

Mr Jonathan McClue London Borough of Camden Town Hall, Camden Town Hall Extension, Argyle Street, Camden, London, WC1H 8ND Our ref: CLO21481 Your ref: 2016/5372/P

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17 October 2016

Dear Mr McClue

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

Highgate Centre and A&A Storage, Former Lensham House, 19 – 37 Highgate Road and 19 Greenwood Place, London NW5 1LB

Demolition of existing buildings (D1, B1a and B8 uses) and redevelopment of the site to provide two buildings containing a 2 storey basement (Building 1: 7 storeys and Building 2: 6 storeys) with 4,312m² of self-storage (B8); 1,803m² of office (B1a) and 60 self-contained residential flats (C3) including 52 market units (16x1 bed, 29x2 bed, 7x3 bed) and 8 social rented units (8x1 bed) along with the creation of a pedestrian walkway running east to west linking Highgate Road with Greenwood Place; the creation of a vehicular access from Greenwood Place and loading bay; provision of green/brown roofs and plant equipment; roof terraces and balconies and other associated works.

Recommend Archaeological Condition(s)

Thank you for your consultation received on 30 September 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 site lies within the Kentish Town Archaeological Priority Area which defines an area of medieval settlement. The submitted Historic Environment Assessment (MOLA, May 2016) however indicates that the main potential is for palaeoenvironmental remains associated with a tributary of the ancient Fleet River and the footings or foundations of post-medieval buildings.

The proposed development includes a basement across the entire footprint of the site which would completely remove any archaeological remains. I therefore concur with the recommendation set out within the submitted assessment; that an initial archaeological evaluation should be carried out in order to determine the presence and nature of the archaeological resource that would be impacted by the proposed development. This should include geoarchaeological assessment and sampling of any palaeoenvironmental deposits and assessment of the underlying gravels in order to identify its Palaeolithic potential.

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
- 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 evaluation would form the initial stage of archaeological instigation and should aim to inform the scope for the second stage of investigation (mitigation strategy). This would either comprise full excavation prior to development or an archaeological watching brief during development.

Refer to Science Advisor

In preparing a written scheme for this site, the applicant's archaeologist should consult Historic England's Regional Science Advisor.

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

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Laura O'Gorman

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