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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
DESK BASED  
ASSESSMENT**

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**Southwood  
Courtyard Building  
Great Ormond Street  
Hospital for Children –  
NHS Foundation Trust**

**June 2017**

**Local Planning Authority:  
London Borough of Camden**

**Site centred at:  
TQ 3045 8207**

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The site of the proposed building, located within an external courtyard of Great Ormond Street Hospital, Great Ormond Street, Bloomsbury, London has been reviewed for its below ground archaeological potential.

In terms of designated heritage assets, no designated World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Wrecks or Historic Battlefields lie within, or in close proximity to, the study site.

The site is located within an Archaeological Priority Area as designated by the London Borough of Camden.

The site is considered likely to have a potential for Post-Medieval defensive features at depth within the site. There is a low potential within the site for all other periods of activity.

Agricultural activity during the Medieval and Post-Medieval periods is considered likely to have had a moderate widespread negative impact on below ground archaeological deposits.

The construction of hospital buildings on the site during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century is considered likely to have had a localised severe negative impact on below ground archaeological deposits.

The subsequent demolition of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century building, followed by the construction of further buildings on and immediately adjacent to the site during the 20<sup>th</sup> century is considered likely to have had a further cumulative severe widespread negative impact on below ground archaeological deposits.

During the 1990s the location of the site was utilised to provide support infrastructure, including a tower crane, for extensive redevelopment work on the hospital complex. This work is considered likely to have had a further cumulative severe widespread negative impact on below ground archaeological deposits.

The development proposals comprise the construction of a three storey medical unit.

Due to the archaeological potential and known constraints within the site the archaeological advisor to the London Borough of Camden is anticipated to recommend the implementation of a programme of archaeological monitoring of ground works during construction.

Due to the nature of the archaeological investigation required, such mitigation is anticipated to follow the granting of planning consent secured by an appropriate condition.

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY**

- 1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment has been researched by James Archer, and prepared by Chris Clarke of CgMs Consulting on behalf of Great Ormond Street Hospital.
- 1.2 The subject of this Assessment comprises the site of the proposed Southwood Courtyard Building. The site is centred at TQ 3945 8207 within the London Borough of Camden (see Figs. 1-2). The site is located within a courtyard surrounded on all sides by the existing hospital buildings. Overall the site measures approximately 300m<sup>2</sup> in size.
- 1.3 In terms of designated archaeological assets, no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Wrecks or Historic Battlefields lie within, or in close proximity to, the study site.
- 1.4 The Grade II\* Listed Great Ormond Street Hospital Chapel is located immediately to the south of the site. Built Heritage issues are addressed in a separate report.
- 1.5 The site is located within an Archaeological Priority Area as designated by the London Borough of Camden.
- 1.6 Accordingly, Great Ormond Street Hospital have commissioned CgMs Consulting to establish the archaeological potential of the site, and to provide guidance on ways to accommodate any archaeological constraints identified.
- 1.7 In line with national and local policy and guidance, this desk-based assessment comprises an examination of evidence on the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) and other sources, including documents held at Camden Local Studies and Archives Centre. The report also includes the results of a comprehensive map regression exercise and a site visit undertaken in January 2017.
- 1.8 The Assessment thus enables relevant parties to assess the archaeological potential of various parts of the site and to consider the need for design, civil engineering, and archaeological solutions to the archaeological potential identified.

## **2.0 DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK**

- 2.1 National legislation regarding archaeology, including scheduled ancient monuments, is contained in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas (AMAA) Act 1979, amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 and 2002.
- 2.2 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which replaces national policy relating to heritage and archaeology (Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment). More recently (March 2014) National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG) has been published.
- 2.3 The Planning Practice Guide previously issued in support of PPS5, together with accompanying English Heritage documentation, was cancelled 25 March 2015, to be replaced by three Good Practice Advice (GPA) documents published by Historic England: GPA 1: The Historic Environment in Local Plans; GPA 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment, and GPA 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets.
- 2.4 Section 12 of the NPPF, entitled *Conserving and enhancing the historic environment* provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 12 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:
- Delivery of sustainable development
  - Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment
  - Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, and
  - Recognition that heritage contributes to our knowledge and understanding of the past.
- 2.5 Section 12 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 128 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset, and that level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be *no more than sufficient* to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.
- 2.6 *Heritage Assets* are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as: a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting

consideration in planning decisions. They include designated heritage assets (as defined in the NPPF) and assets identified by the local planning authority during the process of decision-making or through the plan-making process.

- 2.7 Annex 2 also defines **Archaeological Interest** as a heritage asset which holds or potentially could hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.
- 2.8 A **Designated Heritage Asset** comprises a: World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area.
- 2.9 **Significance** is defined as: The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, **artistic or historic**. **Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.**
- 2.10 In short, government policy provides a framework which:
- Protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets (which include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas).
  - Protects the settings of such designations.
  - In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions.
  - Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit *in-situ* preservation.
- 2.11 The NPPG was published online 6<sup>th</sup> March 2014 and updated 10<sup>th</sup> April 2014. This guidance reiterates that the conservation of heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance is a core planning principle, requiring a flexible and thoughtful approach. Furthermore, it highlights that neglect and decay of heritage assets is best addressed through ensuring they remain in active use that is consistent with their conservation. Importantly, the guidance states that if complete, or partial loss of a heritage asset is justified, the aim should then be to capture and record the evidence of **the asset's significance, and make the interpretation publically available. Key elements**



of the guidance relate to assessing harm. An important consideration should be whether **the proposed works adversely affect a key element of the heritage asset’s special architectural or historic interest**. Additionally, it is the degree of harm, rather than the scale of development, that **is to be assessed**. The level of ‘substantial harm’ is considered to be a high bar that may not arise in many cases. Essentially, whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgment for the decision taker, having regard to the circumstances of the case and the NPPF. Importantly, harm may arise from works to the asset or from development within its setting. Setting is defined as the surroundings in which an asset is experienced, and may be more extensive than the curtilage. A thorough assessment of the impact of proposals upon setting needs to take into account, and be proportionate to, the significance of the heritage asset and the degree to which proposed changes enhance or detract from that significance and the ability to appreciate it.

- 2.12 In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance the NPPF, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.
- 2.13 The relevant Strategic Development Plan framework is provided by the London Plan Consolidated with Alterations Since 2011. The Further Alterations to the London Plan (FALP) were adopted 10 March 2015. This document includes the revised early minor alterations to the London Plan which were published in October 2013. There are no changes to Policy 7.8; slight amendments have been made to the wording of Policy 7.10 World Heritage Sites, cross referencing this policy with the Supplementary Planning Guidance document for the setting of World Heritage Sites prepared in 2012. Recent Minor Alterations to the London Plan (MALP) published 14 March 2016, concern housing standards and parking, with no alteration to heritage policies.
- 2.14 Policy in the Consolidated London Plan relevant to archaeology at the study site includes the following:

## **POLICY 7.8 HERITAGE ASSETS AND ARCHAEOLOGY**

### **STRATEGIC**

**A LONDON’S HERITAGE ASSETS AND HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, INCLUDING LISTED BUILDINGS, REGISTERED HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS AND OTHER NATURAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPES, CONSERVATION AREAS, WORLD HERITAGE SITES, REGISTERED BATTLEFIELDS, SCHEDULED MONUMENTS, ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AND MEMORIALS SHOULD BE**

**IDENTIFIED, SO THAT THE DESIRABILITY OF SUSTAINING AND ENHANCING THEIR SIGNIFICANCE AND OF UTILISING THEIR POSITIVE ROLE IN PLACE SHAPING CAN BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT.**

**B DEVELOPMENT SHOULD INCORPORATE MEASURES THAT IDENTIFY, RECORD, INTERPRET, PROTECT AND, WHERE APPROPRIATE, PRESENT THE SITE'S ARCHAEOLOGY.**

#### **PLANNING DECISIONS**

**C DEVELOPMENT SHOULD IDENTIFY, VALUE, CONSERVE, RESTORE, RE-USE AND INCORPORATE HERITAGE ASSETS, WHERE APPROPRIATE.**

**D DEVELOPMENT AFFECTING HERITAGE ASSETS AND THEIR SETTINGS SHOULD CONSERVE THEIR SIGNIFICANCE, BY BEING SYMPATHETIC TO THEIR FORM, SCALE, MATERIALS AND ARCHITECTURAL DETAIL.**

**E NEW DEVELOPMENT SHOULD MAKE PROVISION FOR THE PROTECTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES, LANDSCAPES AND SIGNIFICANT MEMORIALS. THE PHYSICAL ASSETS SHOULD, WHERE POSSIBLE, BE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC ON-SITE. WHERE THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSET OR MEMORIAL CANNOT BE PRESERVED OR MANAGED ON-SITE, PROVISION MUST BE MADE FOR THE INVESTIGATION, UNDERSTANDING, RECORDING, DISSEMINATION AND ARCHIVING OF THAT ASSET.**

#### **LDF PREPARATION**

**F BOROUGHES SHOULD, IN LDF POLICIES, SEEK TO MAINTAIN AND ENHANCE THE CONTRIBUTION OF BUILT, LANDSCAPED AND BURIED HERITAGE TO LONDON'S ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, CULTURAL IDENTITY AND ECONOMY AS PART OF MANAGING LONDON'S ABILITY TO ACCOMMODATE CHANGE AND REGENERATION.**

**G BOROUGHES, IN CONSULTATION WITH ENGLISH HERITAGE, NATURAL ENGLAND AND OTHER RELEVANT STATUTORY ORGANISATIONS, SHOULD INCLUDE APPROPRIATE POLICIES IN THEIR LDFS FOR IDENTIFYING, PROTECTING, ENHANCING AND IMPROVING ACCESS TO THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE ASSETS AND THEIR SETTINGS WHERE APPROPRIATE, AND TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS, MEMORIALS AND HISTORIC AND NATURAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER WITHIN THEIR AREA.**

2.15 The Camden Unitary Development Plan (UDP) 2006 has been replaced by the Core Strategy and Development Policies LDF documents as of 8 November 2010. The following Development Policy relates to Archaeology:

#### **DP25 CONSERVING CAMDEN'S HERITAGE**

##### **ARCHAEOLOGY**

**THE COUNCIL WILL PROTECT REMAINS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE BY ENSURING ACCEPTABLE MEASURES ARE TAKEN TO PRESERVE THEM AND**

**THEIR SETTING, INCLUDING PHYSICAL PRESERVATION, WHERE APPROPRIATE.**

2.16 The London Borough of Camden are currently reviewing their existing planning policies and have recently submitted its Local Plan submission draft to the Secretary of State for review, with a view that in time this document will replace existing policy. Although the policies contained within the document have yet to be adopted, such policies must be kept in mind when planning future development. The draft policy relevant to archaeology is as follows:

**POLICY D2 HERITAGE**

**THE COUNCIL WILL PRESERVE AND, WHERE APPROPRIATE, ENHANCE CAMDEN'S RICH AND DIVERSE HERITAGE ASSETS AND THEIR SETTINGS, INCLUDING CONSERVATION AREAS, LISTED BUILDINGS, ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS, SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS AND LOCALLY LISTED HERITAGE ASSETS.**

**DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS**

**THE COUNCIL WILL NOT PERMIT THE LOSS OF OR SUBSTANTIAL HARM TO A DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSET, INCLUDING CONSERVATION AREAS AND LISTED BUILDINGS, UNLESS IT CAN BE DEMONSTRATED THAT THE SUBSTANTIAL HARM OR LOSS IS NECESSARY TO ACHIEVE SUBSTANTIAL PUBLIC BENEFITS THAT OUTWEIGH THAT HARM OR LOSS, OR ALL OF THE FOLLOWING APPLY:**

**A. THE NATURE OF THE HERITAGE ASSET PREVENTS ALL REASONABLE USES OF THE SITE;**

**B. NO VIABLE USE OF THE HERITAGE ASSET ITSELF CAN BE FOUND IN THE MEDIUM TERM THROUGH APPROPRIATE MARKETING THAT WILL ENABLE ITS CONSERVATION; C. CONSERVATION BY GRANT-FUNDING OR SOME FORM OF CHARITABLE OR PUBLIC OWNERSHIP IS DEMONSTRABLY NOT POSSIBLE; AND**

**D. THE HARM OR LOSS IS OUTWEIGHED BY THE BENEFIT OF BRINGING THE SITE BACK INTO USE.**

**THE COUNCIL WILL NOT PERMIT DEVELOPMENT THAT RESULTS IN HARM THAT IS LESS THAN SUBSTANTIAL TO THE SIGNIFICANCE OF A DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSET UNLESS THE PUBLIC BENEFITS OF THE PROPOSAL CONVINCINGLY OUTWEIGH THAT HARM.**

**ARCHAEOLOGY**

**THE COUNCIL WILL PROTECT REMAINS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE BY ENSURING ACCEPTABLE MEASURES ARE TAKEN TO PRESERVE THEM AND THEIR SETTING, INCLUDING PHYSICAL PRESERVATION, WHERE APPROPRIATE.**

**OTHER HERITAGE ASSETS AND NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS**

**THE COUNCIL WILL SEEK TO PROTECT OTHER HERITAGE ASSETS INCLUDING NONDESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS (INCLUDING THOSE ON AND OFF THE LOCAL LIST), REGISTERED PARKS AND GARDENS AND LONDON SQUARES. THE EFFECT OF A PROPOSAL ON THE SIGNIFICANCE OF A NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSET WILL BE WEIGHED AGAINST THE PUBLIC BENEFITS OF THE PROPOSAL, BALANCING THE SCALE OF ANY HARM OR LOSS AND THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE HERITAGE ASSET.**

- 2.17 In terms of designated archaeological assets as defined above in the NPPF, and as shown on Figure 2, no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Battlefield or Historic Wreck designations lie within, or in close proximity to, the study site.
- 2.18 The Grade II\* Listed Great Ormond Street Hospital Chapel is located immediately to the south of the site. Details on Built Heritage are submitted as part of this Planning Application, as a separate report.
- 2.19 The site is located within the London Suburbs Archaeological Priority Area (DLO35589) as designated by the London Borough of Camden.
- 2.20 This desk based assessment therefore aims to meet the national, strategic and local council policy and policy guidance as set out above, in clarifying the archaeological potential of the study site and the need or otherwise for further mitigation measures.

### **3.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

#### **3.1 Geology**

- 3.1.1 The British Geological Survey (2017) indicates that the solid geology within the vicinity of the site consists of London Clay, overlain by superficial Lynch Hill Gravel Member deposits.
- 3.1.2 In 2013, a geo-technical trial hole was excavated within the site to establish existing ground conditions. The deposit encountered was a loose made ground consisting of brick rubble, containing suspected asbestos sheeting, to a depth of 2.7m below ground level. A former basement floor was also encountered (Thomasons undated).
- 3.1.3 In close proximity to the site between 2008 and 2014, four evaluation trenches were excavated to the northwest and southeast of the site within the grounds of Great Ormond Street Hospital. All four trenches encountered made ground deposits measuring up to 1m thick, associated with significant modern truncation, overlying natural gravels recorded at a height of between 18.32m and 19.60m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) (ELO11840, TQ 30468 82096; ELO14299, TQ 3053 8206).

#### **3.2 Topography**

- 3.2.1 The study site is level at c. 25m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD).
- 3.2.2 There are no watercourses, or naturally occurring bodies of water, located in proximity to the site.

## **4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, WITH ASSESSEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(Including Historic Map Regression exercise)

### **4.1** Timescales used in this report:

#### **Prehistoric**

Palaeolithic	450,000	-	12,000	BC
Mesolithic	12,000	-	4,000	BC
Neolithic	4,000	-	1,800	BC
Bronze Age	1,800	-	600	BC
Iron Age	600	-	AD 43	

#### **Historic**

Roman	AD 43	-	410	
Anglo Saxon/Early Medieval	AD 410	-	1066	
Medieval	AD 1066	-	1485	
Post Medieval	AD 1486	-	1749	
Modern	AD 1750	-	Present	

### **4.2 Introduction**

- 4.2.1 What follows comprises a review of archaeological findspots within a 350m radius of the study site, also referred to as the study area, held on the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER), together with a historic map regression exercise charting the development of the study area from the seventieth century onwards until the present day.
- 4.2.2 In terms of relevant designated heritage assets, as defined above and as shown on Figure 2, no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Wrecks or Historic Battlefields lie within the study area.
- 4.2.3 The site is located within the London Suburbs Archaeological Priority Area (DLO35589) as designated by the London Borough of Camden. In the vicinity of the site, the designation relates to the approximate alignment of the Civil War forts and Lines of Communication built to defend London in the mid-seventieth century.

- 4.2.4 In 2008 and 2014, four evaluation trenches were excavated to the northwest and southeast of the site within the grounds of Great Ormond Street Hospital. All four trenches encountered made ground deposits measuring up to 1m thick overlying natural gravels. The only archaeological remains encountered related to 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century development of the site (ELO11840, TQ 30468 82096; ELO14299, TQ 3053 8206).
- 4.2.5 The bulk of the GLHER findspots within the study area search radius relate to features of Post Medieval and Modern date relating to the development of the area in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century, associated with a scatter of isolated Roman and Late Medieval finds and features.
- 4.2.6 The map regression exercise and a review of documentary evidence and secondary sources demonstrates that the site remained undeveloped until the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, and was subsequently associated with several phases of redevelopment of Great Ormond Street Hospital during the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### **4.3 Early Prehistoric (Palaeolithic & Mesolithic)**

- 4.3.1 The Lynch Hill Gravels underlying the study site are an acknowledged source of Palaeolithic material in London (BGS 1996; Wymer 1999; MoLAS 2000). Whilst a number of early prehistoric findspots are recorded within the wider area (within a 1km of the site) there is no evidence for such material occurring within the 350m study area.
- 4.3.2 No archaeological finds or features of Mesolithic date have been identified within the 350m study area.
- 4.3.3 The presence of Palaeolithic material can be difficult to predict, although due to the lack of artefacts recovered from this period within the local area the potential for this period can be considered to be generally low; while the potential for Mesolithic material is also thought to be low.

### **4.4 Later Prehistoric (Neolithic, Bronze Age & Iron Age)**

- 4.4.1 From around 4000 BC the mobile hunter-gathering economy of the Mesolithic gradually gave way to a more settled agriculture-based subsistence. The pace of woodland clearance to create arable and pasture-based agricultural land varied

regionally and locally, depending on a wide variety of climatic, topographic, social and other factors. The trend was one of a slow, but gradually increasing pace of forest clearance.

- 4.4.2 By the 1<sup>st</sup> millennium, i.e. 1000 BC, the landscape was probably a mix of extensive tracts of open farmland, punctuated by earthwork burial and ceremonial monuments from distant generations, with settlements, ritual areas and defended locations reflecting an increasingly hierarchical society.
- 4.4.3 The GLHER does not contain any records relating to Neolithic, Bronze Age or Iron Age activity occurring within the 350m study area.
- 4.4.4 Due to the paucity of finds identified within the study area, the archaeological potential of the study site for the Later Prehistoric periods can be defined as generally low.

## **4.5 Roman**

- 4.5.1 There is limited evidence for any Roman activity within the study area. The site is known to have been located away from main area of contemporary occupation, which lay to the east of the River Fleet.
- 4.5.2 Only three Roman find spots are recorded within the study area, comprising a cremation found approximately 300m to the southwest of the site on Southampton Row (MLO18085, TQ 3040 8175); a Roman tombstone discovered approximately 200m to the southeast of the site on Lambs Conduit Street in 1911 (MLO16263, TQ 3107 8290); and hoard of 700 Roman coins found approximately 250m to the west of the site near Russell Square (MLO17780, MLO18043, TQ 3020 8200).
- 4.5.3 Due to the limited evidence for Roman activity within the study area, the archaeological potential of the study site for this period can be defined as generally low.

## **4.6 Anglo-Saxon & Late Medieval**

- 4.6.1 The GLHER does not contain any records relating to the Anglo-Saxon period within the 350m study area.



- 4.6.2 During the Late Medieval period the site would have been located in agricultural hinterland of the City of London approximately 1km to the southeast, which is reflected by the limited number of records held by the GLHER for this period within the study area. Two of the records relate to Late Medieval water conduits designed to supply ecclesiastical institutions in London with fresh water. Lambs Conduit is located c150m to the east of the site (MLO18057, TQ 3061 8206) and Devils Conduit is located c150m to the west (MLO23435, TQ 3032 8200).
- 4.6.3 Documentary evidence indicates the Late Medieval house belonging to Lord Brooke was located c125m to the north of the site (MLO17843, TQ 3040 8220).
- 4.6.4 Due to the paucity of features and finds identified within the study area associated with the Anglo-Saxon and Late Medieval periods, the archaeological potential for these periods within the study site can be defined as generally low.

#### **4.7 Post Medieval and Modern**

- 4.7.1 At the beginning of the Post-Medieval period the study site is likely to still be present within the agricultural hinterland of London.
- 4.7.2 Due to the risk of attack on London during the English Civil War a series of defences were constructed to encircle the City in 1642-43, with defences consisting of The Civil War Forts and Lines of Communication. The Lines of Communications, consisted of a substantial ditch and breastwork (defensive bank) (DLO35589). It is highly likely that the breastwork was completely removed following the end of the Civil War and the bank material used to backfill the ditch, suggesting only evidence for the defensive ditch will survive.
- 4.7.3 One of the associated Civil Forts is documented as surviving within the garden of Bedford House until the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, located c300m to the southwest of the site (MLO10394, TQ 3020 8190).
- 4.7.4 **Morgan's map of 1682 (Fig. 3) depicts the site as being located within agricultural ground to the north of the settlement at Holborn.** There is no evidence shown for the Civil War Lines of Communication implying that any surface remains of the defensive lines has been removed by this date.
- 4.7.5 In general the Bloomsbury area was laid out with planned streets and squares from the 17<sup>th</sup> century onwards. There are several contemporary Squares within the local

area: Bloomsbury Square (HER MLO5922), Queens Square (HER MLO102717), Red Lion Square (MLO102720) and Red Lion Square/Conway Hall (MLO102692). Bloomsbury Square (Grade II Registered Park and Garden DLO35382) lies to the west of the site. It was built in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century, forming part of the Bedford Estate. The garden was later redesigned in the early 19<sup>th</sup> to late 20<sup>th</sup> century (ML059220).

- 4.7.6 Vertues map of 1738 (Fig. 4) retrospectively depicts the potential course of the Civil War Lines of communication and Forts, which suggests that the course of the defensive lines may have passed through the area now occupied by the Great Ormond Street complex, and within proximity of the study site.
- 4.7.7 **Rocque's map of 1766 (Fig. 5) shows the suburban growth of London has now expanded into the area occupied by the study site, with the road alignments now laid out to the south, east and west. The study site itself is depicted as located within gardens/horticultural land to the rear of properties fronting onto Great Ormond Street. The layout of the site remains unaltered in 1787 (Fig. 6).**
- 4.7.8 **Horwood's map of 1794-99 (Fig. 7) identifies that development on land to the north of the site has now taken place, depicting buildings and yards potentially encroaching into the northern part of the study site. The layout of the study site remains unaltered between 1819 and 1849 (Figs. 8-10).**
- 4.7.9 Great Ormond Street Hospital was founded on the inspiration of Dr Charles West in 1851. Dr West initially rented out a small property on the corner of Powis Place to **provide dedicated care for London's children and was called the London Hospital for Sick Children.** Subsequently, the hospital has grown in phases over the past century and a half, being renamed for the street it is located on (Weinreb, Hibbert & Keay 2008; MLO14673, TQ 3046 8209).
- 4.7.10 By 1862 (Fig. 11) the London Hospital for Sick Children is first shown on the historic mapping to the south of the site. The land to the north of the site has become increasingly developed.
- 4.7.11 The 1871 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 12) depicts the area of the site in detail for the first time. The map shows the site as being located within landscaped gardens located between properties fronting onto Great Ormond Street to the south and Great Guildford Street to the north.

- 4.7.12 By 1896 (Fig. 13) the London Hospital for Sick Children has expanded with hospital buildings now occupying the western half of the site. The layout of the site remains unaltered in 1921 (Fig. 14).
- 4.7.13 By 1938 (Fig. 15) a further phase of development has taken place within the hospital grounds resulting in the demolition of the building previously occupying the western half of the site, replaced by a winged building enclosing the site on three sides. A smaller building now encroaches into the southern part of the site.
- 4.7.14 The 1939-45 LCC Bomb Damage map (Fig. 16) indicates that the building to the north of the site primarily suffered from blast damage due to aerial bombardment.
- 4.7.15 By 1954 (Fig. 17) the smaller building to the south has been demolished. The layout of the site remains unaltered up to the present (Figs. 18-20). During this period the courtyard the site is located within was utilised for infrastructure support in developing buildings adjacent to the site and would have been the location for tower crane bases.
- 4.7.16 The archaeological potential for the Post-Medieval and Modern periods can be considered to be solely associated with any remains of the 17<sup>th</sup> century Civil War defences that may survive, where not impacted by later development.

#### **4.8 Negative/Neutral Evidence**

- 4.8.1 In 2008 and 2014, four evaluation trenches were excavated to the northwest and southeast of the site within the grounds of Great Ormond Street Hospital. All four trenches encountered made ground deposits measuring up to 1m thick, associated with significant modern truncation, overlying natural gravels recorded at a height of between 18.32m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) and 19.60m AOD. The only archaeological remains encountered related to 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century development of the site (ELO11840, TQ 30468 82096; ELO14299, TQ 3053 8206).
- 4.8.2 The results of an archaeological watching brief and evaluation at **Queen's Square, to** the southwest of the site, were restricted to the identification of a limited number of features related to the occupation of the site from the 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards (ELO14517, TQ 3040 8198). Building remains of a similar date were identified during a watching brief further to the southwest at Southampton Row (ELO4654, TQ 3034 8180).

## **4.9 Assessment of Significance**

- 4.9.1 Existing national policy guidance for archaeology (the NPPF as referenced in section 2) **enshrines the concept of the 'significance' of heritage assets. Significance as defined in the NPPF centres on the value of an archaeological or historic asset for its 'heritage interest' to this or future generations.**
- 4.9.2 The GLHER does not record the presence of any designated or non-designated archaeological assets within the site.
- 4.9.3 The assessment has identified that the archaeological potential of the study site is associated with 17<sup>th</sup> century Civil War defensive features, most likely in the form a large ditch, where not impacted by later development. Judging by the results of past evaluations at the hospital, any such remains are likely to occur at depth within the site. Dependent on the level of later truncation, any defensive features present could be considered to be of between local to regional importance. There is a low potential within the site for all other periods of activity.

## **5.0 SITE CONDITIONS AND THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT**

(Review of potential impact upon Heritage Assets)

### **5.1 Site Conditions**

- 5.1.1 The site currently consists of a small courtyard, surrounded by hospital buildings on all sides. The courtyard is currently occupied by a temporary cabin and materials related to ongoing building works (Figs. 19 & 20; Plate 1).
- 5.1.2 Agricultural/horticultural activity during the Medieval and Post-Medieval periods will have had a moderate widespread negative impact on below ground archaeological deposits.
- 5.1.3 The construction of hospital buildings on the site during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century will have had a localised severe negative impact on below ground archaeological deposits due to the cutting of foundations and services.
- 5.1.4 The subsequent demolition of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century building, followed by the construction of further buildings on and immediately adjacent to the site during the 20<sup>th</sup> century will have had a further cumulative severe widespread negative impact on below ground archaeological deposits due to landscaping, and the cutting of foundations and services.
- 5.1.5 During the later 20<sup>th</sup> century the location of the site was utilised to provide support infrastructure, including a tower crane, for extensive redevelopment work on the hospital complex. This work is likely to have had a further cumulative severe widespread negative impact on below ground archaeological deposits due to the instillation of a tower crane base.

### **5.2 The Proposed Development**

- 5.2.1 The development proposals comprise the construction of a single building comprising three storeys, for hospital use. The building will accommodate the Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation Department at Level 2, an Intraoperative Magnetic Resonance Imaging (IMRI) Suite, which includes the machine, a theatre room and associated preparation rooms at Level 3 connecting to existing theatres in the Variety Club Building, and plant and equipment at Level 4 (Fig. 21). The proposed development is likely to utilise low density pile foundations which will have a limited impact at depth. Upper deposit

horizons are likely to experience a higher degree of impacts from the instillation of pile beams and pile caps.

### **5.3 Review of potential development upon Heritage Assets**

- 5.3.1 Any below ground archaeological deposits formerly present on site are considered likely to have been severely negatively impacted on by multiple phases of development during the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century, although it is possible that Post-Medieval defensive features may survive at depth within the site.
- 5.3.2 **In view of the study site's archaeological potential** and anticipated below ground impacts, it is unlikely that the proposed development will have a widespread or significant impact upon below ground archaeological deposits.
- 5.3.3 However, due to the site being located within an Archaeological Priority Area and proximity of possible Post-Medieval defensive features, the archaeological advisor to the London Borough of Camden is anticipated to require further archaeological mitigation measures in conjunction with development.

## **6.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS**

- 6.1 The site of the proposed Southwood Courtyard Building has been reviewed for its below ground archaeological potential.
- 6.2 In accordance with central and local government planning policy and guidance, a desk based assessment has been undertaken to clarify the archaeological potential of the study area.
- 6.3 In terms of designated heritage assets, no designated World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Wrecks or Historic Battlefields lie within, or in close proximity to, the study site.
- 6.4 The site is located within an Archaeological Priority Area as designated by the London Borough of Camden.
- 6.5 The site is considered likely to have a potential for Post-Medieval defensive features at depth within the site. There is a low potential within the site for all other periods of activity.
- 6.6 Agricultural activity during the Medieval and Post-Medieval periods is considered likely to have had a moderate widespread negative impact on below ground archaeological deposits.
- 6.7 The construction of hospital buildings on the site during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century is considered likely to have had a localised severe negative impact on below ground archaeological deposits due to the cutting of foundations and services.
- 6.8 The subsequent demolition of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century building, followed by the construction of further buildings on and immediately adjacent to the site during the 20<sup>th</sup> century is considered likely to have had a further cumulative severe widespread negative impact on below ground archaeological deposits due to landscaping, and the cutting of foundations and services.
- 6.9 During the late 20<sup>th</sup> century the location of the site was utilised to provide support infrastructure, including a tower crane, for extensive redevelopment work on the hospital complex. This work is considered likely to have had a further cumulative severe widespread negative impact on below ground archaeological deposits due to the instillation of a tower crane base.

- 6.10 The development proposals comprise the construction of a three storey medical unit.
- 6.11 Due to the archaeological potential and known constraints within the site the archaeological advisor to the London Borough of Camden is anticipated to recommend the implementation of a programme of archaeological monitoring of ground works during construction.
- 6.12 Due to the nature of the archaeological investigation required, such mitigation is anticipated to follow the granting of planning consent secured by an appropriate condition.



## **SOURCES CONSULTED**

### 1. **General**

British Library  
Greater London Historic Environment Record  
Camden Local Studies and Archives Centre

### 2. **Internet**

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/>  
<http://www.historicengland.org.uk/>  
<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/>  
<http://opendomesday.org/>  
<http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk>

### 3. **Bibliographic**

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Fourth Edition 1996

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard & Guidance for cultural heritage desk based assessment* updated 2014

Department of Communities and Local Government *National Planning Policy Framework*  
2012

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Historic England *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 1 The Historic Environment in Local Plans* July 2015 unpublished document

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Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service *Standards for Archaeological Work*  
2015

MoLAS/English Heritage *A Research Framework for London Archaeology* 2002

MoLAS/English Heritage *The Archaeology of Greater London: An Assessment of archaeological evidence for human presence in the area now covered by Greater London* 2000

Thomasons Letter Referring to Proposed Groundworks undated

Weinreb, B., Hibbert, C., Keay, J. & Keay, J. *The London Encyclopaedia* 2008

Wymer *The Lower Palaeolithic Occupation of Britain* 2 volumes 1999

3. **Cartographic**

1682 Morgan

1738 Vertue

1766 Rocque

1787 Cary

1794-99 Horwood

1819 Horwood

1835 Cross

1848-9 Wyld

1862 Stanford

1871 Ordnance Survey

1894-6 Ordnance Survey

1921 Ordnance Survey

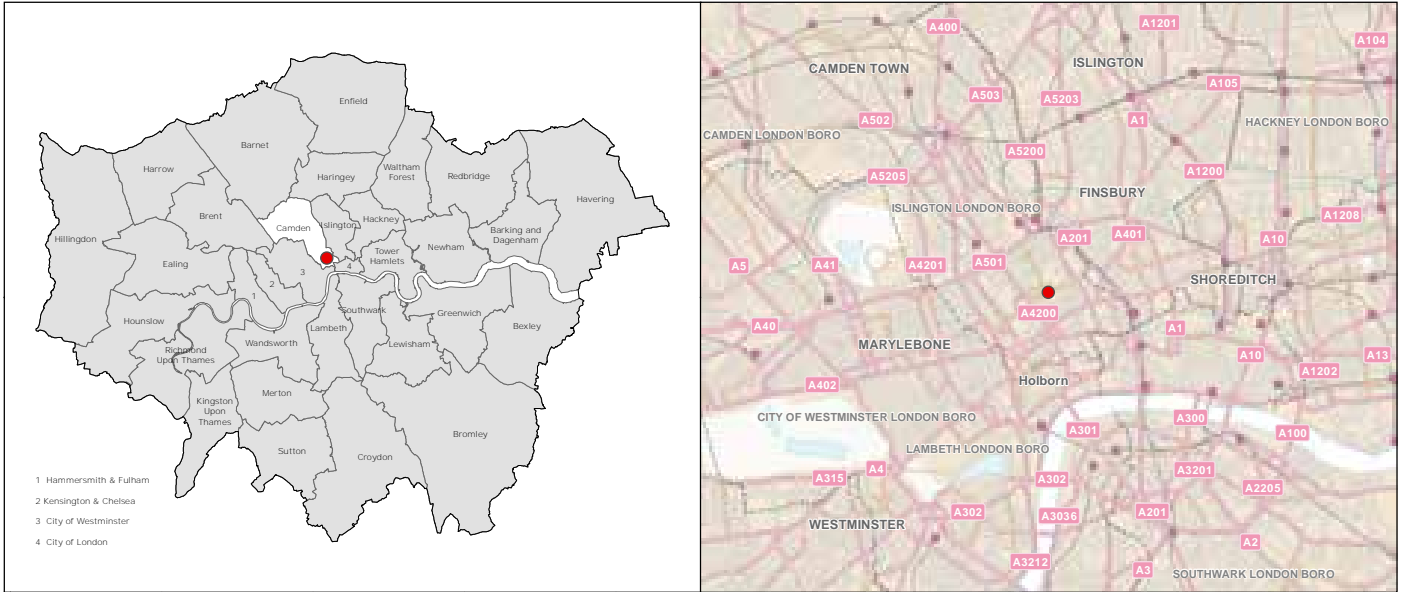
1938 Ordnance Survey

1939-45 London County Council Bomb Damage Map

1953-4 Ordnance Survey

1979 Ordnance Survey

2015 Google Earth View



Site Boundary

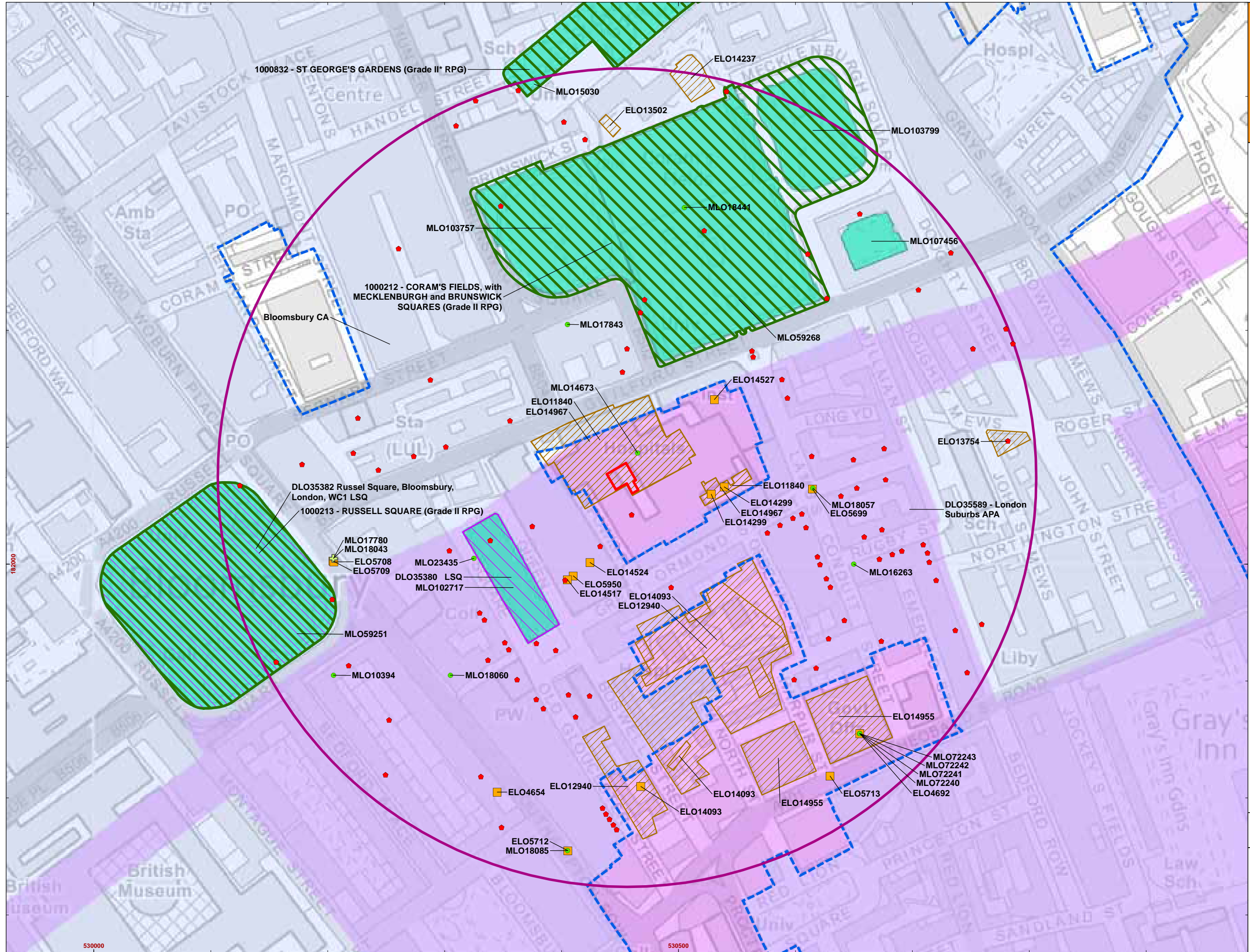


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Scale at A4: 1:5,000



Figure 1:  
Site Location



- Site Boundary
- Search Radius 350m

**Designated Heritage Assets:**

- Registered Park or Garden
- Listed Building
- Conservation Area
- London Square

**Non-Designated Heritage Assets:**

**Archaeological Priority Area**

- DLO35589 - London Suburbs

**HER Record (Point)**

- Find Spot
- Monument

**HER Record (Polygon)**

- Park

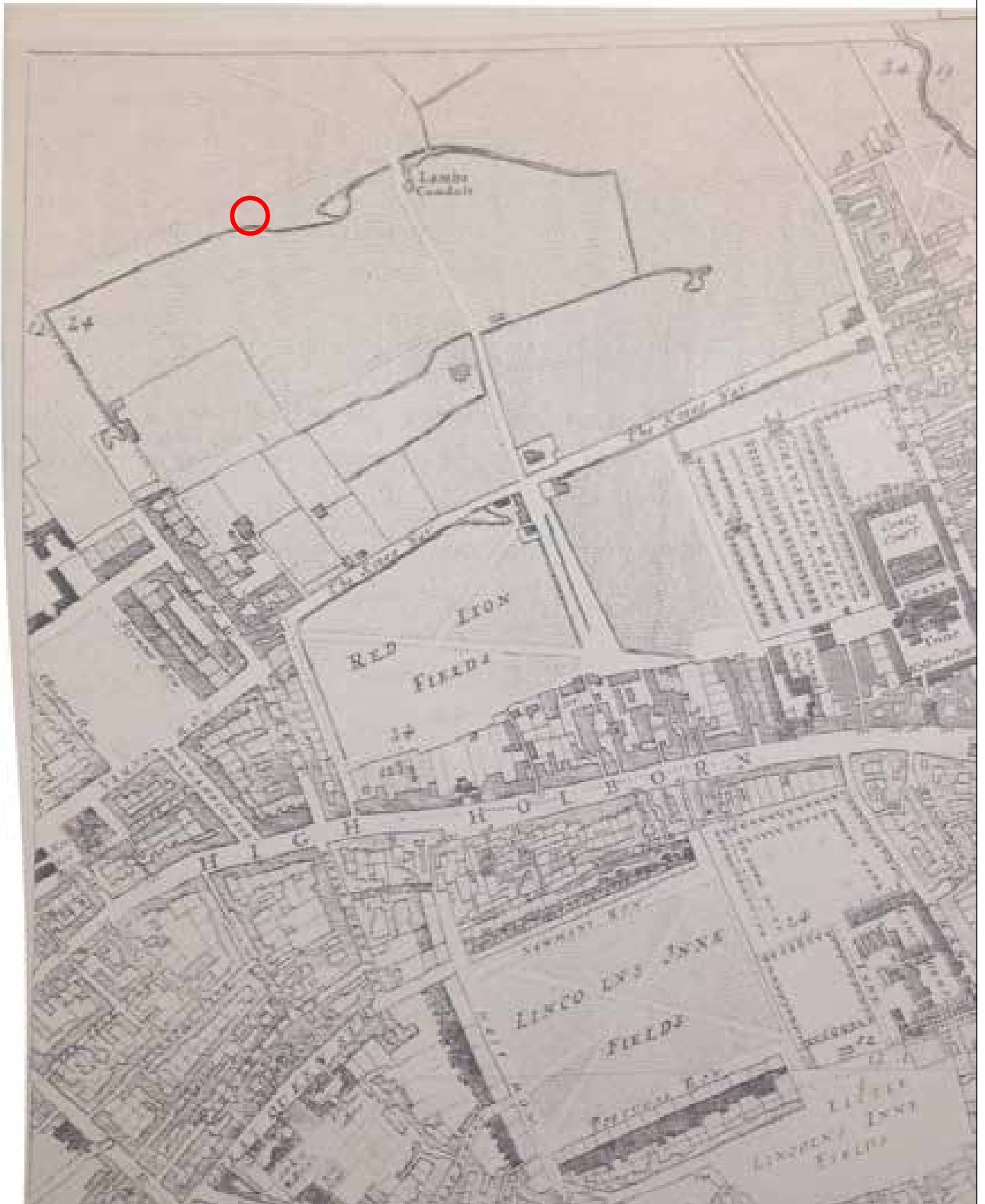
**Previous Archaeological Work:**


- HER Event (Point)
- HER Event (Polygon)



Scale at A3: 1:3,000  
0 100m

Figure 2: Summary of designated cultural heritage assets (Data from the Greater London HER)



 Approximate Site Location

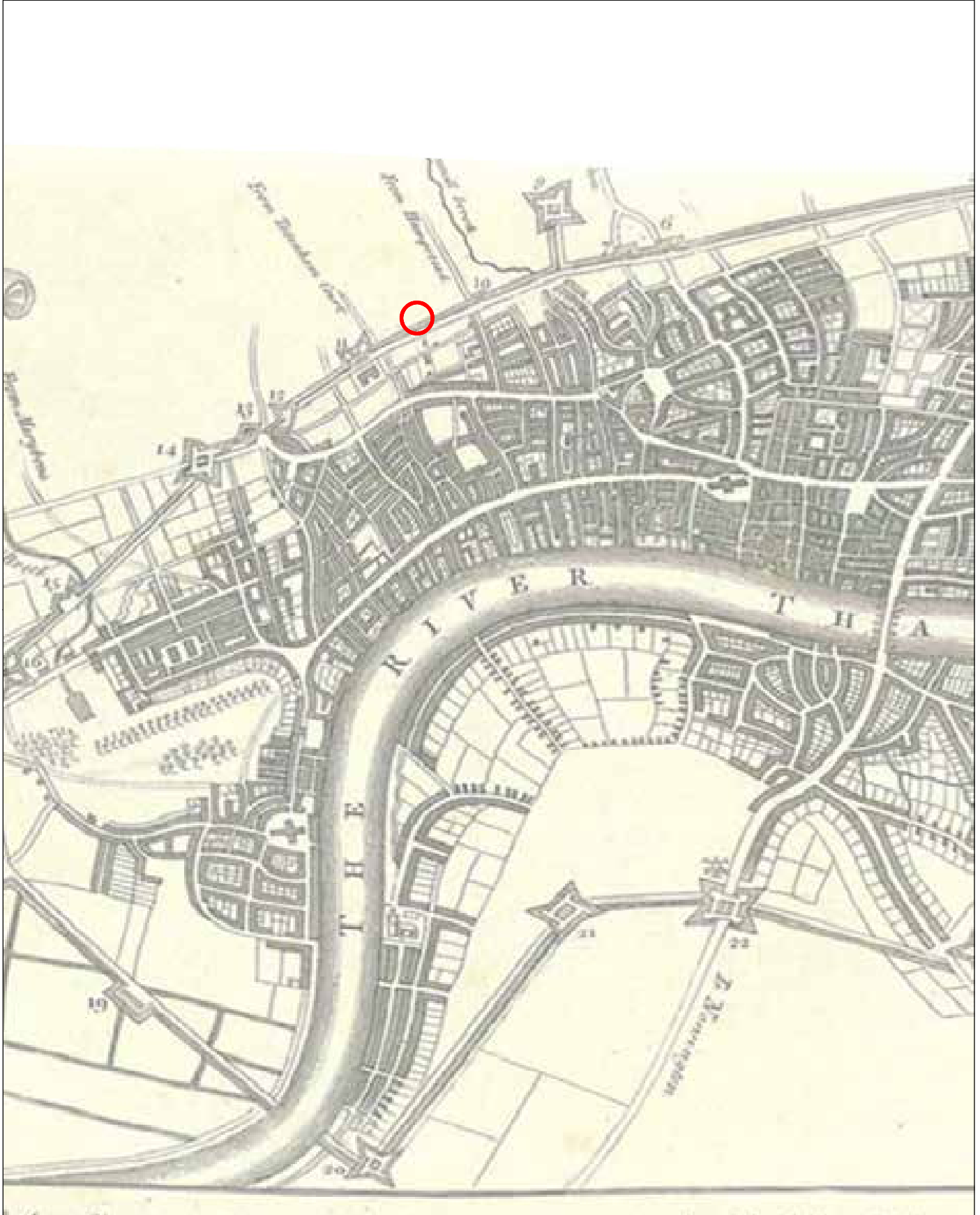



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Scale at A4: 1:5,000



Figure 3:  
1682 Morgan



 Approximate Site Location

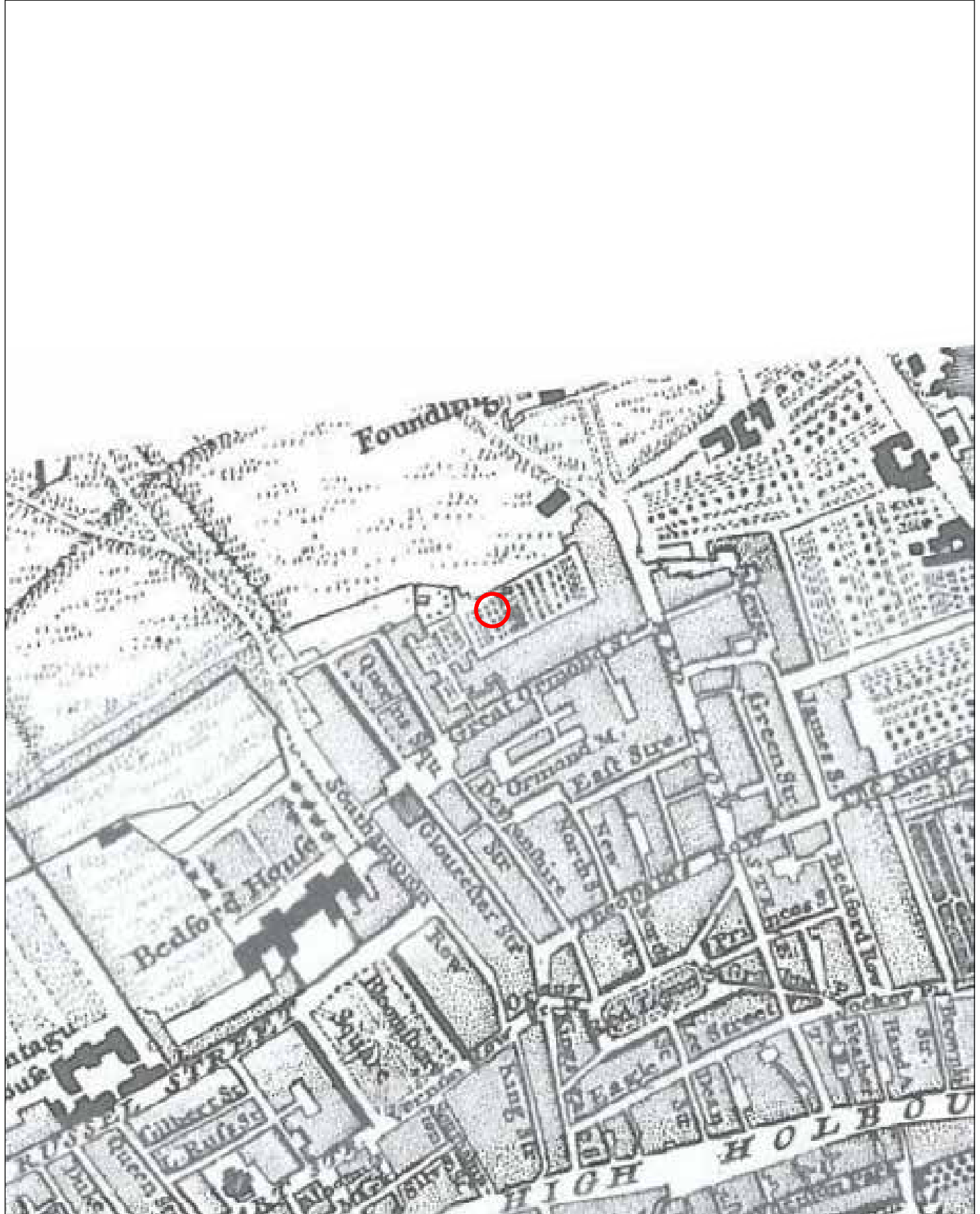



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Scale at A4: 1:25,000



Figure 4:  
1738 Vertue



 Approximate Site Location

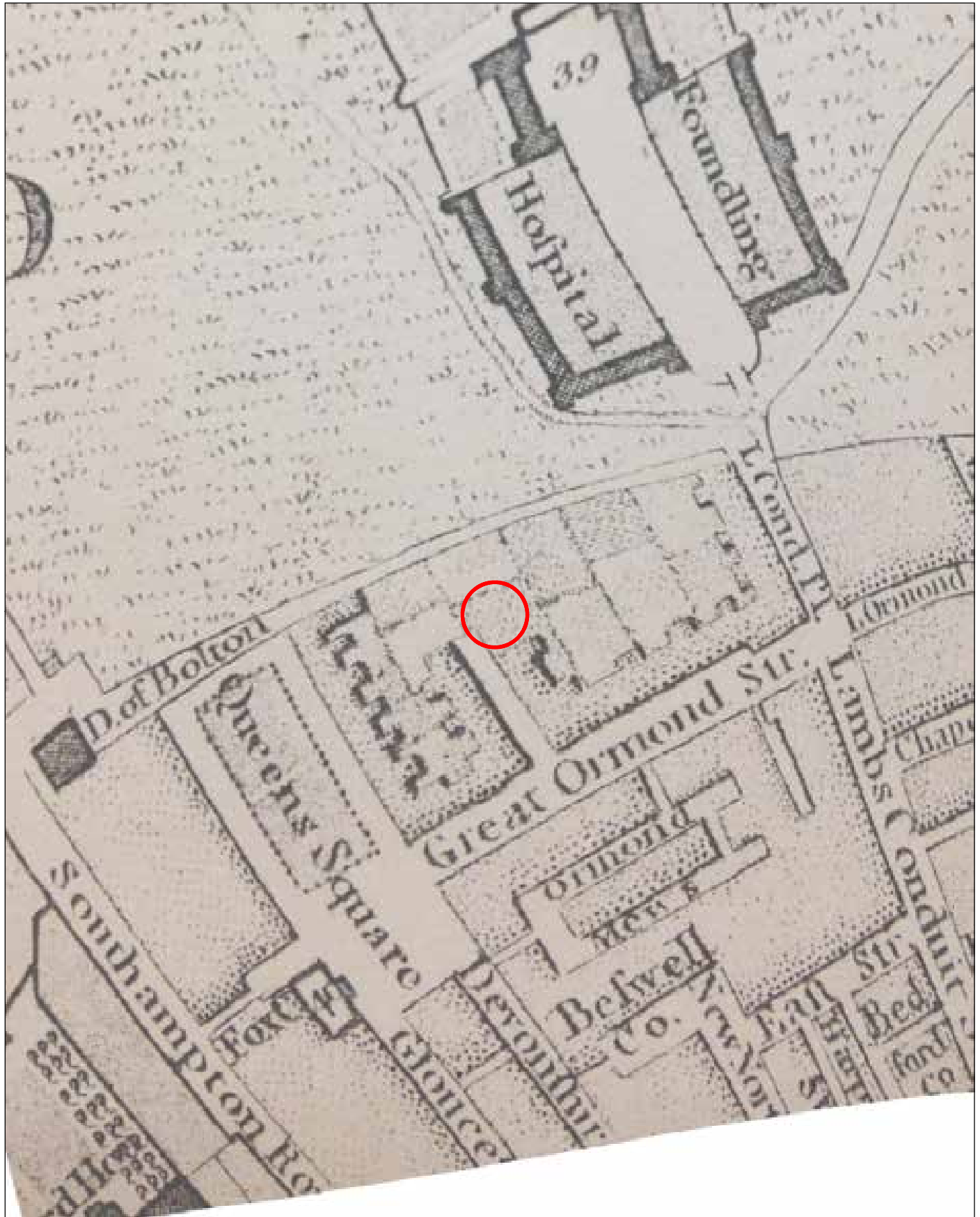



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Figure 5:  
1766 Rocque



 Approximate Site Location



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Scale at A4: 1:2,500



Figure 6:  
1787 Cary





 Approximate Site Location

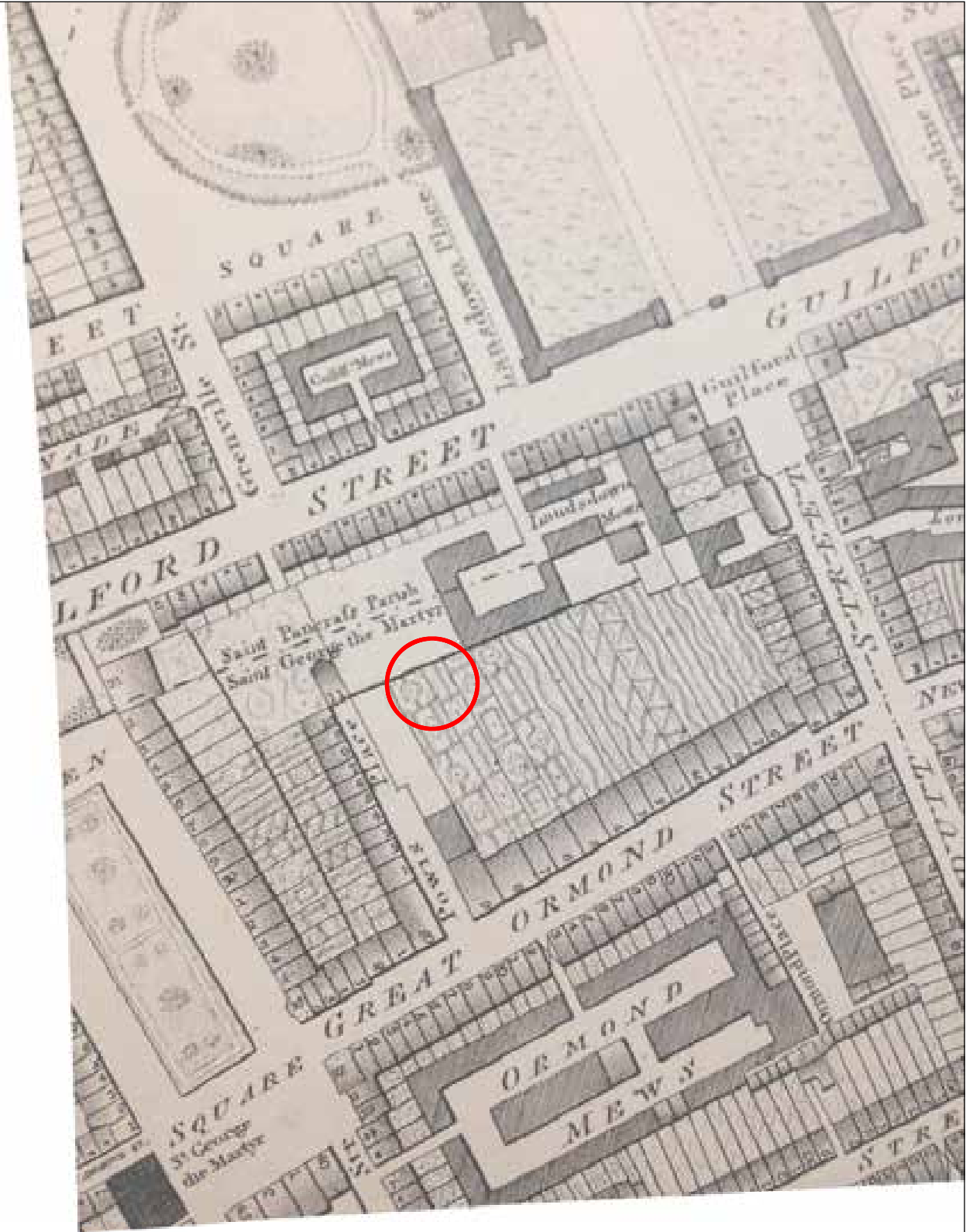



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Figure 7:  
1794-99 Horwood



 Approximate Site Location




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Scale at A4: 1:2,000



Figure 8:  
1819 Horwood



 Approximate Site Location




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Scale at A4: 1:5,000



Figure 9:  
1835 Cross



 Approximate Site Location




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Scale at A4: 1:2,500



Figure 10:  
1848-9 Wyld



 Approximate Site Location

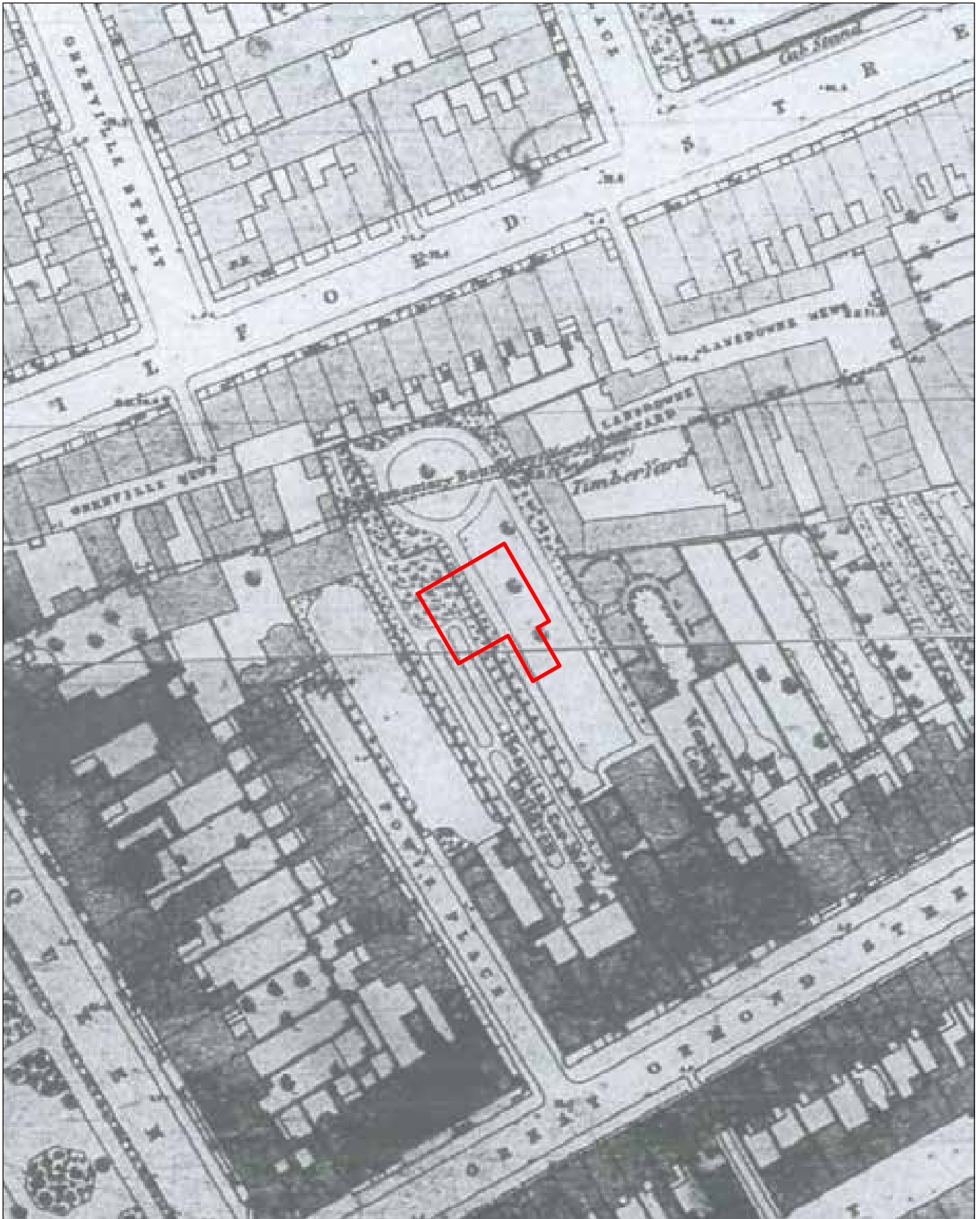



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Scale at A4: 1:2,500



Figure 11:  
1862 Stanford



 Approximate Site Location



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Scale at A4: 1:1,000



Figure 12:  
1871 Ordnance Survey



 Site Boundary

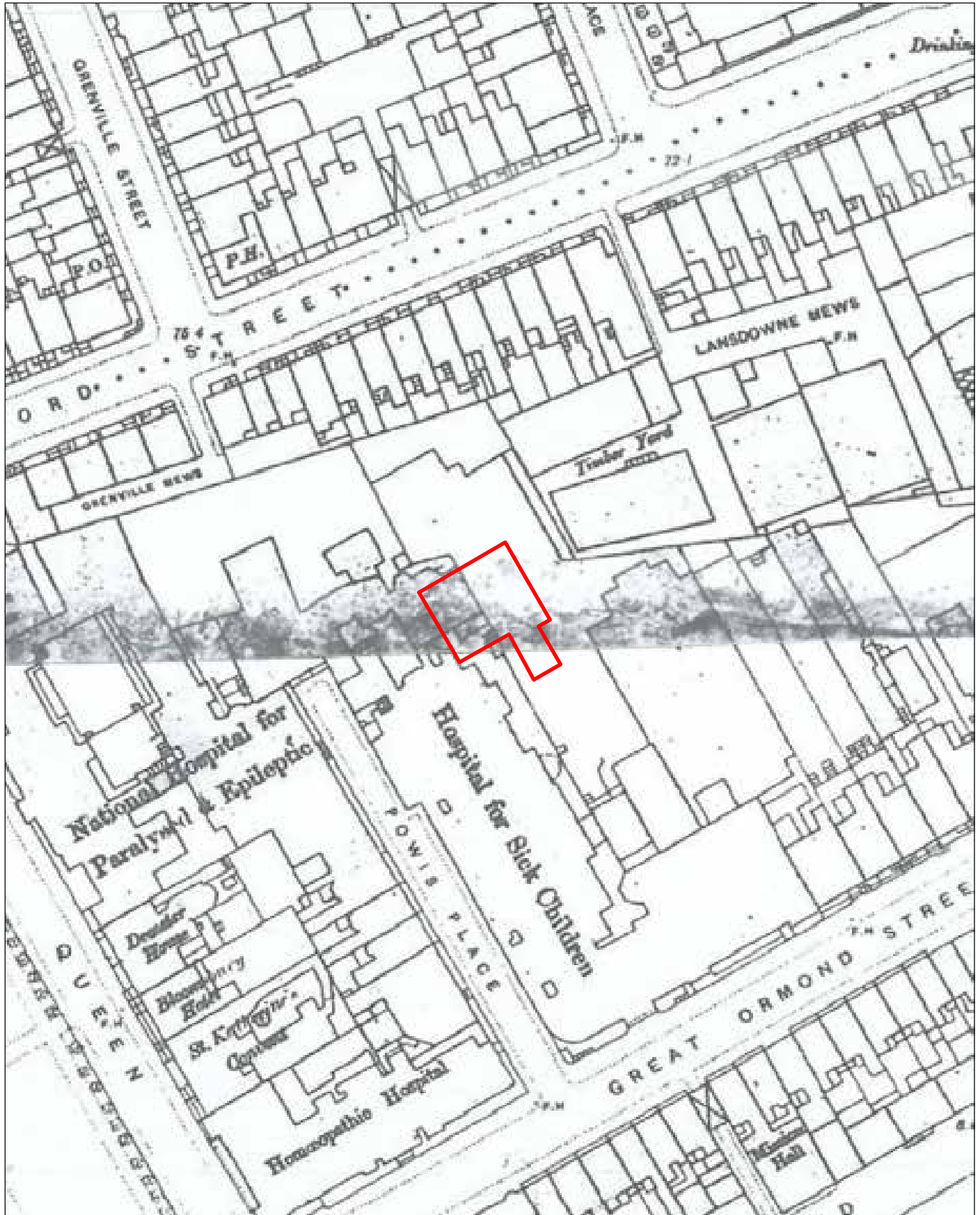



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Figure 13:  
1894-6 Ordnance  
Survey



Site Boundary



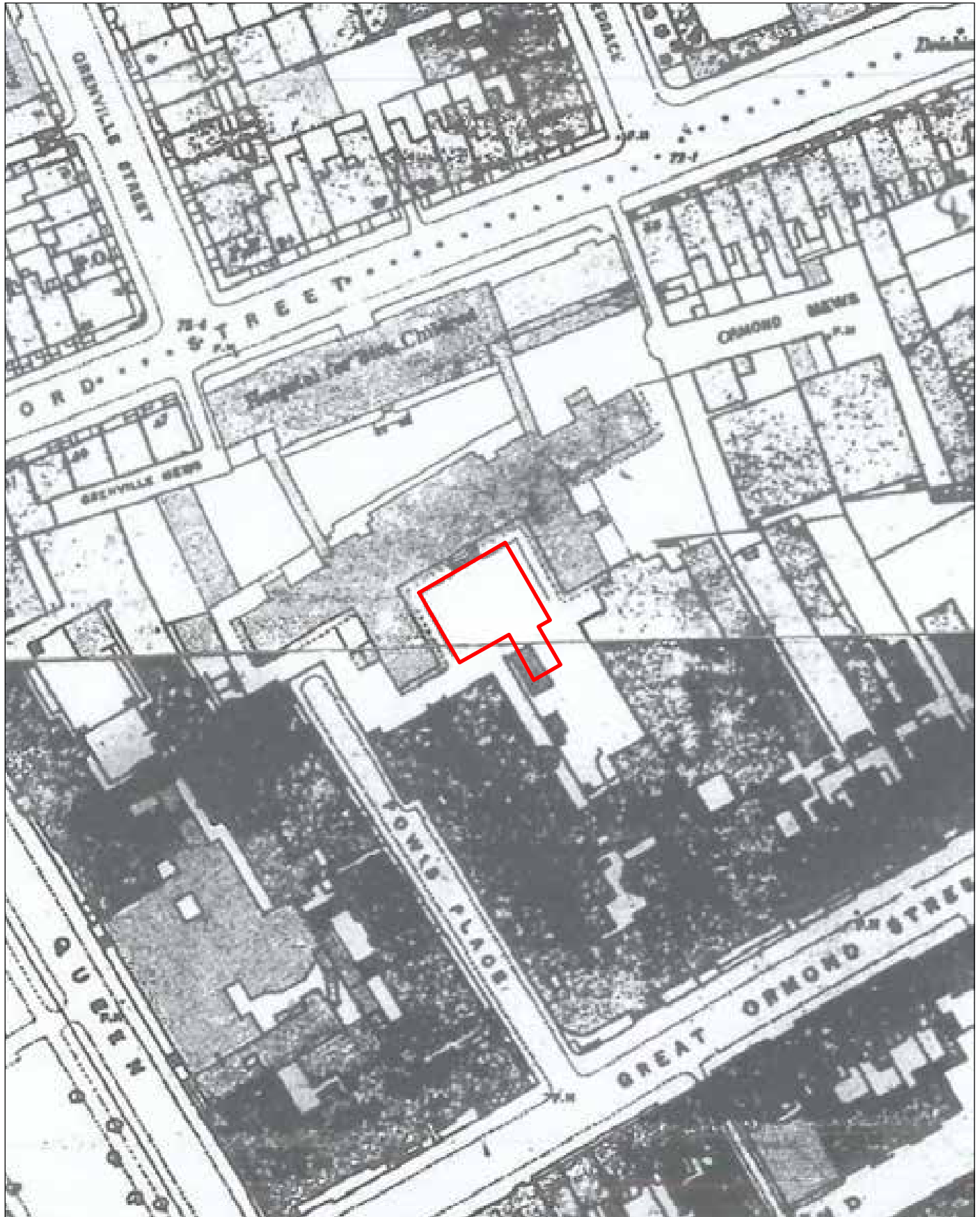
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Figure 14:  
1921 Ordnance Survey





 Site Boundary

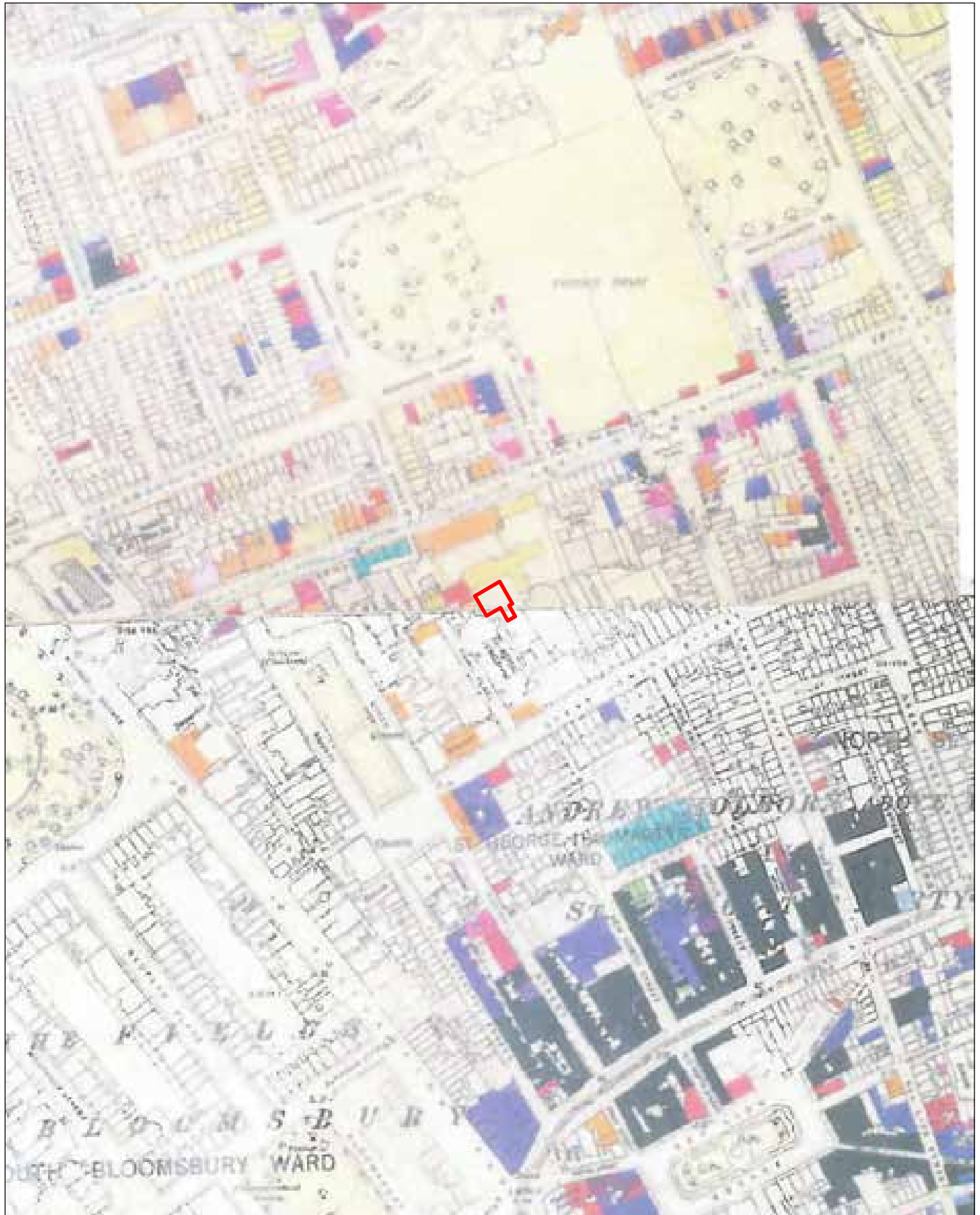


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Scale at A4: 1:1,000



Figure 15:  
1938 Ordnance Survey



 Site Boundary



Scale at A4: 1:3,500



Figure 16:  
1939-45 London County  
Council Bomb Damage  
Map



 Site Boundary

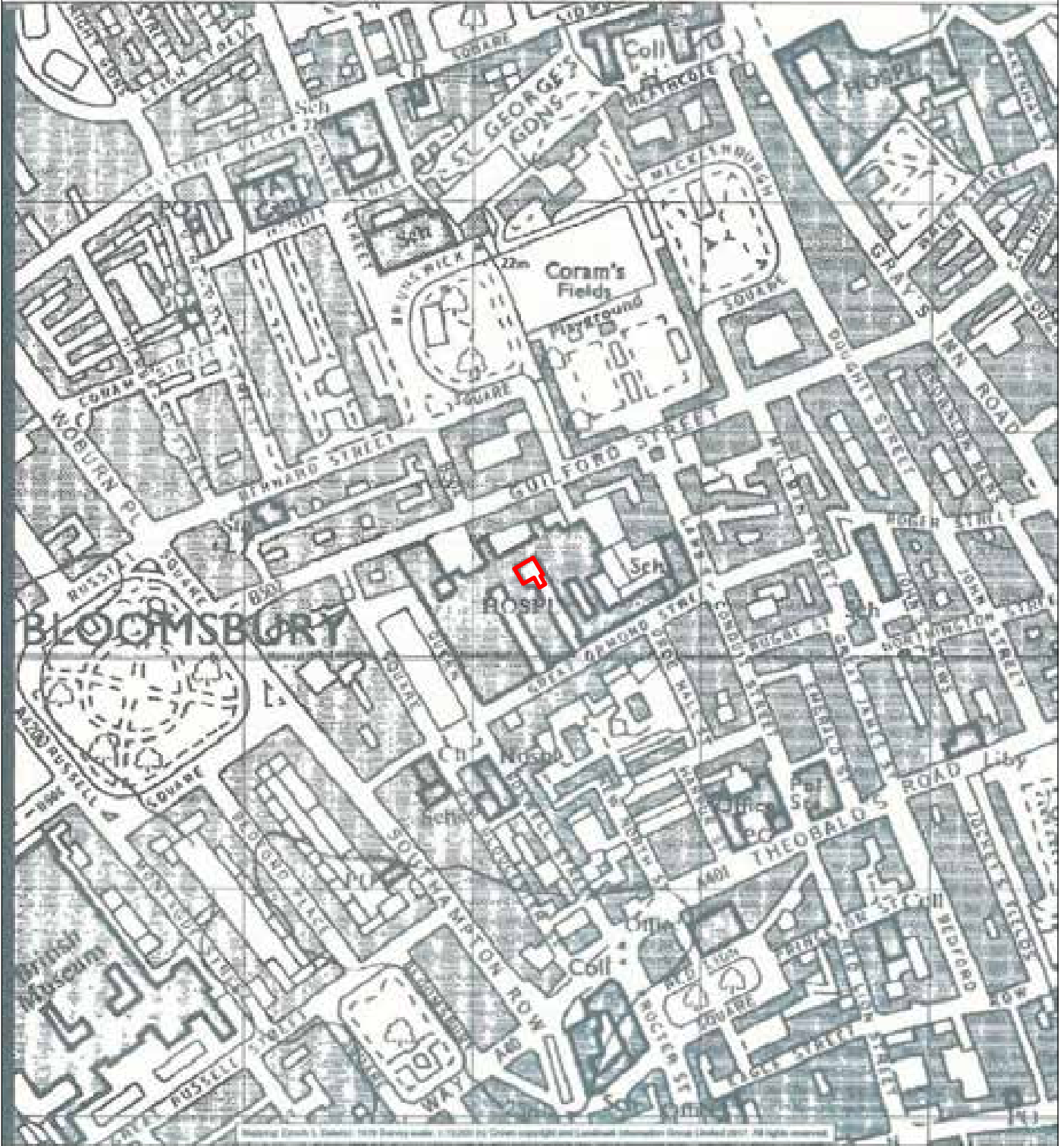



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Figure 17:  
1953-4 Ordnance  
Survey



 Site Boundary



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Figure 18:  
1979 Ordnance Survey



 Site Boundary

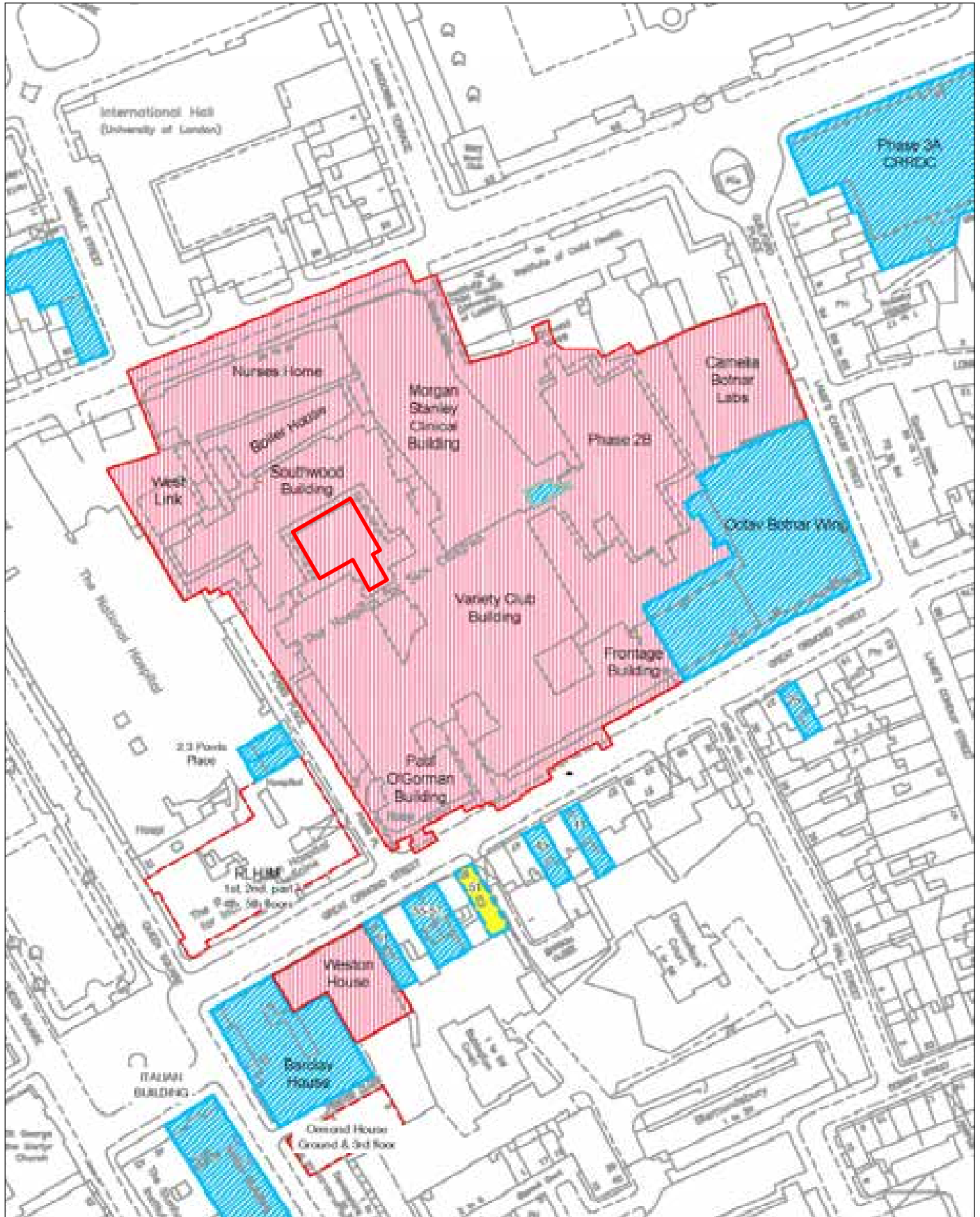


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Scale at A4: 1:1,000



Figure 19:  
2015 Google Earth View



 Site Boundary

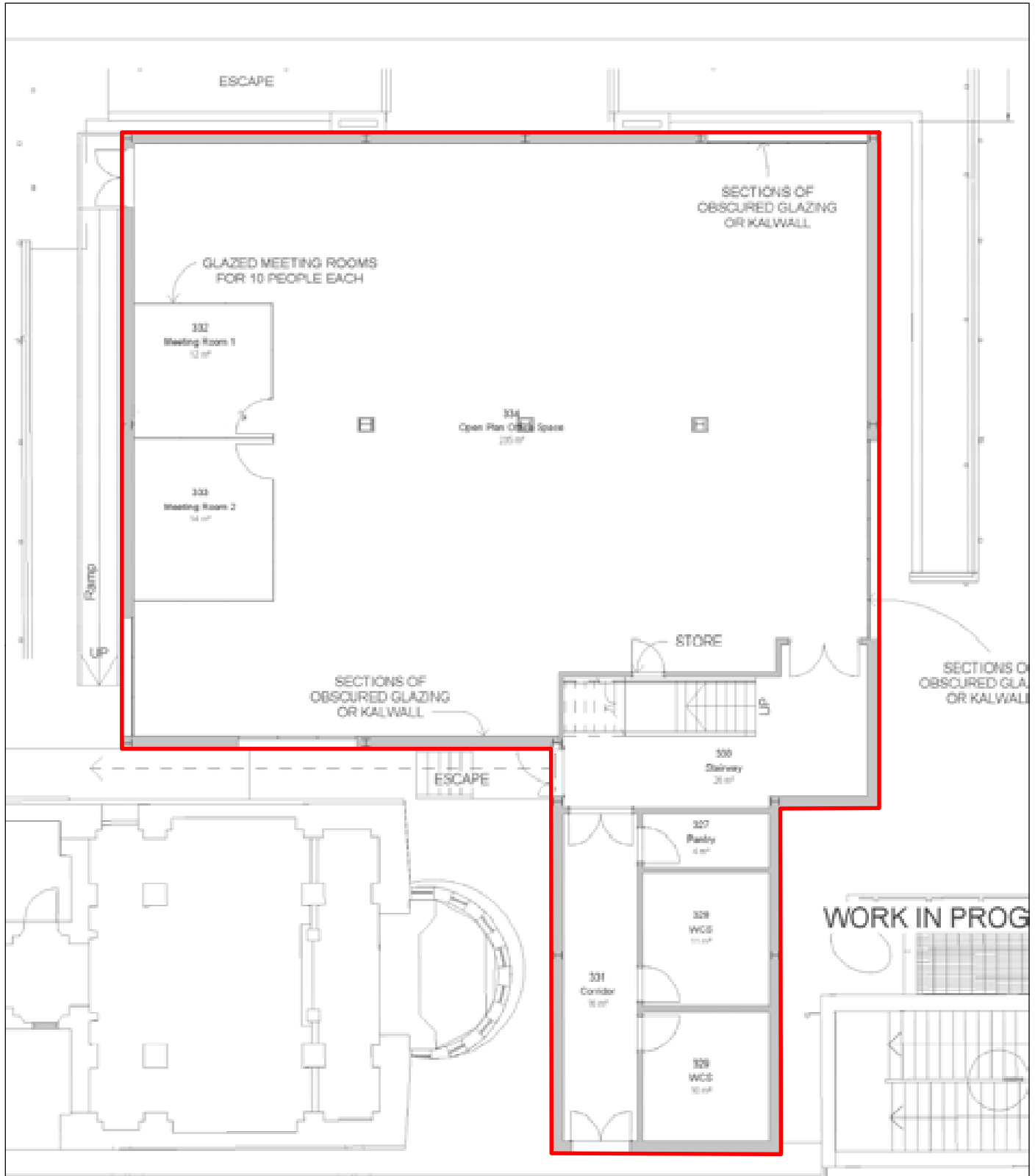


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Scale at A4: 1:1,500



Figure 20:  
Existing Site Plan



Site Boundary



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Not to Scale: Illustrative Only

Figure 21:  
Proposed Development



Plate 1: View of the Site Looking East



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