

Mr Charles Thuaire London Borough of Camden Town Hall, Camden Town Hall Extension, Argyle Street,

Argyle Street, Camden, London, WC1H 8ND Our ref: Your ref: CLO20545 2016/3587/P

Telephone Email 0207 973 3242 laura.o'gorman@ HistoricEngland.org.uk

18 July 2016

Dear Mr Thuaire

# TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990 (AS AMENDED) NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK 2012

## Athlone House, Hampstead Lane, London N6 4RU

Restoration and extension of Athlone House for use as a 6 bedroom single dwelling house; creation of new vehicular/pedestrian entrance from Hampstead Lane and associated part demolition of boundary wall; refurbishment and extension of Caen Cottage and refurbishment of the Gate I louse, both to be used as ancillary residential accommodation; erection of a summer house on disused tennis court within the grounds; and associated landscaping works and restoration of historic garden.

# Recommend Archaeological Condition(s)

Thank you for your consultation received on 01 July 2016.

The Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) provides archaeological advice to boroughs in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework and GLAAS Charter.

The National Planning Policy Framework (Section 12) and the London Plan (2011 Policy 7.8) emphasise that the conservation of archaeological interest is a material consideration in the planning process. Paragraph 128 of the NPPF says that applicants should submit desk-based assessments, and where appropriate undertake field evaluation, to describe the significance of heritage assets and how they would be affected by the proposed development. This information should be supplied to inform the planning decision. If planning consent is granted paragraph 141 of the NPPF says that applicants should be required to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) and to make this evidence publicly available.





The application affects the site of a small country house or villa and its designed landscape which has its origins in the late 18th century. The site has a complex history with both the original house and Brownian landscape being replaced in the 19th century. I note that the application is accompanied by detailed assessments of the historic building and landscape. An Archaeological Assessment was also conducted for a previous scheme (Wessex Archaeology 2009) but an updated document does not appear to have been submitted to support the new proposals. Nevertheless, the Wessex desk-based assessment is relevant in that it identifies a moderate to high potential for the survival of archaeological deposits. There is a general moderate potential for the recovery of Prehistoric remains. There is a High potential for the recovery of archaeological remains associated with 18th-20<sup>-12</sup> century garden landscaping, the function of Caen Towers Farm to the south-west and structures associated with Caen Wood Towers itself and the pre-dating Fitzroy House. There is also a low potential for the recovery of medieval deposits associated with settlement at Highgate.

The proposed development would involve significant groundworks affecting below ground remains of both the historic houses and gardens and possibly earlier remains. Athlone House itself has already been recorded so no further building recording is recommended.

Appraisal of this application using the Greater London Historic Environment Record and information submitted with the application indicates the need for field evaluation to determine appropriate mitigation. However, although the NPPF envisages evaluation being undertaken prior to determination, in this case consideration of the nature of the development, the archaeological interest and/or practical constraints are such that I consider a condition could provide an acceptable safeguard. A condition is therefore recommended to require a two-stage process of archaeological investigation comprising: first, evaluation to clarify the nature and extent of surviving remains, followed, if necessary, by a full investigation. The archaeological interest should therefore be conserved by attaching a condition as follows:

### Condition

No demolition or development shall take place until a stage 1 written scheme of investigation (WSI) has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. For land that is included within the WSI, no demolition or development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed WSI, and the programme and methodology of site evaluation and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works.

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

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



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Please note that Historic England operates an access to information policy.

Correspondence or information which you send us may therefore become publicly available.

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

Informative

Written schemes of investigation will need to be prepared and implemented by a suitably qualified professionally accredited archaeological practice in accordance with Historic England's Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London. This condition is exempt from deemed discharge under schedule 6 of The Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015.

I envisage that the archaeological fieldwork would comprise the following:

#### Evaluation

An archaeological field evaluation involves exploratory fieldwork to determine if significant remains are present on a site and if so to define their character, extent, quality and preservation. Field evaluation may involve one or more techniques depending on the nature of the site and its archaeological potential. It will normally include excavation of trial trenches. A field evaluation report will usually be used to inform a planning decision (pre determination evaluation) but can also be required by condition to refine a mitigation strategy after permission has been granted.

The results of the evaluation will enable the formulation of an appropriate mitigation strategy (second phase of investigation) which would either comprise full excavation or a watching brief

Further information on archaeology and planning in Greater London including Archaeological Priority Areas is available on the Historic England website.

Please do not hesitate to contact me should you require further information or assistance. I would be grateful to be kept informed of the progress of this application.

Please note that this response relates solely to archaeological considerations. If necessary, Historic England's Development Management or Historic Places teams should be consulted separately regarding statutory matters.

Yours sincerely



Laura O'Gorman Archaeology Advisor Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service Planning Group: London



