



**FINAL**

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
DESK BASED  
ASSESSMENT**

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**PARLIAMENT HILL SCHOOL  
AND WILLIAM ELLIS  
SCHOOL  
HIGHGATE ROAD  
LONDON NW5**

**August 2017**

**Planning Authority:  
LONDON BOROUGH OF  
CAMDEN**

**Site centred at:  
TQ 2831 8595**

**Author:  
Richard von Kalinowski-Meager  
BA MA PG Cert FSA MCIfA  
and  
Sylvia White BA (Hons) PCIfA**

**Approved by:  
Robert Masefield BSc (Hons), MA, FSA,  
MCIfA**

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

- The site of the Parliament Hill School and William Ellis School, Highgate Road, London NW5 has been considered for its archaeological potential.
- The study site can be shown to have a generally low archaeological potential for all past periods of human activity.
- Impacts to sub-surface deposits from the construction of nineteenth and twentieth century buildings are likely to have had a destructive archaeological impact.
- No further archaeological mitigation measures have been proposed in this particular instance.

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

- 1.1     This archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared by Sylvia White and Richard Meager of CgMs Consulting on behalf of Farrans Construction.
- 1.2     The subjects of this assessment are the Parliament Hill School and the William Ellis School, Highgate Road London NW5. The site is centred at TQ 2831 8595 within the London Borough of Camden (Fig. 1).
- 1.3     Farrans Construction have commissioned CgMs Consulting to establish the archaeological potential of the site, and to provide guidance on ways to accommodate any archaeological constraints identified.
- 1.4     In accordance with central and local government policy and guidance on archaeology **and planning, and in accordance with the 'Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessments' (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, August 2014)**, this assessment draws together the available archaeological, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the archaeological potential of the study site.
- 1.5     This desk-based assessment therefore comprises an examination of evidence on the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) and other sources, together with a map regression exercise and site visit.
- 1.6     The Assessment thus enables relevant parties to assess the archaeological potential of various parts of the study site and to consider the need for design, civil engineering, and archaeological solutions to the archaeological potential identified.

## **2.0 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK**

- 2.1 National legislation regarding archaeology, including scheduled monuments, is contained in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas (AMAA) Act 1979, amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 and 2002, and updated in April 2014.
- 2.2 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which replaced previous national policy relating to heritage and archaeology (PPS5: Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment). The National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) was published online 6<sup>th</sup> March 2014 and updated 10<sup>th</sup> April 2014 (<http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk>).
- 2.3 The Planning Practice Guide previously issued in support of PPS5, together with accompanying English Heritage documentation, was cancelled 25<sup>th</sup> 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 **Setting** is defined as: The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
- 2.11 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.

- 2.12 The NPPG 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.
- 2.13 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.
- 2.14 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 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.
- 2.15 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. BOROUGHSHOULD, 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. BOROUGHSHOULD, 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.**

- 2.16 The relevant Development Plan framework is provided by the Camden Council Local Plan Adoption Version. The Local Plan was adopted by the Council on 3 July 2017 and has replaced the Core Strategy and Camden Development Policies documents as the basis for planning decisions and future development in the borough. The Plan contains the following policy which provides a framework for the consideration of development proposals affecting archaeological and heritage features:

## **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**

**Designed heritage assets include conservation areas and listed buildings. 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.**

### **Conservation areas**

**Conservation areas are designated heritage assets and this section should be read in conjunction with the section above headed 'designated heritage assets'. In order to maintain the character of Camden's conservation areas, the Council will take account of conservation area statements, appraisals and management strategies when assessing applications within conservation areas.**

**The Council will:**

- e. require that development within conservation areas preserves or, where possible, enhances the character or appearance of the area;**
- f. resist the total or substantial demolition of an unlisted building that makes a positive contribution to the character or appearance of a conservation area;**

**g. resist development outside of a conservation area that causes harm to the character or appearance of that conservation area; and**

**h. preserve trees and garden spaces which contribute to the character and appearance of a conservation area or which provide a setting for Camden's architectural heritage.**

### **Listed Buildings**

**Listed buildings are designated heritage assets and this section should be read in conjunction with the section above headed 'designated heritage assets'. To preserve or enhance the borough's listed buildings, the Council will:**

**i. resist the total or substantial demolition of a listed building;**

**j. resist proposals for a change of use or alterations and extensions to a listed building where this would cause harm to the special architectural and historic interest of the building; and**

**k. resist development that would cause harm to significance of a listed building through an effect on its setting.**

### **Archaeology**

**The Council will protect remains of archaeological importance by ensuring acceptable measures are taken proportionate to the significance of the heritage asset to preserve them and their setting, including physical preservation, where appropriate.**

### **Other heritage assets and non-designated heritage assets**

**The Council will seek to protect other heritage assets including non-designated 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 relevant designated heritage assets as defined above and as shown on Figure 2, no nationally designated World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings, Historic Battlefield Sites or Historic Wreck Sites lie within the study site boundary. The study site lies within the Dartmouth Park Conservation Area. The closest listed building is located immediately

southeast of the study site in the form of the Grade II listed K2 Telephone Kiosk at Junction of Highgate Road. Built heritage will not be addressed further in this report.

- 2.18 In line with existing national, strategic and local planning policy and guidance, this **desk based assessment seeks to clarify the study site's archaeological potential and the need or otherwise for additional mitigation measures.**

### **3.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

#### **3.1 Geology**

- 3.1.1 The solid geology of the study site is shown by the Institute of Geological Sciences (IGS 1979) as London Clay deposits forming the London Basin.
- 3.1.2 Further detail is provided by British Geological Survey Sheet 256 (North London: 1994) which shows that the study site is underlain by deposits of London Clay.
- 3.1.3 British Geological Society boreholes on the study site record topsoil underlain by soft brown clay, which is in turn underlain by firm brown clay (BGS references TQ28NE138; TQ28NE137; TQ28NE136; TQ28NE26/A-J).

#### **3.2 Topography**

- 3.2.1 The general topography of the study site can be described as rising land northwards, towards Highgate to the east and Hampstead to the west. The bulk of the study site is mostly level with a spotheight of 51.01m AOD situated in the vicinity of the centre of the study site at Parliament Hill School and 50.6m AOD situated in the south eastern corner. The area of the tennis courts, on the eastern side of the study site forms a terraced platform which is higher than the rest of the study site and level with Highgate Road. A spotheight in the centre of Highgate Road, adjacent to this area is level at 54.3m AOD. The levelled and terraced nature of the study site suggests **extensive landforming. The 'William Ellis School' part of the study site inclines S-N** from c.55m AOD to 58m AOD at the northern study site boundary.
- 3.2.2 No water courses or naturally occurring bodies of water are known to exist within the vicinity of the study site.

## **4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

(Including Historic Map Regression Exercise)

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 is a consideration of archaeological finds and features from within a 500m radius of the study site, also referred to as the study area, held on the Greater London Historic Environment Record (HER, Fig. 2).

## **4.3 Prehistoric - Palaeolithic and Mesolithic**

- 4.3.1 No finds of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic or Neolithic date have been identified within a 500m radius of the study site.
- 4.3.2 In view of this, a low potential can be identified for these periods within the study site itself.

## **4.4 Neolithic, Bronze Age and 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 A Bronze Age mound is recorded at Parliament Hill, to the northeast of the study site (MLO103806, TQ 27659 86437).
- 4.4.3 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.
- 4.4.4 The Iron Age is characterised in this region by settlement stability and the large-scale organisation of the landscape, developments that began in the Late Bronze Age. Settlement evidence is plentiful and diverse, ranging from individual farmsteads occupied by a single household, to enclosed settlements holding much larger communities.
- 4.4.5 A single entry dating to the Bronze Age is recorded on the HER within 500m of the study site. It is thought that during these periods the study site lay within open land or woodland. Consequently a low potential has been identified for the Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age at the study site itself.

## **4.5 Roman**

- 4.5.1 No finds of Roman date have been identified within a 500m radius of the study site.
- 4.5.2 It would appear that during the Roman period the study site probably lay in an area of agricultural land or woodland. Overall the archaeological potential of the study site for the Roman period can therefore be defined as low.

## **4.6 Anglo-Saxon and Medieval**

- 4.6.1 The line of Highgate Road and Highgate Hill, running east of the study site boundary, are believed to have Medieval antecedents (MLO17832, TQ2865 8585; Weinreb & Hibbert 1995: 392). Other Medieval roads within the study area, comprising routes up Highgate Hill, include a possible medieval path, which probably ran from Green Street

to St Michaels Chapelit (MLO24968, TQ 28578 86463), and Swains Lane to the northeast (MLO17871, TQ2833 8695).

- 4.6.2 A former Medieval village green is recorded immediately to the southeast of the study site (MLO103789, TQ 28505 85893).
- 4.6.3 It is considered likely that during the Anglo-Saxon and Medieval periods the study site lay in agricultural land or woodland. The potential for these periods at the site can therefore be defined as low.

#### **4.7 Post Medieval and Modern (including map regression exercise)**

- 4.6.1 John Rocque's Survey of 1745 (Fig 3) shows the study site lying in an area of houses, gardens and open fields west of Green Street.
- 4.6.2 Thompson's Survey of Camden (Fig 4: 1801) shows the study site occupied by land and ponds associated with a farmstead occupied by a Mr Austin. A house and garden possibly associated with the farmstead are shown, and next to the southern boundary two houses with associated ancillary buildings and gardens called 'Kentish Town Grove' are shown. The 1804 St Pancras plan (Fig 5) shows no further changes.
- 4.6.3 The 1832 plan of St Marylebone (Fig 6) shows that two of the ponds in the northern part of the study site have been removed. The 1842 survey of Kentish Town (Fig 7) shows the absence of the pond located next to the western boundary, and the property boundaries for buildings on the southern boundary are shown extended to the road. The northern range of the buildings abutting the southern boundary are absent on this map, which may be interpreted as a cartographic error.
- 4.6.4 The 1860 St Pancras map (Fig 8) shows the study site largely unchanged from the 1832 survey.
- 4.6.5 The First Edition Ordnance Survey (Fig 9: 1873) shows the study site occupied by Grove Farm in the north and a large house off Grove Farm Lane, with associated gardens and ancillary structures. Two houses and gardens with ancillary buildings are shown next to the southern boundary, with access to Highgate Road. The western part of the study site comprises open fields.

- 4.6.6 The Second Edition Ordnance Survey (Fig 910: 1896) shows Grove Farm in the northern part of the study site, and the large house as **being called 'The Gothic'**. The absence of some of the ancillary buildings noted on the previous edition associated with the two houses next to the southern boundary are absent on this edition. is shown.
- 4.6.7 In September 1914, the County Secondary School for Girls (now Parliament Hill School) was opened at the study site and the previous house and gardens known as **'botany trots' had been cleared (Colloms & Weindling, 2003)**. The Third Edition Ordnance Survey (Fig 11: 1915) shows that most of the houses and gardens within the study site have been removed, and a single school building is shown to occupy the centre of the study site. Some buildings associated with Grove Farm are still shown in the northern part of the study site. The Revised Ordnance Survey (Fig 12: 1936) shows the site of Grove Farm completely cleared and no other significant changes within the study site.
- 4.6.8 The 1946 Bomb Damage Map (Fig 13) shows the Parliament Hill School building as undamaged, whereas the eastern wing of the William Ellis School building, which had **been constructed sometime prior to 1946, is shown as seriously damaged ('doubtful if repairable' and 'repairable at cost')**. The building on the southern boundary is shown as being severely damaged (**Purple: defined as 'damaged beyond repair'**).
- 4.6.9 The 1953-4 Ordnance Survey (Fig 14) shows that the bomb damaged building on the southern boundary **had been removed and a new building (labelled as 'School Meal Kitchen') is shown adjacent to its former location**. The 1953-4 Ordnance Survey also shows the terracing of the tennis courts on the eastern side of the study site.
- 4.6.10 The 1962-6 Ordnance Survey (Fig 15) shows the presence of new school buildings associated with the Parliament Hill School, including a northern and western block, and the central area of the school is shown to have been re-landscaped. The former **'School Meal Kitchen' has been removed. The 1970 Ordnance Survey (Fig 16)** shows a small structure next to the Schoolkeepers Lodge associated with the Parliament Hill School and the 1991 Ordnance Survey (Fig 17) shows an ancillary structure adjacent to the northern school block of the Parliament Hill School within the study site.
- 4.6.11 The 2007 Ordnance Survey (Fig 18) shows the construction building in the former area of the School Meal Kitchen building associated with the Parliament Hill School, while

the 2017 Aerial Photograph (Plate 1) shows the creation of a drama/dance block adjacent to the northern end of the old school building, and a technology block towards the centre of the study site.

- 4.6.12 The potential of the site for the Post Medieval and Modern periods can be defined as low.

#### **4.7 Assessment of Significance**

- 4.7.1 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.**
- 4.7.2 No designated heritage assets as defined in the NPPF are recorded on the study site.
- 4.7.3 The assessment has identified a low archaeological potential for all past periods of human activity for the study site.

## **5.0 SITE CONDITIONS AND THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT** (Impact on the buried archaeological deposits)

### **5.2 Site Conditions**

- 5.2.1 The study site is currently occupied by the buildings of the William Ellis School, dating to c.1940, and the Parliament Hill School, dating to c.1914 with various twentieth century additions, Highgate Road (Fig 18 and Plates 1 & 2).
- 5.2.2 The construction of the school buildings is considered likely to have had a severe negative archaeological impact through the cutting of foundations and services, together with any basements.
- 5.2.3 Any landforming, terracing and the provision of services associated with the construction of the school buildings and the layout of the playgrounds and sports grounds is considered likely to have had a severe negative archaeological impact.
- 5.2.4 The construction and subsequent demolition of the former farm buildings, houses and associated structures which occupied the study site prior to the school are considered to have had a negative archaeological impact due to the cutting of foundations, services and any basements or cellars.
- 5.2.5 Any agricultural or horticultural use of the study site is considered likely to have had a widespread moderate negative archaeological impact.

### **5.3 Proposed Development Impact**

- 5.3.1 The development proposals comprise the construction of a new William Ellis School extension, a new LaSWAP Sixth Form College building, a new teaching block as well as a new sports hall, and landscaping (Fig 19).
- 5.3.2 In view of the study sites low archaeological potential and the impact of previous development, the redevelopment proposals are unlikely to have an archaeological impact.

## **6.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS**

- 6.2 The site of the William Ellis School and the Parliament Hill School, Highgate Road London NW5 has been considered for its archaeological potential.
- 6.3 In accordance with relevant planning policy and guidance, a desk based assessment has been undertaken to clarify the archaeological potential of the study area.
- 6.4 The study site can be considered to have a generally low archaeological potential for all past periods of human activity.
- 6.5 Past post-depositional impacts at the study site can be shown to have been severe as a result of nineteenth and twentieth century development.
- 6.6 Development proposals are therefore unlikely to have an archaeological impact.
- 6.7 On the basis of the available information we would not suggest any further mitigation measures in this particular instance.

## **SOURCES CONSULTED**

### 1. **General**

Camden Local History and Archives  
Greater London Historic Environment Record

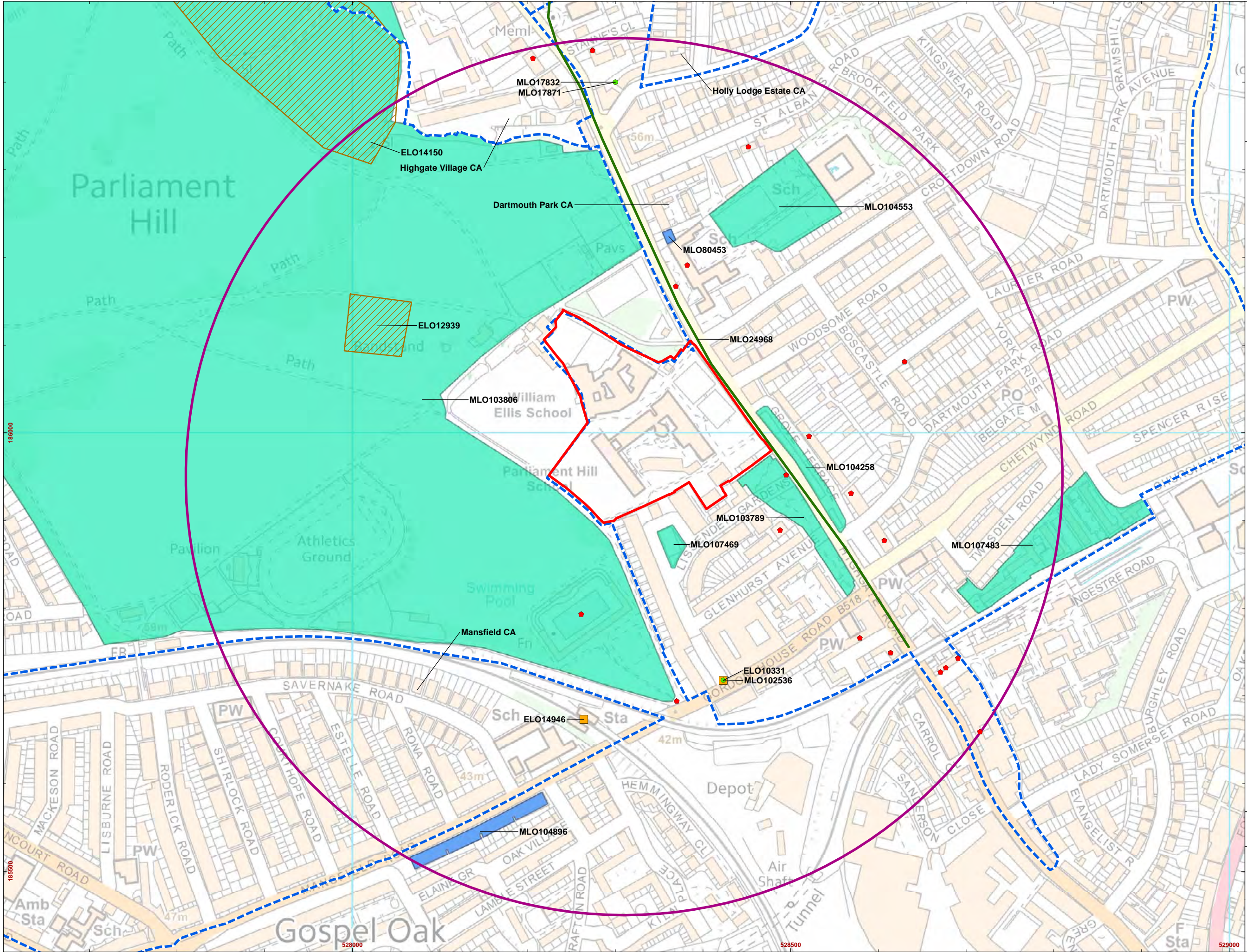
### 2. **Bibliographic**

Cherry & Pevsner *Buildings of England London 4: North* 1999  
Colloms & Weindling 2003. *Camden Town and Kentish Town*.  
London Topographical Society/London & Metropolitan Archives *The London County Council Bomb Damage Maps 1939-1945* 2005  
Weinreb & Hibbert (eds.) *The London Encyclopaedia* 1995

### 3. **Cartographic**

1745 John Rocque  
1801 Thompson  
1804 St Pancras  
1832 St Marylebone  
1842 Kentish Town  
1860 St Pancras  
1873 Ordnance Survey  
1896 Ordnance Survey  
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1936 Ordnance Survey  
1953-4 Ordnance Survey  
1962-6 Ordnance Survey  
1970 Ordnance Survey  
1991 Ordnance Survey  
2007 Ordnance Survey





- Site Boundary
- Search Radius 500m

Designated  
Heritage Assets:

- Listed Building
- Conservation Area

Non-Designated  
Heritage Assets:

- HER Record (Point)
  - Monument
- HER Record (Line)
  - Monument
- HER Record (Polygon)
  - Park
  - Building

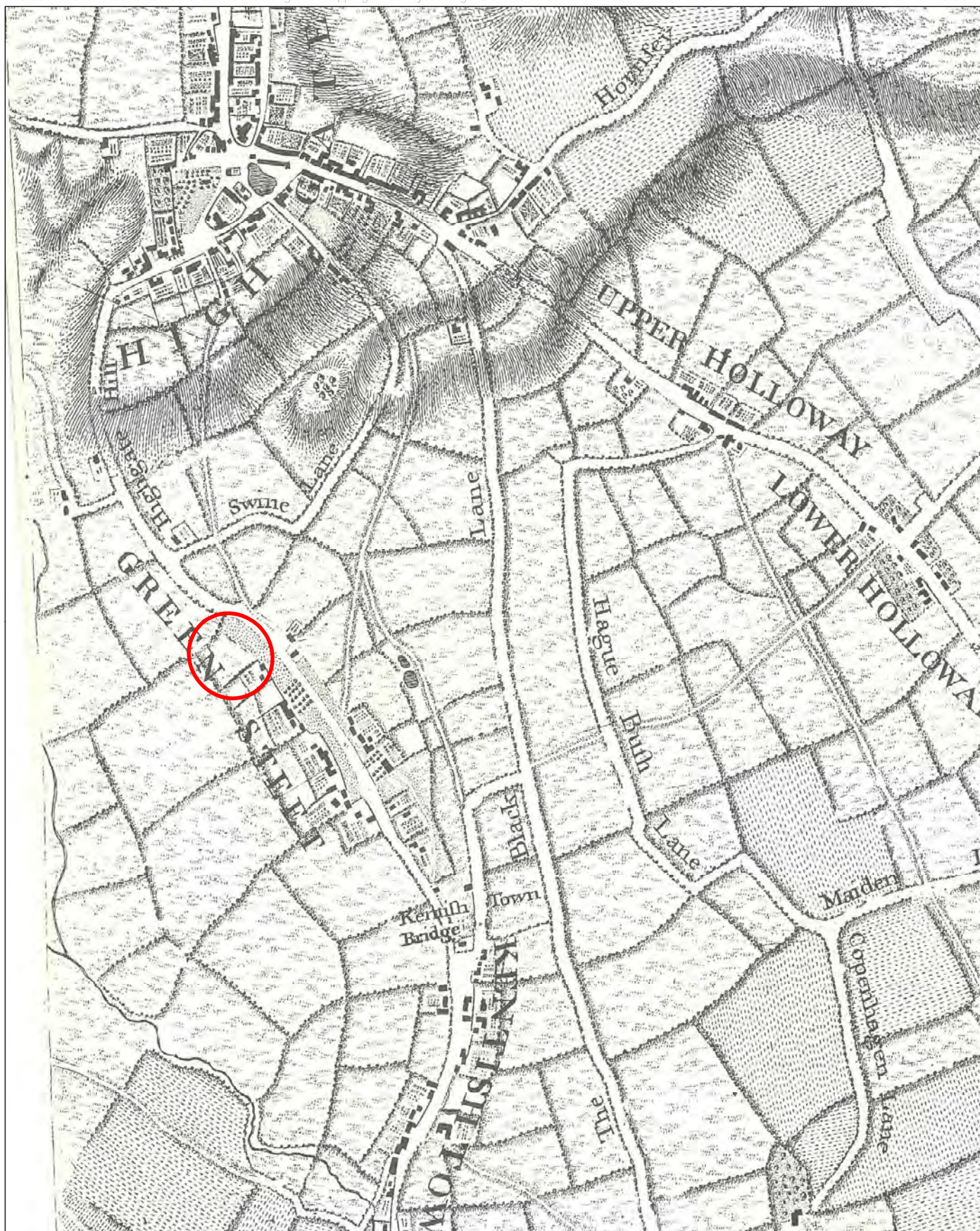
Previous Archaeological  
Work:


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



Scale at A3: 1:4,000  
0 125m

Figure 2:  
HER Data



 Approximate Site Location




Scale at A4: 1:15,000



Figure 3:  
1745 John Rocque



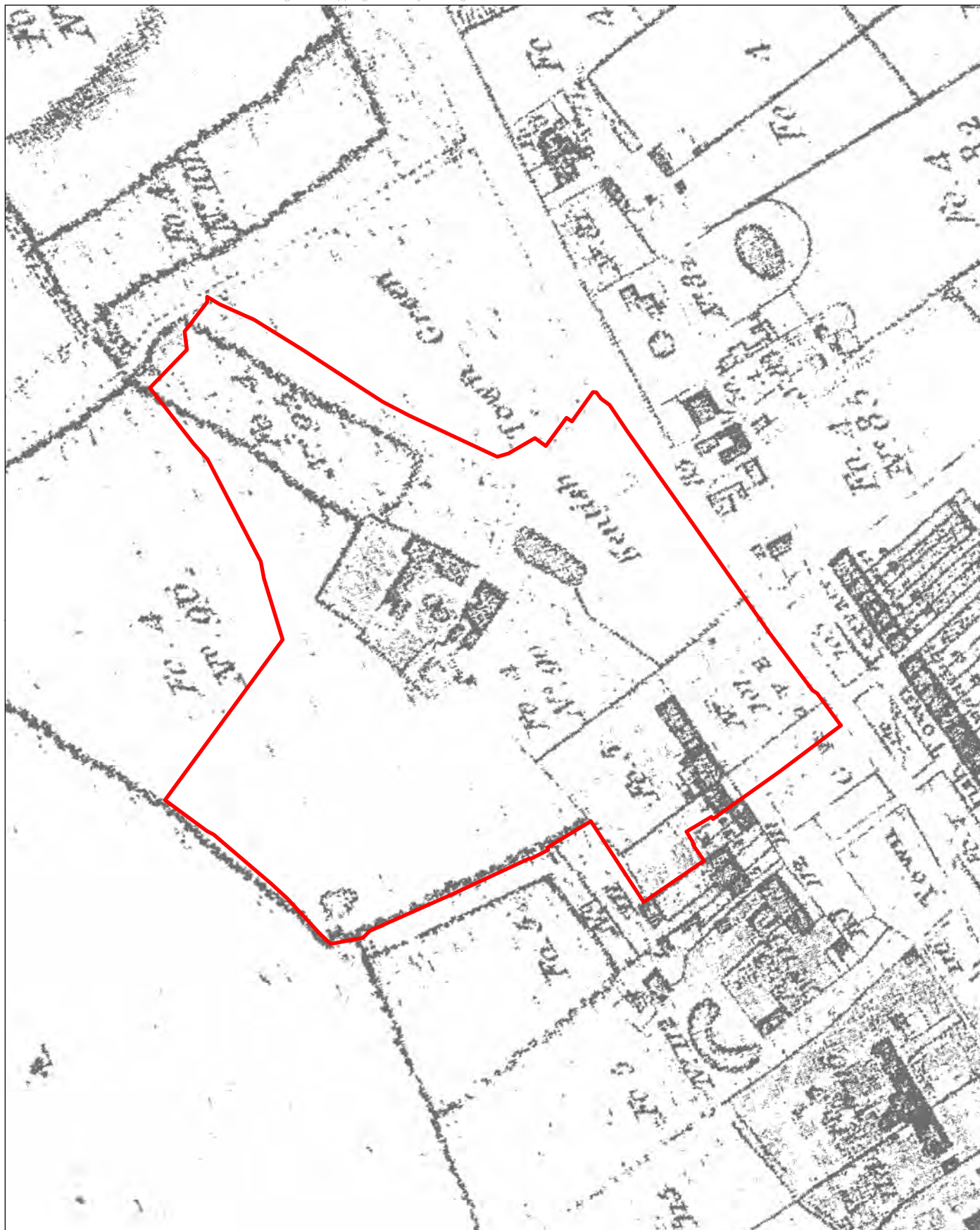
 Approximate Site Location




Scale at A4: 1:2,000



Figure 4:  
1801 Thompson



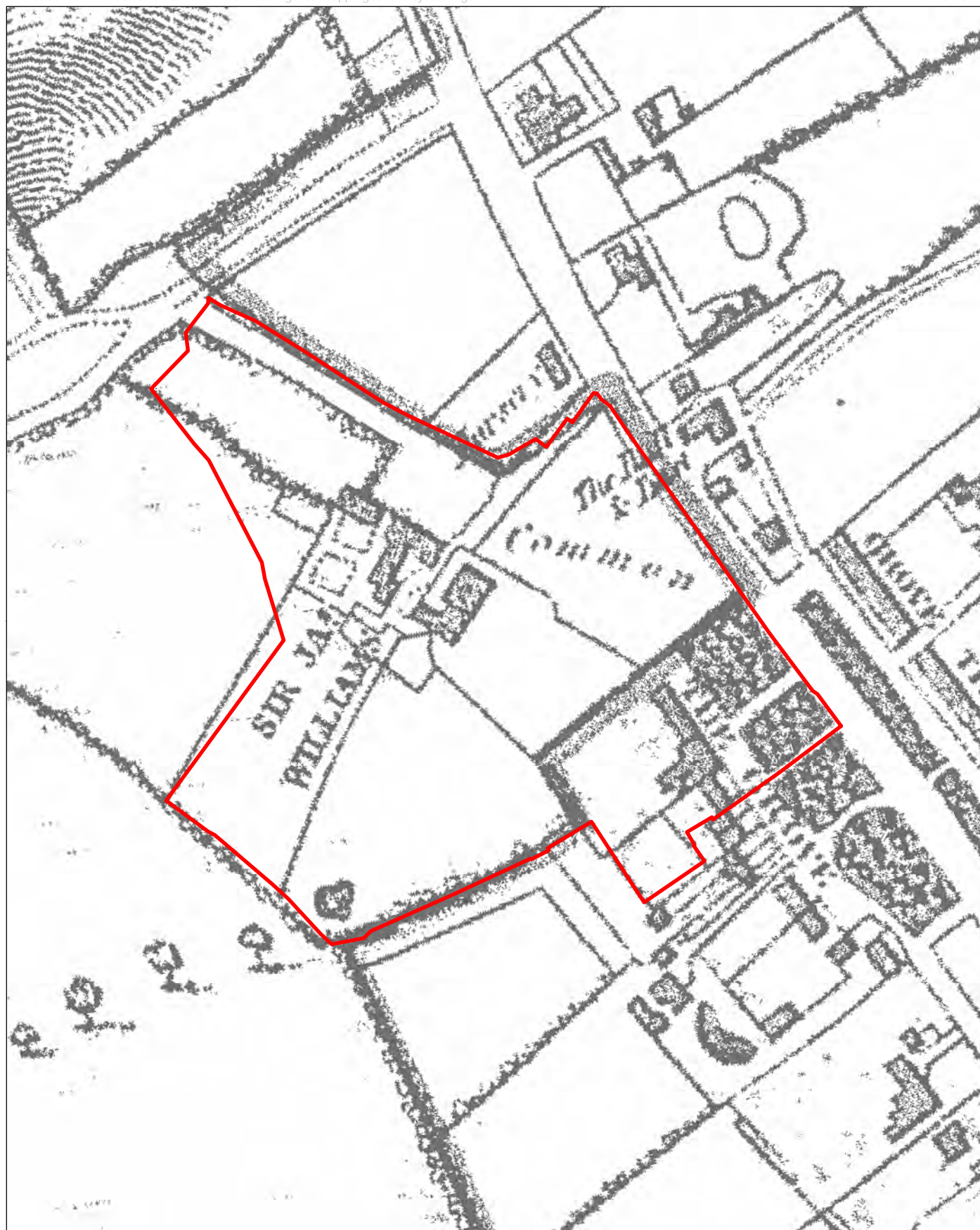
 Approximate Site Location




Scale at A4: 1:2,000



Figure 5:  
1804 St Pancras



 Approximate Site Location




Scale at A4: 1:2,000



Figure 6:  
1832 St Marylebone



 Approximate Site Location




Scale at A4: 1:2,000



Figure 7:  
1842 Kentish Town



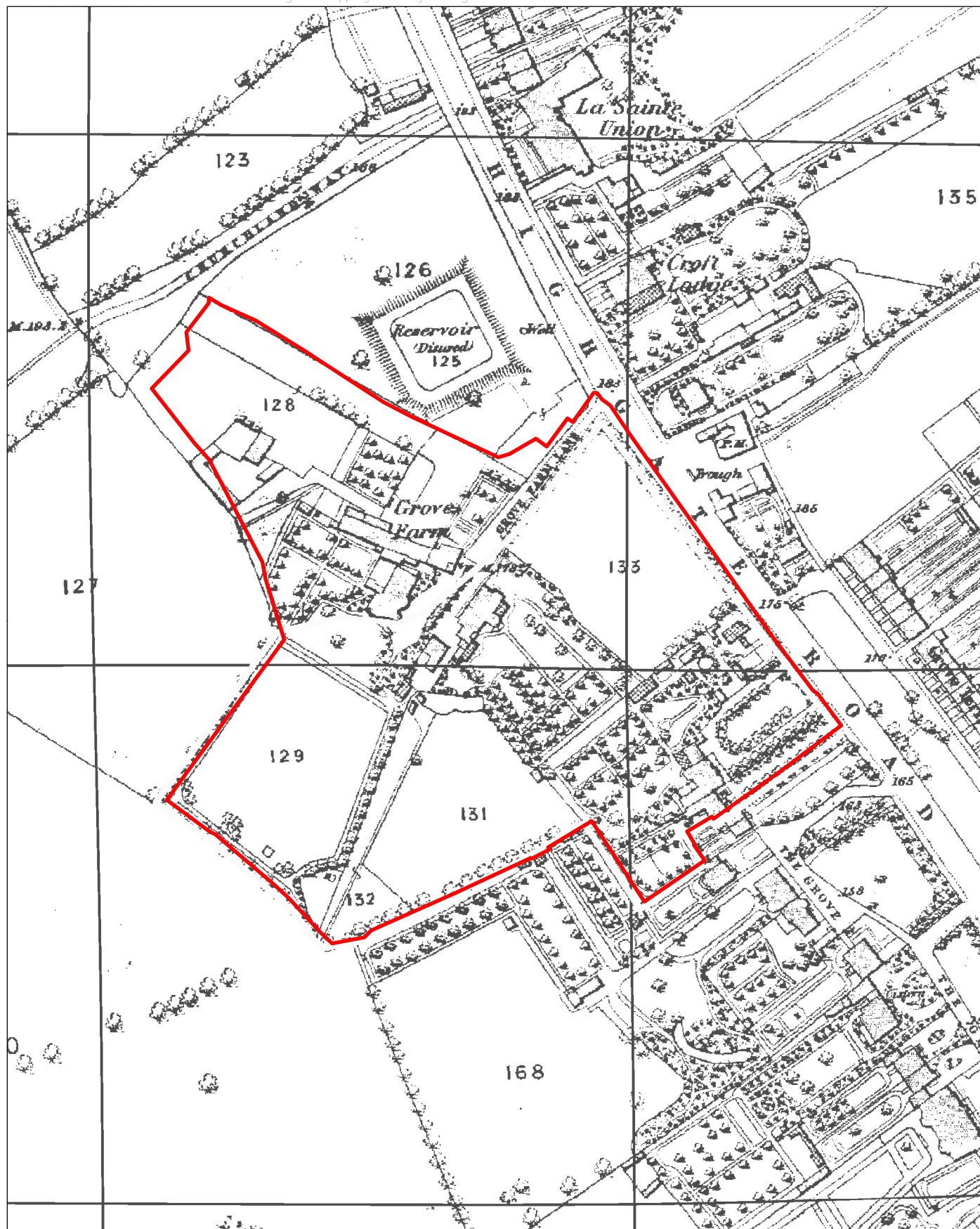
 Approximate Site Location



Scale at A4: 1:2,000



Figure 8:  
1860 St Pancras



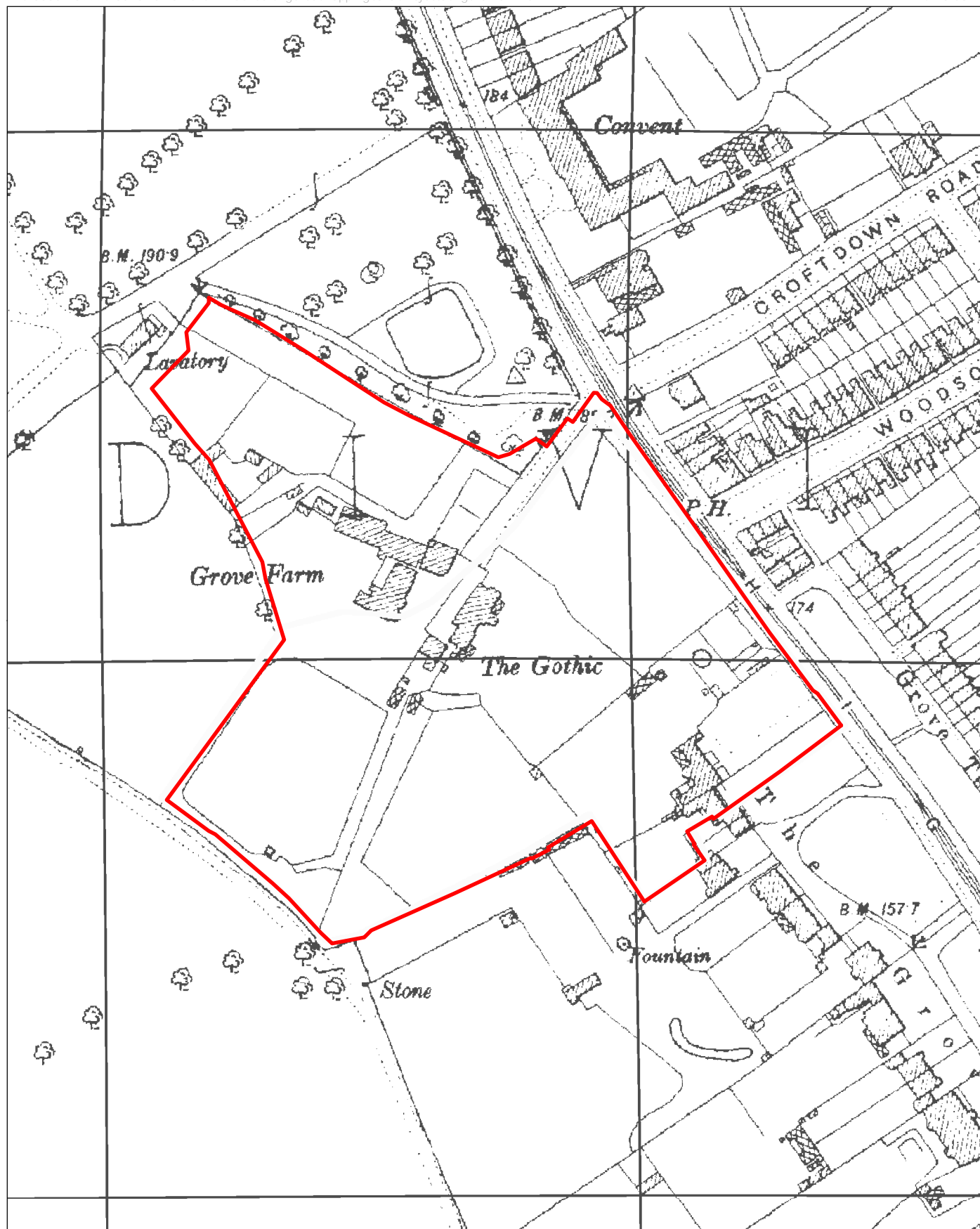
 Site Boundary



Scale at A4: 1:2,000



Figure 9:  
1873 Ordnance Survey



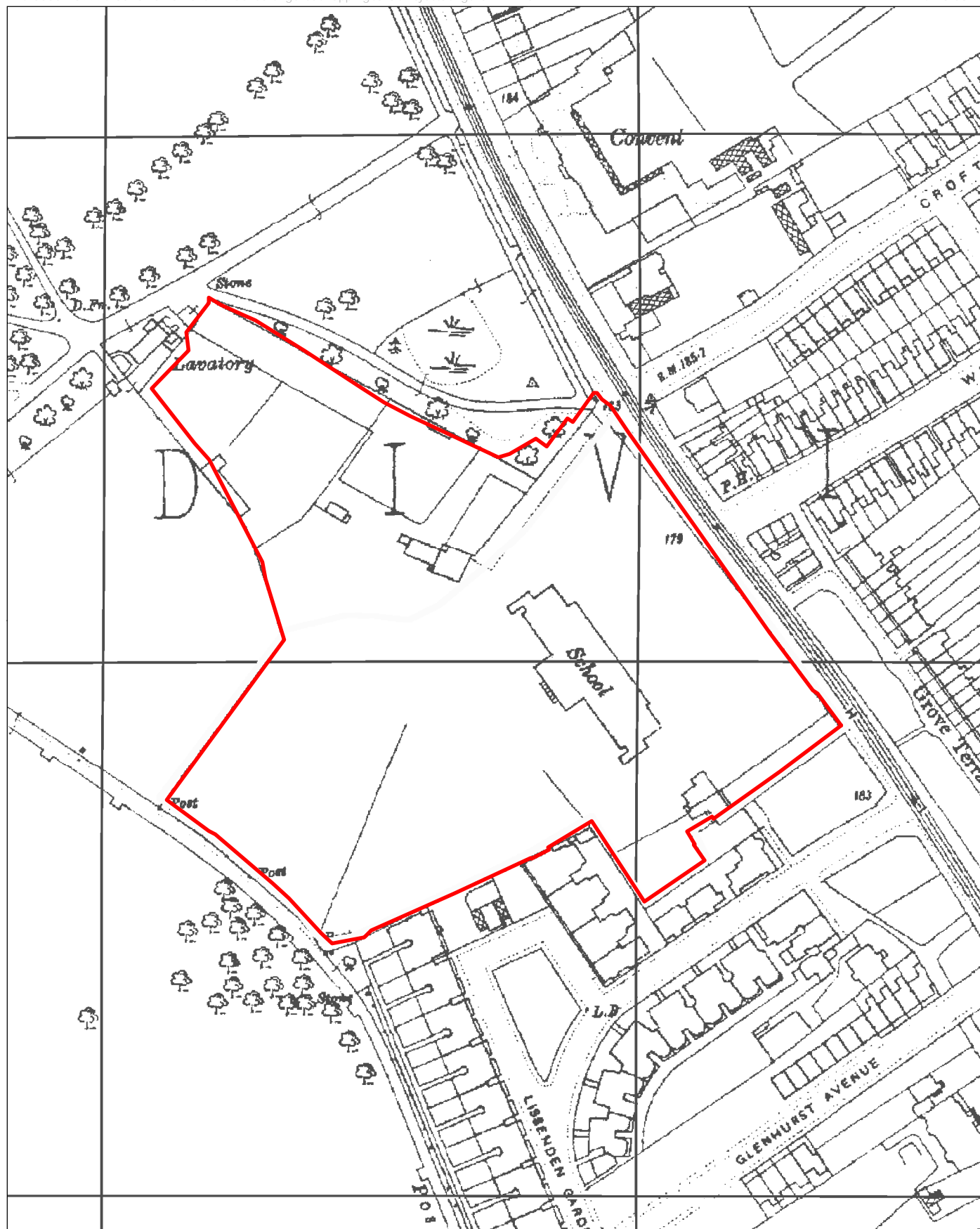
Site Boundary



Scale at A4: 1:2,000



Figure 10:  
1896 Ordnance Survey



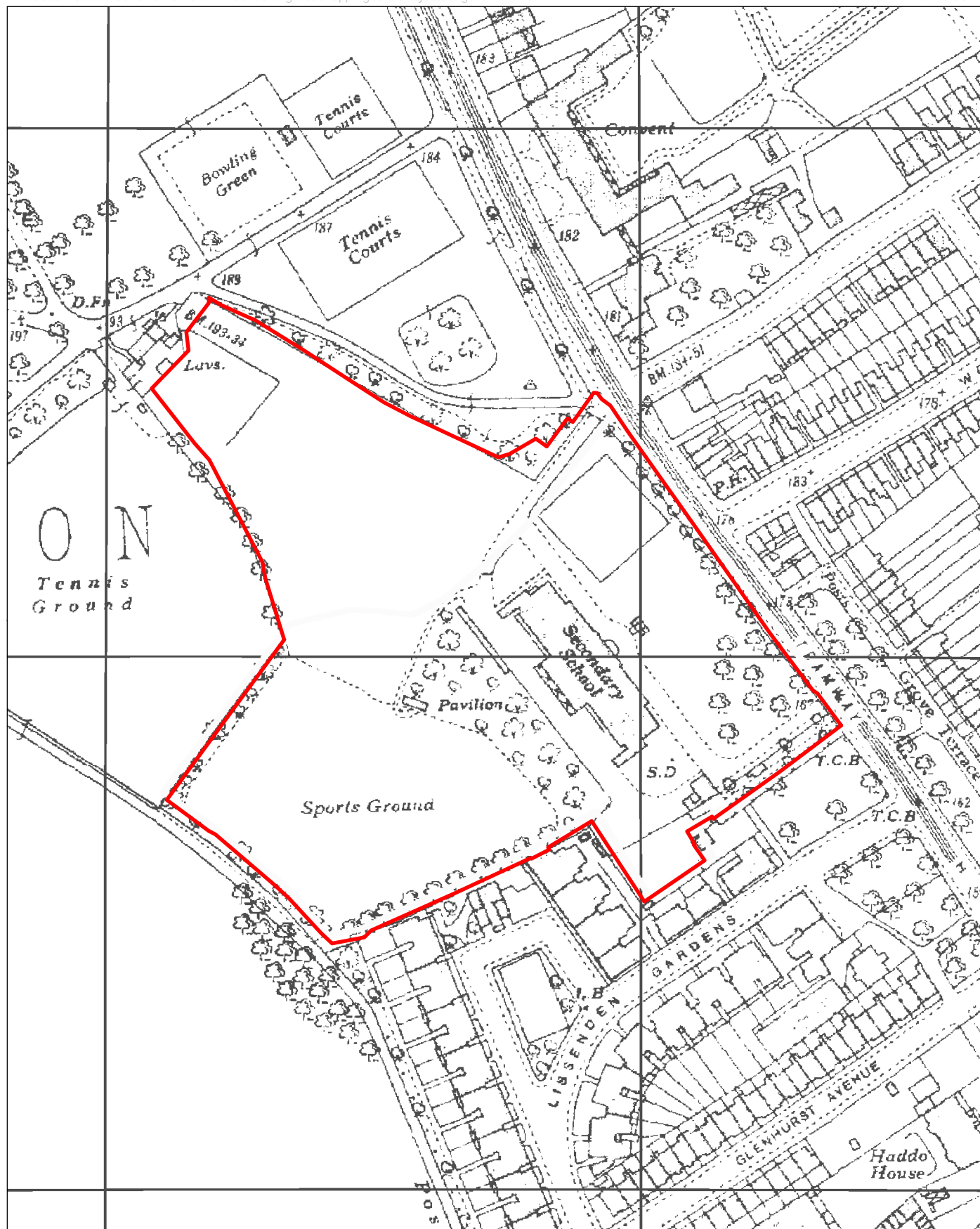
Site Boundary



Scale at A4: 1:2,000



Figure 11:  
1915 Ordnance Survey



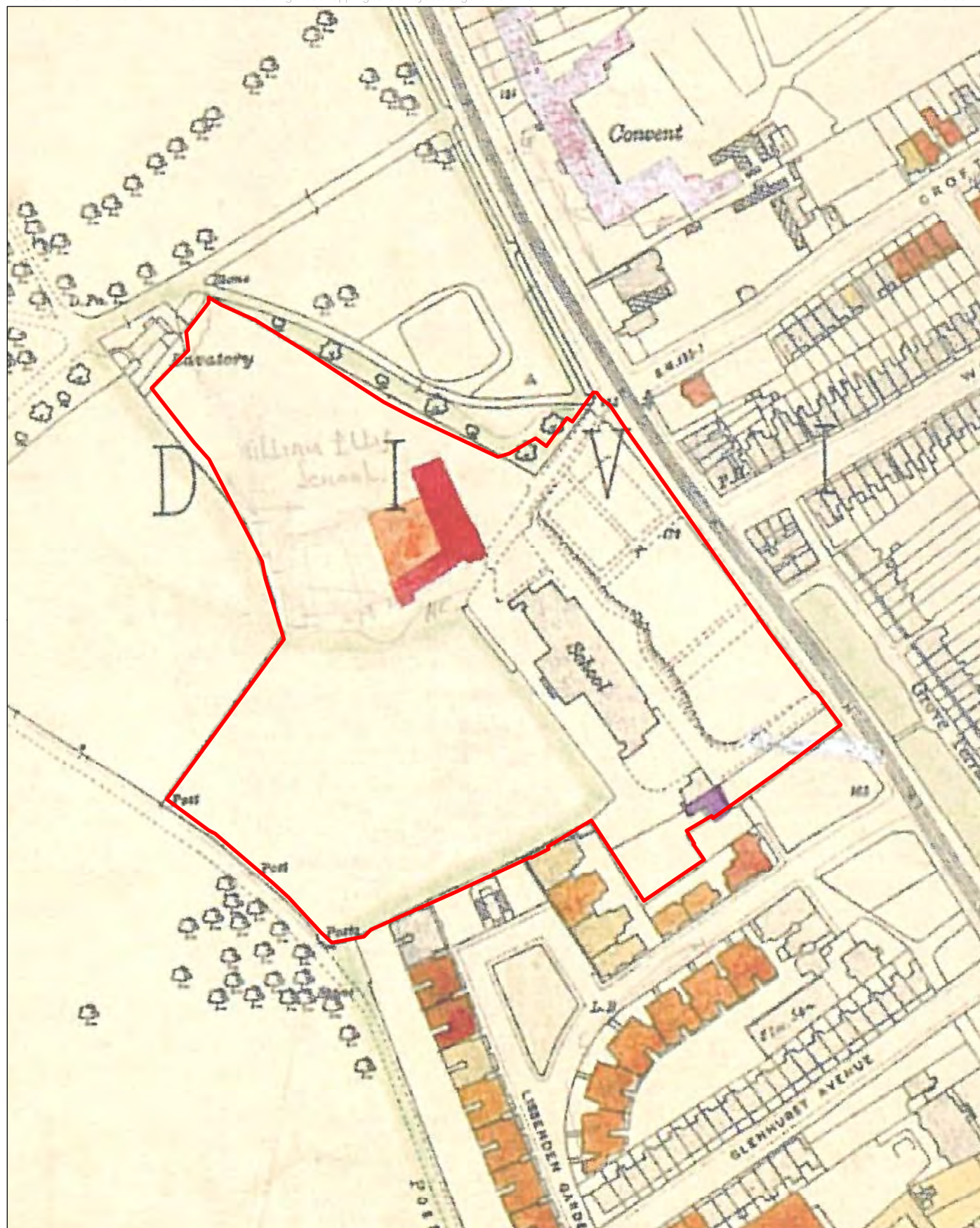
 Site Boundary



Scale at A4: 1:2,000



Figure 12:  
1936 Ordnance Survey



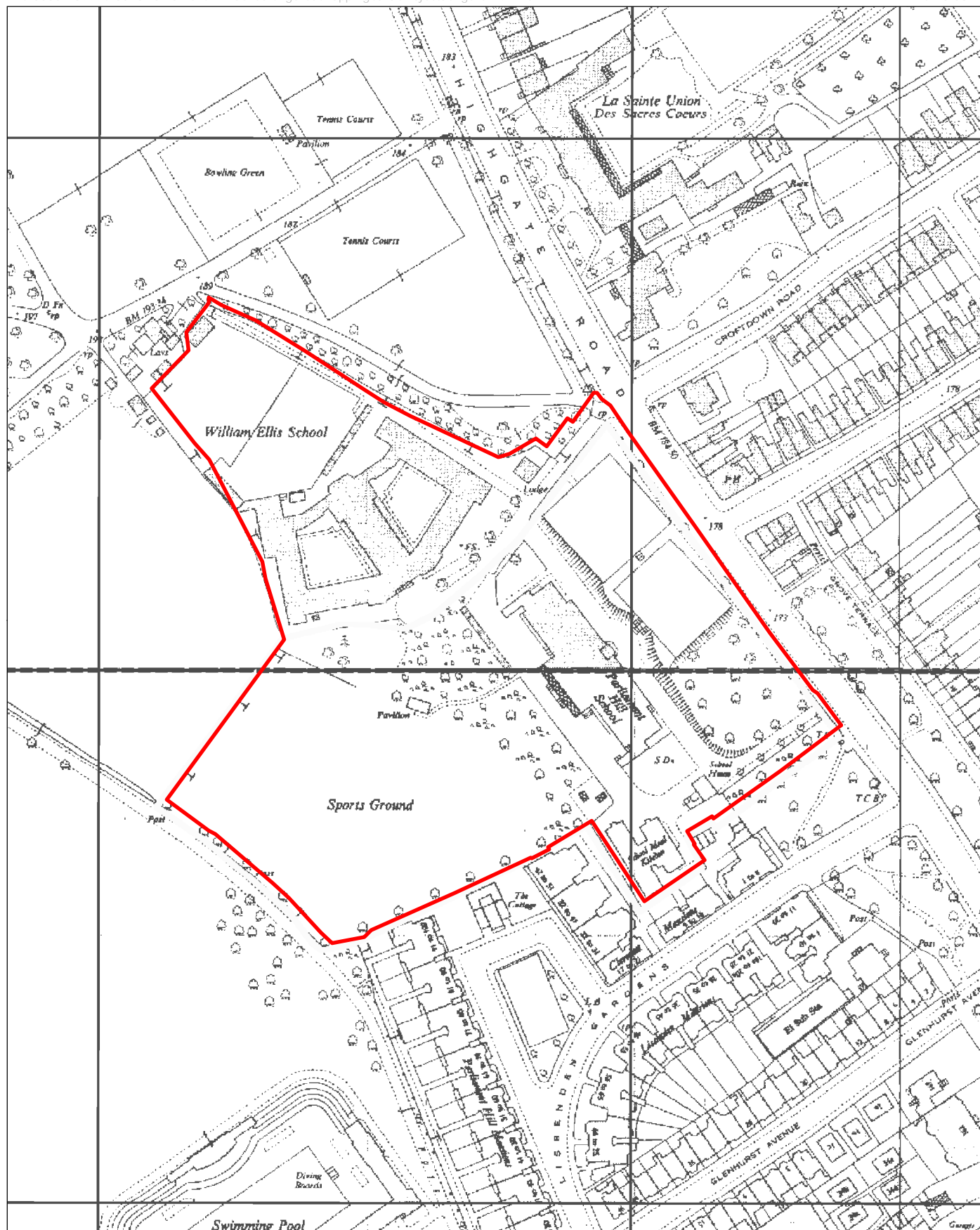
 Site Boundary



Scale at A4: 1:2,000



Figure 13:  
1946 Bomb Damage  
Map



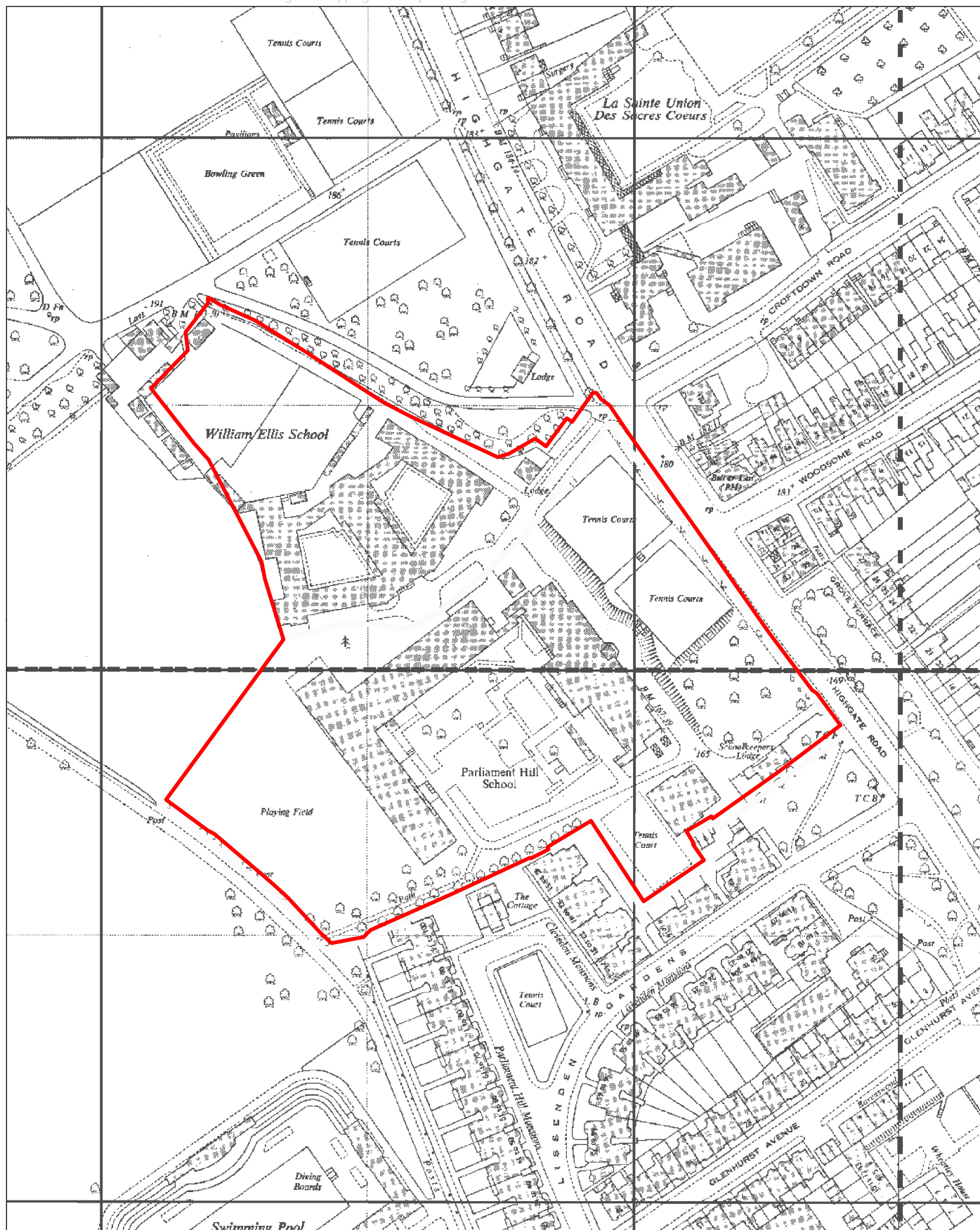
 Site Boundary



Scale at A4: 1:2,000



Figure 14:  
1953-4 Ordnance  
Survey



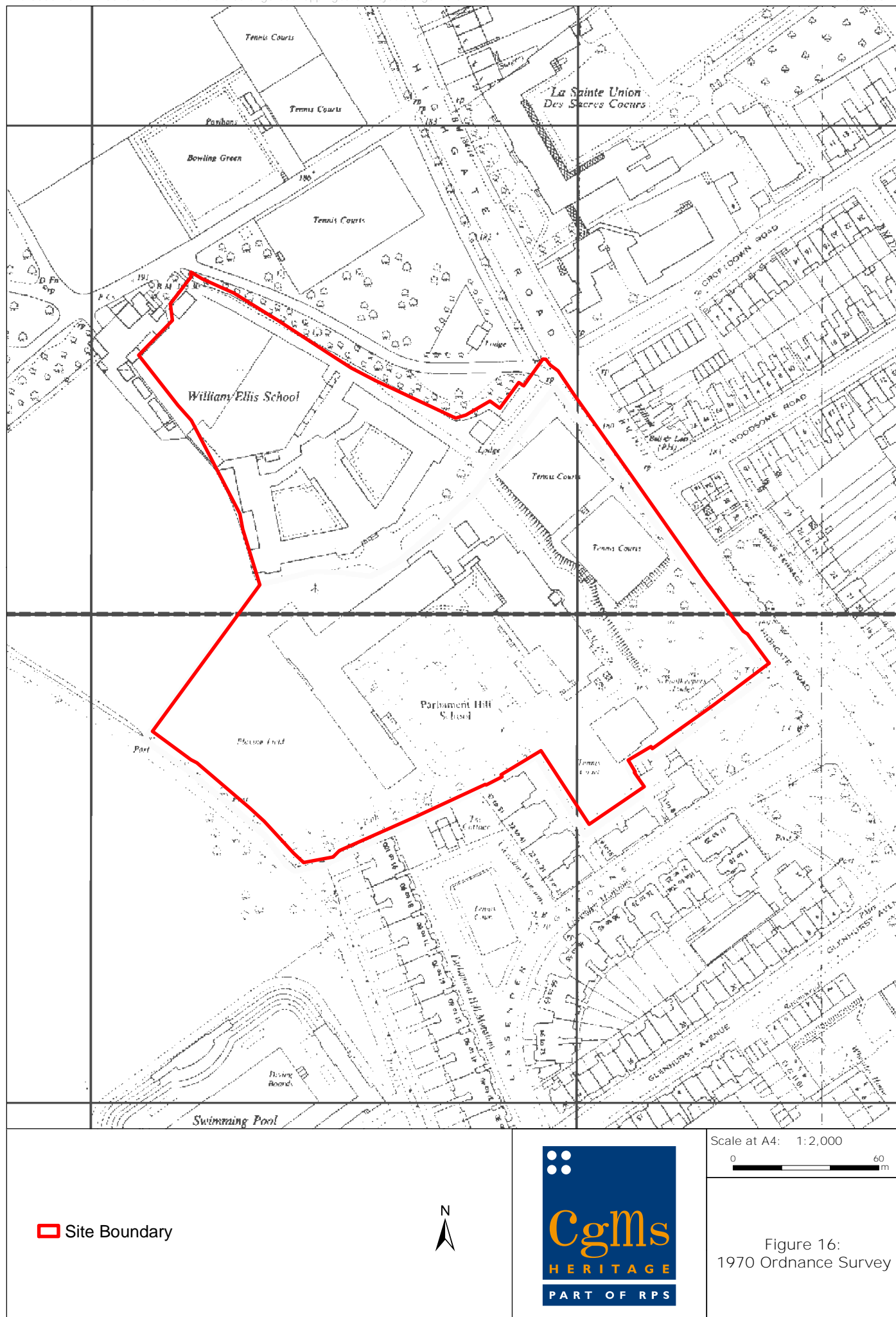
 Site Boundary

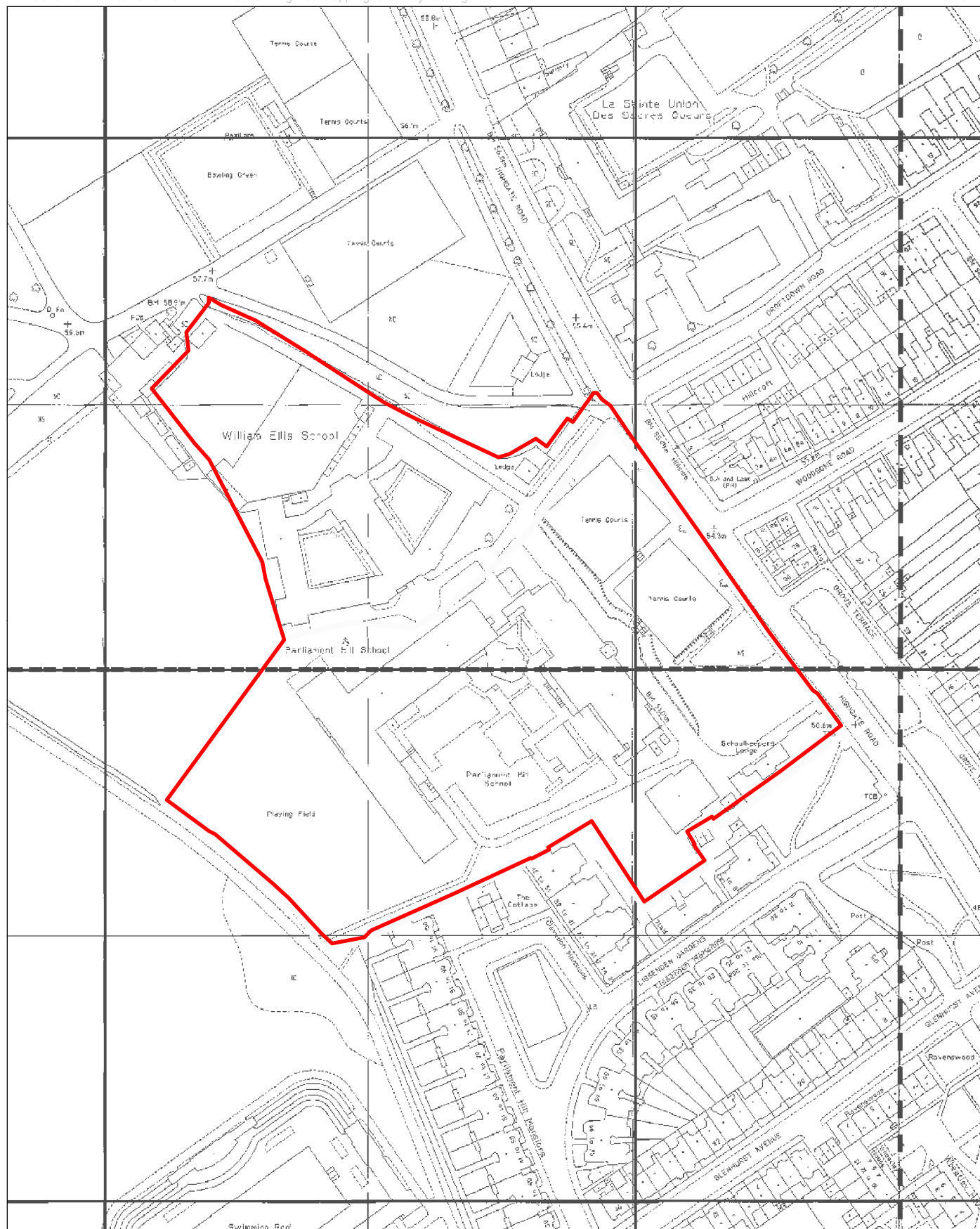


Scale at A4: 1:2,000



Figure 15:  
1962-6 Ordnance  
Survey





 Site Boundary



Scale at A4: 1:2,000



Figure 17:  
1991 Ordnance Survey



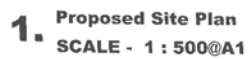
 Site Boundary



Scale at A4: 1:1,500



Figure 18:  
2007 Ordnance Survey



A horizontal scale bar with a black background and a white rectangular segment in the middle. The number '0' is at the left end and '30' is at the right end, followed by the letter 'm'.

Figure 19:  
Development Proposals



 Site Boundary



Scale at A4: 1:1,500



Plate 1:  
2017 Aerial Photograph



