2.1.12 The ground reduction will progress under the control of the Principal Contractor, using a mechanical excavator (JCB or slew tracked type) with toothless ditching bucket under archaeological supervision.
- 2.1.13 Due to the limited nature of this activity, the work will be monitored by watching brief, with provision for controlled hand excavation if any articulated outlier burials are encountered. Provision for excavation will also be made for any key post-medieval wall alignments or horizons.
- 2.1.14 If articulated human remains are encountered during this activity, a localised tent will be erected by the Attendance Contractor to screen the excavation of these remains from public view, as per the terms of the burial licence.

##### B) Installation of a king post wall to support the southern perimeter excavation (watching brief with provision for excavation)

- 2.1.15 The existing southern perimeter boundary wall (which is also part of the southern extent of the red zone) is unstable and is constructed on top of the original cemetery wall. To safely support the archaeological excavation in this location, temporary works are required to support the excavation in this area, in the form of a king post wall (see Fig 7).
- 2.1.16 The king post wall supporting the southern perimeter will comprise of 16 King posts, augered at 1.8m intervals, a maximum of 600mm in diameter which form the north edge of the red zone excavation area.
- 2.1.17 As per the Mobest method statement (rev 00 27/01/20) a piling rig will be used to auger out the holes to the depth required. The king posts will be lowered into the open pile bore and then concreted in.
- 2.1.18 If significant obstructions are encountered during the augering of the 300mm clearance of the pile locations which cannot be cored through, the Principal Contractor will further excavate the area to grub out the obstruction using a machine with a flat bladed bucket.
- 2.1.19 Once the king post piles are installed, horizontal waler beams will be connected to the posts. Tie beams will also be used, which will require levelling to within 10mm at the underside of the proposed waler location. Timber sleepers will be used as king post infill panels.
- 2.1.20 Horizontal props at 2m centres will be fitted to each of the bays.
- 2.1.21 Due to the limited nature of this activity, the work will be monitored by watching brief, with provision for controlled hand excavation if any outlier burials at an unexpected high level are encountered. Provision for excavation will also be made for any key post-medieval wall alignments or horizons.
- 2.1.22 If articulated human remains are encountered during this process, a localised tent will be

erected by the Attendance Contractor to screen the excavation of these remains from public view, as per the terms of the burial licence.

- 2.1.23 Once the installation of the King Post wall is complete, the made ground within the red zone will be reduced by a machine with a flat bladed bucket down to the burial horizon under archaeological supervisor. The point at which the machine no longer has sufficient reach to do this, the made ground will be reduced by Attendance Labour.

#### C) Controlled excavation of the southern perimeter red zone

- 2.1.24 Controlled excavation will proceed once the Archaeological Team and Principal Contractor agree that break out and clearance of modern material is complete.
- 2.1.25 Once the red zone has been declared safe by the Temporary Works Coordinator, the archaeological team will enter to hand clean the entire area to define the extent of the grave cuts and any other archaeological features present.
- 2.1.26 Once hand cleaning has finished, the location of the grave cuts will be surveyed in using a robotic total station.
- 2.1.27 Controlled excavation by the archaeological team will commence in six of the bays (every other bay on a 'hit and miss basis') whilst spoiling into the adjacent bay (i.e. the other six bays not currently being excavated).
- 2.1.28 The Attendance Contractor will be responsible for spoil removal from the red zone utilising labour to fill and remove bucket hoists.
- 2.1.29 All excavation of human remains will be screened from public view, utilising a cover designed by the Principal Contractor.
- 2.1.30 Hand excavation of grave cuts, skeletons and other archaeology will commence to an estimated depth of 0.5m. At this depth, it is anticipated that the Attendance Labour will enter the bay and knock the king post shutters down. Once this is complete, the archaeological team will spoil into this bay from the adjacent location. The methodology for the approach is still to be refined.
- 2.1.31 Where required, the Attendance Labour will enter the bay to reduce the natural sand and gravel to the next horizon, under the supervision of the archaeological team. This method is only applicable where grave cuts are dug into the natural ground. Where there are intercutting graves and/or grave shafts cut into made ground, the area will be reduced by archaeologists.
- 2.1.32 The hit and miss excavation will progress until clean natural geology/ the base of archaeology is reached or the maximum depth of excavation the temporary works can support is reached.

#### D) Pile probing in the green zone along the southern perimeter of the site

- 2.1.33 Pile probing for the secant pile wall will proceed in the green zone along the southern perimeter (see Fig 4). During the site investigation trench in this location, burials and grave cuts were determined not to survive in this area, hence a watching brief will monitor the construction impacts in this area and any disarticulated bone or significant artefacts collected.

#### Processing of human remains

- 2.1.34 Processing of human remains excavated during Phase 1 will proceed off-site.
- 2.1.35 Any block lifted neonatal or infant remains will be processed using a floatation tank or with a 1mm mesh to ensure recovery of small bone. All other inhumed remains will be washed over a 2 mm mesh.
- 2.1.36 Once dry, inhumations will be bagged and boxed with the arms, legs, hands, Feet separated into right and left sides, and the torso and skull will be placed in separate bags each containing two labels. Human remains will be stored in boxes with protective foam.

## 5. Methodology (General)

- 2.1.37 All work will be carried out pursuant to CIFA standards (2014)
- 2.1.38 A unique site code will be obtained from the Museum of London Archaeological Archive (LAA).
- 2.1.39 The recording system used during the excavation, including written and drawn records, will be the 'London system' based on the Museum of London Archaeology Service site manual (MoLAS 1994) and will be fully compatible with LAA's requirements.
- 2.1.40 This will include, where appropriate:
- Written records on pro forma context sheets
  - Hand drawn plans on drafting film at a scale of 1:20
  - Hand drawn sections on drafting film at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20
  - Harris stratigraphic matrix
  - Digital photographs
  - Context, photographic and sample registers

### Survey

- 2.1.41 All setting out and recording will be via differential GNSS / GPS and optical Total Station systems. Site control will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid and Ordnance Datum.
- 2.1.42 In addition to archaeological features, key horizons, area and trench set out, the OD height data for each excavation area will be recorded prior to commencement, along with the levels of the top of the superficial deposits and the top of the geological horizon.

### Artefacts and environmental samples

- 2.1.43 Finds will be recovered from stratigraphic archaeological deposits.
- 2.1.44 Sampling approaches will be applied as appropriate e.g. bulk samples, column samples or monolith samples. The sampling strategy should be developed in consultation with GLAAS during the works. Sampling will be utilised to assist scientific dating
- 2.1.45 Finds and samples will be processed and assessed off site by appropriate specialists.
- 2.1.46 Marking, bagging and boxing of finds will follow the receiving body, LAA's guidelines.
- 2.1.47 Should gold, silver or other finds definable as treasure be made, they will be reported to the Coroner as stipulated in the Treasure Act of 1996, amended 2003.
- 2.1.48 Permission will be sought from the landowner, by the archaeological contractor carrying out the work, to deposit all finds with the archive receiving body, in this case LAA. This will be secured via a signed Deed of Transfer.
- 2.1.49 A conservator may be brought in to lift large, delicate or fragile objects.
- 2.1.50 Any wooden artefacts will be kept wet to prevent collapse.
- 2.1.51 The sampling strategy applied to animal bone collection will be dependent on the significance of the archaeology under investigation

## 6. Methodology (site specific)

### Excavation of human remains

- 2.1.52 All articulated burials present on site will be excavated by hand by a qualified, professional archaeologist. The following exclusions apply, as the following examples represent a biohazard, which will be dealt with by a competent specialist exhumation contractor:
- Lead coffins (sealed or breached)
  - Any burials with soft tissue
- 2.1.53 All spoil excavated on site during the watching brief (contractor led) or excavation (archaeologist led) will be graded for human bone by the Attendance Contractor.
- 2.1.54 The Attendance Contractor will scan and collect the graded spoil for human bone which will be collected and stored on site. This process will be assured by the archaeological team.
- 2.1.55 All articulated burials which fall into the Red Zone along the perimeter will be recorded, hand excavated and lifted by the Archaeological Contractor (Fig 4).
- 2.1.56 It is anticipated that many of the grave cuts / burials will straddle two bays within the red zone. When safe and reasonably practicable to do so, any parts of a burial extending into the adjacent bay will be lifted at the same time the remains in the current bay are excavated. This will be most applicable to localised sections of a skeleton (i.e. the feet).
- 2.1.57 Where it is not safe or practical to do so, any sections of a burial extending into the adjacent bay will be protected using ply boards and the remainder of the burial will be excavated when the archaeological team are relocated to work in the adjacent bay.
- 2.1.58 Protective ply boards will be used where necessary to protect grave cuts/ human remains when the archaeological team exit the bay to allow the Attendance Contractor to enter the area and knock down the King Post shutters.
- 2.1.59 Pursuant to the burial licence, all human remains encountered will be treated with due care, dignity and respect. All human remains (including disarticulated bone) will be collected. Burials will be excavated and recorded according to the standards detailed in the Updated Guidelines to the standards for recording human remains, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- 2.1.60 An osteologist will provide oversight and assurance of the excavation of articulated human remains on site.
- 2.1.61 No burials will be left exposed overnight.
- 2.1.62 Digital record photographs will be taken of all burials and significant charnel deposits.
- 2.1.63 Infant and neonatal burials will be block lifted to ensure all the bone is recovered. Any fragmentary burials / remains with bone in very poor condition will also be block lifted.
- 2.1.64 If foetal remains are found in utero, they will be retained with the remains of the mother.
- 2.1.65 Any suspected cremation deposits will be 100% sampled and the basal fills of any empty graves will be 100% sampled.
- 2.1.66 All remains will be carefully excavated by the Archaeological Contractor and stored by the Principal Contractor on site, until such a time when the remains are taken off-site for processing. during storage and onward transport.

### Disarticulated bone

- 2.1.67 Disarticulated bone encountered during the watching brief and excavation will be collected, bagged and stored though it will not be formally recorded by an osteologist. A quick scan of disarticulated bone for unusual pathologies or post-mortem modification.
- 2.1.68 Any instances where disarticulated human bone is encountered as a discrete charnel assemblage, these remains will be recorded by an osteologist along with the assemblage of articulated burials.

## 7. Reporting

- 2.1.69 On completion of the Phase 1 works detailed in this document, a short interim high-level summary will be produced summarising the results.
- 2.1.70 When the Phase 2 (detail forthcoming) works are completed, a Post Excavation Assessment Report (PXA) and Updated Project Design will be produced by the Archaeological Contractor.
- 2.1.71 The PXA will be produced within 6 months of the completion of the Phase 2 field work and will be made available to the client and Historic England. Submission of the report to the Local Planning Authority will be carried out by the client or their planning consultant.
- 2.1.72 The PXA shall include:
- Non-technical summary
  - Introduction
  - Archaeological, historical and topographic background
  - Methodology
  - Summary of site sequence / stratigraphy
  - Finds Reports
  - Answering of original research aims
  - Discussion of potential / significance of the archaeology
  - UPD
  - Location figures and figures detailing archaeological findings
  - Bibliography
  - OASIS form
- 2.1.73 Along with the finds archive, the physical and digital project archive will be deposited at LAA. The archive will be prepared in accordance to the LAA guidelines Museum of London, General Standards for the preparation of archaeological archives deposited with the Museum of London, (2009) and standards set out in Society of Museum Archaeologists: Towards an Accessible Archive. The Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums: Guidelines for Use in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales (1995). The minimum standard for a site archive is set out in Management of Recording Projects in the Historic Environment (2015).
- 2.1.74 GIS shape files will be provided to the Greater London Historic Environment Record on completion of the project.
- 2.1.75 Brief summaries of the results will be included in the relevant academic journals

## **8. Programme and site requirements**

### **Programme**

- 3.1.1 The current programme is detailed in Fig 8 of this WSI, with an allowance for 11 weeks to excavate the southern area. Two weeks have been allowed for by the Principal Contractor to backfill the red zone on completion of the excavation.
- 3.1.2 Laura O' Gorman, GLAAS Adviser, will be given 5 days' notice of the work starting on site, and will be kept updated as the work progresses, and a programme of monitoring visits will be agreed during the excavation

## **9. Health and safety**

- 4.1.1 The Archaeological Contractor will produce a site-specific Risk Assessment Method Statement (RAMS). These should be read in conjunction with this document.

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