

Streetworks and Archaeology:

A guidance note for practitioners



September 2016

Front Cover Image: Victorian Water Main replacement works, Watling Street, City of London (Image: Compass Archaeology)

Rear Cover Image: Recording London Wall, City of London during utility works for Crossrail (Image: Historic England)

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Introduction

This document provides advice to works promoters regarding the archaeological implications of streetworks projects. It outlines the stages of consultation which should be undertaken with Historic England and local authority archaeology advisors, the legal issues surrounding works relating to protected Scheduled Ancient Monuments and highlights the circumstances in which it might be necessary to consider archaeology and the historic environment in the planning of streetworks projects. The document also seeks to outline the steps that should be followed in the event of unexpected archaeological finds (including human remains) being encountered during streetworks.

It explains the most effective ways to mitigate the risk of such situations occurring unexpectedly, and therefore reducing the risk of projects incurring costs or delays. Case studies are used to demonstrate how the measures outlined might be implemented and to illustrate the value of planning for archaeological remains, both for streetworks promoters and other interested parties.

One of the aims of this guide is to provide information to reduce the impact of street works on archaeological remains, to ensure that if not preserved, that remains are recorded so that the information which has been gathered can be added to our developing understanding of our past.

The document arose as a result of a number of incidents where buried historical structures were impacted upon during excavations related to streetworks. This is combined with the need to expand upon a statement in S3.1.3 of the New Roads and Streetworks Act Specification for the Reinstatement of Openings in Highways Code of Practice that 'The Authority shall be informed of any material, natural material, cobbles or setts encountered that may be of historical or archaeological interest and shall be afforded the opportunity to inspect the material prior to it being excavated'.

London JAG wish to thank Historic England for their assistance in preparing this guidance note, in particular Ben Jervis and Dr. Jane Sidell.

What is Archaeology and why is it important?

Archaeology is the study of the human past, from the earliest humans to the modern day, through analysis of the material traces we leave behind. These could take the form of structures, objects, the remains of plants and animals exploited by people and, of course, the people themselves. Whilst a proportion of archaeological research is undertaken within universities and by amateur groups, a thriving professional archaeological sector also exists, which has developed in response to the needs of the construction industry. Around 70 commercial archaeological contractors operate in the United Kingdom, providing services from assessing the archaeological risks associated with development projects, to excavation and the scientific analysis of objects and environmental remains. Archaeology is a material consideration in the planning process (including major infrastructure projects), in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (paragraph 128) and regional and local policies.

Archaeology provides a direct and tangible link between past and present. It allows us to understand how we came to be who we are today, contributes to our understanding of how places developed their own distinctive character and creates opportunities for the development of collective identities. Archaeology therefore has a very real role in bringing communities together, promoting social cohesion but also allowing us to embrace the diversity of past societies. Whilst much of the archaeological work undertaken in relation to development is small in scale, every small project adds something to our understanding of the past. There is widespread public interest in archaeology and a variety of ways in which the public may benefit from archaeological works undertaken as part of street works. Whilst the investigations are often small, they provide a window into a neighbourhood's past, which over time, makes a substantial contribution to the archaeological and historic record. Efficient archaeological recording on behalf of streetworks providers reflects well on the successful integration of this work with necessary maintenance and upgrading of street services.

The archaeological resource, the remains which lie buried is finite and therefore it is vital that if it is to be potentially disturbed or removed that adequate recording is undertaken and the information made freely available, through publication, the use of the internet and local historic environment records (see Information Box 1).

Information Box 1: Historic Environment Records

Historic Environment Records (HERs) are databases of all known archaeological sites, investigations and historic buildings within an area (typically a local authority). HERs are valuable predictive tools as they allow the archaeological potential of a particular area, and therefore the archaeological risk associated with a project, to be assessed.

In order for HERs to remain effective tools, it is vital that they are constantly updated. It is possible to commission a search of an HER to provide the information required to produce a desk based heritage assessment. HERs are of great value to local authority archaeological advisors, who utilise the database to inform their decision making.

HERs are usually situated within a local authority planning or culture department. The Greater London Historic Environment Record is maintained by Historic England's London office. Details of HERs can be found via heritage gateway (<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>), which also has the facility to search the database of archaeological sites (but not of archaeological investigations) online.

Does Archaeology Survive?

Archaeological remains can take a variety of forms, some of which are easier to identify and understand than others. Amongst the most obvious are structural remains (the foundations and walls of buildings) and graves. Other archaeological features are harder to distinguish, but no less important. Pits were dug for a variety of functions and often contain large quantities of objects and environmental remains. Surfaces such as streets might also be present, particularly in town centres, along with dumps of material which may have been used to raise the ground level, perhaps to reclaim land or prevent flooding.



Figure 1: Deep stratigraphy at Woolwich Riverside (Image: Historic England)

Whilst structures do survive above ground, it is usually the buried archaeological remains that are most affected by street works. Some archaeological features were always intended to be buried – graves or wall foundations are good examples. However centuries of human occupation on the same site can see a continuous cycle of construction, demolition and re-building, raising the ground level and burying the remains of what came before.

Archaeological levels will extend down to, and possibly be excavated into, the underlying natural geology and will extend upwards as far as the modern topsoil or made ground levels. In our city centres, where occupation has been the most intensive, the build-up of archaeological material can, in places, be several metres in thickness (figure 1). It can be

difficult to predict the depth at which archaeological material will be encountered. Modern made ground varies in depth from a few centimetres to over a metre, meaning that in some cases archaeology may not be present until considerable depths have been reached, whilst in others it may lie only a few centimetres below the current ground surface (figure 2).



Figure 2: An archaeologist records archaeological remains surviving just below the road in the City of London. (Image: Historic England)

The results of previous archaeological work can provide some guide to the nature of deposits in a particular location; however these depths can vary considerably over relatively small areas. Through the previous decades and centuries road alignments have changed and roads have widened and narrowed, meaning that remains of buildings which once occupied the sides of the roads may now lie beneath a road built following their demolition (figure 3).

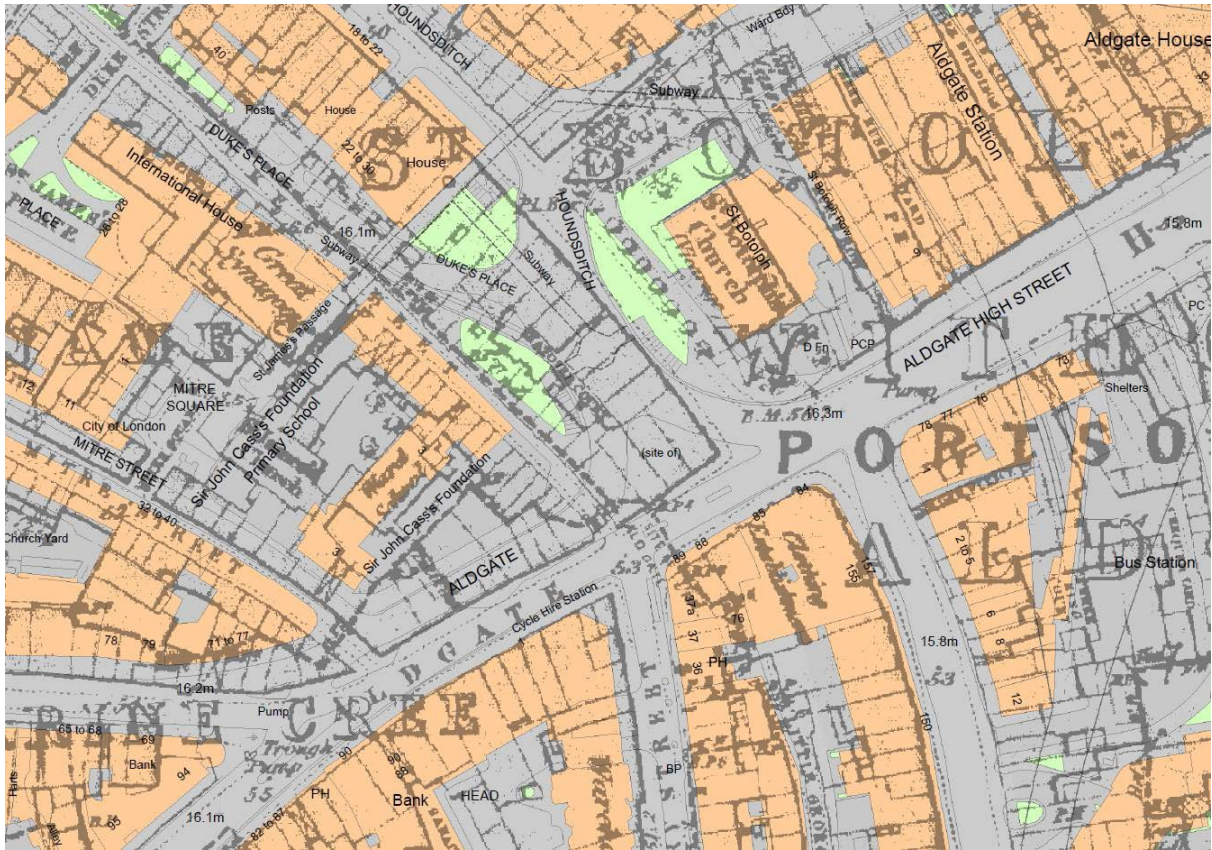


Figure 3: Map overlay showing the First Edition (1843-1893) Ordnance Survey map of the Aldgate area, overlain on the modern Ordnance Survey Map.

This shows, particularly clearly in the centre, how modern streets can overlay earlier buildings, as property boundaries and street layouts have evolved over time.
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Does Archaeology survive?

Archaeological remains can be easily damaged through development. Excavation will remove archaeological deposits, with deep basements and foundations having the most destructive impact. However, these impacts can be localised and, particularly in town centres, archaeology survives beneath or between basements and building foundations. Services lying underneath roads may cut through, but not have completely removed, archaeological deposits (figure 4). The majority of works carried out in the public highway are on existing utility services, including installation, repair and maintenance, all of which will likely have disturbed, but not necessarily destroyed, any archaeological remains in the immediate vicinity. Such is the saturation level of services at shallow depths, any expansion of the network may be laid beneath existing pipes and ducts. This activity is most likely to be the cause of strikes to sites of archaeological significance.



Figure 4: Remains of the Cathedral precinct wall beneath modern road construction, St Paul's Churchyard, City of London. (Image: Compass Archaeology)

Planning for Archaeology

Planning for the possibility that archaeology may be present can avoid unexpected finds of archaeological remains, which can be expensive and time consuming to deal with, causing delays to work programmes. It is possible to reduce this risk by identifying elements of projects which may have archaeological implications and making provision for these to be dealt with, either through the undertaking of an archaeological excavation or watching brief (a formal programme of observation and recording of excavation works by an archaeologist).

For larger projects an archaeological consultant should be employed to undertake a desk based assessment, to determine the likelihood of archaeological remains being present and predict their character and date (case study 1). This would include consultation of the Historic Environment Record (HER), and a study of historic maps (see example above) to identify changes in land use and street alignments. The HER is a database of archaeological work which has taken place and of known archaeological sites within an area. The local authority archaeological advisor (see information box 2) would be able to advise whether a project has archaeological implications and would determine the scale of archaeological work that is appropriate. The local authority archaeological advisor should be the first point of contact, for advice on the need for desk based research, whether the works simply need to be monitored by an archaeologist or whether no archaeological monitoring is needed.

Rather than consulting on every project, it may be more efficient to regularly meet with the local archaeological advisor to develop a local strategy for consultation, as the potential archaeological impact of street works will vary greatly, both locally and nationally. The works promoter should then appoint an archaeological contractor to undertake these works, in accordance with a scheme of works (written scheme of investigation) approved by them and the local authority archaeological advisor. The results of the work, even if no archaeological remains are found, would be reported on and added to the Historic Environment Record. Clearly some areas are more likely to contain remains of archaeological importance than others. Historic Environment Records highlight areas of archaeological priority, in which it is considered highly likely that archaeological remains may be present. In areas of archaeological potential it is equally important to record areas where no remains are present, to inform future planning decisions.

Information Box 2: Local Authority Archaeological Advisor

Archaeological advisors are generally employed within the planning department of local authorities or a county museums service or, in the case of London, the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (Historic England) who act on behalf of the individual boroughs (excluding the City of London & Southwark who have their own advisors). Details of archaeological advisors and their role can be found through the Association of Local Government Archaeology Officers (ALGAO: <http://www.algao.org.uk>).

Archaeological advisors advise on national and local policies in relation to archaeology in the planning process, advising on planning applications, including infrastructure projects, negotiating changes to developments to prevent or minimise harm to significant archaeological remains, advising on appropriate conditions of a planning permission to record and protect remains and monitoring the carrying out of archaeological work. In many cases, advice is given before an application is made.

In relation to street works, archaeological advisors can advise if the work is likely to have archaeological implications, and the most appropriate way to manage archaeological impact. Rather than consulting on every street works project, it may be appropriate for street works promoters and their local advisor to develop local protocols for consultation. This may, for example, involve consulting on projects of a certain scale or those within Archaeological Priority Areas (areas which have been designated as being of high archaeological importance). Such an approach, which should be regularly reviewed, would ensure that advice can be provided efficiently and to minimise delay to work programmes.

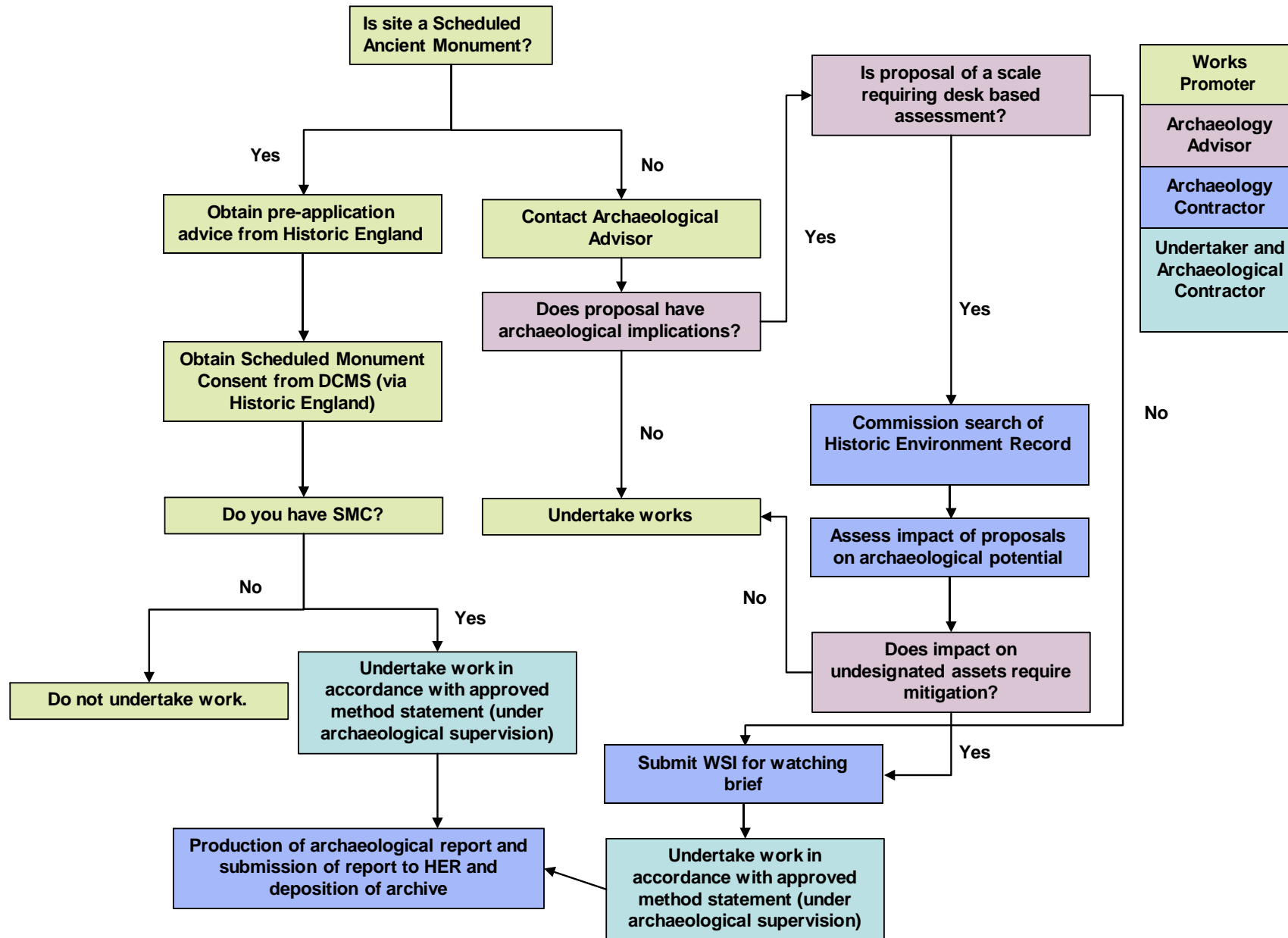


Figure 5: Flowchart illustrating the stages in assessing the archaeological implications of a streetworks project.

Case Study 1: Thames Water replacement

The Victorian water main replacement works carried out by Thames Water was a programme of replacement work across central London including the City of London. The work in the City of London took place over a number of years and involved groundworks over many streets within the historic core and affected a number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments as well as non-designated and significant archaeological remains. Compass Archaeology, commissioned by Thames Water wrote a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for a programme of archaeological observation and recording of the groundworks, which was agreed by the City of London and Inspector of Ancient Monuments.

Applications for scheduled monument consent were made where the works affected a monument or its setting. The WSI set out the level of archaeological coverage which was determined by the nature of the works and by the extent of deposits exposed. Potential remains would be investigated by hand, with recording and recovery of dating evidence as appropriate. In the instance that significant features were found the level of archaeological coverage would be reviewed in consultation with Thames Water, the City of London and, where scheduled, Historic England. Regular progress reports of the archaeological recording were circulated. The water main replacement involved the recording of relatively narrow trenches of varying depths. Where possible the pipework routes were modified to avoid disturbance to significant archaeological remains, following on site assessment and agreement between Thames Water, the City of London and, in scheduled areas, Historic England.

Although limited in extent, the work demonstrated the potential for high quality archaeological survival below road surfaces, confirming and adding to documentary evidence. Remains of the scheduled London Wall and associated features were recorded. Non-designated remains that were recorded included the precinct wall of the post Great Fire St. Paul's Cathedral and the medieval St Bartholomew the Exchange, demolished in 1840, both previously known only from documentary evidence, were recorded.



Figure 6: Buried structural remains of the Church of St Bartholomew the Exchange, Bartholomew Lane, City of London (Image: Compass Archaeology)

Types of Archaeology

Archaeological and historic sites and buildings are referred to in current guidance and policy as 'heritage assets'. There are two types of heritage asset. Designated heritage assets, such as Listed Buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments, are protected by law and require consent for any proposed work. Non-designated heritage assets can be of equivalent significance to a scheduled monument but are not afforded the same legal protection, although this does not necessarily reflect their significance. Heritage assets are a material consideration for any work requiring planning permission.

Designated Heritage Assets

Designated heritage assets are those sites deemed to be of national significance and are protected by law. Details of these heritage assets (including a location map) can be found on the National Heritage List for England (<http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>). This includes Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields. Ancient Monuments are added to a Schedule by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport (see information box 3) and it is a criminal offence to undertake intrusive works within a Scheduled Ancient Monument without Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC). Applications for SMC are made to Historic England, who act on behalf of the Department for Culture, Media and Sport. Historic England will be able to provide advice on the need for SMC and the timescales involved. If granted, SMC will usually be subject to conditions, which may determine the methods to be used and will make provision for archaeological monitoring and reporting. Failure to obtain scheduled monument consent may lead to prosecution, resulting in a fine or a custodial sentence. The extent of monuments is legally defined by a written description and plan; however it is possible that associated remains will extend outside of this area. Any remains directly associated with the scheduled ancient monument should be treated as if they are scheduled. If in doubt, advice should be sought from the appropriate Historic England local office. Some works to scheduled monuments may require planning permission and the local authority should be consulted on the need for planning permission or other consents. In 2004 five city centres were added as Areas of Archaeological Importance. They are Canterbury, Chester, Exeter, Hereford and York.

Information Box 3: Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Scheduled Ancient Monuments are archaeological structures and sites of national significance, which may be above or below ground, and are protected by law. Significance is judged using a number of criteria, including condition, rarity and group value (the associations which remain between a monument and other contemporary monuments across a landscape). Scheduled Ancient Monuments are protected by the 1979 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act and this status was first established in 1882. It is a criminal offence to cause harm to a Scheduled Ancient Monument and therefore Scheduled Monument Consent must be obtained from the Department of Culture, Media and Sport (through Historic England) to undertake any works within a scheduled area, which may include a buffer zone beyond the physical remains to protect the monument and its setting. Scheduled Ancient Monuments are registered as a Local Land Charge. Wherever possible, steps should be taken to avoid undertaking streetworks within Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

Information on Scheduled Monument Consent can be found at <https://www.gov.uk/scheduled-monument-consent-england-scotland-wales> and at <http://HistoricEngland.org.uk/advice/planning/consents/smc/>



Figure 7: Streetworks in the Scheduled Monument of Winchester Palace, LB Southwark.
(Image: Compass Archaeology)

Case Study 2: Streetworks at Aldgate

The London Wall at Aldgate in the City of London is a Scheduled Monument and the gate here was on one of the main routes into the Roman city of Londinium and the medieval city of London. Parts of the monument extend beyond the scheduled area, as they have been discovered since the monument was designated.

New traffic management and landscape works proposed in the Aldgate area, the Aldgate Strategy, required exploratory test pits to provide information on surviving archaeological remains including the London Wall as well as service routes and structures.

Early discussions with the City of London, their archaeological advisor and the Historic England Inspector of Ancient Monuments took place, to ensure test pits were situated in the position most appropriate from an archaeological perspective. In this case, it was desirable to gain further information about the depth and survival of the wall. The work was preceded by an archaeological desk-based assessment, which compiled all information about previous investigations at Aldgate and collated evidence about the development of the area provided by historic maps to inform these decisions. Scheduled Monument Consent was obtained to excavate the test holes and an archaeological contractor was employed to record the remains present. These included 19th century structures and the foundations of the Roman wall. As a result of these works new information has been gathered which informed the development of the project as it progressed.



Figure 8: Base of the London Wall disturbed during TFL works at Aldgate.
(Image: Historic England)

Designated heritage assets are regularly monitored to assess their condition and the level of threat which they face, and may be included on the Historic England 'Heritage at Risk Register' (<http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk/>). Inclusion on this register means that they have been identified as having specific risks associated with them, which may be natural (e.g. erosion, flooding) or may be human (e.g. vandalism, development). Scheduled monuments beneath or alongside roads may be classed as being at risk because of the threat posed by streetworks. In order to mitigate the risk and avoid the potential for further damage to the monument by streetworks Historic England may wish to agree a management plan with the local authority for the section of the monument beneath the public highway. This would include a procedure and method statement for routine or other potential works.

Case Study 3: Streetworks at The Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital

The Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital in the London Borough of Tower Hamlets is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, situated within an area of active streetworks. The site, an important religious institution at the edge of medieval London, is listed on the Heritage at Risk Register, due to the threat posed by development and streetworks. In 2011 a substantial trench was dug, cutting through the Lady Chapel and causing harm to the archaeological integrity of the monument. A permit for the works had been granted by the local authority; however the sites designation as a Scheduled Ancient Monument had not been recognised. The risk posed by streetworks has therefore been included in the assessment of this site as being at risk. As a result of this, Historic England are now consulted on every application to close the road within the monument and, where there is potential to cause harm to the buried remains, a method statement and application for Scheduled Monument Consent are submitted by the streetworks promoter, or alternative arrangements are made, in order to reduce the risk posed to these remains.



Figure 9: Unauthorised streetworks in the Scheduled Monument of The Priory and Hospital of St Mary Spital, LB Tower Hamlets. (Image: Historic England.)

Works in the vicinity of a cathedral or church

Where works are proposed within the precinct of a Cathedral or church, permission from the Church of England is required.

All archaeological works within a Cathedral precinct require Cathedrals Fabric Commission for England (CFCE) permission under Section 6(1)(iii) of the Care of Cathedrals Measure, which relates to “the disturbance or destruction of any archaeological or human remains in or under the cathedral church or within its precinct”.

Works proposed within the vicinity of a church require the grant of a faculty from the Chancellor of the London Diocesan Advisory Committee.

No works should take place before written permission has been formally received. In seeking permission an archaeological assessment and plans to mitigate any possible archaeological disturbance should be included. Where disturbance is unavoidable, the works should be monitored and recorded by a competent archaeologist working to an approved Written Scheme of Investigation and the results should be published and archived to current standards and guidance.

Undesignated Heritage Assets

Only a small proportion of nationally significant archaeological sites are protected as Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Where not protected by scheduling other archaeological monuments and remains are protected through the planning system. Large infrastructure projects will require planning permission and therefore provision will be made for archaeological work, where appropriate, through the planning process.

The majority of streetworks activities will not require planning permission however, and it is these that are the focus of this guidance note. The local authority archaeological advisor will be able to provide advice as to whether there is potential for archaeological remains which may be affected by streetworks and inform on the significance of those remains. As indicated above, streetworks promoters should liaise with the local archaeology advisor and it may be desirable to define local rules of engagement based upon the nature of the archaeological resource in a given area, to ensure that the consultation process is as efficient as possible. Where Archaeological Priority Areas (or equivalent) have been defined it may be possible to introduce a procedure whereby these and Scheduled Ancient Monuments are included onto the streetworks database prompting the works promoter to contact the appropriate archaeological advisor when works are planned (see case study 2).

Larger streetworks programmes, such as the replacement of water mains or new pipelines, may require a desk based assessment to be undertaken, in order to define the potential

archaeological impacts of the project and to identify areas where archaeological monitoring may or may not be necessary. A general overview of the archaeology of an area can be gained from viewing the publicly accessible elements of some Historic Environment Records through the Heritage Gateway (<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>), however this should only be used to build an initial impression of the archaeological implications of a project and should not be used in lieu of specialist advice.

If the archaeological advisor indicates that there are archaeological implications then archaeological work will need to be undertaken. This is likely to take the form of an archaeological watching brief or excavation, to an agreed method statement in which all excavation is undertaken under archaeological supervision and time is built into the programme to allow the archaeologist to investigate and record archaeological remains uncovered and ground conditions including where no archaeological remains are present. The watching brief and excavation technique should be included within the method statement. Special provisions will be made such as, for example the use of a toothless bucket for mechanical excavation or the use of hand tools in some instances.

In circumstances where it is considered that the proposed works are not likely to have an archaeological impact, the streetworks operator should be aware that there is always a possibility that unexpected remains will be uncovered. In such cases the streetworks operator is advised to stop work and follow procedures for reporting discoveries, below.

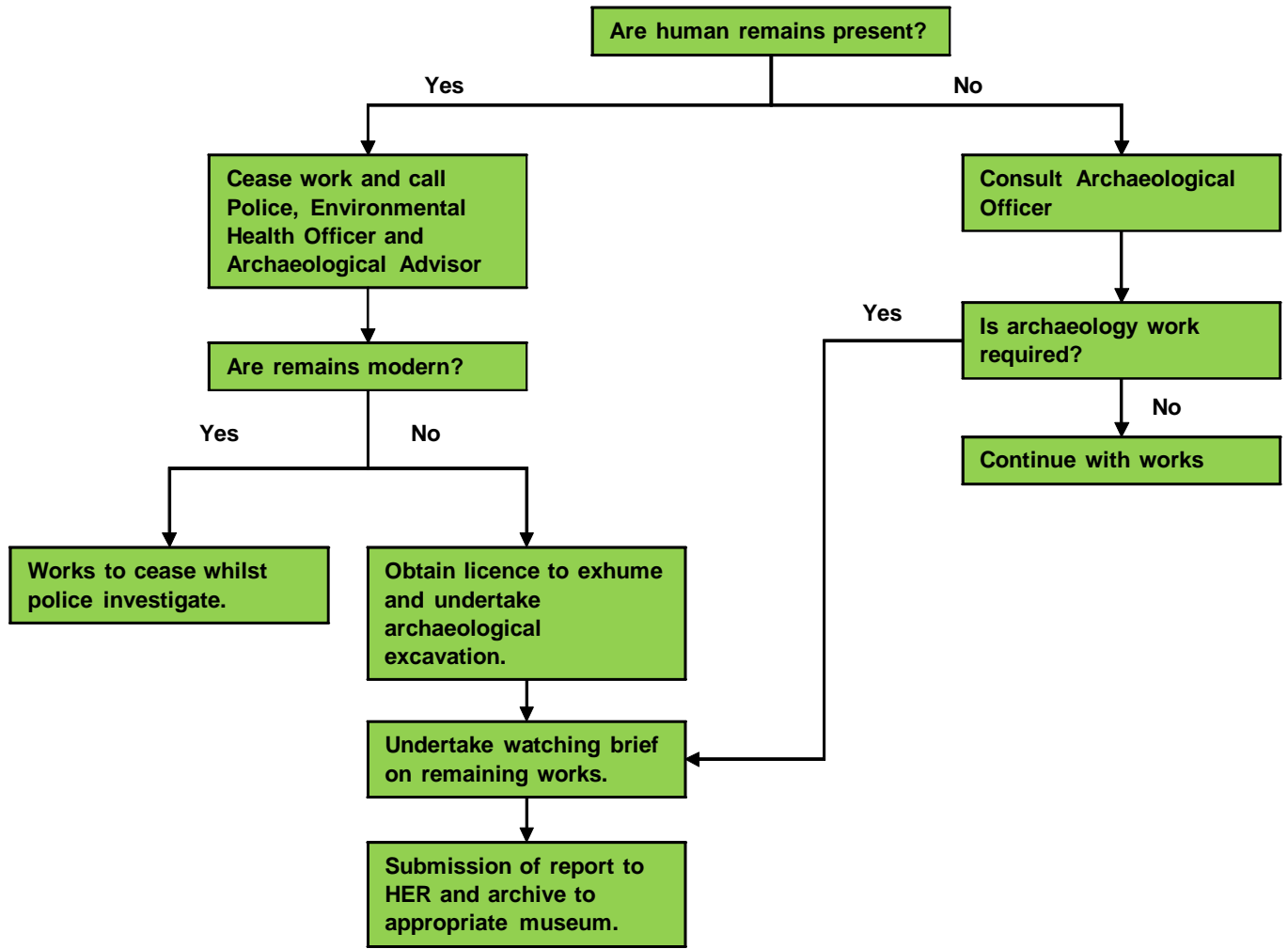
Reporting 'discoveries'

If, during the execution of works, archaeological remains are found, whether their existence is known about beforehand or not, excavation works should cease immediately (figure 11). The operatives must then contact their supervisor and inform them of the discovery. The supervisor should contact the works promoter and inform him that works have had to be suspended. The supervisor should also contact the Highway Authority as this suspension will affect the works duration grant on any permit.

The works promoter and the highway authority representative should then arrange to meet with the local archaeological advisor to ascertain whether the discovery is of archaeological significance, or whether works can resume. In any event an opportunity must be given for the formal archaeological recording of the discovery by the appropriate organization.

If human remains (or bones that are potentially human) are encountered work should cease immediately and the local archaeological officer and the police should be contacted, in accordance with Ministry of Justice guidelines:

“If (human) remains are found unexpectedly on a site not known to be a burial ground, they should not be removed. In such circumstances, consideration should be given to asking either the local environmental health officer and/or an archaeologist/local historian to assess the remains. If it is concluded that they are modern it may be necessary to involve the police. If the police have no interest and it is necessary to exhume the remains, an application for a licence should be made to the Ministry of Justice immediately. Licences cannot be issued in respect of remains that have already been excavated”. (Ministry of Justice Exhuming Human Remains FAQ: <http://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/burials-and-coroners/exhuming-human-remains-faq.pdf>).



Case Study 4: Unexpected Archaeological finds

During streetworks at Friar Street in the medieval core of Reading, in February 2013, work was halted when a large quantity of bone was uncovered. There had not been consultation with the local authority archaeological advisor before work started. The police and the local authority archaeological advisor were called and it was determined that the bones came from beneath the level of Victorian pipework, meaning that the site was not considered a crime scene.



Figure 11: Trench at Friar Street, Reading. (Image: TVAS)

A local archaeological unit was called out at the streetworks promoters' expense, to ensure that the remains were excavated and recorded in a controlled manner. It was quickly established that the bone was not human, but rather that the remains appeared to relate to a 14th-16th century dump of material, including butchers waste, pottery and, unusually, leather shoes. The streetworks were delayed for several days whilst the work was undertaken. These delays could have been avoided if the archaeological potential of the site had been recognised and the archaeological advisor consulted at the planning stage.

Finding an Archaeological Contractor

Many utility companies employ a term contractor (a contractor held under contract to work only as and when necessary, potentially at short notice) to undertake all of their archaeological work, both relating to desk based assessment and archaeological recording in the field. Appointment of a term contractor has several advantages. It means that the works promoter will be able to respond very quickly to archaeological issues as there will be no need to go through time-consuming procurement processes, they will be able to build a strong working relationship with their sub-contractor and in return the contractor will be able to develop specific approaches which are applicable to the work being carried out by their client and create proforma paperwork such as risk assessments and archaeological written schemes of investigation which speeds up compliance and works on site.

The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Cifa) has a list of Registered Archaeological Organisations (information box 4). These contractors have agreed to comply with professional standards and face disciplinary action if they fail to comply. A Cifa registered organisation should be used for any archaeological work required.

Information Box 4: The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Cifa) is a professional organisation which exists to represent the interests of the industry and set standards and guidance for those engaging in professional archaeology. All members agree to abide to a code of conduct, in order to ensure that professional standards are maintained. The Cifa maintains a list of registered organisations, which demonstrate that they are able to provide an informed and reliable service, execute appropriate schemes of work and act in accordance with professional standards. More information can be found at <http://www.archaeologists.net>.

Recording Archaeological Remains and 'Discoveries'

It is entirely possible that very little information concerning buried heritage assets is kept by a highway authority where it can be easily accessed by works promoters. The obvious place where this information should be kept is on the streetworks register. It is strongly recommended that all heritage assets are listed as ASD, type 23 files as 'Special Engineering Difficulty' (SED) in the same way that tunnels, culverts and other underground structures are listed. The benefit of using this method of recording is that Highway Authorities submit regular updates of their registers to the National Street Gazetteer custodian which, after validation checks are completed, are available for downloading by works promoters. This ensures that works are planned using the latest information available.

It is also suggested that the area listed as SED is slightly larger than the known dimensions of the asset. This gives a natural safety zone around the buried asset. (It also allows for further investigative works by archaeologists to ascertain the precise size and location of the buried heritage asset where not determined when discovered and initial excavations carried out).

Key Points

- Streetworks have the potential to damage, disturb or destroy buried archaeological remains.
- Some archaeological remains are Scheduled Ancient Monuments and are protected by law. Any streetworks directly affecting them must not be undertaken without Scheduled Monument Consent.
- Not all archaeology is protected by law and the archaeological implications of projects should be discussed with the local authority archaeological advisor whilst planning streetworks.
- The Historic Environment Record, a database of archaeological sites and investigations, can be used in addition to specialist advice to predict whether works will have archaeological implications.
- The cost of archaeological work should be met by the works promoter or their client and it is their responsibility to do this.
- It is beneficial for works promoters to appoint a term contractor to assess the archaeological implications of proposed projects and undertake any field investigation which may be required.
- In the event that unexpected human remains are found work must cease and the police be contacted.
- In the event that unexpected archaeological remains are encountered the local authority archaeological advisor should be contacted to agree the course of action.

Useful Resources

Organisations

The Association of Local Government Archaeology Officers (ALGAO):

<http://www.algao.org.uk>

The Institute for Archaeologists (IfA): <http://www.archaeologists.net>

Historic England: <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>

Historic England Local Offices:

<http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk/about/contact-us/local-offices/>

Databases of Archaeological Sites

Heritage Gateway (integrated database of Historic Environment Records):

<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>

National Heritage List for England (list of designated sites):

<http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>

MAGIC (database of all statutory environmental designations):

<http://magic.defra.gov.uk>

Heritage at Risk: <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk/>

Legislation and Guidance

1979 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act:

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46>

Ministry of Justice Guidance on Human Remains:

<http://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/burials-and-coroners/exhuming-human-remains-faq.pdf>

London Borough contacts – Streetworks /Network Manager

Barking and Dagenham – 020 8227 3419

Barnet – 020 8359 3019

Bexley – 020 3045 4517

Brent – 020 8937 5133

Bromley – 020 8313 4420

Camden – 020 7974 5139

City of London – 020 7332 3993

Croydon – 020 8255 2807
Ealing – 020 8825 8909
Enfield – 020 8379 3456
Greenwich – 020 8921 2103
Hackney – 020 8356 3023
Hammersmith and Fulham – 020 7341 5746
Haringey – 020 8489 1711
Harrow – 020 8424 1829
Havering – 01708 433 220
Hillingdon – 01895 277 553
Hounslow – 020 8538 5788
Islington – 020 7527 2582
Kensington and Chelsea – 020 7341 5746
Kingston – 020 8770 6442
Lambeth – 020 7926 0318
Lewisham – 020 8314 2218
Merton – 020 8545 3176
Newham – 020 3373 1379
Redbridge – 020 8708 3655
Richmond – 020 8891 7084
Southwark – 020 7525 2170
Sutton – 020 8770 6442
Tower Hamlets – 020 7364 6793
Waltham Forest – 020 8496 2538
Wandsworth – 020 8871 6720
Westminster – 020 7641 3924



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