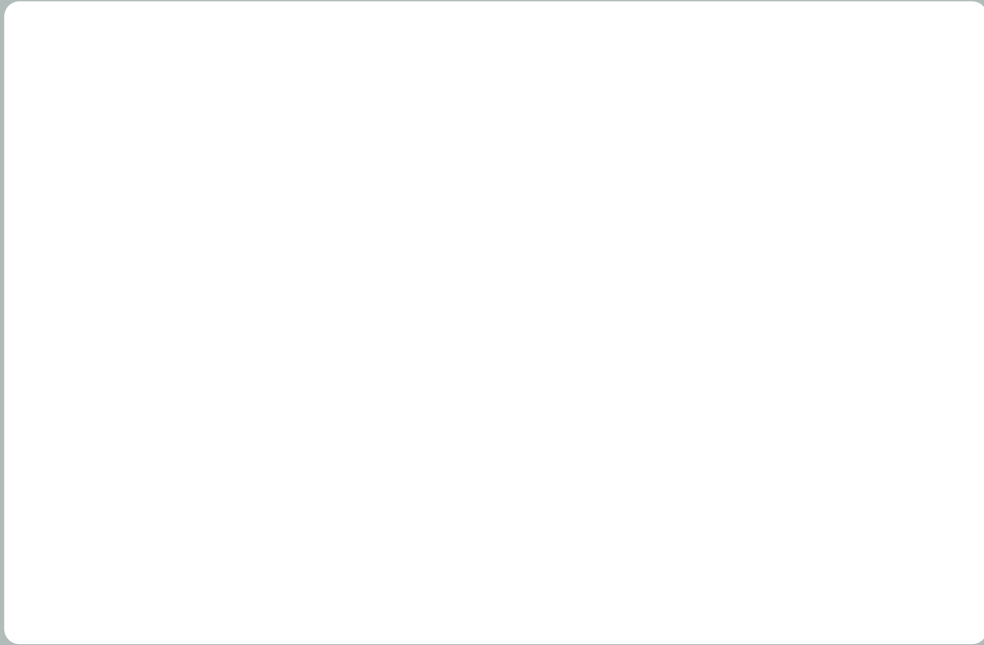


**APPENDIX 13.1:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED
ASSESSMENT**



Waterman CPM
Environmental Planning & Design



DRAFT

06 November 2008

Camden Canal Lock Village, London

Archaeological Assessment

H3202_01

Quality Assurance – Approval Status

This document has been Prepared and checked in accordance with
Waterman CPM's IMS (BS EN ISO 9001: 2000 and BS EN ISO 14001: 2004)

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Summary

- S1 This desk-based archaeological assessment has been prepared by Waterman CPM Ltd (WCPM) for Stanley Sidings Ltd to support the redevelopment of land at Camden Canal Lock Village, London.
- S2 This assessment has been prepared in accordance with Policies B8A and B8B of the London Borough of Camden: Replacement Unitary Development Plan, which was adopted in 2006, and Policy 4B15 of the Greater London Spatial Strategy (RSS), otherwise known as the 'London Plan' (consolidated with alterations since 2004), which was adopted in February 2008, as well as national guidance.
- S3 The aims of this report are to assess the potential nature, importance and survival of archaeological remains within the area of the site and the surrounding area. The archaeological background has been assessed using the Greater London Sites and Monuments Record (GLSMR), which holds records relating to chance discoveries and archaeological site works. The history of the site has been documented through a study of historical maps, books, articles and aerial photographs held at the Camden Archives and Local Studies Library and the London Metropolitan Archives, as well as at the English Heritage National Monuments Record (NMR).
- S4 This desk-based assessment has shown that, prior to development in the late 18th and 19th centuries, the site lay in fields alongside the Kentish Town Road. There is no evidence for medieval or earlier activity within the study area for which all records recorded on the GLSMR are of post-medieval date. Post-medieval settlement comprised the hamlet of Kentish Town to the north of the site showing that the focus of any activity lay elsewhere.
- S5 Part of the site lies within an Archaeological Priority Area. This is based upon limited potential for remains associated with its later 19th century canal-side industrial development, comprising wharves, industry and warehousing.
- S6 Canal-side structures identified by historic map regression within the site are likely to have comprised warehousing. These may survive, in part, beneath the existing surfacing. These structures are shown on later maps until 1938, but had been cleared by 1962 and replaced by a mill. Consequently, any remains are likely to be fragmentary.
- S7 There is limited potential for fragmentary remains associated with the early 19th century housing in the north of the site. These are likely to have been heavily impacted by the construction of the railway viaduct, the subsequent demolition of the houses and the construction of Cameron House in the north of the site during the later 20th century.
- S8 Both phases of development are well represented by the surviving buildings in the east of the site, which are being retained, and elsewhere across the wider study area. Consequently, it is anticipated that no further investigation will be required in advance of the proposed development.

Section 1 Introduction

- 1.1 This assessment has been prepared by Waterman CPM Ltd (WCPM) on behalf of Stanley Sidings Ltd, to support the redevelopment of land at Camden Canal Lock Village, London. The location of the site, as well as the wider study area, is shown on **Plan 1 (3202/01)**.
- 1.2 The aim of the report is to provide a summary of known archaeological information for the area, based on existing data, analysis of historic sources, aerial photographs and a site visit. The likely nature of archaeological deposits and features, which may be impacted upon by any proposed development, is outlined.
- 1.3 The assessment follows best practice procedures produced by English Heritage and the Institute of Field Archaeologists and contained in Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 (PPG15) '*Planning and the Historic Environment*' (DoE, 1990 and 1994, EH 1998 and IFA 2001) and PPG16 '*Archaeology and Planning*' (Department of Environment (DoE) 1990). Relevant passages are included in **Appendix 1**. This advice recommends identification of the likely presence and significance of any archaeological deposits or important elements of the historic environment at an early stage. Local plans tend to reflect this guidance.
- 1.4 The Greater London Spatial Strategy, otherwise known as the 'London Plan' (consolidated with alterations since 2004), sets out the relevant regional policy. The current London Plan was adopted in February 2008 and outlines the approach of the London Assembly and the Mayor of London to the protection of heritage resources across London. Relevant sections are included in **Appendix 1**.
- 1.5 The London Borough of Camden Replacement Unitary Development Plan was adopted in June 2006. Policy B8B, *Sites and Monuments of Archaeological Importance*, states that:

"The Council will only grant consent for development where acceptable measures are undertaken to preserve remains of archaeological importance and their settings. Developers should adopt measures that allow such remains to be permanently preserved in situ. Where this cannot be achieved, no development shall take place until satisfactory excavation and recording of the remains has been carried out."
- 1.6 Relevant policy is set out in full in **Appendix 1**.
- 1.7 This archaeological assessment forms the basis for any further archaeological work, such as field investigation, should this be deemed necessary.

Section 2 Methodology

- 2.1 This archaeological assessment is primarily a desk-based exercise. The sources consulted include information held in the Greater London Sites and Monuments Record (GLSMR). These consist of records relating to sites and findspots in the area and reports relating to past archaeological investigations.
- 2.2 The Camden Archives and Local Studies Library, the London Metropolitan Archives and the English Heritage National Monuments Record were consulted for further records relating to the area. Information noted consists of early maps, documents, secondary sources and aerial photographs.
- 2.3 Previously recorded archaeological information, as well as details of designated heritage in the vicinity of the site, is presented in Section 4 of this report. The numbers used in the text are those issued by the GLSMR. Information from early maps and other historic records, aerial photographs and secondary sources are presented in Section 5. Section 6 discusses the site visit.
- 2.4 Section 7 provides a summary of both known structures and features and potential for hitherto undiscovered sub-surface deposits. An appropriate approach to further evaluation and mitigation is recommended where relevant.
- 2.5 A gazetteer of GLSMR information is included as **Appendix 2**. In addition, **Appendix 3** provides an archaeological time chart and glossary.
- 2.6 The locations of the known archaeological sites and findspots are shown on **Plan 1 (3202/01)**. **Plan 2 (3202/02)** reproduces relevant extracts from historic maps.

Section 3 The Site

Site Location

- 3.1 The site is located approximately 300m to the north of Camden centre and centred on NGR TQ 2878 8420. It covers approximately 2.2 hectares.
- 3.2 As **Plan 1 (3202/01)** shows, the site is bounded to the north by Castle Haven Road and the Hampstead Junction Railway, to the west by Camden High Street and to the south by the towpath along the Regent's Canal at Hawley Lock. The eastern corner of the site is formed by the junction of the North London Railway and the Hampstead Junction Railway.
- 3.3 The site is divided east to west by the North London Railway. The northern portion of the site is occupied by Cameron House as well as surrounding parking and yard areas. The southern portion is occupied by terraced housing, along Camden High Street with warehousing to the rear and market stalls.

Geology and Topography

- 3.4 The site lies at 25m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) on relatively flat land to the north of the Regent's Canal. There is a slight incline to the north.
- 3.5 The underlying geology comprises alluvial London Clay (<http://www.bgs.co.uk/>). Previous Investigations at Camden Lock, to the east of Camden High Street, have confirmed the presence of London Clay in the locality and also ascertained that it is overlain by later post-medieval made ground (AOC 2002).

Development Proposals

- 3.6 The current proposals are for residential redevelopment of the site, to include the retention and restoration of a number of the existing 19th century buildings.

Section 4 Previously Identified Archaeology

- 4.1 The archaeological background, of the site and wider study area, has been assessed using the Greater London Sites and Monuments Record (GLSMR). The intention of the search is to locate known archaeologically sensitive sites, which may be affected by groundwork associated with the development of the site, and to predict and extrapolate likely archaeological conditions within the site area from finds made nearby.
- 4.2 The GLSMR records a high volume of entries regarding the later post-medieval buildings of Camden, outside of the site, which would not be affected, in archaeological terms, by the development. These records do not contain relevant information regarding the archaeological potential of the site, as a result of which only the GLSMR events data regarding previous investigations in the study area is discussed below.
- 4.3 The location of the events recorded on the GLSMR within a 500m radius of the site are tabled in **Appendix 2** and indicated on **Plan 1 (3202/01)**. The numbers referenced on the plan and in brackets in the text are the GLSMR identifiers. **Appendix 3** provides a glossary of archaeological terms and a time chart.

Designated Heritage

- 4.4 The area of the site to the south of the viaduct lies within Archaeological Priority Area 13 (APA 13), designated by the London Borough of Camden on the basis of potential for remains associated with 19th and 20th century canal-side industry (London Borough of Camden 2006). The supporting text for the APA refers to the Local Plan archaeology policies (see **Appendix 1**) **Plan 1 (3202/01)**.
- 4.5 The Kentish Town APA, which lies 400m to the north of the site, is based upon documentary and map evidence for the post-medieval ribbon settlement of Kentish Town, which lined Kentish Town Road **Plan 1 (3202/01)**. The distance between the site and these APAs demonstrates that, prior to 18th and 19th century development, it lay away from the foci of settlement.
- 4.6 A second Camden APA, based upon the presence of post-medieval buildings recorded in John Rocques map of 1745, lies 250m to the south of the site, centred on Camden underground station. Following a review of the APAs carried out in September 2002, which concluded that there was no real basis for the designation, Camden APA was un-designated (LBC 2002).
- 4.7 Part of the site lies within the Regents Canal Conservation Area which was designated on the 25th of April 1974 and subsequently extended on the 16th of June 1981. The canal was constructed, to connect Paddington Basin to the West India Docks in East London, between 1811 and 1820. The designation protects the canal, its locks and the canal-side development.

- 4.8 There are a number of listed buildings outside of the site, within the wider study area. Within the immediate vicinity of the site are the Grade II listed Hawley Double Locks and the adjacent bridge at Camden High Street. These buildings will not be archaeologically impacted by the current proposals and are therefore not considered further in this assessment.

Non-designated Heritage

- 4.9 All other records on the GLSMR relate to post-medieval roads and buildings originating with the 19th century development of the area. As such they contribute little information concerning the archaeological potential of the site.

Previous Investigations

- 4.10 A watching brief, comprising three trial trenches and four observation pits, has been carried out by AOC Archaeology at the Stables Market immediately to the west of Camden High Street [MLO 76559]. The investigations recorded alluvial clay, interpreted as natural, at 0.7m below ground level. This was overlain by later post-medieval 19th and 20th century made ground. The investigations recorded no evidence of earlier archaeological remains (AOC Group 2003).
- 4.11 A watching brief undertaken by the Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS) in September 1992, 250m to the south of the site at Inverness Street, recorded a deposit of London Clay containing 17th and 18th century artefacts [MLO 63997].
- 4.12 The GLSMR records two previous investigations which did not identify significant archaeological deposits within the wider study area **Plan 1 (3202/01)**. These are an evaluation carried out by MoLAS in 1999 at 4-12 Parkway, 250m to the south of the site [MLO 74152], and an evaluation carried out by Newham Museum at the Salway Road Arts Centre which recorded 20th century drains and a brick structure but no earlier remains [MLO 70919].

Section 5 Documentary Sources Including Historic Maps and Photographs

- 5.1 The Camden Archives and Local Studies Library, at Holborn and the London Metropolitan Archives were consulted as to their collections of historic documents and maps relating to the site and its environs. The collection of aerial photographs held by English Heritage (EH) was examined, along with further secondary sources, at the National Monuments Record.

Historic Maps

- 5.2 John Rocque's *Map of the Environs of London*, dating to 1769, shows the site in area of fields along side the Kentish Town Road. Kentish Town comprised a ribbon settlement, stretching north-south along the road, located to the north of the site. At that time the City of London is shown to have only extended as far north as Tottenham Court Road.
- 5.3 *A Map of St Pancras* dating to 1849 shows the site occupied by terraced buildings. The existing terraces along Camden High Street, still Kentish Town Road at that point, are shown with yards to their rears. At the centre of the site, a second row of terraces lines the west side of Haven Street at that time Grange Street, also with yards to their rears. To the east, back to back properties are shown along Hawley Street and Leybourne Road. Also in the east area of the site, terraced housing is shown along St Peter Street, a continuation of Leybourne Road. The Hawley Arms public house is also shown. The proposed route of the North London Railway viaduct, constructed in 1850, is marked across the site as two lines running between the goods yard north-east of Camden Lock and Camden Town Station.
- 5.4 Another *Map of St Pancras* dating to 1868, shows the terraced buildings across the site intersected by the completed North London Railway viaduct. The Hampstead Junction Railway viaduct is shown immediately to the north-east of the site.
- 5.5 On the 1870 Ordnance Survey (OS) map of Kentish Town and Camden the buildings along St Peter's Street had been cleared and the area is marked 'Coal Depot'. Some of the terraced buildings at the south end of Grange Street had been demolished and replaced by canal side warehouses, which presumably formed part of the 'Coal Depot'. The canal side warehousing consisted of three structures.
- 5.6 The 1896 OS map shows the addition of a large warehouse building in the east of the site to the rear of Camden High Street. A number of houses along Grange Road (Haven Street) had been demolished to accommodate this building and two travelling cranes connected the loading area to the canal. Given the usage of the site at this point as a coal depot, this is likely to have been a large coal store. To the east, 'coal shoots' are marked along the railway viaduct demonstrating a relationship between the railway and the site.
- 5.7 On the 1916 OS map the large warehouse had been extended to the north and south. This form is repeated on the 1920 OS map. The 1952 OS map shows the

building in its post-war usage as a saw mill in which it continued until the opening of the East Yard of Camden Market. The travelling cranes are not shown on the 1952 edition.

- 5.8 The 1962 OS map of Camden Town is the last to show back to back housing surviving between Haven Street and Leybourne Road. The Hawley Arms and the Carnarvon Castle public houses are both marked 'PH' in the north-western area of the site.
- 5.9 The southern area of the site, forming a large open area, is labelled 'Hawley Wharf'. Further clearance of buildings along Grange Road, which by this time had been renamed Haven Street, had been carried out and a different, reduced, layout comprising two buildings is shown in the south-east area of the site. On the 1970 OS map of Camden the buildings between Haven Street and Leybourne Road had been cleared.
- 5.10 The 2000 edition OS map of North London shows the site occupied by terraced buildings along Camden High Street, including the Carnarvon Castle public house. The Hawley Arms public house and adjoining structures are shown at Castle Haven Road. Cameron House, a large late 20th century building stood in the north of the site. The remainder of the site which was occupied by Camden Lock Market East Yard, mostly comprised hard standing.

Other Sources

- 5.11 There is little evidence of prehistoric activity for the Camden and Kentish Town area. Sporadic finds recovered across the area comprise flint tools, including Palaeolithic hand axes, which were mostly recovered during 19th century construction work.
- 5.12 The Roman Roads leading out of London lay away from the study area. To the west was Watling Street which followed the course of the Edgware Road, and to the south another highway followed the course of New Oxford Street and High Holborn. The focus of Roman activity lay away from the site, and this is reflected by an absence of Roman evidence across the study area.
- 5.13 The study area formed part of the Forest of Middlesex, prior to reclamation which was carried out in the early medieval period. The Domesday Book of 1086 records small hamlets away from the site at Tothele [Tottenham Court], Rugmere, St Pancras, Hampstead, and Holborn. It makes reference to the inhabitants of the area ploughing the land and keeping pigs in the forests, showing that Camden was still wooded in the 11th century (Godfrey and Marcham 1952).
- 5.14 The Kentish Town Road and the roadside ribbon settlement of Kentish Town had developed by the post-medieval period. Prior to development in the early 19th century, the site and surrounding area lay within fields to the north of London. This area, which formed part of Middlesex, included common land and woods and was used for hunting and recreation by Londoners (Mills 1982).

- 5.15 The development of Camden, which formed part of a northern expansion of London, began in the 1790s. The name of the district can be traced back to Charles Pratt, the Earl of Camden, who acquired the estate by marriage in 1786 (Field 1980). The road layout was largely complete by 1834, although at this time buildings remained sparse.
- 5.16 The Regent's canal, which connects Paddington Basin to the West India Docks in east London, was begun in 1811, and by 1815 had been completed as far as the Hampstead Road Locks, immediately to the south of the site. The remaining stretch was completed by 1820 (LBC 2001).
- 5.17 The Hampstead Road Locks are now the only surviving original double lock on the Regent's Canal, the others having all been converted (Camden Archives). The wharves and warehouses along the canal developed through the remainder of the 19th century, and continued to operate until the 1950s when increased road transport sent the canal conveyance into decline (Camden Archives).
- 5.18 The opening of the North London Railway in 1837 served as further catalyst to the area's development, which became increasingly rapid. The 19th century properties shown in the area on historic maps, some of which survive across the site, were constructed during the 1830s and 1840s. The viaducts that cross the site were constructed in 1850, during railway expansion. The main development of wharves and warehouses along Camden Lock, stimulated by the increased transport connections, was built between 1848 and 1875 (AOC 2000).
- 5.19 The buildings within the site along St Peter Street and the south end of Grange Street (Haven Street) had a comparatively short life-span and were fully demolished shortly after the construction of the railway viaducts. The site is recorded in the 1886 Post Office London Directory as 'St Pancras Council Depot'; Camden Borough had not been formed at this point. The 1907 directory records 'James Crane, Coal Dealer' at the site, showing that the site continued to be used as a coal depot (Kelly's Directories 1886 and 1907).
- 5.20 Hawley Wharf developed in the early 20th century, remaining as railway lands. The site was redeveloped as a timber yard in the 1940s, which included the construction of the mill in the east area of the site. Cameron House which stands in the north-west area of the site and an office building, which lies to the east, were constructed during the 1980s.
- 5.21 Camden Market was set up in 1975, so providing a new usage to the canalside wharfage and warehouses. While the west yard of the market, beyond Camden High Street, formed the main focus of the market, Hawley Wharf was used for market stalls and other retail. The Regents Canal was designated as a conservation area in April 1974 and the designation was extended in June 1981. The canal-side was subsequently designated as an Archaeological Priority Area on the basis of the potential for archaeological remains relating to canal-side industry (LBC 2001).
- 5.22 On the 10th February 2008 a number of the buildings at Hawley Wharf were severely damaged by fire, which caught hold of materials in scaffolding around one of the buildings (Camden Archives).

Aerial Photographs

- 5.23 A total of 69 photographs were identified by EH for the site. The (military) obliques were taken in September 1989 whilst the vertical aerial photographs span the period from 1946 to 1997.
- 5.24 Photographs taken during sorties in 1946 show that much of the site area was covered by hard standing at that time and that the area around St Peter's Street had been cleared of buildings. Two groups of terraces forming part of the early 19th century development of the site remained, immediately to the north-east of St Peter's Street and along Camden High Street. The mill building, belonging to the timber yard, is shown in the east of the site, with an open side facing the canal [RAF/3G/TUD/UK/45 5002].
- 5.25 On photographs taken during sorties in 1948 and 1955, the open side of the timber mill is shown to have been walled up. To the east of the mill was a darker area with a number of parallel lines, which may have been for travelling cranes, carrying timber between the mill and store areas and the canal [FSL/6641/4 4735 and RAF/540/1634 31-32].
- 5.26 The store area to the east of the mill has been cleared on photographs taken in 1970, which also show a small number of temporary structures [MAL/71071 70-71]. The most recent addition to the site is Cameron House which is shown on photographs from 1992 [OS/92361B 308-309].

Section 6 Site Visit

- 6.1 The site was visited on the 7th October 2008 to assess the current ground conditions and topography and, in addition, to identify remains of previously recorded sites or any hitherto unrecorded archaeological features of significance.
- 6.2 The site visit did not identify the remains of any previously unknown above ground archaeological features within the boundaries of the site.
- 6.3 Much of the central and eastern areas of the site currently comprise hard standing and open areas. These are either parking areas or yards for the garages and other businesses which currently occupy the viaduct arches or market stall areas. Exposed 19th century cobbling along Haven Street, in conjunction with the heights of drains and adjacent surfacing, suggests that levels across the site have not been raised.
- 6.4 The remains of tall 19th century buildings form the western boundary of the site along Camden High Street. The buildings at the northern end, including the Carnarvon Arms public house, have been pulled down to ground level. The fire damaged Hawley Arms public house, which stands in the north-west of the site, is currently under renovation. There are no obvious external indications of cellarage on these buildings but given their stature it is likely that, with or without cellarage, their foundations will have had extensive impact upon any potential below ground remains.
- 6.5 The converted post-war mill building to the rear of Camden High Street has experienced extensive fire damage and has been partially demolished. Much of the eastern area of site is covered by demolition rubble.
- 6.6 The sizable Cameron House, which lies in the north of the site, is likely to have had extensive impact to below ground deposits. The mid 20th century mill building in the east of the site, which until recently served as retail storage, will also have had some level of impact on any sub-surface deposits. There are a number of temporary market stall structures within the south of the site, none of which will have had any impact upon archaeological deposits.

Section 7 Conclusions and Recommendations

- 7.1 A desk-based archaeological assessment has been undertaken for the proposed development of land at Camden Canal Lock Village, London. The local archaeological databases, and other secondary sources, indicate that there is little potential for archaeological features and deposits within the boundaries of the site.
- 7.2 Prior to the development of Camden in the late 18th and 19th centuries, the site lay in fields alongside the Kentish Town Road. There is no evidence for medieval or earlier activity in the study area. Post-medieval settlement in the area comprised the hamlet of Kentish Town, the focus of any activity at that time, lying away from the site.
- 7.3 With regard to the 19th century development of the area, the site lies partially within an Archaeological Priority Area based upon limited potential for remains associated with the canal-side industrial development, comprising wharves, industry and warehousing, which occurred between 1848 and 1875.
- 7.4 Previous investigations within the study area have found no evidence of any significant archaeological remains which predate the development of Camden and have shown that remains associated with this development directly over-lie the local London Clay geology. Depths of made ground recorded during previous investigations at the Stables Market, which lies west of Camden High Street to the north of the site, varied between 0.6 and 0.7m below ground surface. Similar deposit depths may be anticipated across the site.
- 7.5 Only one of the three previous investigations across the wider study area found evidence of pre-19th century archaeological remains and this was some distance from the site. This absence is corroborated by the evidence from documentary sources and historic maps.
- 7.6 The warehousing identified on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1870 and 1896, including that later adapted as a saw mill and destroyed in February 2008, may survive, in part, beneath the existing surfacing. These structures would have been utilitarian and formed from brick work over a metal frame, and only the foundations of the superstructure are likely to survive beneath ground level. These buildings are shown in historic maps until 1938, but had been cleared by 1948 and replaced by a post-war timber mill. Consequently, any remains are likely to be fragmentary and such buildings are already well documented through the study of other examples.
- 7.7 There is limited potential for fragmentary remains associated with the early 19th century housing in the north of the site. These are likely to have been heavily impacted by the construction of the railway viaduct, their subsequent demolition of the houses and the construction of Cameron House during the later 20th century. This phase of local development is well evidenced by the surviving buildings, which are being retained, along Camden High Street in the west of the site.

- 7.8 Although the site has limited potential for fragmentary remains associated with these two phases of development, both are well represented and understood elsewhere. In the light of the findings of previous investigations, it is therefore unlikely that any further work will be required.

Section 8 References and Sources

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Map Sources

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Map of St Pancras 1849

Map of St Pancras 1860

Map of St Pancras 1868

Map of St Pancras 1874

Map of St Pancras 1880

Map of St Pancras 1893

First Edition 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1870 Godfrey Series Edition
London Sheet 38

Goad Insurance Plan of Camden 1891

Second Edition 1:10,560 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1896 (London Sheet
XV.II.12)

Third Edition 1:10,560 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1916 (London Sheet XV.I)

Revised 1:10,560 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1920 (London Sheet XVI)

St Pancras Map of the Free Churches 1930

1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1952 (TQ 2884)

1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1962 (TQ 2884)

1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map of 1974 (TQ 2884)

1:25,000 scale Ordnance Survey map of North London 2000 Explorer Series 173

Web Resources

<http://www.bgs.co.uk/>

Appendix 1 National Guidance and Relevant Local Policy

Appendix 1 National Guidance and Relevant Local Policy

Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 – Archaeology and Planning (PPG16)

- A1.1 Archaeology is a material consideration in the planning process, and government guidance stresses the important role that Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) have in safeguarding the archaeological heritage through the development control process.
- A1.2 Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: *Archaeology and Planning (PPG16)* sets out the Secretary of State's policy on archaeological remains on land, and provides recommendations, many of which have been integrated into local development plans. The key points in PPG16 (DoE, 1990) can be summarised as follows:
- Archaeological remains should be seen as a finite and non-renewable resource, and in many cases highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. Appropriate management is therefore essential to ensure that they survive in good condition. In particular, care must be taken to ensure that archaeological remains are not needlessly or thoughtlessly destroyed. They can contain irreplaceable information about our past and the potential for an increase in future knowledge. They are part of our sense of national identity and are valuable both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and tourism;
 - Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings, are affected by a proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation;
 - The key to informed and reasonable planning decisions is for consideration to be given early before formal planning applications are made, to the question of whether archaeological remains are known to exist on a site where development is planned and the implications for the development proposal;
 - When important remains are known to exist, or when archaeologists have good reason to believe that important remains exist, developers will be able to help by preparing sympathetic designs using, for example, foundations which avoid disturbing the remains altogether, or which minimise damage by raising ground levels under a proposed new structure, or by careful siting of landscaped or open areas. There are techniques available for sealing archaeological remains underneath buildings or landscaping, thus securing their preservation for the future even though they remain inaccessible for the time being;
 - If physical preservation *in-situ* is not feasible, an archaeological excavation for the purposes of 'preservation by record' may be an acceptable alternative. From an archaeological point of view, this should be regarded as a second best option. Agreements should also provide for the subsequent publication of the results of any excavation programme;

- Development plans should reconcile the need for development with the interests of conservation – including archaeology. Detailed development plans should include policies for the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest, and their settings;
- Decisions by planning authorities, in the face of proposed development, on whether to preserve archaeological remains *in situ*, have to be taken on merit, taking account of development plan policies and all other material considerations – including the importance of the remains – and weighing these against the need for development; and
- Planning authorities, when they propose to allow development which is damaging to archaeological remains, must ensure that the developer has satisfactorily provided for excavation and recording, either through voluntary agreement with the archaeologists or, in the absence of agreement, by imposing an appropriate condition on the planning permission.

The Greater London Spatial Strategy (RSS) 2004

A1.3 4B15: Archaeology

“The Mayor, in partnership with English Heritage, the Museum of London and boroughs, will support the identification, protection, interpretation and presentation of London’s archaeological resources. Boroughs in consultation with English Heritage and other relevant statutory organisations should include appropriate policies in their Unitary Development Plans for protecting scheduled ancient monuments and archaeological assets within their area.”

London Borough of Camden: Replacement Unitary Development Plan 2006

A1.4 B8 – Archaeological Sites and Monuments

A – Sites and monuments of national archaeological importance

When considering development close to sites and monuments of national archaeological importance, including scheduled ancient monuments, the Council will seek the physical preservation of the archaeological features and their settings.

B – Sites and Monuments of Archaeological Importance

The Council will only grant consent for development where acceptable measures are undertaken to preserve remains of archaeological importance and their settings. Developers should adopt measures that allow such remains to be permanently preserved *in situ*. Where this cannot be achieved, no development shall take place until satisfactory excavation and recording of the remains has been carried out.

Appendix 2 Greater London Sites and Monuments Record
(GLSMR) and Listed Building Information

Appendix 2 Greater London Sites and Monuments Record (GLSMR) and Listed Building Information

MonUID (All MLO)	NGR (All TQ)	Period	Description
63997	2873 8385	Event	Watching brief undertaken by Museum of London Archaeology Service in September 1992. Weathered London Clay was recorded which contained 17 th century and 18 th century artefacts.
70919	2890 8455	Event	Evaluation undertaken by Newham Museum in April 1997. 20 th century drainage features, brick structures, make up layers and a cobbled surface were recorded. There were no archaeological features on site.
74152	2885 8380	Event	Evaluation undertaken by Museum of London Archaeology Service in November and December 1999. No archaeological finds or features were recorded.
76559	2865 8418	Event	Archaeological watching brief, carried out by AOC in September 2002. Three trial trenches and four observation pits were excavated across the Stables Market which recorded foundations associated with late 19 th century railway structures.

Appendix 3 Time Chart and Glossary

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Time Chart

Palaeolithic	c.8000BC and earlier	Early stone age, early development of man and earlier hominids.
Mesolithic	c.8000BC - 3500BC	Middle stone age, nomadic hunter gatherer groups.
Neolithic	3500BC - 2000BC	New stone age, first settled agrarian communities and monumental structures.
Bronze Age	2000BC - 500BC	First use of bronze, divided into early, middle and later sub-periods.
Iron Age	500BC - 43AD	First use of iron, divided into early, middle and later, some interaction with Romans and others.
Roman	43AD - 410AD	The first historical period with written records, saw southern Britain subject to Roman government and culture (also Romano-British).
Early medieval	410AD - 1066AD	What has been called the Dark Ages, the period from the departure of the Roman legions to the Norman Conquest which saw the colonisation of much of Britain by Angles, Saxons and others.
Medieval	1066AD - c.1500AD	From the Norman Conquest through to the Renaissance.
Post-medieval	1500 - 1945	Everything in recent Centuries, especially monuments relating to the Industrial Revolution and the military.

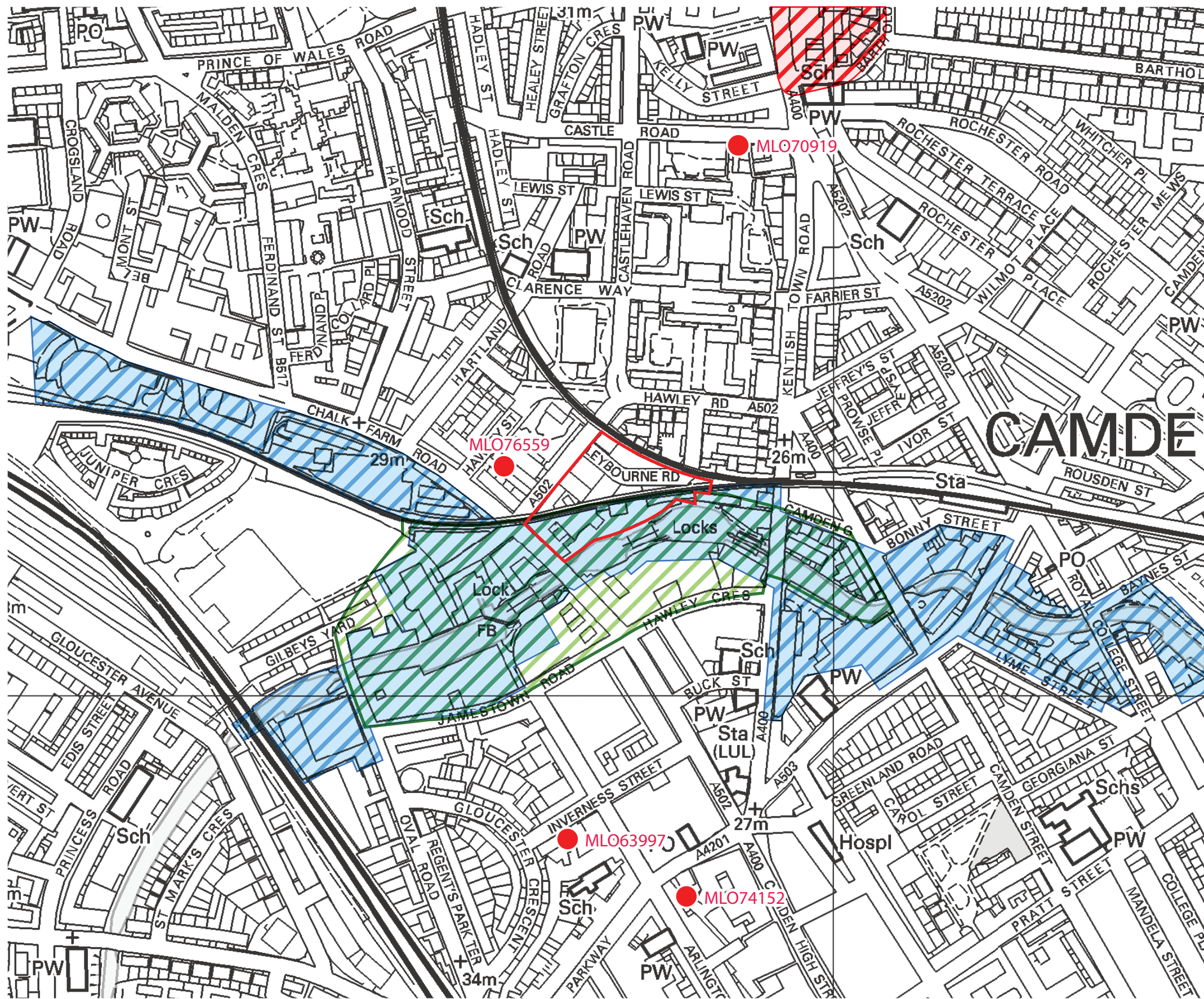
Terms






Air photographs	Photographs taken from the air by archaeologists and other organisations such as the Ordnance Survey and Royal Air Force often show archaeology on the ground in the form of cropmarks, earthworks or soilmarks.
Archaeological value/ Potential	Value relates to known archaeology and is synonymous with significance and importance, whilst potential is a gauge of the probability of further archaeology lying undiscovered beneath the surface.
Artifact (artefact)	Catch all term for a discrete archaeological object as opposed to a site or debris i.e. prehistoric flint work and later metal objects and ceramics, not pottery sherds or walls.
Deposit	A sub-surface accumulation of archaeological material.
Features	Discrete remains forming part of an archaeological site i.e. ditches, pits, hearths, and walls.
Listed Building	Statutory protection for buildings with special historic or architectural value. Grades I and II* require consultation with English Heritage where affected by development. Grade II usually dealt with solely by local planning authority.
Mitigation Strategy	Preservation/retrieval of the archaeological value of a development site through excavation, repositioning of development or change in the nature of development once identified through evaluation.
Preservation (<i>in situ</i> /by record)	Although current guidance advocates preservation of important archaeology <i>in situ</i> i.e. by not developing the area, the alternative (especially with less important remains) is to preserve by record through archaeological excavation.
Scheduled Ancient Monument	Statutory protection afforded to archaeological sites and monuments deemed to be of national importance. Consent required from English Heritage for activity impacting on the site (SAM).

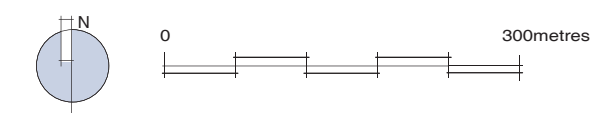
Plans

Plan 1 Previously Identified Archaeology
(3202/01 10/08 TD/TB)

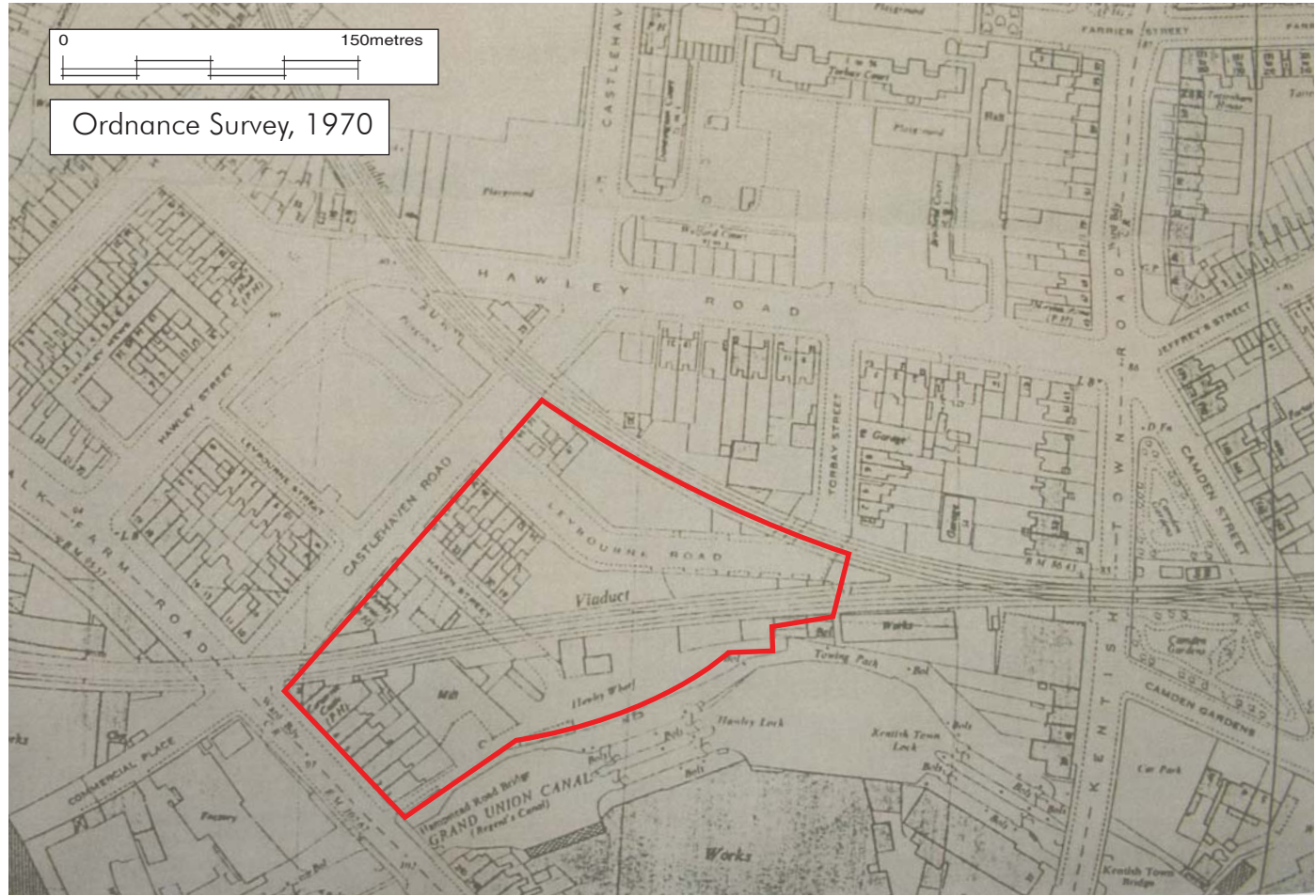
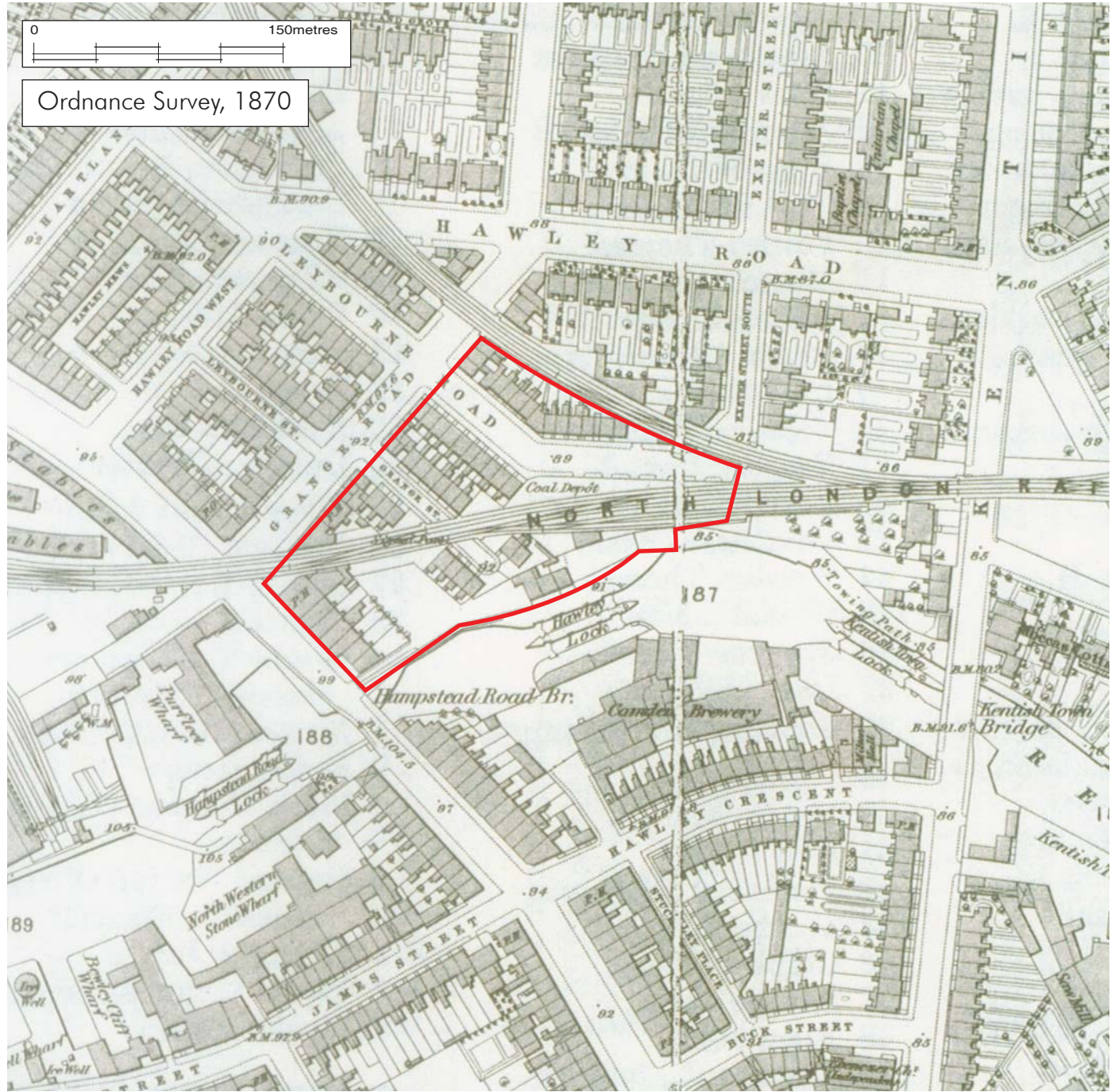
Plan 2 Extracts from Historic Maps
(3202/02 10/08 TD/TB)



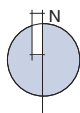
-  Site boundary
- Archaeological Priority Areas (APA)**
-  Canal-side APA
-  Kentish Town APA
- Conservation Areas**
-  Regent's Canal Conservation Area
- GLSMR Events**
-  GLSMR Events



Drawing Title	Plan 1: Previously Identified Archaeology
Client	Stanley Sidings Ltd
Project	Camden Canal Lock Village, London
Scale	As shown (approximate)
Drawing No	3202/01
Date	10/08 TD/TB
Checked	



Site boundary



Drawing Title	Plan 2: Extracts from Historic Maps
Client	Stanley Sidings Ltd
Project	Camden Canal Lock Village, London
Scale	As showb (approximate)
Drawing No	3202/02
Date	10/08 TD/TB
Checked	

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