

5 Bacon's Lane, Highgate Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

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1.0 Introduction

Origins and scope of report

- 1.1 Simon Fraser has commissioned Lichfields to produce an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) to support the proposed development at 5 Bacon's Lane, Highgate, N6 6BL (NGR TQ 28358 87226, hereafter referred to as the "site"). This DBA has been produced in accordance with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)¹, and local planning policies, and in accordance with DLHC planning practice guidance, and standards and guidance produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA)², Historic England³ and the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS).
- 1.2 The application site is located within a Tier 2 Archaeological Priority Area (APA) - 2.8: Highgate. The APA was allocated as it has the potential to contain a range of medieval and postmedieval settlement deposits associated with the historic settlement of Highgate and welfare institutions such as Lauderdale House and Gardens.
- 1.3 This report deals solely with buried archaeological heritage assets and does not cover built heritage assets (such as listed buildings), except where such discussion aids the interpretation of the buried heritage resource, or where buried fabric is likely to be affected by proposals. Setting issues affecting the historic built environment are not discussed in this report. Issues affecting the historic built environment are addressed in the separate heritage statement.
- 1.4 The information presented within this document is correct at the time of writing to the best knowledge of the author, within the limits imposed in dealing with historic materials and mapping. The archaeological resource is by its nature an unknown resource prior to confirmation through site investigations.

Proposed Development

- 1.5 The proposal comprises Demolition of the existing house and single storey annexe and the development of a two-storey house at 5 Bacon's Lane to provide a more desirable and energy-efficient home.

Consultation

- 1.6 A study area of 500m was agreed with the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) via email on 22nd August 2024.

Aims and Objectives

- 1.7 The purpose of this DBA is to determine the significance of any heritage assets affected by the Proposed Development and assess the impact of the Scheme on this significance. The objectives are to:

¹ Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities. 2023. *National Planning Policy Framework*.

² Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014. *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*.

³ Historic England. 2017. *The Setting of Heritage Assets. Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3 (2nd Edition)*.

- 1 Identify the presence of known designated and non-designated archaeological assets and the potential for unknown archaeological assets that may be impacted by the proposed development;
- 2 Assess the significance of any archaeological assets identified;
- 3 Assess the likely impact on the significance of identified archaeological assets from the proposed development; and
- 4 Provide recommendation for an appropriate mitigation strategy aimed at removing/reducing the impact of the proposed development upon the significance of identified archaeological assets.

Assumptions and Limitations

- 1.1 The following assumptions were applied to translate effects on heritage significance/harm in NPPF terminology into the above framework:
- 1 Archaeological potential has been considered in relation to the pattern and significance of known assets (drawn from the GLAAS Historic Environment Record) in the vicinity and site land use history to understand level of potential and likely effects.
 - 2 The study has utilised a range of sources on the area's historic environment. Much of this is necessarily secondary information compiled from a variety of sources (e.g. Historic Environment Record (HER) data and grey literature reports). It has been assumed that this information is reasonably accurate unless otherwise stated.
 - 3 The depths of the existing basements within the site and the proposed piling and foundations for the new development have been advised by the project architect.

2.0 Methodology

- 2.1 In order to assess the significance and potential for archaeological assets, the site is placed into its full archaeological and historic context. This was achieved through collecting data within a 500m study area around the site outline. The data was obtained from principal sources, in this instance the GLAAS Historic Environment Record (HER), which provides information on non-designated archaeological assets (including monuments, buildings and findspots) and past archaeological investigations (events) (both shown on separate plans at Appendix 2). Information on statutorily designated assets was obtained from the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) digital dataset.
- 2.2 The HER dataset is managed and maintained by the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS). The National Heritage List for England (NHLE) is managed and maintained by Historic England (HE).
- 2.3 The following additional sources were also be examined:
- Tithe mapping provided by Genealogy.co.uk
 - Promap: Digital historic Ordnance Survey maps from the 1st edition to present
 - British Geological Survey (BGS): Online digital solid and superficial geological data and historic borehole records
 - Documentary sources – Published histories, site reports, and monographs
 - Internet Sources: Web-published material, including local planning authority planning policies, conservation area information, and information on designated assets.
- 2.4 The locations of known designated and non-designated archaeological assets within the study area are shown on plans at Appendix 2 and are to be cross-referenced with the gazetteer (see Appendix 1). The study area contains a number of listed buildings, however, as this assessment deals solely with buried archaeological assets, only those within the site will be referenced.
- 2.5 All distances quoted will be to the nearest 5 meters.

Assessing Significance and Potential

- 2.6 Historic England's Conservation Principles sets out HE's guidance on possible ways to define significance and is broadly consistent with the definition for Significance outlined in NPPF. The significance of a heritage asset lies in its value to the current and future generations due to its heritage interest, be it archaeological, architectural, artistic, or historic. The determination of the significance of an asset, whether it is designated or non-designated, is based on one or more of its values as outlined by HE, using professional judgement. The four principal values are:
- **Evidential value:** the potential of the physical remains to yield evidence of past human activity. This might take into account date; rarity; state of preservation; diversity/complexity; contribution to published priorities; supporting documentation; collective value and comparative potential.
 - **Aesthetic value:** this derives from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from the heritage asset, taking into account what other people have said or written;

- **Historical value:** the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through heritage asset to the present, such a connection often being illustrative or associative;
- **Communal value:** this derives from the meanings of a heritage asset for the people who know about it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory; communal values are closely bound up with historical, particularly associative, and aesthetic values, along with and educational, social or economic values.

2.7 The heritage importance of the potential archaeological remains is then assigned a level of importance. This will always be a matter of professional judgment by the assessor, but any existing designation categories can provide guidance. Accordingly, the following levels of importance have been accorded to the various designation types and non-designated heritage assets. This should be seen as a starting point. There may be instances where the particular characteristics of a specific asset merit a different category and, if so, this will be set out in the assessment.

Table 2.1 Factors for assessing the value of archaeological assets

Importance	Designation types
Very High	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites). Archaeological assets of acknowledged international importance. Archaeological assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.
High	Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites). Undesignated archaeological assets of schedulable quality and importance. Archaeological assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives.
Medium	Archaeological assets that contribute to regional research objectives.
Low	Archaeological assets of local importance. Archaeological assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives.
Negligible	Archaeological assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest.
Unknown	The importance of the resource has not been ascertained

Assessing Potential

- 2.8 Buried archaeological evidence is, by its very nature, an incompletely known quantity which can never be fully identified during a desk-based assessment. The assessed potential is based on available evidence, but the physical nature and extent of any archaeological resource surviving within the site cannot be confirmed without detailed information on the below ground deposits or results of on-site fieldwork, typically through non-intrusive (e.g. geophysical, LiDAR), or intrusive (archaeological, geoarchaeological evaluation) survey.
- 2.9 A site's archaeological potential is calculated using professional judgement and knowledge. It is assessed by a considering the archaeological remains expected to exist on the site and takes into consideration historic and recent impacts and thus its likely survival. The potential for surviving archaeological evidence of past activity within the site is expressed in the report as ranging between the scales of:
- **High:** The available evidence suggests a high likelihood for past activity within the site and a strong potential for archaeological evidence to survive intact or reasonably intact;

- **Moderate:** The available evidence suggests a reasonable likelihood for past activity within the site and consequently there is a possibility that archaeological evidence could survive.
- **Low:** The available evidence suggests archaeological evidence of activity is unlikely to survive within the Site, although some minor land-use may have occurred.
- **Uncertain:** Insufficient information to assess past human activity.

3.0 Relevant Legislation, Policy and Guidance

National Planning Policy Framework (2023)

3.1 At the heart of the NPPF is the achievement of sustainable development – this includes securing high-quality design, ensuring the vitality of town centres and conserving heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance.

- 1 **Paragraph 195** states heritage assets ‘are an irreplaceable resource’ and should be conserved ‘in a manner appropriate to their significance’.
- 2 **Paragraph 198** states that “Local planning authorities should maintain or have access to a historic environment record. This should contain up-to-date evidence about the historic environment in their area and be used to:
 - a assess the significance of heritage assets and the contribution they make to their environment; and
 - b predict the likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets, particularly sites of historic and archaeological interest, will be discovered in the future.
- 3 **Paragraph 200** notes that ‘in determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance.’
- 4 **Paragraph 205** notes that ‘when considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.’
- 5 **Paragraph 208** states where less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset arises, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal.
- 6 **Paragraph 209** requires the effect of an application on a non-designated heritage asset to be taken into account. A balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.
- 7 **Paragraph 212** requires that local planning authorities look for opportunities for the positive contribution of new development within conservation areas and the setting of heritage assets as a means ‘to enhance or better reveal their significance’.

Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) updated 2019

3.2 NPPG provides further guidance on the importance of heritage considerations, ensuring the effective implementation of policy as set out in the NPPF. Relevant paras. are:

- 1 Paragraph 041 Reference ID: 18a-041-20190723 refers to the importance of non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest highlighting that these assets are still subject to the conservation objective. It states that “*On occasion the understanding of a site may change following assessment and evaluation prior to a planning decision and move it from this category to the first*”.

Local Policy

- 3.3 The relevant local development plan for the site comprises The London Plan (March 2021) and Camden's Local Plan, adopted in July 2017. A Draft New Camden Local Plan (Regulation 18 Consultation Version January 2024) was consulted on between January and March 2024. The policy regarding archaeology has not been updated except for the policy number (now D5) and is not referred to below.

The London Plan (March 2021)

- **Policy HC1 Heritage Conservation and Growth** - Development proposals should identify assets of archaeological significance and use this information to avoid harm or minimise it through design and appropriate mitigation. Where applicable, development should make provision for the protection of significant archaeological assets and landscapes. The protection of undesignated heritage assets of archaeological interest equivalent to a scheduled monument should be given equivalent weight to designated heritage assets.

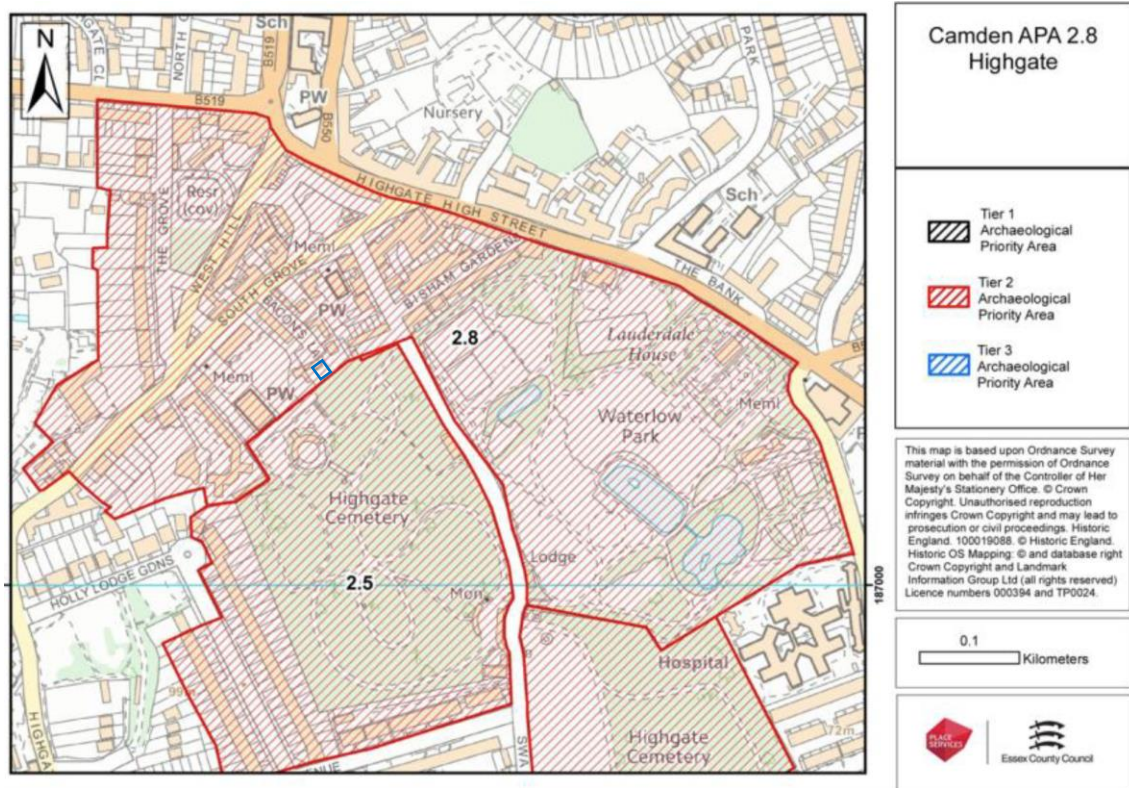
Camden Local Plan (July 2017)

- **Policy D2 Heritage** - *The Council will preserve and, where appropriate, enhance Camden's rich and diverse heritage assets and their settings. The Council will protect remains of archaeological importance by ensuring acceptable measures are taken proportionate to the significance of the heritage asset to preserve them and their setting, including physical preservation, where appropriate.*

Local Guidance

- 3.4 The following local guidance documents are also a material consideration:
- London Borough of Camden Archaeological Priority Areas Appraisal (2018) - This document provides an overview of the historic development, archaeological importance, and potential of Camden's Archaeological Priority Areas. The site is located within Camden APA 2.8 Highgate, Tier 2 Archaeological Priority Area, shown on the plan at Figure 3.1.

Figure 3.1 Camden APA 2.8: Highgate, a Tier 2 Archaeological Priority Area



Source: London Borough of Camden Archaeological Priority Areas Appraisal (2018)

4.0 **Baseline Conditions**

Introduction

- 4.1 A site's location, topography, and geology can provide indication of its suitability for past human activity. Topography and geology can provide information on whether ground levels have been raised or terraced away and can contribute to our understanding of the archaeological potential and survival of a site.

Site and study area

- 4.2 The application site (Figure 4.1) is located at the southern end of Bacon's Lane, in Highgate. It encompasses 5 Bacon's Lane, a two-storey detached house, including a single-storey west wing and surrounding private garden. The house was originally constructed in c.1957 to designs by Sir Anthony Cox of the Architect's Co-Partnership and subsequently remodelled by John Pardey Architects in 2007.

Figure 4.1 The application site



Source: Google Earth

- 4.3 The site is located within the Highgate Tier 2 Archaeological Priority Area. It is also located within the Highgate Village Conservation Area in which No.5 is identified as a positive contributor. Just south of the site is Highgate Cemetery, also a Tier 2 Archaeological Priority Area and a Grade I Registered Park and Garden.

4.4 A 500m study area has been defined to assess the archaeological potential and resource of the surrounding environs. A 500m study area was considered appropriate for the proposed scale of the development, in addition to the urban context of the site.

Geology and Topography

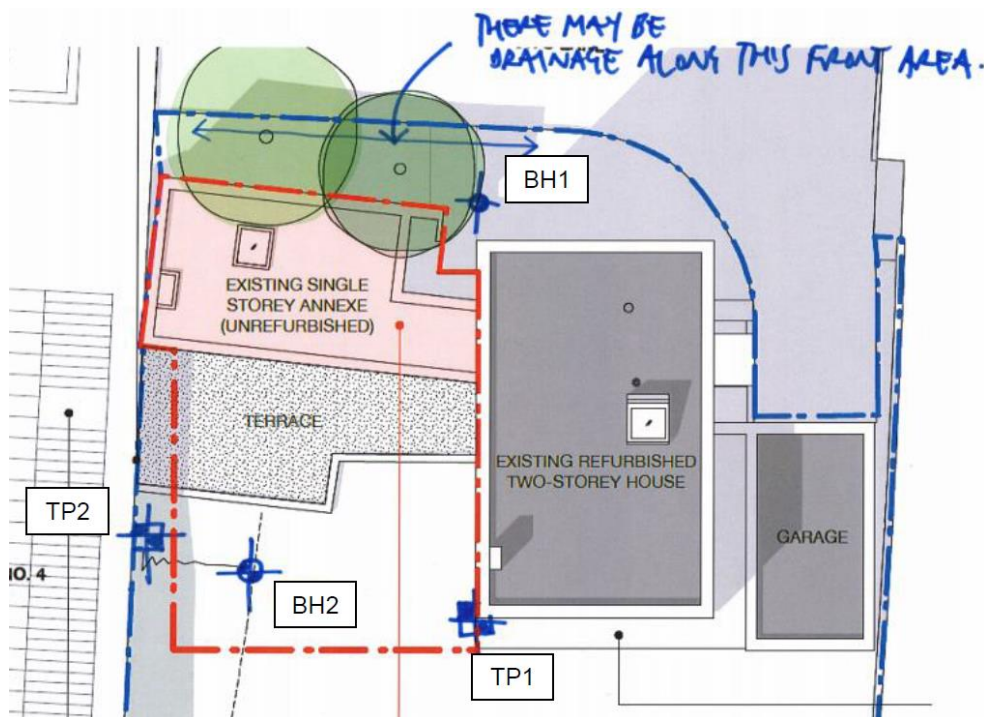
Geology

4.5 The underlying geology of the site is Bagshot Formation, a sedimentary bedrock of sand formed between 56 and 47.8 million years ago during the Palaeogene period. The BGS does not record superficial deposits over the site. The closest BGS borehole, c.465m east of the site, records superficial deposits of stiff dark brownish grey silty sandy clay up to 15m below ground level (bgl), underlain by stiff dark grey silty sandy clay.⁴

4.6 Ground investigations were carried out within the site in 2019, located on the plan at Figure 4.1. This comprised of two boreholes, to reveal the geology of the undeveloped areas of the site and one trial pit, to expose the foundations of the existing building. The results are set out at Table 4.2 below. This revealed made ground to depths of 1.4m and 1.8m bgl and foundations to a depth of 1.36m.⁵

4.7 Previous ground investigations in 2006 revealed that the original house is supported on concrete foundations some 0.5m in thickness supporting walls placed at a depth of 1.75m bgl.⁶ Subsequent 2019 investigations indicate that the foundations are 0.85m wide and 1.1m deep.⁷

Figure 4.2 2019 borehole and trial pits location plan



Source: Ground Analytical Services Ltd. July 2019.

⁴ BGS ID: 590897 : BGS Reference: TQ28NE309

⁵ Ground Analytical Services Ltd. July 2019. 5 Bacon's Lane, London, N6 6BL: Report on a Ground Investigation. Ref: 19/30181.

⁶ Ground Analytical Services Ltd. January 2006. 5 Bacon's Lane, London, N6 6BL: Report on a Ground Investigation. Ref: 05/11569.

⁷ Lyons 'Neil (2019). Proposed Foundations – phase 1 drawing.

Table 4.1 Results of 2019 ground investigations

Borehole/ Trial Pit Number (depth bgl)	Description	Depth (bgl)
BH1 (4.12m)	Made ground	0.02-1.80m
	Medium dense orange slightly gravelly silty fine to coarse grained sand	1.80-4.12m
BH2 (4.11m)	Made ground	0.30-1.40m
	Medium dense, brown/orange gravelly silty fine to coarse grained sand with clay lenses	1.40-4.11m
TP1 (1.6m)	Made ground (brick and concrete). Underside of foundation found at 1.36m bgl)	0.07-1.20m
	Medium dense, orange gravelly silty fine to coarse grained sand with clay lenses	1.20-1.60m
TP2	Not completed on-site due to access constraints.	

Source: Ground Analytical Services Ltd. July 2019.

- 4.8 The closest waterbodies to the site are two ponds within Highgate cemetery, 180m to its south-east. Approximately 750m west of the site are the ponds in Hampstead Heath, originally dug in the 17th and 18th centuries as reservoirs and fed by the headwater springs of the River Fleet.

Topography

- 4.9 The topography of the site is broadly flat.

5.0 Archaeological Baseline

Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 5.1 There are no archaeological investigations within the site and 17 within the study area. These are mapped at Appendix 2. The following is relevant to understand the archaeological context of the area. Desk-based assessments have not been referenced.

Table 5.1 Previous archaeological investigations within the study area

HER No.	Type	Location and distance from Site	Description	Organisation	Results
163217	Watching Brief	17 South Grove 60m north-west	The watching brief comprised monitoring hand excavation inside the building and two underpinning pits in 2010.	Pre-Construct Archaeology	It was found that the natural sands and gravels (approximately 0.75m below the ground level) had been truncated by the construction of the current building. The natural sequence was overlain by 0.5m of modern made ground. No archaeological strata were observed.
161792	Open Area Excavation	South Grove 75m north-west	1986; site code SOG86.	R. Ellis for Department of Greater London Archaeology	A linear feature was revealed. This contained fragments of decorated wall plaster.
165691	Watching Brief	Witanhurst House 190m south-west	In 2009 MOLA produced three schematic transects across Witanhurst House site, in order to better understand the archaeological potential of the site.	MOLA	It was concluded that the site lies on the sloping valley side above the headwaters of the River Fleet. The house platform appeared to have been levelled and better preservation of past land surfaces and/or cut features was expected to more likely exist to the west of the house.
164977	Excavation	64a Highgate High Street 230m north-east	1978 excavations.	Hendon and District Archaeological Society	A Victorian soda-water vat was excavated.
164478	Casual Observation	8 Holly Lodge Gardens 255m south-west	An area of alleged Roman paving found in c.1947-9 was reported to RCHM in June 2021.	n/a	The alleged Roman paving was made of bricks laid in herring bone pattern and was found where stables formerly stood.

HER No.	Type	Location and distance from Site	Description	Organisation	Results
157515	Watching Brief	82 Highgate High Street	July 1999; site code HGE99.	Pre-Construct Archaeology	Post-medieval 'made ground' was recorded in 6 boreholes and 2 small test pits. They were presumably to level the area and contained fragments of yellow stock brick suggesting a Victorian or later date. No further periods recorded under this site code.
156525		26 North Road 350m north	Programme of archaeological monitoring, investigation and recording during ground reduction for the development of the Garner Building at Highgate School, following by excavation in 2011.	Compass Archaeology	Revealed the remains of 17th-18th Century 'backyard' activity and a 16th Century brick clamp. Some features related to buildings on the site, including the possible remains of an outbuilding seen on the 1815 Hornsey Enclosure Map. A later 16th Century brick clamp was uncovered, which is thought to relate to the production of bricks for the first Highgate School buildings c,1578. Underneath the brick clamp were a series of ditches/ trenches, which may have been bedding trenches for a garden or may have been part of the eastern boundary of the Bishop of London's Medieval hunting park.
161387	Casual Observation	Highgate 360m north-west	Report of finding.		A rumour is reported that a 4 th century hoard was found, but no part of it was seen.

Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.2 There are no designated archaeological assets within the site or study area. The designated archaeological assets are shown on the Figure at Appendix 2.
- 5.3 There are no designated heritage assets within the site. The site is located just north of Highgate Cemetery, a Grade I Registered Park and Garden which contains numerous listed monuments. The adjacent property, 6 Bacon's Lane is Grade II listed, as well as containing a Grade II listed sculpture within its rear garden. To the west of the site are The Old Hall (Grade II*) and Church of St Michael (Grade II*). The surrounding built heritage assets are dealt with in a separate Heritage Statement, prepared by Lichfields.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.4 There are no non-designated archaeological assets within the site and 50 within the study area. These comprise 41 monuments and nine findspots.
- 5.5 The non-designated archaeological assets within the site and study area are shown on the Figure at Appendix 2 and detailed in the gazetteer at Appendix 1.

Archaeological and Historic Background

- 5.6 The archaeological and historic background of the site and study area are discussed in detail below. All date ranges are approximate.

Prehistoric Period (800,000 BC -AD43)

The Palaeolithic period (800,000 – 12,000 BC)

- 5.7 This period coincides with the end of the Pleistocene period. It is marked by the first instances of flaked flint tool cultures and spans the biological evolutionary period from early hominid species to anatomically and behaviourally modern humans, by the Upper Palaeolithic (40,000 – 10,000 BC). During this time the climate warmed, after the end of the last glaciation, and the environment became increasingly wooded, with birch and pine forests.
- 5.8 There are no records of Palaeolithic activity within the site or study area.
- 5.9 The Lower Thames Valley is known for its wealth of Palaeolithic finds. In Camden, evidence of this is largely focussed on the higher ground to the north at Hampstead Heath, c.700m west of the site, and the lower ground, within the Thames Valley, in the south of the Borough, some 5km south of the site. The latter primarily corresponds with the Lynch Hill gravel terrace which represents the position of a former course of the River Thames.⁸ Various flint tools and faunal remains have been found in the borough but largely between Bloomsbury and Holborn.

The Mesolithic period (10,000 – 4,000 BC)

- 5.10 This period is typically characterised by increasingly complex flint tools, including the use of microlith technologies, and is typically identified through finds assemblages rather than structural remains. Human activity would have likely been focused close to water bodies, for predictable resources such as hunting and fishing, as well as communication.
- 5.11 There are no records of Mesolithic activity within the site or study area.
- 5.12 The free draining soils and springlines of Hampstead Heath are known to have provided valuable resources during the Mesolithic period to hunter-gatherer communities. Evidence of sustained activity and settlement has been revealed at West Heath, c.2.6km west of the site, which is an Archaeological Priority Area. Surface finds across the heath suggest further sites may be preserved in the wider environs.⁹

⁸ Camden Council. 2018. London Borough of Camden Archaeological Priority Areas Appraisal.

⁹ Ibid.

The Neolithic period (4,000 – 2,000 BC)

- 5.13 This era of human history is marked by the increased domestication of plants and animals, and the adoption of early agrarian communities. The former forests were cleared to make way for farmland, as small farmstead settlements were established.
- 5.14 There are no records of Neolithic activity within the site or study area.
- 5.15 In the borough, evidence of the period comes in the form of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from the spring site at West Heath, c.2km west of the site and sparse scattered findspots. Pollen, seeds and beetle remains showed ongoing forest clearance episodes and cultivation of cereals and buckwheat¹⁰ suggesting the continued use and occupation of Hampstead Heath into the early Neolithic period.¹¹

The Bronze Age (2,000 – 600 BC)

- 5.16 The Bronze Age marks the first adoption of metal technologies. This period saw increased economic and cultural communications with the rest of Europe, as well as a degree of population migration. The climate became wetter and forced the adoption of settlements in lower valleys. Ore resources, such as tin and copper, both necessary for bronze smelting, would have become increasingly important.
- 5.17 There are no records of Bronze Age activity within the site or study area.
- 5.18 There is evidence of early to middle Bronze Age funerary activity in the wider environs. A Bronze Age bell barrow (scheduled monument, ref. 1002059) is recorded on the spur of Parliament Hill between Hampstead Ponds and Highgate Ponds, c.1.2km south-west of the site. The barrow comprises a circular shaped mound encircled by a platform and ditch. The barrow is shown on a drawing of 1725 by the antiquarian William Stukeley but when it was partially excavated in 1894, only pieces of charcoal were recovered, perhaps due to the acidity of the soil.¹² Further evidence for Bronze Age activity has been recovered just to the south of the monument.¹³

The Iron Age (600 BC – AD 43)

- 5.19 This period is marked by the adoption of iron tools, as well as an increased complexity of land use and division. Settlement areas became more extensive, aimed at better exploitation of the land. The period saw the development of hillfort sites, possibly defended intermittently occupied sites, or storage areas. These may indicate an increase in tension between social groups during this period.
- 5.20 There are no records of Iron Age activity within the site or study area.
- 5.21 Iron Age remains within the Borough are generally sparse. Approximately 2km west of the site, a possible occupation site may be indicated from pottery and tools found in the Vale of Heath, and isolated Iron Age finds have been recovered from across Hampstead Heath.¹⁴

¹⁰ Girling, M., Greig, J.1977. Palaeoecological investigations of a site at Hampstead Heath, London. Nature 268, 45–47.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² NHLE description. List Entry Number: 1002059

¹³ Camden Council. 2018. London Borough of Camden Archaeological Priority Areas Appraisal.

¹⁴ Ibid.

Roman Period (AD43-AD410)

- 5.22 The Roman period marks the introduction of a formalised major road network across England and Wales. During this period, the south of England was developed with a civil urban landscape. Prior to the Romans' arrival, the northern part of Camden, where the site is located, was home to a Celtic tribe called Trinobantes. Led by Imanuentius at the time of the Roman invasion, they fought with the Iceni tribe under Boudica against the Romans in AD61. The Romans' main settlement, Londinium, was located c.6km to the south of the site. The closest major Roman road is Watling Street, which linked Londinium and Verulamium c.4.5km to the south-west of the site.
- 5.23 There are no records of Roman activity within the site and two within the study area. This comprises an area of alleged Roman floor (HER 98794 & 92140), found in 1947 and reported in 1981, c.255m west of the site and reports of a 4th century hoard (HER 145579) 'previously found but never seen', c.360m north-west of the site. Both of these records are unreliable and indeed evidence of Roman activity is rare in the northern part of Camden, being largely concentrated along the route of Watling Street. The exception to this is a Roman pottery factory located within the northern end of Highgate Wood, c.1.7km north of the site. The kiln was excavated during the 1960s and 1970s and dating has confirmed its use between AD50 and AD160. This confirms there was some industrial activity in the wider environs, outside of the Roman centre of Londinium and away from the main Roman roads. However, the kiln is likely to have been specifically located to take advantage of the ready supply of water, wood and clay at Highgate Wood.¹⁵

Early Medieval Period (AD410-1066)

- 5.24 The withdrawal of the Roman administration in the 5th century is seen as a period of decline in Britain. Population and general urban decline were met with successive settlements of northern Germanic peoples and the establishment of the Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms by the 7th century. This redrawing of the political geography of the country also saw the adoption of Christianity as the dominant religion.
- 5.25 There are no records of early medieval activity within the site or study area.
- 5.26 The focus of activity within this period was located c.5km south of the site, in Lundenwic, a middle Saxon trading settlement which grew along the Thames and Fleet rivers to the west of Londinium in the 7th to 9th centuries. Archaeological evidence uncovered suggests that the Saxon settlement stretched from St Pancras/St Andrew Holborn, which both contained churches before the Norman conquest, down to the River Thames.¹⁶ Late-Saxon estates will have existed in the northern part of the borough, including Hampstead manor, which is likely to have originated as a farmstead, and was gifted to the monastery of St Peter in Westminster by King Ethelred the Unready in 986AD.
- 5.27 The area of Highgate was within the diocese of the Bishop of London from the 7th century to the early 16th century.¹⁷ The site would most likely have been located within the heavily wooded deer park (HER 101292 & 126293) at Highgate during this period.

¹⁵ The Highgate Roman Kiln Project [website], at: <https://www.highgateromankiln.org.uk/kiln.php>

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Highgate Conservation Area Appraisal.

Later Medieval Period (1066-1520)

- 5.28 The parkland at Highgate continued to be occupied by the Bishop of London throughout the medieval period until the confiscation of church lands by Henry VIII in the 1530s. Records indicate that the bishops used the rich parkland for hunting from 1227. The settlement at Highgate originated in c.1318, when the Bishop of London placed a toll on movement through the estate. When a new road, Highgate Hill (HER 139467), was created in 1386 to replace the old highway between London and Barnet, a toll gate (HER 149809) was also installed at the northern end of the hill, c.200m north of the site. It was this gate that the medieval settlement is named after.
- 5.29 The medieval village of Highgate (HER 126293) is thought to have been centred on the toll gate and adjacent green, with the hunting park straddling the boundaries between the manors of Hornsey and Canteloves. The entrance to the hunting park is thought to have been to the west of the toll gate.¹⁸ The new highway to the north became a common commute for travellers and a number of inns were introduced along it to accommodate their needs. By the 15th century, the park was no longer used for hunting and leases were granted. This was a pivotal moment in the growth of the settlement at Highgate.¹⁹
- 5.30 There are no records of later medieval activity within the site and 22 within the study area. The site is likely to have been located within the Bishop of London's medieval hunting park and therefore would have been heavily forested. Later in the period, the land may have been turned over to farmland. Swain's Lane (HER 121606) is recorded as a medieval road (mentioned in 1492 as Swaynes Lane), c.80m east of the site, used to provide access to the adjacent farmlands on either site.

Postmedieval Period (1520-1900)

- 5.31 During the 16th and 17th centuries Highgate became a popular location for high status housing and country retreats, including the 16th century Lauderdale House on Highgate Hill, c.380m east of the site. From the late-16th century the site appears to have formed part of the grounds of the Old Hall (previously Arundel House)²⁰, which sat to the east of Ashurst House. An early-18th century engraving (Figure 5.1) shows Ashurst House and the surrounding properties set above a formal terraced landscape of allées, parterres, orchards and productive gardens, which took advantage of the south-east facing slopes. The site appears on this engraving to have been within an area of the productive gardens of the Old Hall, occupied by orchards. By the early-19th century Ashurst House and much of the detail of its gardens had been lost when the house was demolished in 1830 and replaced with St Michael's Church in 1832.²¹ The foundations of Ashurst House (HER 122905) are preserved beneath the church.

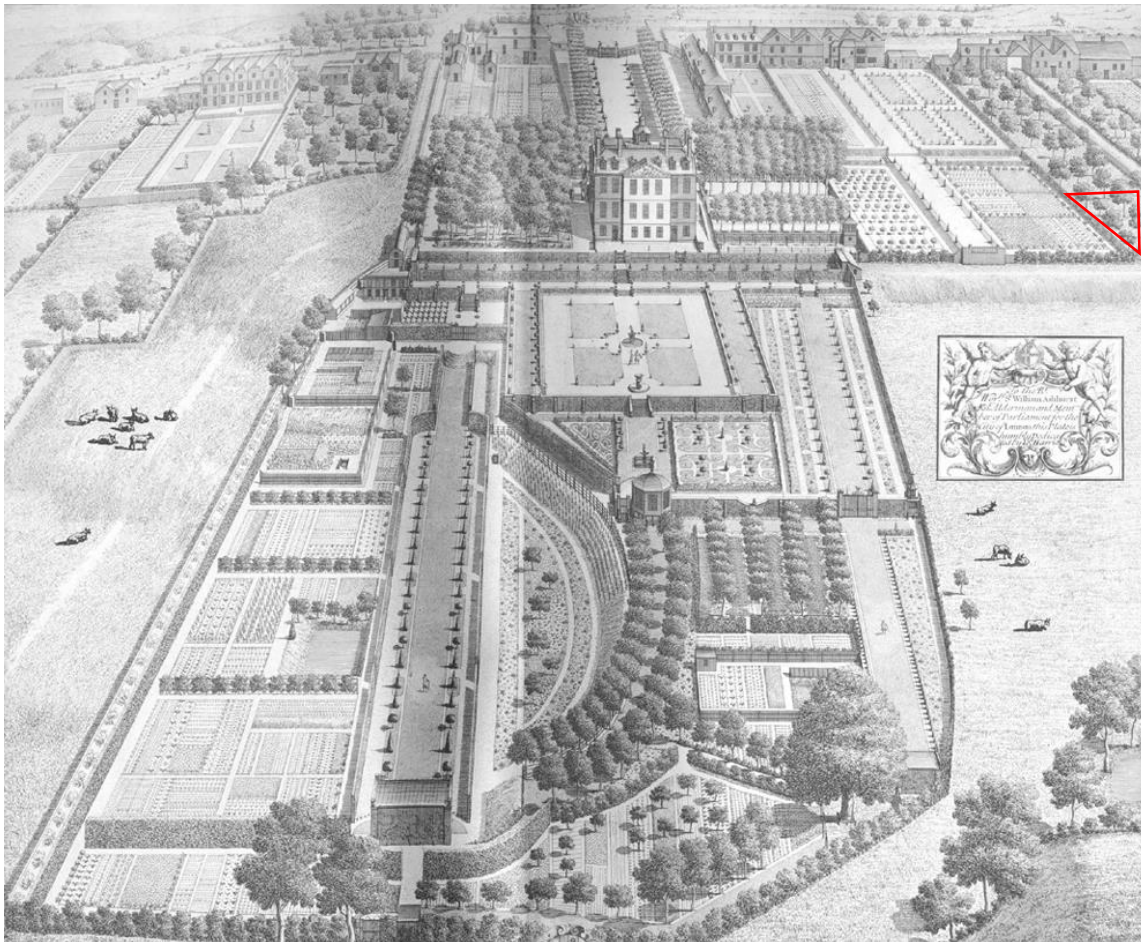
¹⁸ HER ref. 126293.

¹⁹ Camden Council. 2018. London Borough of Camden Archaeological Priority Areas Appraisal.

²⁰ NHLE description. List Entry Number: 1378770

²¹ Alan Baxter. 2019. Highgate Cemetery Conservation Plan, p.27.

Figure 5.1 Engraving of the former Ashurst House in 1708-15 from Kip and Knyff, *Britannia Illustrata*. The approximate site location is shown in red.

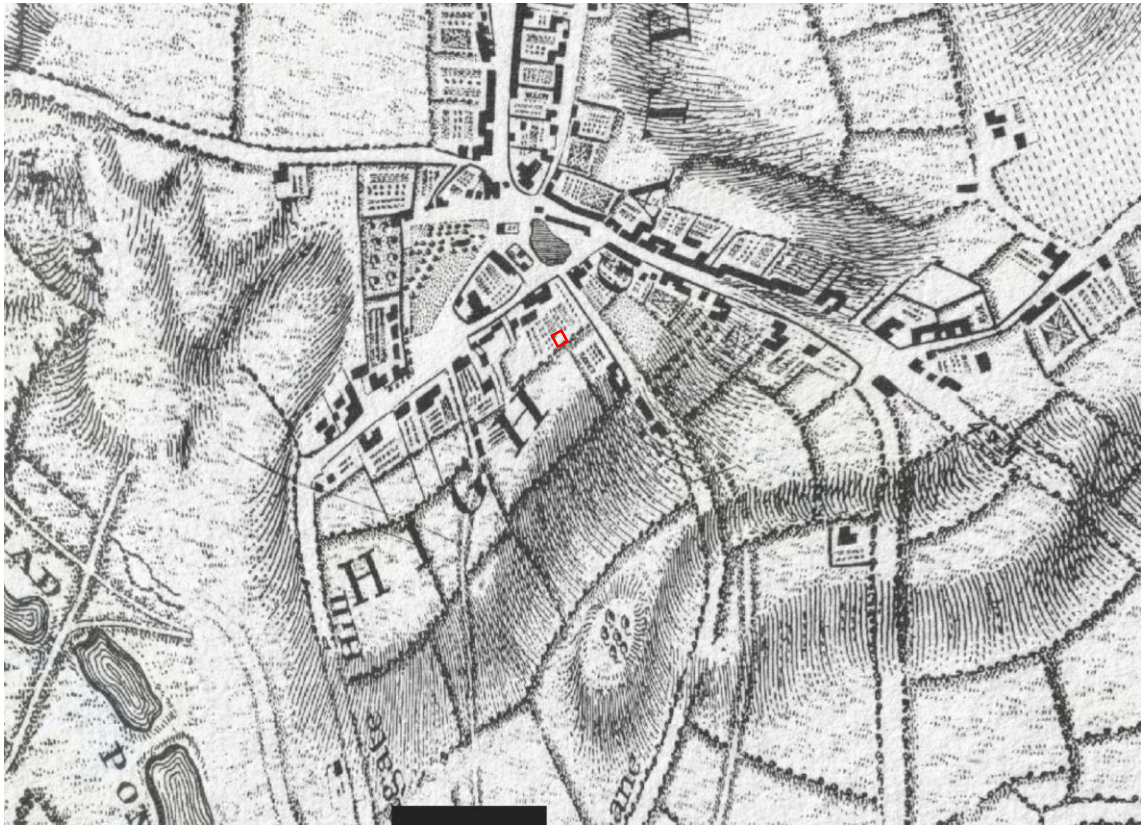


Source: Highgate Cemetery Conservation Plan, Alan Baxter 2019.

5.32

Highgate West Hill was extended from the medieval road (HER 139467) at the end of the 17th century and the subsequent expansion of the village into a small town occurred during the 18th century. This is evident on John Rocque's 1746 map of London (Figure 5.2), where the site is shown as undeveloped land to the rear of South Grove. The closest building would have been the 16th century Old Hall (at this time called Arundel House), located approximately 65m to its north-west. As shown on the 1708 engraving, the site is likely to have contained orchards within the grounds of the Old Hall.

Figure 5.2 John Rocque's London 10 Miles Round Map (1746). The approximate site location is shown in red.

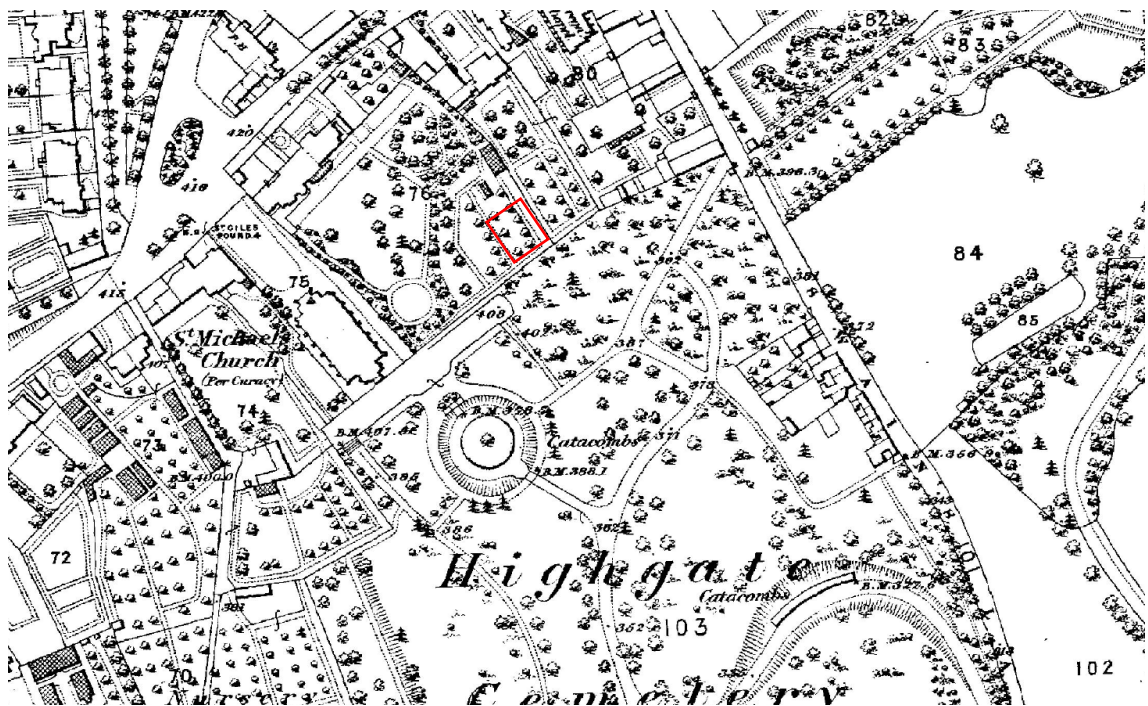


Source: Layers of London. Courtesy of the British Library and MOLA.

5.33

The settlement of Highgate remained separate from London until the late-Victorian period and by the 19th century the railways were diverting traffic away from Highgate. Highgate Cemetery opened directly south of the site in 1839, as shown on the 1870-73 OS map at Figure 5.3. On this map the site is still shown as containing orchards located within the grounds of the Old Hall, to the south of two glasshouses. The eastern boundary of the site encompasses the former extent of Bacon's Lane.

Figure 5.3 Ordnance Survey Map from 1870-73. The approximate site location is shown in red.

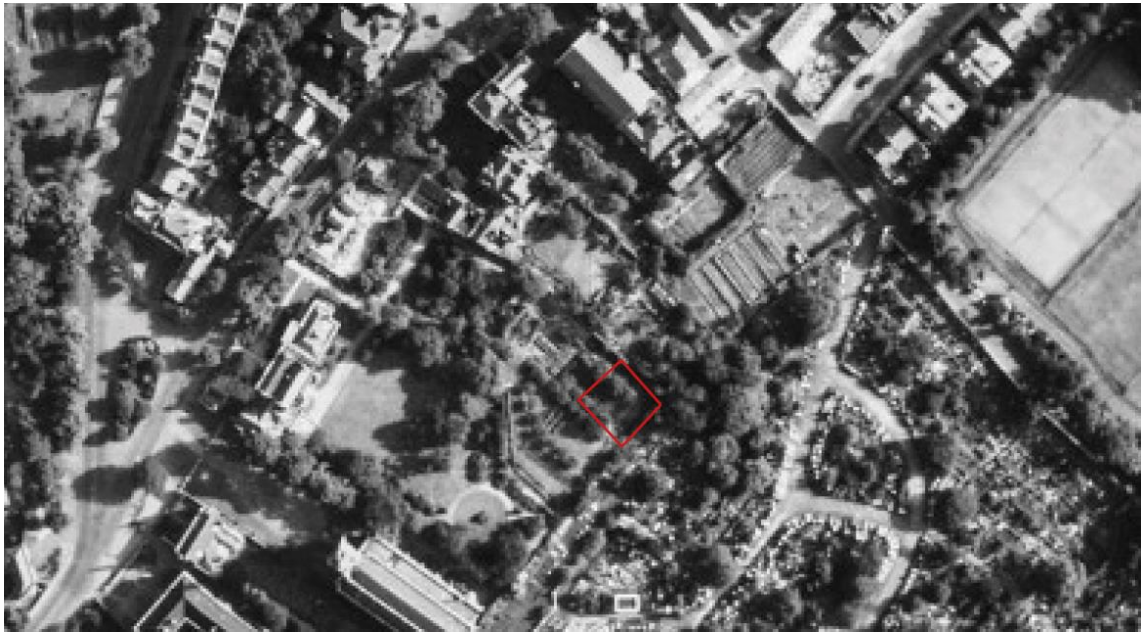


Source: Promap

Modern Period (1900-present)

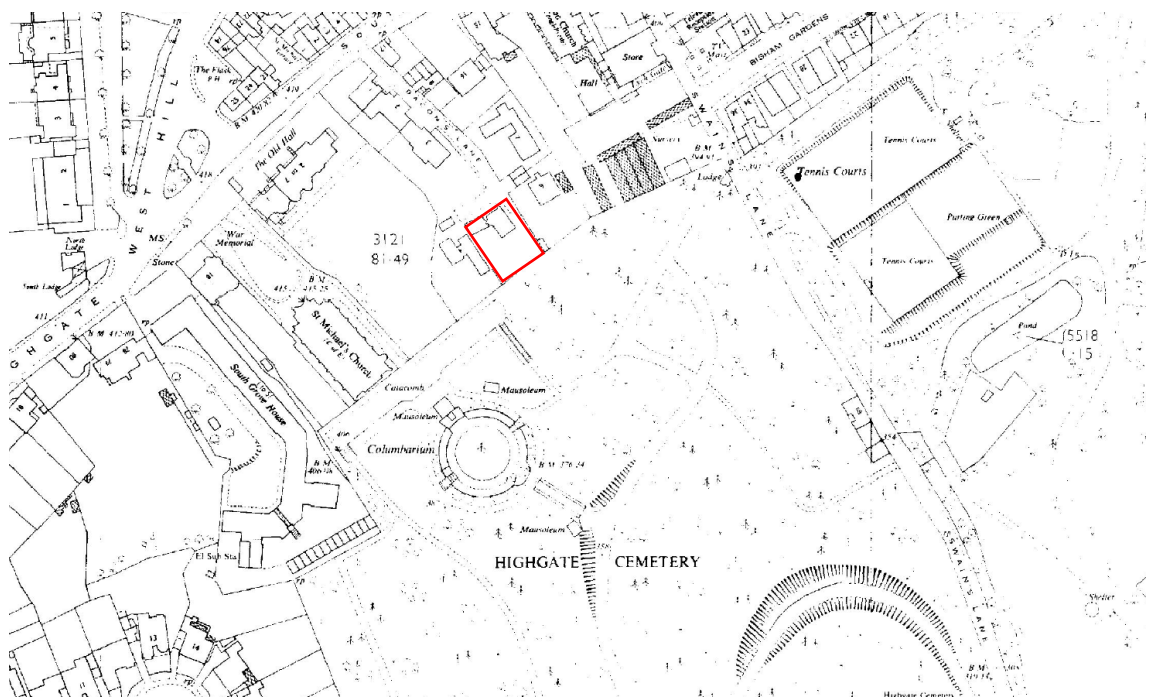
- 5.34 The site appears to have remained as orchards from the late-19th century up until the 1935-36 OS map (Appendix 4) and 1947 aerial photo (Figure 5.4). Part of the Old Hall grounds (the kitchen garden and orchard) and an adjacent 19th century property were developed during the 1950s with an enclave of eight houses. Mr Osborne, the then owner of the Old Hall, offered building plots for sale to a number of architects who built their own houses. The original building footprints are shown on the OS map from 1970 (Figure 5.5). The site was originally developed with No.5 Bacon's Lane in c.1957 to designs by Sir Anthony Cox of the Architect's Co-Partnership. The existing house was subsequently remodelled by John Pardey Architects in 2007 (application ref. 2007/0960/P), including the introduction of a garage to the east of the property, a replacement roof, windows and doors and re-rendering.
- 5.35 In 2013 (ref. 2013/7019/P) and 2017 planning permission (ref. 2017/2646/P) was granted for the: "Erection of a part single, part 2- storey side extension with terrace at rear first floor level to existing dwelling house (C3) following the demolition of the existing single storey side wing." In 2019 the associated 1m width mass concrete foundations were introduced but the extension was subsequently never built.

Figure 5.4 Extract from RAF photo of 1947. The approximate site location is shown in red.



Source: Historic England. Ref. rap_cpe_uk_2182_rv_6051.

Figure 5.5 Ordnance Survey Map from 1970. The approximate site location is shown in red.



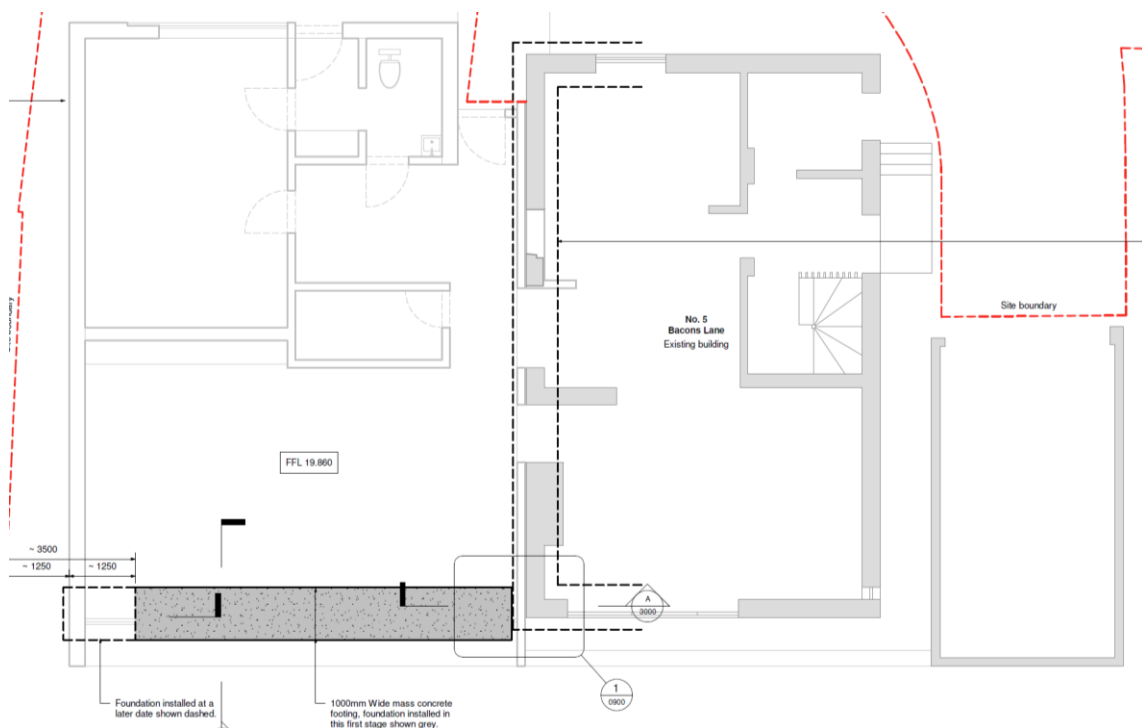
Source: Promap

6.0 Potential and Significance

Survival

- 6.1 Unknown archaeological remains can survive as earthworks and as below-ground archaeological features, finds and layers. Part of this assessment process is to consider what factors may have affected archaeological survival.
- 6.2 The site was heavily forested throughout most of its history, having been located within Highgate deer park throughout much of the early medieval, medieval and postmedieval periods. This was until the late-17th century when it became part of the grounds of the Old Hall, containing the orchards of the Hall's productive gardens. It appears to have remained this way until the 1950s, when the owner of the Old Hall sold off building plots to a number of architects who built their own houses. The site was originally developed with No.5 Bacon's Lane in c.1957, a two-storey house with a single-storey annex. The house was subsequently remodelled in 2007, including the introduction of a garage to the east of the property.
- 6.3 The introduction of foundations, utilities and groundworks associated with the existing building at 5 Bacon's Lane would have removed or truncated any archaeological remains present within this part of the site. The foundations of the original property are approximately 0.5m to 0.85m wide and to a depth of between c.1.1m to 1.75m below ground level. The foundations of the single storey annex and 2007 shed are likely to be to a similar depth. The foundations introduced along the southern building line of the property in 2019 are 1m wide, extending to a depth of 1.4m below ground level.²² This is shown at Figure 6.1.

Figure 6.1 Plan showing the location of the existing building foundations within the site.



Source: Lyons O'Neil (July 2019)

²² Assent Building Control. 2019. Site Inspection Report. 5 Bacons Lane, London, N6 6BL. Ref. V182894.

- 6.4 The removal of the trees of the former orchard within the site would also have affected archaeological survival across the rest of the site.
- 6.5 Archaeological survival across the site is generally expected to be **low** below the footprint of the existing property and **moderate** throughout the rest of the site.

Statement of Potential and Significance

- 6.6 The archaeological potential of each period is considered based on the known archaeological and geological context of the site and informed by the archaeological survival defined above.
- 6.7 There is considered to be low potential for pre-historic remains to exist within the site. While evidence of human activity dating from the Palaeolithic to Iron Age periods has been found in Hampstead Heath, c.1.5km to 4km west of the site, the complete absence of finds within the study area indicates a lack of survival for prehistoric remains within Highgate.
- 6.8 There is low potential for the site to contain archaeological remains from the Roman, early medieval and later medieval periods. The site is thought to have been forested and is unlikely to have been used other than for hunting and possibly later for farming. The site's location also reduces the potential for archaeology, it being c.5km to 6km from the Roman settlement of Londinium and Saxon settlement of Lundenwic, as well as being a considerable distance from the closest known roads dating from these periods. The medieval village of Highgate was located to the north of the site.
- 6.9 There is low to moderate potential for the site to contain postmedieval archaeological remains. During this period the site was located within the productive gardens to the Old Hall, where it appears to have contained orchards. Any remains associated with this period are likely to be linear garden features or wall foundations, that might have been removed during the development of the existing property on site and the removal of trees during the 1950s.
- 6.10 The potential for modern archaeology is moderate to high, but limited to the existing building foundations, which are of no interest.

Table 6.1 Potential and significance

Period	Potential	Features	Value (Importance)
Palaeoenvironmental	Low	There are no recorded deposits within the site that may have aided geoarchaeological survival, such as alluvium, peat, or river terrace deposits.	Evidential (Medium)
Prehistoric	Low	Flint scatters, hand axes, animal bones and settlement activity such as ditches and potholes.	Evidential (Medium)
Roman	Low	Industrial, settlement, agricultural or military activity such as ditches and potholes. Pottery and other artefacts.	Evidential, Historic (Low)
Early Medieval	Low	Features associated with the hunting park, including lost weaponry and associated artefacts.	Evidential, Historic (Medium)
Later Medieval	Low	Features associated with the hunting park, including lost weaponry and associated artefacts.	Evidential, Historic (Low)

Period	Potential	Features	Value (Importance)
Post medieval	Low to moderate	Remains associated with the former productive gardens including linear features or wall foundations. Artefacts, such as pottery.	Evidential (Low)
Modern	Moderate	Remains associated with the former productive gardens including linear features or wall foundations. Artefacts, such as pottery. Building foundations.	Evidential (Negligible)

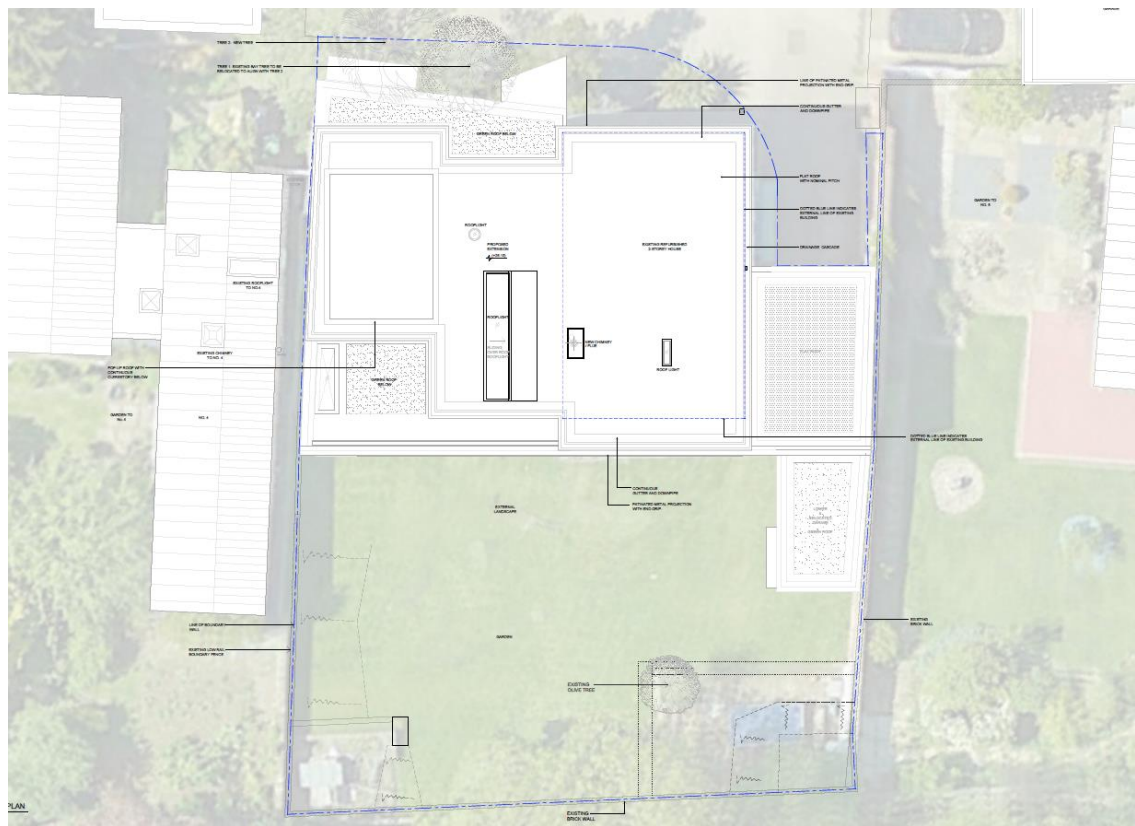
7.0 **Potential Effects**

Proposals

7.1 The assessment of the effects of the proposed development has been based on the application drawings (Figure 7.1), Design and Access Statement and assumptions regarding intrusive works confirmed by the Architect and the project engineer. The proposed development is for:

- 1 Replacement of the existing two-storey house and single storey annexe with the development of a two-storey house. The massing of the two-storey house is retained with a 1m extension at the rear. The line of the northern wall of the annexe is retained with extension to the south at ground level and an upper level set back to the north and south.
- 2 The replacement of the existing garage with a new garage structure. The proposed new garage is relocated to the south of the existing garage and is of a reduced height. It includes a covered portico in the location of the existing garage and features a green roof.
- 3 The associated groundworks to the extension comprise the introduction of 0.45m diameter piles to a depth of approximately 12m below ground level, set on a 0.75m wide x 0.8m deep continuous ground beam. Small 0.6m wide strip foundations to a depth of 1.3m below ground level are proposed beneath the relocated garage.
- 4 No dewatering is proposed.

Figure 7.1 Proposed Roof Plan



Source: Hopkins Architects

Effects on non-designated archaeological assets and unknown archaeological remains

- 7.2 Should any archaeological remains be present within the site, these could be impacted by the intrusive ground works associated with the proposed development, comprising the introduction of new piles beneath the extended areas and foundations beneath the relocated garage. Piles have been chosen instead of strip and pad foundations specifically to reduce the extent of ground disturbance and the possible impact on any archaeological remains. Potential archaeological remains within the site that may be affected are generally expected to be postmedieval garden features that would be of low (local) heritage importance.
- 7.3 Within the northern, previously developed part of the site, the depths of made ground are known to be between c.1.1m and 1.8m below ground level. It is therefore highly unlikely that remains from the postmedieval period would survive in this location. The depths of made ground across the undeveloped rear garden are currently not known but are assumed to be up to 1m below ground level.
- 7.4 Where the proposed piles of c.12m below ground level would extend below the depths of made ground, any archaeological remains present in these areas could be affected. However, this would be highly limited and localised.

8.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusion

- 8.1 The site is located within a Tier 2 Archaeological Priority Area. There are no archaeological assets within the site and 50 within the study area. These comprise 41 monuments and nine findspots.
- 8.2 Previous archaeological investigations indicate that the site was heavily forested throughout most of its history, having been located within Highgate deer park throughout much of the early medieval, medieval and postmedieval periods. This was until the late-17th century when it became part of the grounds of the Old Hall, containing the orchards of the Hall's productive gardens. In c.1957, the site was developed with the existing property at No.5 Bacon's Lane, a two-storey house with a single storey annex. The house was subsequently remodelled in 2007, including the introduction of a garage to the east of the property and foundations installed in 2019.
- 8.3 Overall, the archaeological potential of the site is generally expected to be **low** based on the desktop research prepared for this report. The HER data indicates that there is low potential for archaeological remains to exist within the site dating from the prehistoric to later medieval periods, and low to moderate potential for remains dating from the postmedieval period. Any archaeological remains that may be present within the site are expected to be linear garden features or wall foundations associated with its use during the postmedieval period as an orchard within the productive gardens to the Old Hall. The survival of such remains is reduced by the previous groundworks associated with the removal of the orchard and construction of the existing property.
- 8.4 Should any archaeological remains be present within the site, these could be impacted by the intrusive ground works associated with the proposed development, comprising the introduction of new piles beneath the extended areas and foundations beneath the relocated garage. Piles have been chosen instead of strip and pad foundations specifically to reduce the extent of ground disturbance and the possible impact on any archaeological remains. Potential archaeological remains within the site that may be affected are generally expected to be postmedieval garden features that would be of low (local) heritage importance.
- 8.5 Within the northern, previously developed part of the site, the depths of made ground are known to be between c.1.1m and 1.8m below ground level. It is therefore highly unlikely that remains from the postmedieval period would survive in this location. The depths of made ground across the undeveloped rear garden are currently not known but are assumed to be up to 1m below ground level. Where the proposed piles of c.1.2m below ground level would extend below the depths of made ground, any archaeological remains present in these areas could be affected. However, this would be highly limited and localised.

Recommendations

- 8.6 It is considered that, in order to comply with the criteria outlined in the Camden Local Plan (Policy D2) and the London Plan (HC1), further archaeological mitigation may be required as part of the proposed scheme.

- 8.7 Due to the potential for archaeological remains associated with the postmedieval period, the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) may require a programme of archaeological mitigation in advance of development, possibly including archaeological monitoring during the excavation of the foundations and initial phases of piling and a requirement to notify the local planning authority should any archaeological remains be encountered during the construction phase. This would form a proportionate approach to dealing with the potential archaeology that may be affected within the site, which is generally considered to be of low (local) importance.

Appendix 1 Archaeology Gazetteers

Non-Designated Archaeological Assets

Monuments

List Ref.	Type	Name	Description	Period
98794	Monument	8 Holly Lodge Gardens (Roman Floor)	An alleged roman paving found c1947-9, reported to RCHM june 1981. It was made of bricks laid in a herring bone pattern & was found where stables formerly stood.	Roman
113251	Monument	South Grove Square and The Grove Enclosures (Georgian Public Park)	Between The Grove and West Hill Highgate are a number of areas of open space, once part of Highgate's old village green, which were preserved as public open space through the London Squares Preservation Act of 1931. The largest area is in front of The Grove, consisting of two railed enclosures with grass and trees, to the north of which is the old Highgate Service Reservoir. Near the junction of South Grove and Highgate West Hill and opposite the forecourt to St Michael's Church is a small island divided by a central path into two railed garden areas with grass and trees, including one planted by the Highgate Society in commemoration of Doreen Mostyn in 1971. In the Seventeenth Century The Grove was the site of two mansions with large grounds, Arundel House and Dorchester House, the garden wall from the latter remains in the gardens of No. 6, The Grove. Dorchester House was replaced by three pairs of semi-detached houses built as Nos.1-6 The Grove in c.1688 by William Blake, a City merchant, as part of an unsuccessful scheme to found a charity school. He purchased the house for £5000 to establish a school for 40 poor children or orphans and the rent from the houses he built in the grounds was to form the endowment. Unfortunately the school was unsuccessful and Blake was sent to debtors' prison. The garden of No.4 The Grove is described by Arabella Lennox-Boyd, in her book 'Private Gardens of London' (1990). No.5 The Grove was rebuilt in the 1920s; Nos. 7-9 The Grove were built c.1832, and No.12 dates from the 1970s. St Michael's Church, the highest church in London, opened in 1832 to serve the parishioners of Highgate, who had outgrown Highgate School's Old Chapel, which had been used up until then.	Medieval
121606	Monument	Swains Lane (Medieval Road)	This was a medieval track, mentioned in 1492 as Swaynes Lane, it is one of the earlier routes up Highgate Hill. It was used to provide access to the	Medieval

List Ref.	Type	Name	Description	Period
			adjacent farm lands on either side. The only dwellings along it were at the upper end.	
102786	Monument	The Grove (Medieval Road)	Possibly medieval path/road across from church to Hampstead Lane not shown clearly as a road in rocque.	Medieval
101098	Monument	Pond Square (Medieval Pond)	Medieval ponds. One account says that a 'hermit caused gravel to be digged on the top of Highgate Hill & therewith made a causeway to Islington providing water on the hill & cleanness in the vale'. There were 2 ponds. They were filled in in the 1880s.	Medieval
149809	Monument	Highgate Road (Medieval Toll Gate)	Park Gate tollgate was built by the bishop of London in the 14th century. The toll gate was to the west of the entrance to Bishops Park.	Medieval
115168	Monument	Tottenham Lane (Medieval Road)	Road from Highgate to Crouch End that served as part of the Parish boundary.	Medieval
135600	Monument	Medieval Chapel & Hermitage (Religious)	This building was originally a hermitage, which was converted to a chapel of ease. It stood a little to the south of the present church of St John. Its first ref is in 1449. In 1576 it was given to the grammer school.	Medieval
123895	Monument	Holloway Road (Medieval Road)	Medieval road going to the north, through the bishops park.	Medieval
106187	Monument	Hampstead Lane (Medieval Road)	Hampstead Lane was part of the turnpike managed by the Turnpike Trust in 1710. It is likely that the road is of Medieval origin.	Medieval
110448	Monument	Highgate Road (Medieval Footpath)	A possible Medieval path, which probably ran from Green Street to St Michaels Chapelit. The path is probably older than West Hill. The upper end of the path, which came out but the church, was altered by Bromwich when he enlarged his house. There was also an extensdion of the path from West Hill across Highgate (Eastern) Cemetery into the upper part of Swains Lane. There are presently no remain of this path.	Medieval
96306	Monument	South Wood Lane (Medieval Road)	[no description]	Medieval, Post Medieval
126293	Monument	Highgate High Street (Medieval Village)	Settlement developed late med near gateway to bishops park.	Medieval, Post Medieval
139467	Monument	Highgate Hill (Medieval Road)	This road ran from old mother redcaps in Camden Town, through Kentish Town (on the present Kentish Town High St) up Green St (Highgate Rd) & up Highgate Hill.	Medieval, Post Medieval

List Ref.	Type	Name	Description	Period
112524	Monument	Highgate High Street (Medieval Hermitage (Religious))	14th century references to hermitage connected with collection of tolls for road improvement & Highgate Chapel. Last hermit received grant of house in 1531 for life. 1577 granted by Queen Elizabeth to John Farneham. Late 16th century obtained by Sir Roger Cholmeley for a grammar school.	Medieval, Post Medieval
138191	Monument	Merton Lane (Medieval Footpath)	A medieval footpath leading across the fields from Highgate to Hampstead. In rocque the path is shown leading from hills just west of Highgate hamlet. A fragment remains as Merton Lane.	Medieval, Post Medieval
151185	Monument	Highgate High Street (Medieval Chapel)	Site of chapel of the Bishop of London probably founded in C14th with hermitage & high gate (see records 080311 & 080309). Obtained by Sir Robert Cholmeley for Highgate School (see 080312) & also used as a chapel of ease for Hornsey Parish. Measured 50 x 24 ft. Rebuilt 1578.	Medieval, Post Medieval
101292	Monument	Highgate (Medieval Deer Park, Wood & Park)	[no description]	Medieval, Post Medieval
145268	Monument	Highgate High Street (Medieval Road)	Change of direction between 1674 & 1745 to go up west hill to centre of Highgate.	Medieval, Post Medieval
148827	Monument	North Road (Medieval Toll Gate, Gate & Gatehouse)	Gate to aid in collection of toll for road through bishops land built 1386 according to inscription? Or 16th century? Called high gate on hill & settlement named after it (Norden). Arch with 2 rooms above, staircase in e buttress. Demolished to widen/heighten road.	Medieval, Post Medieval
137485	Monument	North Road (No 26) [Highgate School], Highgate, Haringey, N6 4BE (Late Medieval Layer)	Evidence for activity at 26 North Street was identified during an evaluation in 2011 by Compass Archaeology. The features comprised, 15th century made ground, 16th Century deposits probably associate with a brick clamp and a 17th-18th Century pit. Across the site was a made ground deposit which is thought to be associated with landscaping or the infilling of the eastern boundary ditch of the 15th Century Bishop of London's Hunting Park. Burnt deposits in the central area of the site, indicate the probable presence of a later 16th Century brick clamp. The burnt deposits contained burnet tile and brick, the latter being dated to 1450-1700. To the north of the site was a 17th-18th Century pit or ditch. This feature was L shaped and included a substantial amount of pottery of	Medieval, Post Medieval

List Ref.	Type	Name	Description	Period
			an 17th-18th Century date, and 16th-18th century clay pipe. The feature was cut through what is thought to be early 17th century dump deposits.	
122905	Monument	South Grove (Post Medieval House)	Beneath St Michaels Church are some foundations which probably belong to Ashurst House.	Post Medieval
139106	Monument	Highgate High Street (Post Medieval Chapel)	Chapel for school & inhabitants of Highgate. 1834 ecclesiastical district created with new church of St Michaels to south.	Post Medieval
149726	Monument	64 Highgate High Street (Post Medieval Mineral Water Factory)	Archaeological excavations BY HADAS in 1978 at the rear of 64 Highgate High Street revealed remains of the former mineral water works and laboratory attached to the pharmacy situated on the premises since the 1830s. The works operated until c.1888. The pharmacy continues in the front part of the building (which is listed, see 221272; 221272 02). The rear became a builder's yard c.1894, and was redeveloped for offices after the excavation in 1978. A brick cistern from the mineral water works was preserved in the new development.	Post Medieval
96131	Monument	Highgate High Street (Post Medieval Cemetery)	[no description]	Post Medieval
94854	Monument	Highgate High Street (Post Medieval School)	1565 Sir Roger Cholmeley, former lord chief justice, obtained charter for grammar school & land of hermitage & chapel. Built 1576-8. Rebuilt 1819 and 1865-1868 to designs of fc cockerell & further buildings added in 19th century school chapel, which also served as a chapel of ease for Highgate, was rebuilt 1720. This was separated from the school c1825, and the chapel was demolished.	Post Medieval
137491	Monument	82 Highgate High Street (Post Medieval Waste Disposal Site)	Watching brief undertaken by Jenny Proctor for Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, July 1999; site code HGE99. Post Medieval 'made ground' was recorded in 6 boreholes and 2 small test pits. They were presumably to level the area and contained fragments of yellow stock brick suggesting a Victorian or later date. No further periods recorded under this site code.	Post Medieval
115494	Monument	15 North Road (Restoration Well)	An 18th Century bell topped well was identified during excavations for an extension at 15 North Road, Highgate. During excavation work for a rear extension, the groundwork contractors revealed a bell topped well of c. 1700 date to the south-west of the present house. The interior of the well is approximately 1100mm in	Post Medieval

List Ref.	Type	Name	Description	Period
			diameter and the brick wall c. 225mm wide. Depth unknown but exceeds 4m. The well is situated on the boundary between nos. 15 and 13, and the later garden wall between the two properties is carried over the well on an arch. The well has been capped with ply and concrete, and is preserved in-situ on the edge of the new extension.	
127799	Monument	Highgate Hill (Elizabethan Walled Garden)	A walled garden to the north of 128-130 Highgate Hill. The garden dates to the 17th-18th centuries and was partially replaced in the 20th Century. The walled garden was built for 128 and 130 Highgate Hill (both listed at Grade II*) and was originally in the same ownership. It is recorded in the Court Rolls of the Manor of Hornsey that Jeremiah Richardson acquired the lease of 3 messuages on the High Street in 1664, including 8 acres of meadows behind them. He then pulled down the Mermaid Inn and built Ivy House and Northgate House, Highgate Hill, probably completing them in 1667. He may have been the chemist of the same name from Aldersgate Street Without, recorded as a citizen of London in a contemporary survey, and it is possible that his City home and chemist premises were destroyed in the Fire of London. There are records of inheritance by his daughter Miss Mary Richardson later Mrs Pryor) of both houses in 1678. MATERIALS: variously red, brown or stock bricks in Flemish and English bond. PLAN: an approximately eight foot high walled garden, roughly square in plan but the south-east side has been mainly rebuilt a few feet further west.	Post Medieval
104196	Monument	Witanhurst House (Restoration Pit)	An 18th Century well and two pits, which may have been of a similar date, were found during excavation adjacent to Witanhurst House, Highgate West Hill, by Museum of London Archaeology in 2009. An 18th Century well and two pits, which may have been of a similar date, were found during excavation adjacent to Witanhurst House, Highgate West Hill, by Museum of London Archaeology in 2009. A square or rectangular feature, which was not fully exposed in the excavation, was uncovered, measuring 0.7 m by 1.2 m by 0.84 m in depth. It was truncated by the western half of a circular feature measuring, 0.86 m by 0.40 m by 0.97 m in depth. The purpose of the pits is unclear, but they may have been garden features. The two possible garden features were truncated by a circular, brick-lined well. It extended beyond the excavated area, but	Post Medieval

List Ref.	Type	Name	Description	Period
			the top of the well could be seen in plan. The external diameter measured 1.36 m and the internal diameter measured 0.92 m. The upper 0.80 of the well was exposed, but the total height could not be determined. The bricks lining the well were dated to the mid-17th to 18th Century, but they may have been reused.	
105225	Monument	Waterlow Park (Elizabethan Landscape Park)		Post Medieval
132983	Monument	Highgate Cemetery (Restoration Park)	<p>Cemetery laid out by the London Cemetery Company and opened in 1839. The 17.5 acre (c 7.3ha) site purchased by the London Cemetery Company included part of the grounds of Ashurst Manor, which had belonged to Sir William Ashurst, Lord Mayor of London in 1693.</p> <p>Cemetery laid out by the London Cemetery Company and opened in 1839 (Highgate West Cemetery), extended 1855 (Highgate East Cemetery).</p> <p>HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT The 1830s programme to provide London with seven privately funded and developed cemeteries resulted in plans being drawn up for the Cemetery of St James at Highgate. It was established by the London Cemetery Company, founded in 1836 by Stephen Geary, an architect and civil engineer. The 17.5 acre (c 7.3ha) site purchased by the London Cemetery Company included part of the grounds of Ashurst Manor, which had belonged to Sir William Ashurst, Lord Mayor of London in 1693. Geary designed and planned the cemetery, with James Bunstone Bunning acting as the architect for the London Cemetery Company from 1839. The built features included the entrance gates and chapels (1838, listed grade II), a Colonnade on the west side of the entrance forecourt (date unknown, listed grade II), the Lebanon Circle (1838-9) approached along the Egyptian Avenue (listed grade I with the Lebanon Circle) and the Terrace Catacombs (1838-9, listed grade II*; the oldest surviving continuously asphalted structure in England). David Ramsay, the London Cemetery Company's landscape gardener, designed the cemetery landscape with serpentine roads and broad gravel paths leading up to the burial area beneath St Michael's church. The planting included a row of chestnuts dividing the unconsecrated and consecrated ground, parterres of flowers, picturesque trees and clumps of evergreens (Penny Magazine</p>	Post Medieval

List Ref.	Type	Name	Description	Period
			<p>1839; Lloyd 1888). Highgate Cemetery was consecrated in May 1839 by the Bishop of London, the third of the seven London cemeteries. It was an immediate success not only as a burial ground but also as a place to promenade and enjoy the magnificent views from it over London. By 1888 there were more than 25,000 graves, with an average of four bodies each (Lloyd 1888). In 1854 the cemetery was doubled in size by an extension on the east side of Swain's Lane. This was connected to the west side by a passage under Swain's Lane, allowing the conveyance of coffins from the chapel on the west side to their burial places on the east side. The chapel was extended on the west side in 1854-5 to accommodate the hydraulic lift for the tunnel. The outer half-circle of the Lebanon Circle was added c 1870 at the same time as the Julius Beer Mausoleum by J O Scott. The Company had its own nurseries and glasshouses to supply the cemetery with bedding, and maintenance continued at a high standard into the 20th Century. A shortage of labour however and the popularity of cremation led to problems by the mid 20th Century and by the 1960s the United Cemetery Company (successors to the London Cemetery Company) ran out of money. The cemetery was neglected and allowed to deteriorate and in 1975 it finally closed. The Friends of Highgate Cemetery (FOHC) were formed in 1975 to preserve the cemetery. The freehold was acquired in 1981 and transferred to the Custodian of Charities in 1989. Since 1975 the FOHC have been responsible for much clearance, restoration work and the on-going maintenance of the cemetery, with special attention to its ecological interest. The cemetery is still used as a burial ground but it is now mostly frequented by visitors interested in the architecture, history and ecology. Among the people buried or commemorated in the cemetery are George Elliot, Marguerite Radclyffe-Hall, Christina Rossetti, Karl Marx, Jacob Bronowski, Tom Sayers (prize fighter, whose tomb was much visited in the 19th century), the mother of Lord Tennyson, the father, mother and daughter of Charles Dickens, George Wombwell (lion tamer), the architects Edward Blore and James Bunstone Bunning, and the landscape painter Charles Landseer.</p> <p>DESCRIPTION LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING Highgate Cemetery, c 14.5ha, is located to the south of Highgate. The</p>	

List Ref.	Type	Name	Description	Period
			<p>cemetery is in two parts, divided by Swain's Lane. Highgate West Cemetery, c 7ha, is bounded by Swain's Lane to the east and by the buildings and gardens on South Grove to the north, and the Holly Lodge Estate to the west and south. It is on steeply sloping ground, falling from north-west to south-east. Highgate East Cemetery, c 7.5ha, is bounded by Swain's Lane to the west, by Waterlow Park (qv) to the north, the Whittington Hospital and residential cul-de-sacs to the east, and Chester Road to the south. It is on gently sloping ground, falling from north-west to south-east. There are some views from the higher ground southwards but the views are generally restricted by the planting. The boundaries of the site are marked by a mixture of walls and fences, the east boundary wall to Highgate West being of yellow stock brick with Portland stone capping, designed by Geary in 1838 (listed grade II).</p> <p>ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES The main entrance to the West Cemetery is from Swain's Lane, with entrance gates, mortuary chapels and lodge (1838, listed grade II), all designed by Geary in a Tudor style of yellow stock brick with stone dressings. A secondary entrance to the west side lies in the north-east corner, with Gothic-style lodge and entrance gates by Geary (1838, listed grade II). The main entrance to the East Cemetery is now from Swain's Lane through entrance gates which face the main entrance to the West Cemetery. Another entrance to the east side is from Chester Road to the south, where entrance gates and a lodge mark what was formerly the main entrance.</p> <p>GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS The landscape in the West Cemetery is composed of winding drives and paths through mature trees and shrubberies, with statuary and elaborate funerary architecture arranged within the structural planting on terraces set in the steeply sloping ground. Within the more wooded areas are clearings with meadows of wild flowers and native grasses, and smaller areas with herbaceous planting. The main entrance to the west side leads through an archway which links the mortuary chapels into the entrance forecourt, with the entrance lodge to the north-east. The entrance gates, chapels, lodge and east boundary walls form the east side of the large forecourt which is paved in setts laid in a fan shape (1989) and bounded on the west side by the Tudor-style curved Colonnade (listed grade II). In front of the</p>	

List Ref.	Type	Name	Description	Period
			<p>Colonnade is the Cross of Sacrifice of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission. From the forecourt the cemetery can be approached from the main circuit drive which leads off to north and south, or from a steep path which leads north-west from the centre of the Colonnade. All these routes converge to the north-west of the forecourt at Comforts Corner, named after members of the Comfort family who are buried in the area. From Comforts Corner paths meander to the west and east and in a loop to the south but the main path leads north-east towards the north end of the cemetery. The main path continues in a north-easterly direction up the slope until it reaches the gateway to the Egyptian Avenue. The arched gate is flanked by paired attached columns with lotus bud caps carrying entablature and with an obelisk on each side of the entrance. The Egyptian Avenue leads up a long sloping path between two high walls lined with tombs. At the end of the Egyptian Avenue the path enters and circuits the Lebanon Circle, which consists of a circular crypto-porticus in Egyptian style, with tombs on each side, and a massive cedar of Lebanon (which pre-dates the cemetery) in the earth-filled drum in the centre of the Circle. The Egyptian Avenue enters the Circle at the south-east side and on the opposite side of the Circle is the Julius Beer Mausoleum by John Oldrid Scott (listed grade II*, added c 1870 at the same time as the outer half-circle of tombs). The Mausoleum and cedar are both at ground level and are only partially seen from the Circle path which is deeply recessed. Half-way between the Mausoleum and Avenue on each side are flights of steps leading to the upper level from where the cedar is seen more clearly. At the top of the steps there is a further circular path leading around the outer circle. At the north end is the Beer Mausoleum which is centred on the Terrace Catacombs, immediately to the north, which form a retaining wall above which is the church of St Michael's, Highgate. Flights of steps at either end of the catacombs formerly led to the top of the asphalted Terrace, from which there were extensive views over the cemetery and to central London. The path continues around the Lebanon Circle to the east side, past the 19th Century temple-style Mausoleum to Cheylesmore (listed grade II), and then branches, one part continuing around the Circle and another leading to the north-east portion of the</p>	

List Ref.	Type	Name	Description	Period
			<p>West Cemetery and terminating at the north-east lodge on Swain's Lane. Between the Circle and the lodge two paths lead southwards, giving the option of returning back towards the Egyptian Avenue and Comforts Corner or following a smaller path through the eastern part of the cemetery until it joins the main drive as it approaches the entrance forecourt. In the corner formed between the path, the Swain's Lane boundary and the entrance forecourt is a small area which has been planted up as a Memorial Garden commemorating Friends of Highgate Cemetery who have died. On entering the East Cemetery from Swain's Lane there are three large, granite mausoleums near to the entrance: the first immediately north of the entrance is to Donald Alexander Smith and is now used by the FOHC; the second immediately to the east is to a benefactor of the blind and stands on the site of a conservatory; the third, and largest, stands to the south of the path and is to Davison Alexander Dalziel. The drive continues to the south-east and then branches, one drive leading south towards the lodge and entrance on Chester Road and the other circuiting the eastern side of the cemetery before returning to meet the other drive immediately north of the lodge. Smaller paths lead off the drives into the centre and edges of the cemetery through mature trees and shrubberies and the graves and memorials. The planting is less dense on this side and the ground less steep, so there are more views within this part of the cemetery but few beyond it. There is a group of listed graves around the path in the north-east corner of the cemetery including those of Karl Marx (listed grade I), George Elliot (listed grade II), George Holyoake (social reformer and organiser of the Co-operative movement, listed grade II) and Herbert Spencer (philosopher, listed grade II). Further to the graves and mausoleums individually noted are nineteen graves in the west side listed grade II and a further two on the east side listed grade II. For more information on the graves and on the ecology, see the FOHC literature. (1) Highgate Cemetery was opened as the Cemetery of St James at Highgate by the London Cemetery Company in 1839 when it was necessary to alleviate crowded metropolitan cemeteries and churchyards. As a result an Act of Parliament was passed that led to the creation of 7 private cemeteries: Kensal Green (1833), West Norwood</p>	

List Ref.	Type	Name	Description	Period
			<p>(1836), Highgate (1839), Abney Park (1840), Brompton (1840), Nunhead (1840) and Tower Hamlets (1841) (q.q.v.). A second Act created The London Cemetery Company in 1836 whose founder, architect and civil engineer Stephen Geary, also established Nunhead Cemetery in the south. A 17 acre site was purchased for just over £3500 that had been part of the grounds of Ashurst Manor, once belonging to Sir William Ashurst, Lord Mayor of London in 1693, although by this time Ashurst House had been replaced by St Michael's Church. The land sloped down steeply from Highgate Village. The design of the cemetery was by Geary working with James Bunstone Bunning as architects for the Company from 1839. Built features included entrance gates and two Tudor-style chapels, a Colonnade on the west side of the entrance forecourt, the Lebanon Circle approached along the Egyptian Avenue and the Terrace Catacombs that were completed in 1839. The Lebanon Circle was named for a Cedar that dated from the Ashurst Estate. David Ramsay, the Company's landscape architect, laid out the grounds with formal planting, serpentine roads and gravel paths leading up to the burial area beneath St Michael's Church, a row of chestnuts divided the consecrated and unconsecrated ground, and there were parterres of flowers, picturesque trees and clumps of evergreens. The Cemetery was consecrated on 20 May 1839 by the Bishop of London, apart from two acres in the north-east for dissenters' burials. The first burial took place on 23 May, and was that of Elizabeth Jackson. With its specimen trees and park-like setting it was soon popular as a place to walk and enjoy the views as well as fashionable as a burial place. As a result of its success the London Cemetery Company purchased another 20 acre site in 1854 and this new area, known as the East Cemetery, was opened in 1856. The first burial here was on 12 June 1860. It is here that Karl Marx is buried. The two parts of the cemetery are divided by Swain's Lane with a passage beneath the road for conveyance of coffins from the chapel, which was itself extended in 1854-5 to accommodate a hydraulic lift for the tunnel. An outer half-circle of the Lebanon Circle was added c.1870. Nurseries and glasshouses supplied plants and the cemetery was well-kept into the C20th and at one time 28 gardeners were employed to maintain the formal landscape. Problems</p>	

List Ref.	Type	Name	Description	Period
			<p>began as cremation became popular, labour was short and from WWII lack of revenue led to the woodland becoming much overgrown and the United Cemetery Company, which succeeded the London Cemetery Company, was unable to honour its guarantee to maintain the graves 'in perpetuity'. Much vandalism, including stories of devil-worship, took place in the early 1970s and the cemetery closed in 1975. The Friends of Highgate Cemetery, formed that year, worked to raise money to purchase the land, which was acquired in 1981 and transferred to the Custodian of Charities in 1989, and continue to look after the cemetery. The cemetery is owned by a Cemetery Trust, with an advisory body with representation of national and local organisations including the National Trust, Highgate Society, RIBA, Victorian Society and LB Camden. Clearance work and restoration has been undertaken, with attention paid to its ecological interest. The chapels have been restored, that for the Dissenters' made into offices for the Manager, staff and Friends. Clearings of wild flower meadows have been created in the woodland and there are areas of herbaceous planting. Penny Magazine, December 1839; F T Cansick 'A Collection of Curious and Interesting Epitaphs', 1872; John H Lloyd 'The History, Topography and Antiquities of Highgate', 1888; N Pevsner 'London except . . . Westminster', 1952; Country Life, 159, 1 April 1976; 'Highgate Cemetery, Friends of Highgate Cemetery', 1978; J S Curl, 'A Celebration of Death', 1980; Hugh Meller & Brian Parsons, 'London Cemeteries, An Illustrated Guide and Gazetteer', 4th edition (The History Press, 2008); John Murray, 'Highgate Cemetery, Victorian Valhalla', Friends of Highgate Cemetery', 1984. B Smyth 'The Green Guide to Urban Wildlife' (A & C Black London), 1990; F Barker, J Gay 'Highgate Cemetery', Butler and Tanner, 1984; Michael Waite, Daniel Keech, Meg Game, 'Nature Conservation in Camden', Ecology Handbook 24 (London Ecology Unit), 1993; LB Camden, Highgate Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Strategy, 2007.</p>	
136935	Monument	Highgate Reservoir (Victorian Garden)	<p>The land here was formerly part of Highgate Green, the old village green. In 1844 the New River Company purchased land then being used for nursery gardens, also the site of one of the three village ponds and built Highgate Service Reservoir here in 1846. This provided water to houses in</p>	Victorian

List Ref.	Type	Name	Description	Period
			Highgate for the first time. A small circular brick pavilion was built to service the reservoir. The New River Company was compulsorily purchased along with the 8 other private water companies serving greater London when the Metropolitan Water Board was founded in 1903. The Board was itself abolished in 1974 and transferred to the Thames Water Authority, now Thames Water. Today the reservoir is covered and the site is largely grassland, but still has the pavilion and two stretches of the original cast iron railings remain around the reservoir along Highgate West Hill and The Grove. These have spearhead finials set into a moulded cast-iron kerb on a brick plinth with large lotus flower terminals at intervals. The southernmost section of railing around the reservoir was replaced by wooden railings in the early 1990s. Thames Water has recently (2007) undertaken landscaping works, planting birch species on the reservoir roof and refurbishing the railings. Sources consulted: 'Streets of Highgate' ed. Steven Denford and David A Hayes (Camden History Society Publications, 2007); Bridget Cherry & Nikolaus Pevsner, The Buildings of England: London 4: North (Penguin, 1998); Camden Listed Buildings website; LB Camden, Highgate Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Strategy, 2007.	
97892	Monument	Pond Square Gardens (Victorian Garden)	The square is the highest point in Camden and was laid out to create a public park in 1886.	Post Medieval
145977	Monument	Convalescent Home for Children (Victorian Convalescent Home)	The Home was opened at Cromwell House in 1869 for use as a convalescent home for very young children, mainly those admitted to the Hospital for Sick Children in Great Ormond Road. The Home was closed in 1924. The Convalescent Home for Children opened in June 1869 with 40 beds. The governors at the Hospital for Sick Children in Great Ormond Street had negotiated a lease on Cromwell House (MLO84313), for use as a convalescent home for very young children, usually under the age of 4 years old. Children with infectious or contagious diseases were excluded, as were those with epilepsy, mental illness or deficiency, and those who needed much care during the nights. The Home was originally intended for both in and out-patients, however it was mainly used for children admitted to the parent Hospital in Great Ormond Street. The patients	Post Medieval

List Ref.	Type	Name	Description	Period
			<p>were encouraged to spend most of their time in the Home's vast gardens, as many of their prescribed treatments was the fresh air of Highgate. Children who had recovered were taken back to Great Ormond Street on a weekly basis, allowing for more convalescents to take their place. In 1887 a wing was added, increasing the number of beds to 51. Despite the expansion, by the early 1920s the house was deemed no longer suitable as a Home. In 1924 the remainder of the lease was sold to the Mothercraft Training Society and the Home was closed. The Society went on to build a hostel in it's grounds - the Princess Elizabeth of York Hostel (MLO102565). In 1953 the Society sold Cromwell House to the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society. In 1970 it was sold to the Montfort Missionaries, a Roman Catholic order. The Grade I listed building then became the consular and business section of the Ghana High Commission.</p>	
117412	Monument	Witanhurst Gardens (Mid 20th Century Pond & Ornamental Fountain)	<p>Witanhurst was built in 1913-20 for Sir Arthur Crosfield, designed by George Hubbard on the site of an earlier 18th Century house called Parkfield.</p> <p>The Parkfield estate had been enlarged in 1881 and 1894 by Walter Scrimgeour, a barrister. Witanhurst was restored in 1946. The first garden compartment of Peto's Italianate garden had at its centre a circular pond lined with blue mosaic, with an ornamental fountain comprising a column with a shell basin, surrounded by four statues of two male and two female figures, thought to represent the four seasons. From this first compartment steps led into the central compartment, and the third, most sunken compartment was approached through tall stone, panelled and corniced gate piers with cast-iron gate and decorative wrought-iron overthrow. Flanking the piers were substantial stone balustrades crowning a brick wall. Stone balustraded steps led down into an apsed rectangular garden with stone-columned pergola, which continued around the apse formed by a segmental shaped reflecting pond. The property was used for filming and television on a number of occasions but its current status is uncertain. Sources consulted: 'Streets of Highgate' ed. Steven Denford and David A Hayes (Camden History Society Publications, 2007); LB Camden, Highgate Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Strategy, 2007.</p>	Modern

List Ref.	Type	Name	Description	Period
150502	Monument	Southwood Hospital (Mid 20th Century Hospital)	Former grounds of Southwood Hospital (1951-91) now redeveloped as private housing. Hospital grounds comprised lawn, belts of mature trees and remains of garden of early Nineteenth Century villa. Site redeveloped by 2004 as Southwood Court - terrace of 6 private houses with gardens - and Linear House built in former grounds.	Modern
143682	Monument	Highgate Milestone (Milestone of Uncertain Date)	Milestone situated along Highgate West Hill, opposite Holly Lodge Gardens, less than 400m from the milestone at South Grove. Further research required.	Uncertain
117311	Monument	South Grove (Road of Uncertain Date)	Excavation by R. Ellis for Department of Greater London Archaeology (N), 1986; site code SOG86. Segments of a brick feature, possibly a path or similar, were recorded in the NE corner of the site. Periods recorded under same site code: unknown (082922, 082923, 082924).	Uncertain
110698	Monument	South Grove (Post Hole of Uncertain Date)	Excavation by R. Ellis for Department of Greater London Archaeology (N), 1986; site code SOG86. Postholes in a circular formation were located to the north of a linear feature (082922); no direct association with this feature was established. Periods recorded under same site code: unknown (082922, 082923, 082925).	Uncertain
131617	Monument	South Grove (Linear Feature of Uncertain Date)	Excavation by R. Ellis for Department of Greater London Archaeology (N), 1986; site code SOG86. A linear feature was revealed. This contained fragments of decorated wall plaster (082923). Periods recorded under same site code: unknown (082923, 082924, 082925).	Uncertain

Findspots

List Ref.	Type	Name	Description	Period
145579	Findspot	Highgate (Roman Findspot)	A rumour is reported that a 4th century hoard was found, but no part of it was seen.	Roman
92140	Findspot	Roman Coin Hoard from Highgate	[no description]	Roman
89711	Findspot	Late Medieval Sherd from Haringey	18th century post medieval redware & English tin glazed ware. Mid 17th century Chinese Porcelain bowl, Staffordshire slipware posset cup. 3 sherds of Midlands purple ware.	Medieval
78869	Findspot	Late Medieval Animal Remains from Haringey	[no description]	Medieval
86572	Findspot	16th Century Clay Pipe (Smoking) from Haringey	Mainly bowls.	Postmedieval
146390	Findspot	Highgate High Street (No.64A) Highgate London N6 5HX (Victorian Findspot)	Excavations in 1978 at 64a Highgate High Street, by Hendon and District Archaeological Society, uncovered a Victorian Soda Water Vat.	Postmedieval
80787	Findspot	Brick from South Grove	[no description]	Uncertain
78590	Findspot	Architectural Fragment from South Grove	Architectural Fragment from South Grove	Uncertain
111923	Findspot	South Grove (Findspot of Uncertain Date)	Excavation by R. Ellis for Department of Greater London Archaeology (N), 1986; site code SOG86. Fragments of decorated wall plaster were found within a linear feature (082922) Periods recorded under same site code: unknown (082922, 082924, 082925).	Uncertain

Appendix 2 Archaeology Figures

Appendix 3 Bibliography

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Appendix 1 Historic Mapping

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