

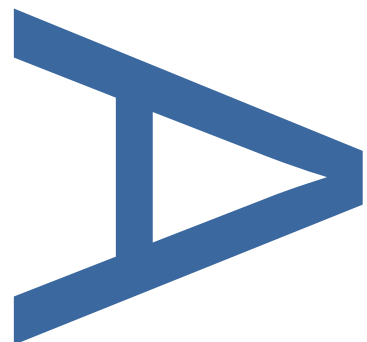
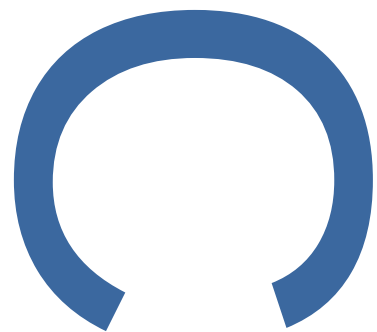
**BECKENHAM PLACE PARK,
BECKENHAM, BR3 5DE**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF
INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION**

**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:
DC/16/099042**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
LONDON BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM**

MARCH 2018



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

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CENTRAL NGR: TQ 38308 70762

COMMISSIONING CLIENT: London Borough of Lewisham

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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Planning permission has been granted by the London Borough of Lewisham for a regeneration project within Beckenham Place Park in London BR3 5DE under application number DC/16/099042. The site is located within the local planning authority area of the London Borough of Lewisham, and encompasses a large tract of land of approximately 70 hectares (Figures 1 and 2). The site lies within the Beckenham Place Park Archaeology Priority Area (APA 20) as defined by the local planning authority.
- 1.2 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited prepared an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) for the proposed regeneration (Reade 2017) which supported the planning application; it outlined the potential of the site and provided a thorough background, when read in conjunction with the Beckenham Place Park Conservation Plan (LUC 2016a), and the Regeneration of Beckenham Place Park Heritage Assessment (LUC 2016b) and Archaeological Impact Assessment (LUC 2016c).
- 1.3 In reviewing the DBA, the Archaeology Advisor to the local planning authority, Mark Stevenson of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) at Historic England, recommended¹ that some small-scale pre-determination work was required in the area of the proposed new car park (Figure 2) to identify whether remains which relate to the former medieval Manor House were present. This work was designed and implemented by PCA in 2017 (Mayo 2017; Seddon 2017), finding no archaeological survival with the implication being that the construction of the 20th century golf course in this area had impacted below natural levels.
- 1.4 The pre-determination work having been completed, the scheme was thus able to achieve consent, awarded on 20 October 2017. The consent included an archaeological condition (number 3) requiring further evaluation work followed by mitigation as appropriate.
- 1.5 The consented scheme will comprise a range of work to restore and enhance the landscape of the park including the restoration of the original pleasure grounds, relocation of the main car park, restoration of the 18th-century lake and the creation of new footpaths. The proposed works require groundworks of varying severity of impact, ranging from slight (such as new footpaths) to substantial (such as the restoration of the 18th century lake). Accordingly a proposed mitigation scheme has been discussed and agreed with GLAAS which will see a range of archaeological responses from watching brief during shallow excavations to evaluation trenching in areas of larger impact, all with contingency for further mitigation if substantial, significant or complex archaeology is found.
- 1.6 PCA has been instructed by the client to prepare this Written Scheme of Investigation which designs the mitigation work. The client is to tender the archaeological mitigation package and this WSI is to form a project design for approval by GLAAS, to allow the archaeological works to be tendered amongst appropriate contracting units. The successful contractor will be expected to prepare and submit their own method statement which provides details of their project implementation.

¹ Letter from Mark Stevenson to Development Control, London Borough of Lewisham, dated 20/02/17, ref LAG/23/001-8

2 SITE BACKGROUND

2.1 Site Location

- 2.1.1 The site comprises an irregular shaped plot of land within Beckenham Place Park. The current phase of regeneration is bounded to the east by the railway line running from Ravensbourne Station at the south end of the park along Crab Hill, to Beckenham Hill Station at the north just off of Beckenham Hill Road. The southern boundary of the development site parallels the current boundary of the Borough of Lewisham, with Beckenham Hill Road defining the northwestern boundary (Figure 2). The estate grounds as a whole are centred at TQ 38308 70762 and cover approximately 98.5ha; the current proposed development site covers approximately 70ha within this.
- 2.1.2 Beckenham Place Park is a former landed estate developed during the mid-18th century. The southern portion, that area that was previously within the London Borough of Bromley, is a designated Conservation Area and the entirety of the parkland is an Archaeological Priority Area. Furthermore, there are a number of designated built heritage assets on the site including the Grade II listed Stable Block, outbuildings and garden walls, and the North and South lodges, and the Grade II* listed Beckenham Place Mansion.
- 2.1.3 The site has been in use predominantly as a golf course since 1907. The expansion and alteration works that have been undertaken since that time have impacted upon the remnant medieval field system and has resulted in the loss of 18th-century parkland features including individual trees and the infilling of the lake.

2.2 Geological and Topographical Background

- 2.2.1 The British Geological survey (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>) identifies multiple bedrock geologies underlying the site. The northwest area of the park and a small section in the south lies on the 'London Clay Formation', which is a clay and silt deposit formed in an environment of deep seas 34 to 56 million years ago. The central and eastern areas are situated on various outcrops of the 'Harwich Formation' (previously known as the Blackheath Beds), a sedimentary Bedrock comprising sand and gravel formed in shallow seas formed 34 to 66 million years ago, and the 'Lambeth Group' sedimentary clay, silt, and sand formed in an environment dominated by swamps, estuaries and deltas 55 to 66 million years ago.
- 2.2.2 There are also multiple superficial deposit recorded within the study site. The primary superficial geology is 'Head', which comprises clay, silt sand and gravel deposits formed up to 3 million years ago from accumulation of material by downslope movement, such as landslide, debris flow, solifluction, soil creep and hill wash. The eastern portion of the study site is comprised of the Kempton Park Gravel Formation, which is sand and gravel associated with the river terrace deposits of the Ravensbourne.
- 2.2.3 The evaluation completed by PCA in 2017 within the area of the proposed car park (centred at NGR TQ 37880 70883) confirmed superficial natural Head deposits comprising firmly compacted clayey silt and gravels. These were observed at a maximum level of 48.05m OD in Test Pit 1, to the west

of the site, and a minimum height of 45.73m OD in Test Pit 15, to the east, although these levels may reflect modern landscaping for the golf course rather than the true natural profile.

2.3 **Archaeological and Historical Background**

2.3.1 The full archaeological and historical background to the site is presented in the desk-based prepared by PCA to support the planning application (Reade 2017). In summarising the baseline assessment for each archaeological and historical period, the report stated the following:

General

2.3.2 The evidence for the archaeological potential of the study site is potentially biased by the relative lack of interventions within the vicinity of the study site. Of the archaeological watching brief and evaluations that have occurred within the search radius, significant later truncation has been noted, thereby provided little reliable information on the presence or absence of archaeological horizons in the area. Beckenham Place Park, as it has remained relatively undeveloped as parkland, has the potential for a site with limited later impact upon any potential archaeological resource.

Prehistoric

2.3.3 There is no evidence for human activity dating to the Prehistoric period within the study area, both in regards to the palaeo-topography as well as human occupation and exploitation of the environment; however, although the Archaeological Priority Area of Thames and Ravensbourne Terrace Gravels, which is associated with evidence for successive prehistoric communities, technically does not continue south through the study area, the river and the terraced gravels do comprise the superficial geology of the eastern portion of the park and the eastern edge of the proposed development site. There is a slightly higher potential for archaeological remains dating to the Prehistoric period within the immediate vicinity of the Ravensbourne, however, this is primarily focused to the east of the current proposed development site and the archaeological potential for Prehistoric remains is therefore considered to be low.

2.3.4 If archaeological or geoarchaeological remains are present, they are likely to be of local significance.

Roman and Early Medieval / Saxon

2.3.5 The pattern of evidence for the Roman and early medieval periods is difficult to interpret. On the one hand there is a very real dearth of archaeological evidence for these periods within the area surrounding the study site in Beckenham and Bromley. On the other hand, the presence of a Roman road and the Ravensbourne River, combined with broader evidence for scattered occupation along these features to the south suggests there may be potential for human activity in the area that has not yet been documented. This seems particularly the case in consideration of the early medieval evidence for large settlements in Beckenham and Bromley but with a disproportionately small amount of archaeological evidence recorded. On balance, the potential for archaeological remains dating to the Roman and early medieval period is considered to be low–medium.

2.3.6 If archaeological remains dating to the Roman or early medieval period are present, they are likely to be of local significance; however, if found, it is possible that remains of these periods would remain

largely intact and could provide valuable information regarding the occupation and activities of Roman and early medieval settlement in the vicinity which is currently lacking.

Medieval

2.3.7 There are a number of known medieval manorial estates within the vicinity of the study site, and it is believed that a medieval Manor House was situated within the immediate vicinity of the current Beckenham Place Manor House (ie the Mansion). There is also evidence for groundworks such as former field boundaries, wood banks, and ridge and furrow visible through ground survey, aerial photographs, and satellite data. While these features have not been dated, it is probable that they relate to the medieval use of the area and it is therefore concluded that the potential for archaeological remains dating to the medieval period is high.

2.3.8 If found, archaeological remains of this period are likely to be of local significance.

Post-Medieval

2.3.9 The post-medieval period saw the emparkment of the Beckenham Place manor grounds, meaning that the landscape underwent various landscape alterations such as tree-planting and removal, the creation of an artificial lake, the straightening of the stream, and the re-routing of Southend Road/Beckenham Lane/Beckenham Hill Road. The cartographic evidence also suggests the presence of a number of associated structures, such as an ice well, some outbuildings/greenhouses near to the current Homestead, and the home farm that have since been demolished. The potential for encountering archaeological remains of the post-medieval period is therefore high within the vicinity of these known features and ground works.

2.3.10 If found, archaeological remains of this period are likely to be of local significance.

Modern

2.3.11 The creation of the present day golf course on the grounds of Beckenham Place Park in the early 20th century means that little further development has occurred within the study site. The use of the area along Crab Hill for a Second World War prisoner of war camp is well documented, though the details of this development are particularly unclear. There is potential evidence for this camp shown in the satellite imagery of crop marks, suggesting that the foundation of the encampment may still lie in situ. An anti-aircraft battery site is also located in the southwestern corner of Crab Hill. It is therefore considered that the archaeological potential for the modern period in the area of Crab Hill is high, but is considered low for the rest of the study area.

2.3.12 If found, archaeological remains of this period are likely to be of local significance.

2.4 Previous Investigations

2.4.1 In reviewing the DBA, Mark Stevenson of GLAAS at Historic England recommended that some small-scale pre-determination work was required in the area of the proposed new car park, which was considered to have some potential for archaeological remains, in particular for evidence of medieval land management in form of field boundaries. It was also considered to have a low potential for

remains of prehistoric, Roman and post-medieval provenance.

- 2.4.2 Accordingly a test-pit evaluation was designed by PCA (Mayo 2017) and implemented (Seddon 2017). The results of the evaluation showed that the 20th century construction of the golf course across the area had had a detrimental effect on any archaeological horizons which may have existed, causing horizontal truncation to the natural deposits. The effect of this has been the total removal of any archaeological deposits or features that may have been present within the area of investigation. The only archaeological evidence was in the form of a layer of subsoil dated to the 20th century, a part of the golf course structure.
- 2.4.3 The area of the proposed car park, therefore, was agreed by GLAAS to have no potential to contain archaeological evidence.

3 PROPOSED RESTORATION WORK AND MITIGATION RESPONSE

3.1 The consented restoration scheme is as follows:

Application No: DC/16/099042

Development: The proposed regeneration of part (west of rail line) of Beckenham Place Park, Beckenham Hill Road, BR3 comprising of: the rebuilding and change of use of the stable block to include a café (A3) and education use (D1); alteration and extension of the Gardener's Cottage for volunteer use; alterations to and refurbishment of Southend Lodge and extension of associated park depot, including the provision of new storage buildings; alterations to and refurbishment of the Gatehouse; demolition of park storage and toilet structures; excavation to provide a lake and wetland area with associated boardwalk areas; relocation and extension of car park; and extensive landscape works including re-contouring of land, re-surfacing of existing paths, provision of new paths, new street furniture, play and gym equipment, boardwalks, lighting, signage and boundary treatment; tree removal and new planting.

3.2 The planning consent included the following condition relating to archaeology:

3. a) No development other than demolition to existing ground level shall take place until a programme of archaeological evaluation site work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation, which has first been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority, has been implemented.

b) Dependent upon the results presented under Part (a), no development other than demolition to existing ground level shall take place until a programme of archaeological mitigation site work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation, which has first been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority, has been implemented.

c) The site investigation and post-investigation assessment pursuant to Part (b) shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority prior to occupation of the development.

Reason: To comply with Policies 15 High quality design for Lewisham and 16 Conservation areas, heritage assets and the historic environment of the Core Strategy (June 2011) and Policy 7.8 of the London Plan (July 2016).

3.3 The proposed works will require varying degrees of impact to the ground: in places minimal and in others more significant. PCA has presented a summary of the impact to Mark Stevenson at GLAAS and has secured agreement for an outline mitigation response in each area of impact; the impacts and mitigation responses are provided at Table 1. The plan at Figure 3 indicates the extent of impact to the ground required by the scheme

3.4 In summary, the mitigation responses comprise the following:

a) Trial-trench evaluation in areas of greatest restoration impact;

- b) Watching brief during groundworks in areas of less restoration impact;
- c) Provision for further mitigation if significant archaeology is revealed during the evaluation or watching brief work;
- d) Full post-excavation assessment of the fieldwork dataset;
- e) Analysis and publication of the results if appropriate;
- f) Deposition of the archive with a long-term curatorial recipient.

Table 1: Table summarising development impacts and proposed archaeological response²

Location	Impact from development	Proposed mitigation strategy
Stable Yard	Full extent of the courtyard to be excavated to a depth of 550mm BGL	Watching brief during groundworks with remit to stop work if significant archaeology is found, and allow further investigation / recording by agreement with client / Historic England.
Restored lake incl creation of outflow connection	- Excavation to form new lake falling from 31.50m OD at surface to 28.50m OD at deepest point. New lake area approximately 10,000m². - The lake will be restored using the original footprint as evident on site and on Ordnance Survey Plans of the late 19th and early 20th century and supported by aerial photographs.	- Lake-wide evaluation proposed to provide sample across approx. 5%: 10 no 30m trenches is suggested. Evaluation trenches would either have to avoid existing vegetation or be completed after its clearance (including tree felling to ground level). - If the evaluation trenching reveals archaeological survival which is at risk from the scheme, then further mitigation may be necessary to satisfy Historic England and the LPA.
	- New path with vehicular build-up to be excavated to a depth of 550mm BGL to west and north of lake. - Localised associated service runs.	- Care taken not to disturb or bury features of archaeological interest such as earth banks and ridge and furrow. Restriction of related vehicle movement. - Watching brief during groundworks with remit to stop work if significant archaeology is found, and allow further investigation / recording by agreement with client / Historic England.
Mounded Garden	Topsoil removal prior to ground-raising to form new mounded garden.	Watching brief during topsoil with remit to stop work if significant archaeology is found, and allow further investigation / recording by agreement with client / Historic England.
Mansion	- Within the roughly semicircular area in front of the mansion a lawn will be reinstated once the old car park is closed. An area of approx. 810m² will be reduced by 300mm to allow for subsoil and topsoil to be placed before turfing. - This whole area is currently tarmacked. SI test pits completed suggest conventional vehicle build ups of at least 350mm therefore it is expected that this will only encounter made ground.	Watching brief during excavation works through non-modern ground.
Site wide	Tree removal	- Care taken not to disturb or bury features of archaeological interest such as earth banks and ridge and furrow. Restriction of related vehicle movement. - Suggested that stumps are left in situ or ground down to ground level, i.e. not excavated - Watching brief during excavation works if required.

² Agreed with M Stevenson, GLAAS, 01/02/18

Location	Impact from development	Proposed mitigation strategy
	Tree planting	- Tree planting focused on restoring areas of lost trees utilising early ordnance survey plans as a basis for locations. Parkland trees will be planted in well-formed tree pits. Planting to be carried out sensitively. - New trees are to be typically <18cm girth and rootballed, in other words will require only minimal tree pits. - No mitigation proposed for this work.
	Localised underground services	Watching brief during excavation works through non-modern ground.

3.5 The evaluation trenches will target the area of the 18th century lake which was reduced in size through the 20th century and had been filled in between 1938 and 1955 (see Figure 4)

3.6 All works will be undertaken in accordance with the following documents:

- This Written Scheme of Investigation (pending approval from the Archaeology Advisor to the Local Planning Authority)
- A contractor's method statement to be prepared by the appointed archaeological contractor, and approved by the Archaeology Advisor to the Local Planning Authority
- *MoRPHE* (English Heritage, 2008).
- *Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London* (Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service, Historic England, 2015)
- *'Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation'* (CIfA 2014)

4 RESEARCH DESIGN

3.1 The mitigation project will aim to address the following primary objectives:

- a) To determine the natural topography and geology of the site, and the height at which it survives.
- b) To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric activity, its nature and (if possible) date.
- c) To establish the presence or absence of Roman activity.
- d) To investigate whether medieval remains exist at the site, perhaps relating to the manor house, or buried soil horizons relating to this period.
- e) Does evidence survive for medieval land management at the site?
- f) To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity at the site.
- g) To establish the basal level of the original 18th century lake. Can its construction be accounted for in the archaeological record? Does evidence exist for the management of the lake?
- h) To investigate the historic layout of the interior of the Stable Yard. Do relic surfaces exist beneath the modern?
- i) To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site.
- j) To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.
- k) To investigate the extent of truncation which may have been caused by the creation and management of the former golf course.

5 PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

5.1 Trial-Trench Evaluation

- 5.1.1 A trial-trench arrangement comprising 10 number trenches each measuring 30m by 1.8m at base is proposed for the area of the restored lake. A suggested trenching plan is shown at Figure 4, however this may need to be altered slightly to take account of on-site constraints.
- 5.1.2 Trench positions will be ascertained on the ground by the archaeological contractor. It is assumed that the evaluation trenches will be fully accessible to a mechanical excavator appropriate to excavate them safely. This will necessitate widespread vegetation clearance to ground level in advance of the work by the client or their appointed contractor.
- 5.1.3 The trench locations will be CAT-scanned by a trained member of staff prior to excavation. If services are noted by the CAT scan, the trenches may be locally repositioned and rescanned.
- 5.1.4 The machining will be undertaken using a mechanical excavator (180°- or 360°-type) which will break out the current ground surface and then remove it using an appropriate bucket. Once any hard-standing or modern surface is removed, a toothless ditching bucket (1.8m wide) will be used to remove modern overburden under the constant supervision of an archaeologist. Spoil will either be mounded at least 2m from the edges of the trench.
- 5.1.5 Machine excavation will continue in spits of 100mm at a time until either significant archaeological strata are found or natural ground exposed.
- 5.1.6 The expected depth of the evaluation trenches is unknown but will be marked by either significant archaeological strata or natural ground. If excavation to depths greater than approximately 1.0m is required then it is expected that the trenches will be machined to incorporate steps in each face at a gradient of 1:1 to allow staff to safely reach deeper levels. This approach will be reviewed regularly, and will be entirely dependent upon ground conditions. If trench edges are unstable then the deeper potential may be explored by shoring the trench, or by machine-excavating sondages under archaeological supervision to achieve the desired purpose.
- 5.1.7 Following machine excavation, relevant faces of the trench that require examination or recording will be cleaned using appropriate hand tools. The majority of the investigation of archaeological levels will be by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and in section.
- 5.1.8 Archaeological evaluation may require work by 'pick and shovel' or occasionally by further use of the machine. Such techniques will be used only for the removal of homogeneous and 'low grade' layers where it can reasonably be argued that more detailed attention would not produce information of value. They will not be employed on complex stratigraphy, and the deposits to be removed must have been properly recorded first.
- 5.1.9 All archaeological features (stratigraphical layers, cuts, fills, structures) will be evaluated by hand tools and recorded in plan at 1:20 or in section at 1:10 using standard single context recording methods. Photographs will also be taken as appropriate.

5.1.10 The strategy for sampling archaeological and environmental deposits and structures will be developed by the archaeological contractor as necessary, in consultation with GLAAS and the Historic England Regional Archaeological Science Advisor.

5.1.11 Following completion of the investigation, and with the approval of GLAAS, the trenches will be backfilled using the same excavated material.

5.2 Watching Brief

5.2.1 The groundwork excavations for the restoration as outlined above in Table 1 will be monitored under watching brief conditions by an archaeologist employed by the archaeological contractor, who will be able to direct the groundworkers if archaeological remains are apparent. These excavations are expected to be undertaken by mechanical plant which will remove soil in steady passes up to 100mm thick at a time to expose archaeological deposits and remains. The plant will be fitted with a toothless grading bucket.

5.2.2 If significant archaeology is identified then the contractor's groundworks will stop, GLAAS will be informed and then targeted archaeological investigation (comprising excavation and recording) will commence. The groundworks contractors will allow sufficient time for such works to be carried out. Additional archaeological staff may be called upon to assist if necessary.

5.2.3 The archaeological investigations should determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the location extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains, and attention should be given to sites and remains of all periods. In addition to the excavation of human made deposits a record of any 'naturally deposited' levels will be made, especially when these are organically preserved and laid down within archaeological periods.

5.3 Further Works if Required

5.3.1 Should the evaluation trench(es) reveal archaeological remains which warrant further investigation, then written agreement will be sought between the archaeological contractor, GLAAS and the client as to the nature and extent of the further works. This may take the form of an archaeological excavation and / or Strip and Map exercise and / or Watching Brief.

5.3.2 Once the extent, scope and costs of further work have been agreed, the archaeological contractor will supervise the removal of homogenous overburden to expose the archaeological strata, whereupon hand-excavation by a dedicated archaeological team can commence.

5.3.3 If necessary, archaeological excavation will follow an overall sampling strategy which is proportionate to the apparent interest of the archaeological features revealed. Spot-dating of artefacts and assessment of ecofacts should wherever possible be integrated into this process and fed back to the excavation team to ensure that appropriate sampling is undertaken for those features and deposits with real potential.

5.3.4 All relationships between features or deposits will be investigated and recorded.

5.3.5 All discrete features will be half sectioned, where safe to do so but should in any case not be less

than 50% of the whole. Where they are shown to form part of recognisable structures, contain deposits of particular value or significant artefact or environmental assemblages they will be fully excavated.

- 5.3.6 For linear features associated with settlement, industrial structures or area specific activity an initial 25% will be excavated away from intersections with other features or deposits to obtain unmixed samples of material. Excavation slots must be at least 1m in width.
- 5.3.7 Where significant patterns of deposition occur up to a further 25% will be excavated to investigate those patterns. While the professional judgement of the site supervisor in determining a suitable sample is recognised, structural remains such as gullies, beam slots and post-holes demonstrated to be part of a buildings construction require total excavation.
- 5.3.8 All industrial features including "domestic" ovens and hearths should be 100% excavated and sampled for analysis.
- 5.3.9 The excavation of linear features not directly associated with settlement must be sufficiently sampled to allow an informed interpretation of their date and function. Excavation slots must be at least 1m in width.
- 5.3.10 A 5% sample of linear features that are boundaries will be excavated away from intersections with other features or deposits to obtain unmixed samples of material.
- 5.3.11 Deep features such as wells and pits will be excavated to their full depth. This may require the adoption of appropriate trench support measures.
- 5.3.12 The detail of further archaeological work (scope, type, objectives, methodologies etc) will be outlined by the archaeological contractor in an Updated Project Design for approval by GLAAS. Works will not proceed until the agreement of GLAAS is secured.

5.4 **General**

- 5.4.1 The removal of human remains can only take place following the issuing of appropriate licenses from the Ministry of Justice. Should the removal of human remains not pose a risk to the completion of the evaluation, and should further archaeological mitigation be necessary at the site, then any remains will be left in situ, with the agreement of the Archaeology Advisor to the Local Planning Authority.
- 5.4.2 All gold and silver will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner according to the procedures relating to the 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.
- 5.4.3 The archaeological contractor will establish a site grid or baseline system which will be used to locate all features to the OS grid, including with regards to heights above OD. The system will be established using either TST or GPS equipment.

6 ACCESS AND SAFETY

- 6.1.1 It is assumed that the site will be secured in an appropriate manner by the client or their Principal Contractor. The archaeological contractor will be expected to secure their evaluation trenches using appropriate proprietary systems. The groundworks contractor will be expected to appropriately secure other construction trenches.
- 6.1.2 Reasonable access to the site will be granted to the Archaeology Advisor to the Local Planning Authority and other representatives of the Council who 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. Full access will also be provided for the Client and its agents.
- 6.1.3 All relevant health and safety legislation, CDM, COSHH regulations and codes of practice will be respected. A site specific Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) will be prepared by the archaeological contractor for approval by the client and / or their Principal Contractor; this will be reviewed and updated daily or as necessary.
- 6.1.4 There is a duty of care for the client to provide all information reasonably obtainable on the location of live services and ground contaminants before site works commence.
- 6.1.5 Upon completion of the evaluation trenches and with approval from the Archaeology Advisor to the Local Planning Authority, the trenches will be backfilled using the same excavated material. In trenches with surviving archaeological horizons, such horizons will be covered with a geotextile membrane prior to backfilling.
- 6.1.6 Provision will be made on-site for appropriate archaeological welfare facilities, to be agreed between the client, their Principal Contractor and archaeological contractor.

7 RECORDING SYSTEMS

7.1 Site Code

- 7.1.1 A unique-number site code will be obtained from the Museum of London by the archaeological contractor prior to the work, and notified to the Archaeology Advisor to the Local Planning Authority.

7.2 Site Records

- 7.2.1 The recording systems adopted during the investigations will be fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in the London Borough of Lewisham, which is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual. No alternative recording system will be adopted without the prior agreement with the Archaeology Advisor to the Local Planning Authority.
- 7.2.2 The site archive will be so organised as to be compatible with the other archaeological archives produced in the Local Authority area. Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated and exposed will be entered onto prepared *pro-forma* recording sheets which include the

same fields of entry as are found on the recording sheets of the Museum of London. Sample recording sheets, sample registers, finds recording sheets, accession catalogues, and the photography record cards will follow the Museum of London equivalents. This requirement for archival compatibility extends to the use of computerised databases.

7.2.3 A 'site location plan' indicating the site north and based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map (reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO) will be prepared. This will be supplemented by a trench plan at 1:200 (or 1:100), which will show the location of the areas investigated in relation to the investigation area and National Grid Reference. All sections should be located on plan with OS co-ordinates. The location of the OS bench marks used and the site TBM will also be indicated.

7.2.4 A record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological deposits as revealed in the investigation will be made; these plans will be on polyester based drawing film, will be related to the site grid and at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. 'Single context planning' will be used on site, and the information will be digitised for eventual CAD application.

7.2.5 At least one long section will be drawn or a representative part including a profile of the top of the natural deposits (extrapolated from cut features etc., if the trench has not been fully excavated). Other sections, including the half-sections of individual layers or features may be drawn as appropriate to 1:10 or 1:20.

7.2.6 The OD height of all principal strata and features will be calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections.

7.3 **Stratigraphic Matrix**

7.3.1 A 'Harris Matrix' stratification diagram will be used to record stratigraphic relationships. This record will be compiled and fully checked during the course of the excavations. Spot dating should be incorporated where applicable during the course of the excavation.

7.4 **Photographic Record**

7.4.1 An adequate photographic record of the investigations will be prepared. This will consist of high quality, colour digital photographs taken in jpeg and RAW formats by an appropriately trained individual, illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. The photographic record will also include 'working shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted. The digital images will be preserved on a dedicated and backed up server. The RAW files will be converted to high quality tiff images for eventual preservation by the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC).

8 TREATMENT OF FINDS AND SAMPLES

8.1 Environmental

- 8.1.1 Different sampling strategies may be employed according to the perceived importance of the deposit or feature under investigation. Close attention will be given to sampling for date, structure and environment. Sample size should take into account the frequency with which material is likely to occur. Bulk sieving should be employed both for recovery of environmental evidence to ensure that complete samples of artefactual evidence are collected for significant deposits.
- 8.1.2 The strategy for sampling archaeological and environmental deposits and structures (which can include soils, timbers, pollen, diatoms, animal bone and human burials) will be developed in consultation with the Archaeology Advisor to the Local Planning Authority and, if necessary, the Historic England Regional Archaeological Science Advisor. Subsequent on site work and analysis of the processed samples and remains will be undertaken by the archaeological contractor, or their consultants and specialist sub-contractors.
- 8.1.3 A high priority will be given to sampling river and other anaerobic deposits, such as peat, where organic materials may be preserved. Organic samples will be subject to appropriate specialist analysis.

8.2 Artefactual

- 8.2.1 All finds retrieval policies of the Museum of London will be adopted and all identified finds and artefacts will be retained according to the stated selection retention and retrieval policy appropriate to the material type and date. No finds will be discarded without the prior approval of the Archaeology Advisor to the Local Planning Authority.
- 6.2.5 All finds will be treated in a proper manner and to standards agreed in advance with the recipient museum. 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's '*Standards for the Preparation of Finds to be Permanently Retained by the Museum of London*'. All metal objects will be x-rayed and then selected for conservation (except in those cases where the Archaeology Advisor to the Local Planning Authority agrees that this will not be necessary).
- 6.2.6 Ceramic (pottery, clay tobacco, building material fabric and brick form) reference collections, housed at the Museum of London should be referred to for descriptive and analytical purposes in order to ensure that terminology is consistent.
- 6.2.7 Before commencing the excavation the archaeological organisation responsible for the works will confirm in writing to the Archaeology Advisor to the Local Planning Authority that arrangements are in hand to cover all necessary processing, conservation, and specialist analysis and storage of finds and samples.

9 ARCHIVES AND REPORTS

9.1 Site Archive Destination

9.1.1 Following the completion and approval of the fieldwork and post-excavation work associated with this project, the resulting archive comprising such items as finds, samples, paper and digital records, photographs and digital data will be transferred by the archaeological contractor to a local museum or repository which will curate the archive thereafter.

9.1.2 For this project, the repository which is expected to take custody of the archive is:

London Archaeological Archive (LAA)
--

9.1.3 The custodial transfer of the finds archive will be enabled by means of a Deed of Transfer, issued by LAA, which must be signed by the landowner.

9.1.4 The landowner or the commissioning client (if acting on behalf of the landowner), agrees, by approval of this document, to donate all finds and archives to the aforesaid repository.

9.1.5 The archaeological contractor will liaise with LAA to arrange for a Deed of Transfer to be signed by the landowner authorising the transfer of the finds archive.

9.2 Site Archive Standard

9.2.1 The integrity of the site archive will be maintained. The finds and records will be available for public consultation. Appropriate guidance is set out in the Museum and Galleries Commission's *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (1992) and *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive. The Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums: Guidelines for Use in England, Northern Ireland Scotland and Wales* (SMA 1995). For deposition with LAA, the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archaeological Archives* will be followed.

9.2.2 If the finds are not to be donated to LAA, arrangements will be made for a comprehensive record of all relevant materials (including detailed drawings, photographs and descriptions of individual finds), which can instead constitute the archaeological archive.

9.2.3 The minimum acceptable standard for the site archive is defined in the *Management of Archaeological Projects* 5.4 and Appendix 3. It will include all materials recovered, (or the comprehensive records of such materials as referred to above) and all written, drawn, and photographic records, including a copy of all reports relating to the investigations undertaken. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed, and internally consistent before transfer to LAA. It will also contain a site matrix, a site summary and brief written observations on the artefactual and environmental data.

9.2.4 United Kingdom Institute for Conservation guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage (1990) will be followed.

9.2.5 A short summary of the results of the work, even if negative, will be bound into the client report for submission to the LPA and the Greater London HER along with the GLHER report form as soon as

possible after the completion of archaeological works.

9.2.6 Minimum requirements for public dissemination is for OASIS report forms to be submitted to the OASIS Project as soon as possible of within 6 months of completion of fieldwork, and the provision of a short paragraph summary of the results for publication in the *London Archaeologist: Excavation Round-Up*. Such publications will meet the minimum requirements set out in Appendix 7, Management of Archaeological Projects (1991), and derive from a 'phase 2 review' as defined in the same document. There is a need to format reports so that the details of the proposed development impact can be separated from the information and enable all archaeological information to be made available to the GLHER within 6 months of the completion of fieldwork.

9.2.7 Where the 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.

9.3 **Report**

9.3.1 Notwithstanding details included above all fieldwork and results will be fully recorded and an Assessment Report prepared. Copies of the report will be forwarded to the client and GLAAS.

9.3.2 The report will include the following items:

- Non-technical summary;
- Introduction;
- Planning Background;
- Previous archaeological work relevant to the project;
- Topography of the site;
- Research objectives;
- Methodology;
- The results of the fieldwork and their significance;
- An assessment of the results against original expectations and a review of the effectiveness of the evaluation strategy;
- Statement of potential of the archaeology;
- Conclusions;
- Recommendations, if necessary, for an appropriate level of analysis and publication
- Bibliography;
- Acknowledgements;
- OASIS form.

9.4 **Further Analysis and Publication**

9.4.1 If the evaluation and watching brief work reveals substantial, quantitative or complex archaeological remains, which may or may not lead to further work, then further analysis and publication of the remains in order to make the results of the work publicly available will be required. This work will be designed in detail in the archaeological assessment report and will be subject to the agreement of GLAAS.

10 SIZE AND STRUCTURE OF FIELDWORK TEAM

- 10.1 The day to day direction of the fieldwork will be undertaken by a member of staff who has considerable experience of working in the urban environment and with an understanding of the landscape issues associated with the site.

11 PROGRAMMING

- 11.1 A proposed start date for the fieldwork has yet to be agreed, but will be advised to GLAAS by the archaeological contractor at least 1 week in advance. Prior to this, the archaeological contractor will prepare a method statement or review and approval by GLAAS.
- 11.2 Working programmes for the fieldwork will be agreed between the archaeological contractor, the client and their Principal Contractor, and communicated to GLAAS.
- 11.3 Working programmes for the post-excavation will be agreed between the archaeological contractor, the client and GLAAS.

12 BIBLIOGRAPHY

- LUC, 2016a. Beckenham Place Park Conservation Plan. Second round application to the HLF Parks for People Programme. Unpublished London Borough of Lewisham and LUC report.
- LUC, 2016b. Regeneration of Beckenham Place Park. Heritage Statement. Unpublished London Borough of Lewisham and LUC report.
- LUC, 2016c. Regeneration of Beckenham Place Park. Archaeological Impact Statement. Unpublished London Borough of Lewisham and LUC report.
- Mayo, C. 2017. 'Beckenham Place Park, Beckenham BR3 5DE: Proposed Car Park: WSI for an Archaeological Evaluation', unpublished report for Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited.
- Reade, C. 2017 'Beckenham Place Park, London Borough of Lewisham, BR3 5DE: An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment', unpublished report number R12780, for Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
- Seddon, G. 2017 'Beckenham Place Park, Beckenham BR3 5DE: Proposed Car Park: An Archaeological Evaluation', unpublished report number R12886, for Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION

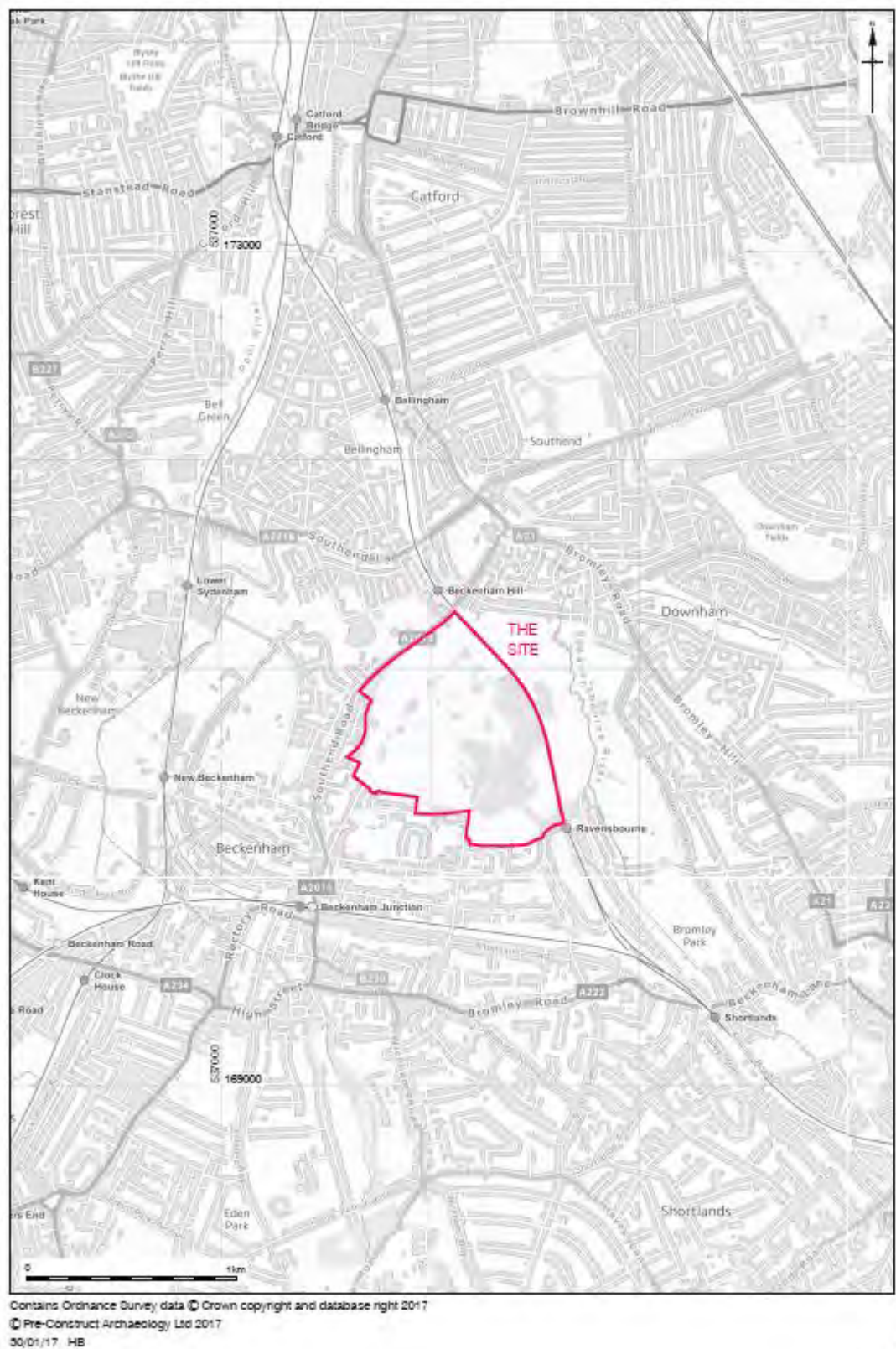


Figure 1
Site Location
1:25,000

FIGURE 2: PLAN OF PROPOSED WORKS



FIGURE 3: CUT AND FILL DIAGRAM SHOWING EXTENT OF IMPACT

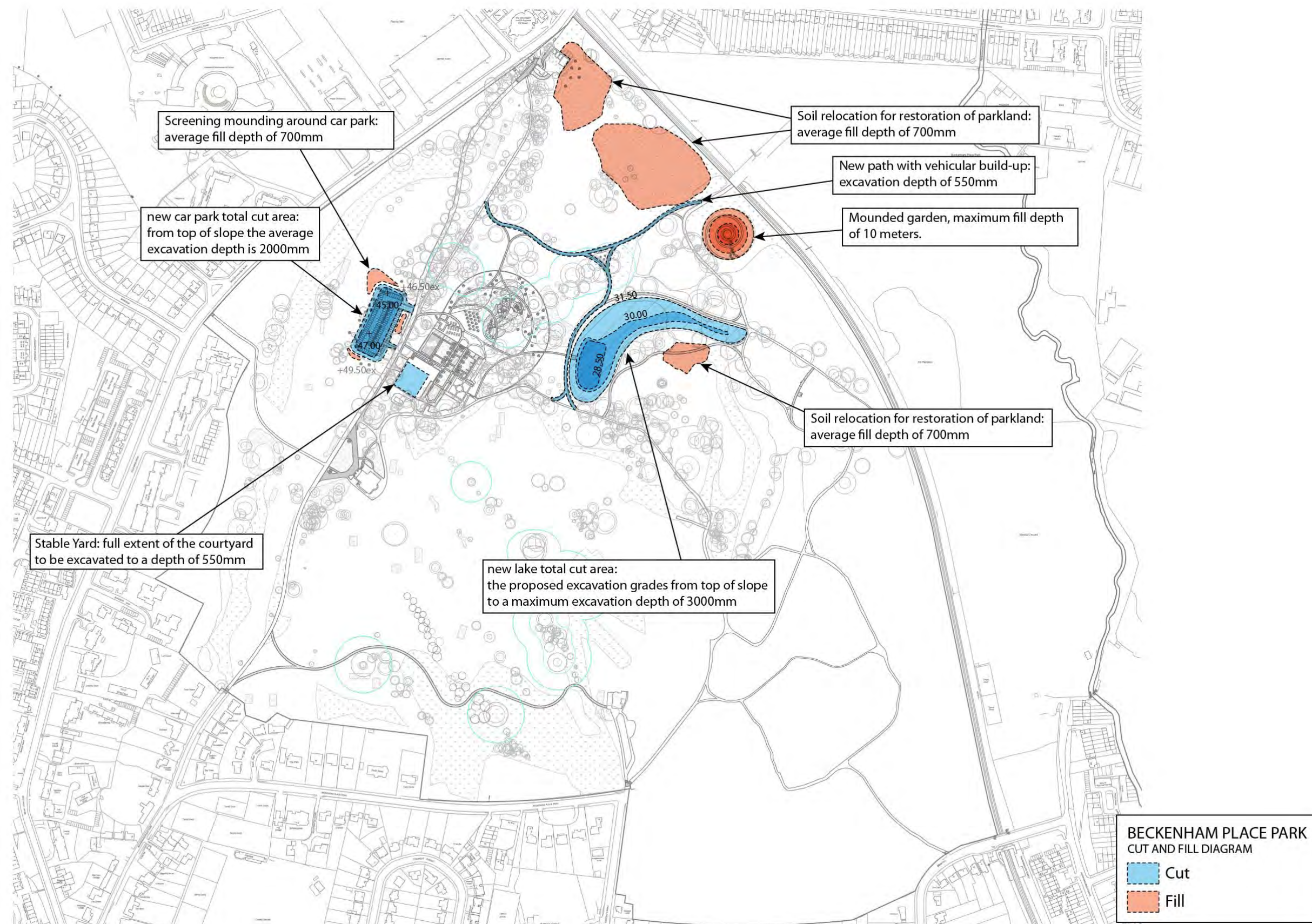
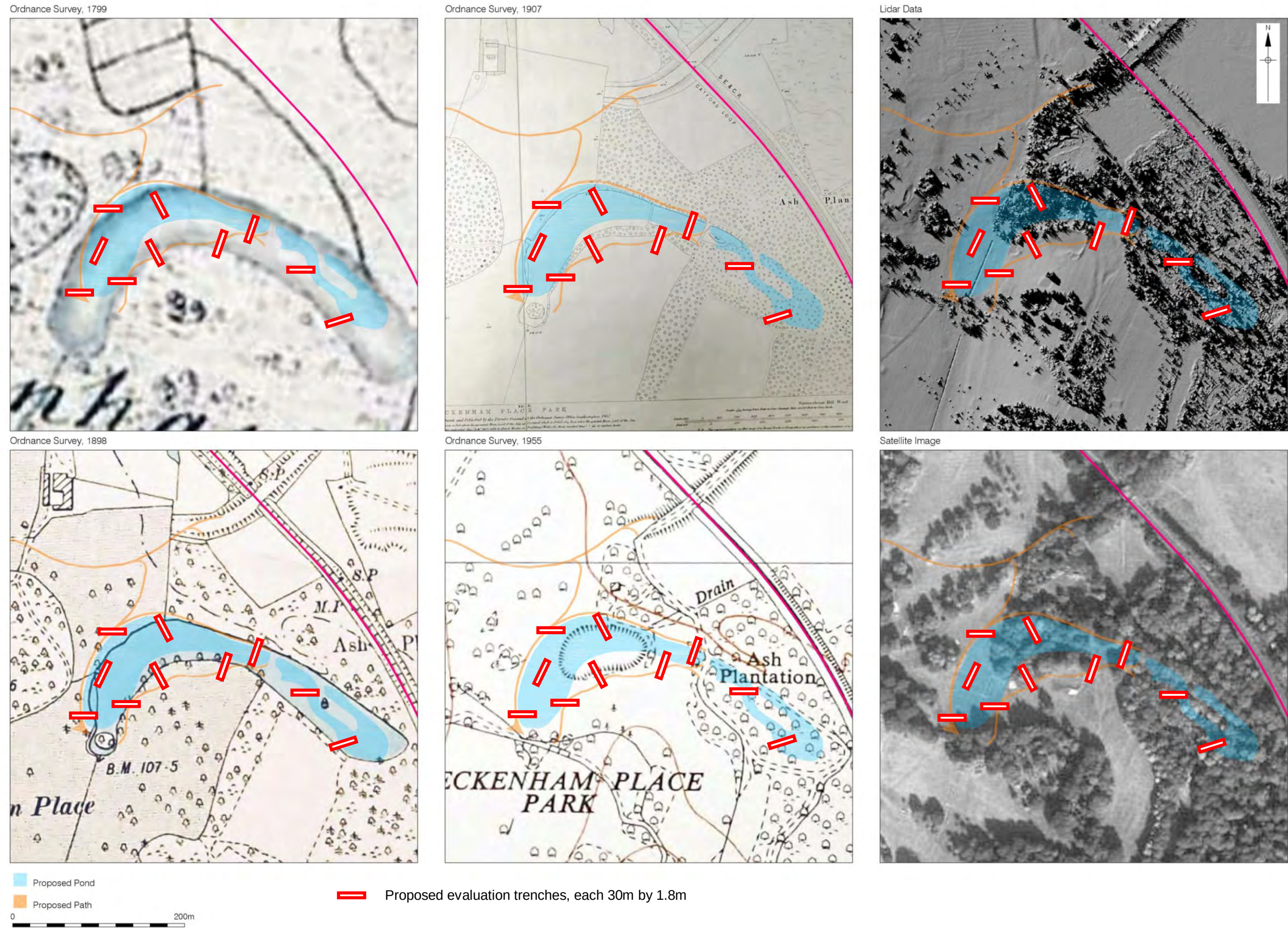


FIGURE 4: PROPOSED EVALUATION TRENCH LOCATIONS WITHIN RESTORED LAKE



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