

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

The Diorama, London NW1 4LH

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Archaeological Desk-based
Assessment
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REPORT

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1 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY

- 1.1 This below ground archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared by RPS on behalf of Quartz Project Services.
- 1.2 The subject of this assessment, also known as the study site, is the site of The Diorama, No18 Park Square East, London NW1 4LH, in the London Borough of Camden (Figure 1).
- The site consists of a part 4, part 5-storey property arranged over basement, lower ground and upper ground to third floor level along Park Street East and lower ground to second floor level to the rear along Peto Place. (Marek Wojciechowski Architects Ltd. 1.1).
- 1.3 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, Rev. 2017 RPS have been commissioned to undertake this desk-based assessment in relation to below the potential ground archaeological resource.
- 1.4 The desk-based assessment comprises an examination of evidence held by the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) and other sources, together with the results of a comprehensive historic map regression exercise. It draws together the available archaeological, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the archaeological potential of the site and to consider the need for design, civil engineering and archaeological solutions to address any archaeological potential identified.
- 1.5 In line with relevant planning policy and guidance, the desk-based assessment seeks to clarify the site's archaeological potential and the likely significance of that potential and the need or otherwise for additional mitigation measures.

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK

- 2.1 National legislation regarding archaeology, including scheduled monuments, is contained in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas 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), and it was last updated in 2019. The NPPF is supported by the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) with the guidance on Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment updated in July 2019
- 2.3 The NPPF and NPPG are additionally supported 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 (both published March 2015). The second edition of GPA3: The Setting of Heritage Assets was published in December 2017.

National Planning Policy

- 2.4 Section 16 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 16 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 makes to our knowledge and understanding of the past.
- 2.5 Section 16 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 189 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.
- 2.8 A *Nationally Important 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;
- 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 publicly 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.

Regional Planning Policy

The London Plan (The Spatial Development Strategy for London Consolidated with Alterations since 2011) – March 2016

2.14 The relevant Strategic Development Plan framework is provided by the London Plan. Policy relevant to archaeology at the study sites include:

Policy 7.8 Heritage Assets and Archaeology

Strategic

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.

Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect and, where appropriate, present the site's archaeology.

Planning Decisions

Development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate.

Development affecting heritage assets and their settings should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail.

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

Boroughs 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.

Boroughs, in consultation with English Heritage, Natural England and other relevant statutory organisations, should include appropriate policies in their LDF's 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 A new London Plan has been prepared in draft. Chapter 7 'Heritage and Culture' contains relevant draft policies HC1 to HC7. Of particular relevance to sites containing non-designated heritage assets is draft policy HC1 as follows:

HC1 Heritage and Conservation Growth

A. Boroughs should, in consultation with Historic England and other relevant statutory organisations, develop evidence that demonstrates a clear understanding of London's historic environment. This evidence should be used for identifying, understanding, conserving, and enhancing the historic environment and heritage assets, and improving access to the heritage assets, landscapes and archaeology within their area.

B. Development Plans and strategies should demonstrate a clear understanding of the historic environment and the heritage values of sites or areas and their relationship with their surroundings. This knowledge should be used to inform the effective integration of London's heritage in regenerative change by:

1. setting out a clear vision that recognises and embeds the role of heritage in place-making
2. utilising the heritage significance of a site or area in the planning and design process

3. integrating the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets and their settings with innovative and creative contextual architectural responses that contribute to their significance and sense of place

4. delivering positive benefits that sustain and enhance the historic environment, as well as contributing to the economic viability, accessibility and environmental quality of a place, and to social wellbeing.

C Development proposals affecting heritage assets, and their settings, should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to the assets' significance and appreciation within their surroundings. The cumulative impacts of incremental change from development on heritage assets and their settings, should also be actively managed. Development proposals should seek to avoid harm and identify enhancement opportunities by integrating heritage considerations early on in the design process.

D Development proposals should identify assets of archaeological significance and use this information to avoid harm or minimise it through design and appropriate mitigation. Where applicable, development should make provision for the protection of significant archaeological assets and landscapes. The protection of undesignated heritage assets of archaeological interest equivalent to a scheduled monument should be given equivalent weight to designated heritage assets.

2.16 Where heritage assets have been identified as being At Risk, boroughs should identify specific opportunities for them to contribute to regeneration and place-making, and they should set out strategies for their repair and re-use.

2.17 The Draft London Plan - consolidated changes version July 2019 – makes some minor changes to the previous draft Policy HC1 Heritage Conservation and Growth, as follows;

A Boroughs should, in consultation with Historic England, **local communities** and other ~~relevant~~ statutory **and relevant** organisations, develop evidence that demonstrates a clear understanding of London's historic environment. This evidence should be used for identifying, understanding, conserving, and enhancing the historic environment and heritage assets, and improving access to, **and interpretation of**, the heritage assets, landscapes and archaeology within their area.

B (4) delivering positive benefits that ~~sustain~~ **conserve** and enhance the historic environment, as well as contributing to the economic viability, accessibility and environmental quality of a place, and to social wellbeing.

C Development proposals affecting heritage assets, and their settings, should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to the assets' significance and appreciation within their surroundings. The cumulative impacts of incremental change from development on heritage assets and their settings, should also be actively managed. Development proposals should ~~seek to~~ avoid harm and identify enhancement opportunities by integrating heritage considerations early on in the design process.

Local Planning Policy

The Camden Local Plan (Adopted 3rd July 2017)

2.18 The site is located within the London Borough of Camden which includes Policy D2 Heritage in the adopted Plan.

2.19 Policy D2 reads as follows:

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

Designated 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.

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.

3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Geology

- 3.1 The British Geological Survey's 'Geology of Britain Viewer' places the site on Bedrock of London Clay beneath Superficial deposits of Lynch Hill Sand and Gravel. Langley Silt is recorded to the north of the site.
- 3.2 There is no site-specific geotechnical data available. However, archaeological work undertaken c 115m to the east of the site at 360–376 Euston Road, 1–56 Osnaburgh Street and 23–43 Longford Street (GLHER Ref ELO7173) recorded untruncated brickearth at an upper level of 28.1m OD and untruncated gravel at an upper level of 26.5m OD. The results of this investigation reveal a pattern of non-survival of brickearth deposits (and no survival of archaeological remains) in areas which have been truncated by basements.
- 3.3 Trial pits have been undertaken by RSK (2019). The results of these are set out in Appendix 1.

Topography

- 3.4 Available information indicates that the existing ground level in Peto Place is at 29.30m OD with the Park Square East ground level at 28.90m OD. Existing basement floor surface levels are recorded at 26.30m OD on the Park Square East frontage with floor levels at 28.50m OD on the Peto Place frontage.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Timescales used in this report

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	900,000	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
Saxon/Early Medieval	AD 410	1066
Medieval	AD 1066	1485
Post Medieval	AD1486	1799
Modern	AD 1800	Present

Introduction

- 4.1 This chapter reviews the available archaeological evidence for the study site and the archaeological/historical background of the general area, and, in accordance with NPPF, considers the potential for any as yet to be discovered archaeological evidence on the study site.
- 4.2 What follows comprises a review of known archaeological assets within a 500m radius of the study site (Figure 2) 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 16th century onwards until the present day.
- 4.3 Chapter 5 subsequently considers the site conditions and whether the proposed development will impact the theoretical archaeological potential identified below.

Previous Archaeological Work

- 4.4 There has been no previous archaeological work undertaken at the site.
- 4.5 The site is not located in a designated Archaeological Priority Area (APA) although the following APA's are recorded within the GLHER Search Area;
- Marylebone: located circa 350m to the south-west of the site;
 - Park Crescent West Ice Well: located circa 250m to the south-west of the site;
 - Regents Canal and Rail Infrastructure; located circa 400m to the north-east of the site;
 - Regents Park: located circa 50m north-west of the site.
- 4.6 The results of archaeological investigations with the vicinity of the site reveal 18th–20th century building activity which has severely truncated or entirely removed any earlier archaeological remains. Consequently, activity from the late post-medieval/ modern period is better understood archaeologically than for earlier periods, for which there is very little evidence. The results of these investigations, along with other known sites and finds within the study area, are discussed.

- 4.7 At 60-62 Marylebone High Street (GLHER Ref ELO 10316) archaeological watching brief recorded remains of brick walls and floor surfaces which were part of the 17th century Dove House. Brick walls and part of a courtyard dating to the late 18th and 19th century developments of the site were also found. No deposits or artefacts pre-dating the post medieval period were found. Natural deposits of sand and gravel were found between 25.00m OD and 24.30m OD
- 4.8 At 50 Triton Square (GLHER Ref ELO 1206) archaeological evaluation recorded 19th and 20th century fill sitting on brickearth or gravel in situ soils. No artefacts of archaeological interest were found during the evaluation.
- 4.9 At Park Crescent West (GLHER Ref ELO 17107 and 18231) archaeological works recorded a subterranean commercial ice-well, now a Scheduled Monument and in the Park Crescent West Ice Well APA. Natural gravels were recorded at between 26.06m OD and 25.98m OD.
- 4.10 At Land adjacent to Triton Square Regent's Place (GLHER Ref ELO 14977) archaeological watching brief recorded that the current car park had truncated all potential archaeological deposits in this area. Natural brickearth was encountered at 22.5m OD.
- 4.11 At Colosseum Terrace, circa 200m to the north of the site, (GLHER Ref ELO3100) an archaeological watching brief recorded 19th century wall foundations and drains plus a feature interpreted as a collapsed buttress or pier of the former Colosseum (built c 1824–27).

Prehistoric

- 4.12 There is no evidence of Prehistoric activity within the GLHER Search Area.

Roman

- 4.13 There is no evidence of Roman activity within the GLHER Search Area.

Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval

- 4.14 There is no evidence in the study area for early medieval activity or settlement.

Medieval

- 4.15 The Marylebone APA located circa 350m to the south-west of the site, records occupation from the 13th century when a manor house was built. In the early 15th century the Tyburn parish church was also relocated there.
- 4.16 The GLHER data does not contain any records of medieval archaeology having been recorded in fieldwork.

Post Medieval & Modern (including map regression exercise)

- 4.17 The area of the site was originally part of the forest of Middlesex within the Manor of Tottenham. At the Dissolution of the monasteries, between 1535 and 1540, Henry VIII appropriated part of the land and bought out the occupier to create a hunting park, known as Marylebone Park. The park is shown on a plan of Tottenham Manor, dated 1591 (Figure 3).
- 4.18 Rocque's map of 1746 (Figure 4) shows the site within an irregularly-shaped, clearly bounded field of pasture, c 100m to the west of a large farm building labelled 'Bilsons Farm'. A small path runs adjacent to eastern boundary of the site.
- 4.19 Horwood's map of 1799 (Figure 5) shows the site lying immediately to the east of the hypothetical 'Regent's Circus'.

- 4.20 Regent's Park its buildings took seventeen years to construct, the work having begun in 1811. The area as built was largely a fashionable residential estate set in extensive private parkland and occupied by wealthy merchants and professional people (English Heritage Registered Park and Garden Listing description). As part of the development, the 'Diorama' (18 Park Square East) was built by Messrs. Morgan and Pugin, architects, and opened in 1823. The façade of the Diorama formed part of the fashionable, newly constructed Park Square terrace designed by Nash
- 4.21 Greenwood's map of 1824 (Figure 6) shows the newly completed Diorama to the east of Park Square, at the centre of a row of terraced houses. The extent of the terraces is shown indicatively (i.e. the houses are not shown as separate buildings). There is an open space to the rear of the terrace, and Albany Mews (now Peto Place) has not yet been fully developed.
- 4.22 Although the Diorama - designed to mechanically display moving images to an audience whilst making use of light and sound effects - was very popular when it opened in the 1820's, by 1848 it had been closed down and sold. The lease of the buildings was taken by Samuel Morton Peto and the building was converted into a Baptist chapel. It remained a chapel until 1921.
- 4.23 The Ordnance Survey (OS) 1st edition 25" map of 1875–76 (Figure 7) shows the site and its surrounding terraced buildings bounded to the east by Albany Mews (Peto Place) as they are today. The Diorama is now marked as a Baptist Chapel and an additional eastern wing fronting Albany Mews (outside the site) has been constructed. A small rectangular building is shown between the rear of 19 Park Square East and the chapel. The OS 2nd and 3rd edition maps of 1896 and 1916 show no changes within the site other than an extension of 19 Park Square East to join the southern wing of the chapel.
- 4.24 There is no evidence seen as part of this assessment which indicates that the use of the building as a Baptist chapel involved any burials being interred under the floor or within the grounds.
- 4.25 Some blast damage is shown in the London County Council Bomb Damage Maps (Saunders, 2005).

Assessment of Significance (Designated Assets)

- 4.26 There are no designated archaeological assets present on the site.

Assessment of Significance (Non-Designated Assets)

- 4.27 As identified by desk-based work, archaeological potential by period and the likely significance of any archaeological remains which may be present is summarised in table form below.

Period:	Identified Archaeological Potential	Identified Archaeological Significance if present
Prehistoric	Low	Low (Local) to Medium (Regional)
Roman	Low	Low (Local) to Medium (Regional)
Anglo-Saxon	Low	Low (Local) to Medium (Regional)
Medieval	Low	Low (Local) to Medium (Regional)
Post Medieval	Medium to High	Low (Local) to Medium (Regional)

5 SITE CONDITIONS & PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

Site Conditions

5.1 Information from Marek Wojciechowski Architects Ltd indicates;

The site consists of a part 4, part 5 storey property arranged over a basement, lower ground and upper ground to third floor level along Park Square East and lower ground to second floor level to the rear along Peto Place.

5.2 Existing basement and ground floor plans and existing sections are provided as Figures 10 to 15.

Truncation of Archaeological Deposits

5.3 Available information indicates that the existing ground level in Peto Place is at 29.30m OD with the Park Square East ground level at 28.90m OD. Existing basement floor surface levels are recorded at 26.26m OD on the Park Square East frontage (Figures 11 and 12) with floor levels throughout the remainder of the building at circa 28.52m OD (Figure 10).

5.4 Background information regarding the natural geology indicates the following;

- at 60-62 Marylebone High Street (GLHER Ref ELO 10316) natural deposits of sand and gravel were found between 25.00m OD and 24.30m OD;
- at Park Crescent West (GLHER Ref ELO 17107 and 18231) natural gravels were recorded at between 26.06m OD and 25.98m OD.

5.5 This could suggest that the construction of the existing basement may have removed any archaeological potential but that the potential for archaeological deposits may be present beneath the remainder of the site footprint.

5.6 Information regarding the Site Investigation works (Appendix 1) is as follows(RSK, 2019, 14);

At trial pit location 1 the 250 mm thick concrete slab was broken out to reveal a brickwork footing determined to be 655 mm deep from the top of concrete slab with a total step out of 175 mm from the wall face.

At trial pit location 2 the 130 mm thick concrete slab was broken out the reveal a brickwork footing determined to be 595 mm deep from the top of concrete slab with a total step out of 100-125 mm from the wall face.

Proposed Development

5.7 The description of development is as follows;

The proposed development includes the change of use of the building from institutional use to be used as offices, extension at roof level to provide new third floor, internal subdivision, infilling, refurbishment and associated works.

5.8 Figures 16 to 20 show the demolition proposals.

5.9 Figures 21 to 26 show the proposed basement floor plans plus sections across the site showing the location / extent of the proposed impacts.

Potential Development Impacts on Designated Archaeological Assets

- 5.10 There are no designated archaeological assets present on the site and so there will be no impact on designated archaeological assets.

Potential Development Impacts on Non-Designated Assets

- 5.11 It is considered likely that the construction and usage of the Diorama – particularly the existing basement - may have led to the removal of archaeological deposits although there is insufficient information to prove this at the desk-based stage.
- 5.12 Proposed development new impacts through the extension / addition of new basements may impact archaeological remains.

6 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The study site has been assessed for its below ground archaeological potential.
- 6.2 There are no designated archaeological assets on the site.
- 6.3 There is no evidence seen as part of this assessment which indicates that the use of the building as a Baptist chapel involved any burials being interred under the floor or within the grounds.
- 6.4 Truncation is likely to occurred on the site through the construction of the existing basement, but it is not known whether the remainder of the site will have been truncated by the existing development.
- 6.5 Proposed development plans may have the potential to impact on archaeological remains if they are present on the site.
- 6.6 The available Site Investigation information does not confirm or refute the presence of archaeological deposits.

7 SOURCES CONSULTED

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard & Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment 2014, revised 2017

DCLG 2014 (updated 23 July 2019) Planning Practice Guidance, Conserving and enhancing the historic environment

DCMS 2013, Scheduled Monuments & nationally important but non-scheduled monuments

Historic England Archaeological Priority Area Guidelines July 2016 unpublished document

Historic England, 2015, Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London

Historic England (formerly English Heritage) Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment 2008 (new draft 2017)

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

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Historic England Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3 The Setting of Heritage Assets December 2017 unpublished document

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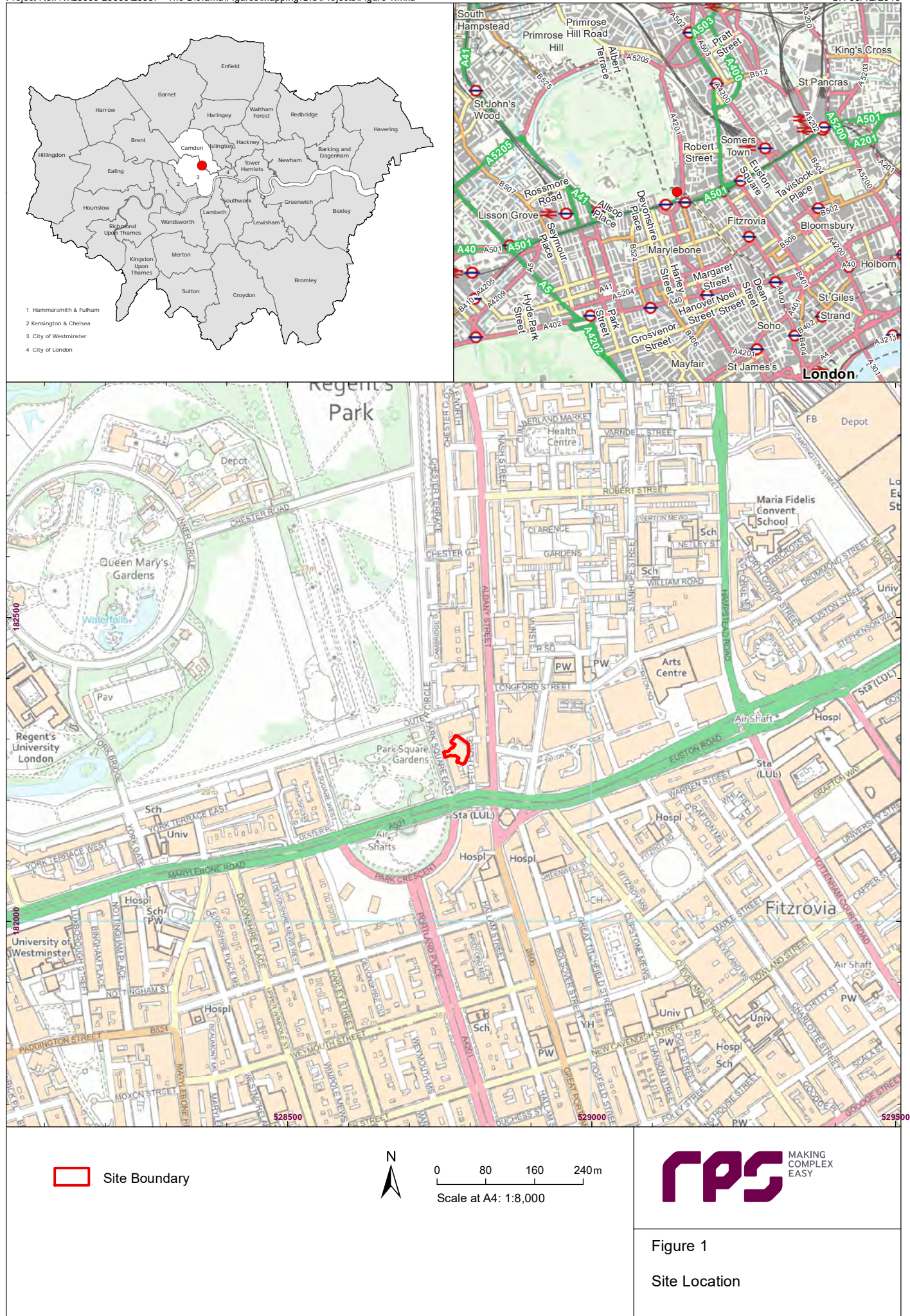
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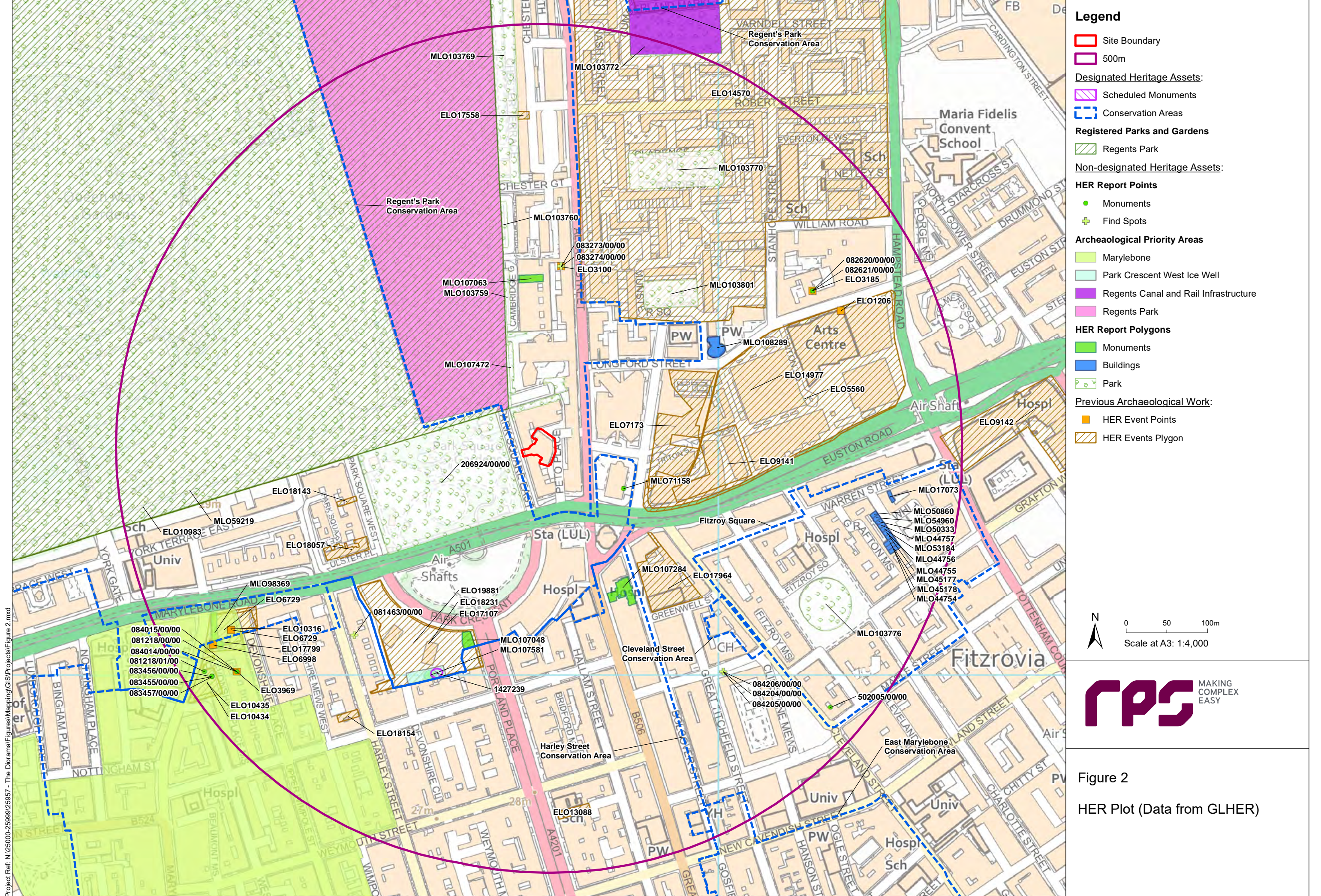
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Saunders, A, (ed) 2005 The London County Council Bomb Damage Maps 1939-1945. London Topographical Society & London Metropolitan Archives. LTS Publication No 164.

8 FIGURES





Project Ref: N125000-25999/25957 - The Diorama Figures Mapping GIS Projects Figure 2.mxd

1591 Plan of Tottenhall Manor



Site Boundary (approximate)

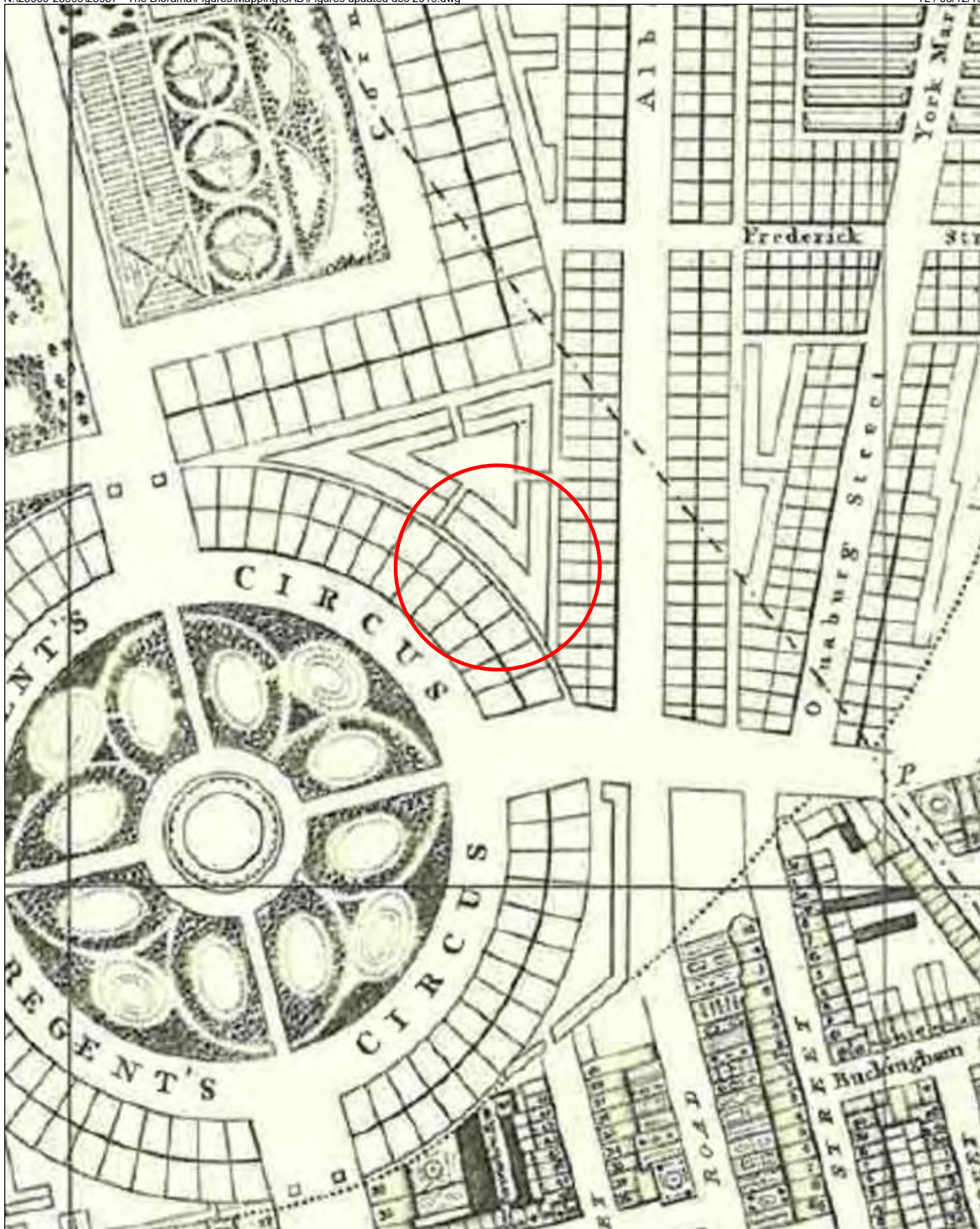


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Figure 4

1746 Rocque's Map



Site Boundary (approximate)

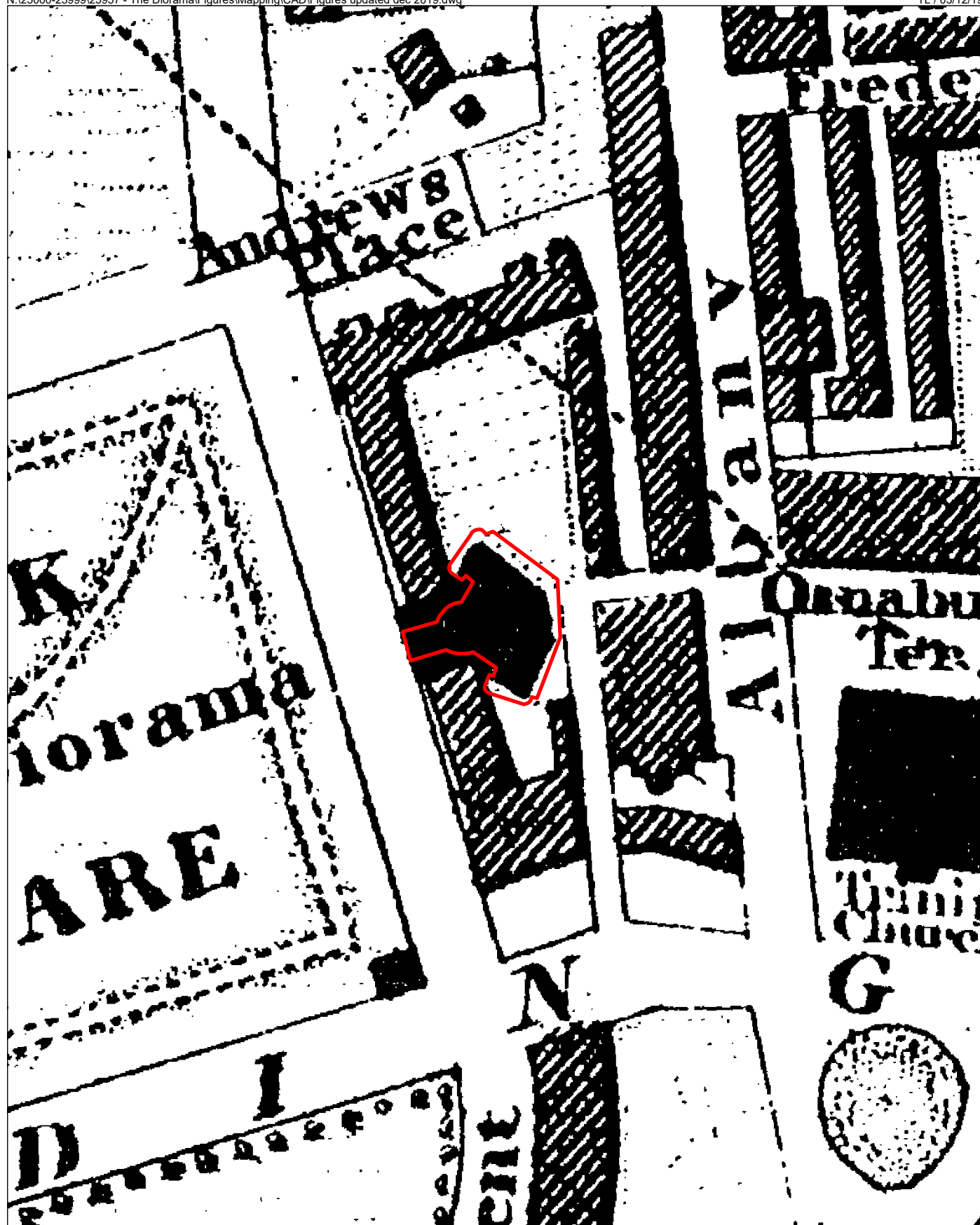


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Figure 5

1799 Horwood's Map



 Site Boundary (approximate)

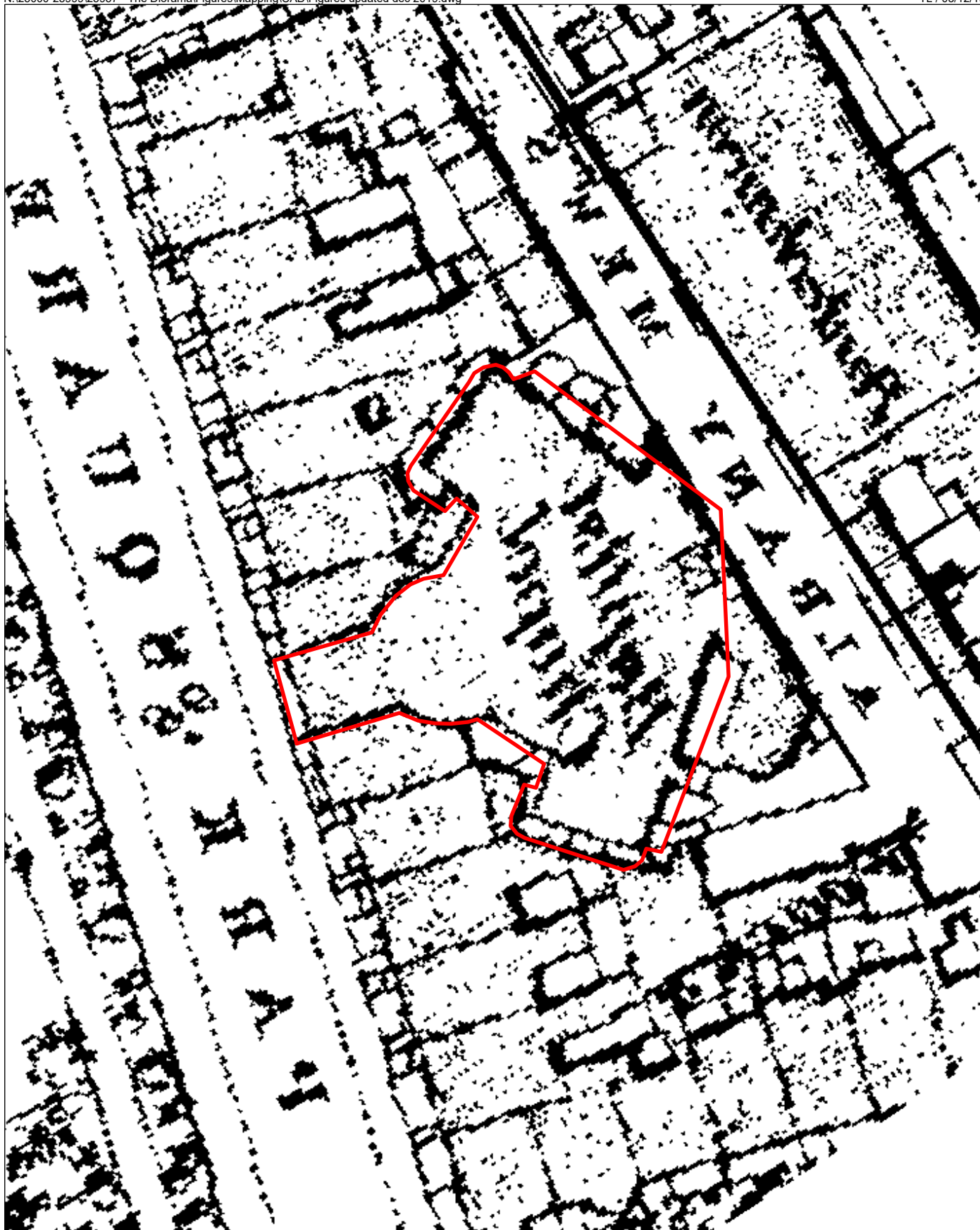


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Figure 6

1824 Greenwood's Map



 Site Boundary (approximate)

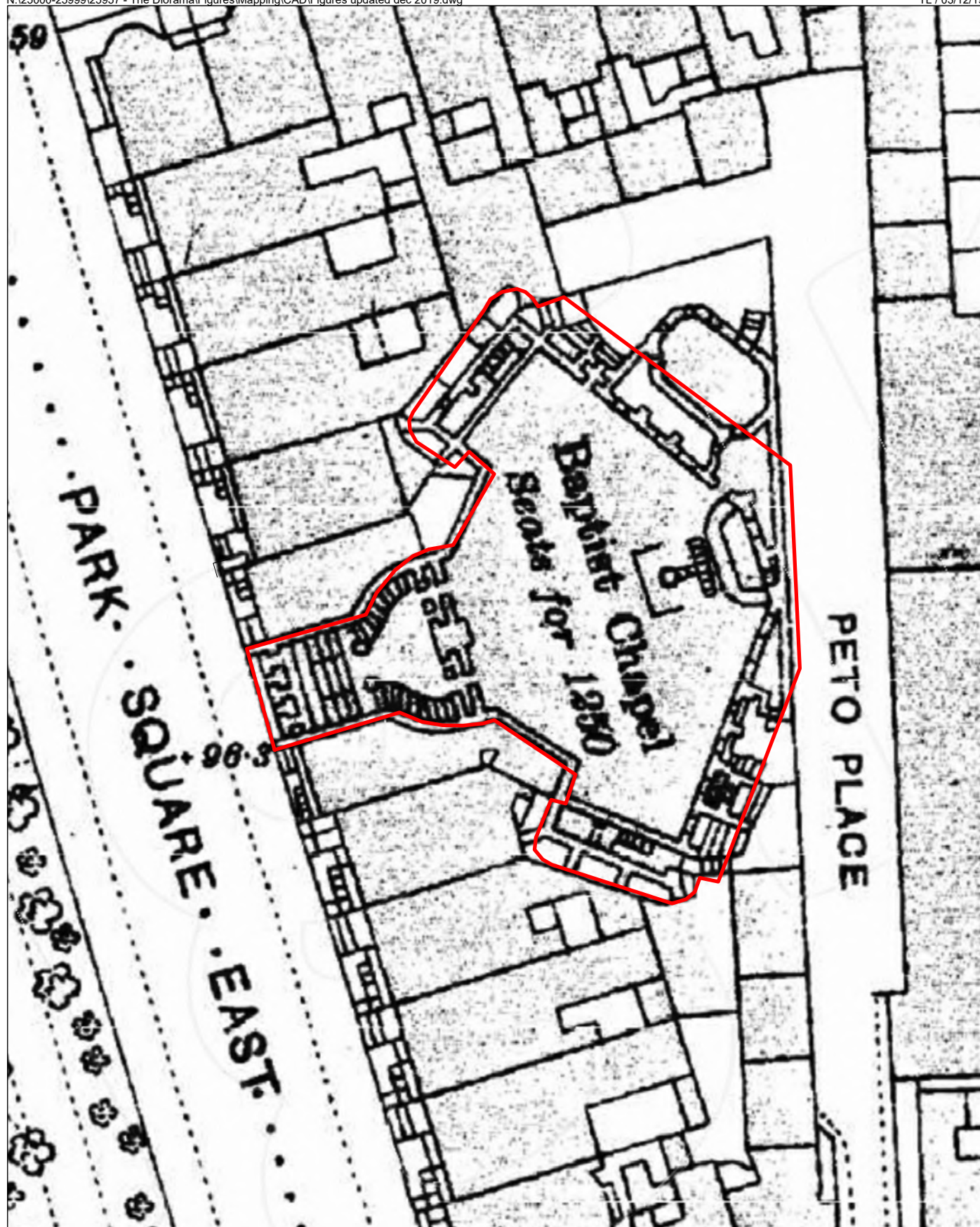


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Figure 7

1875-76 Ordnance Survey Map



 Site Boundary

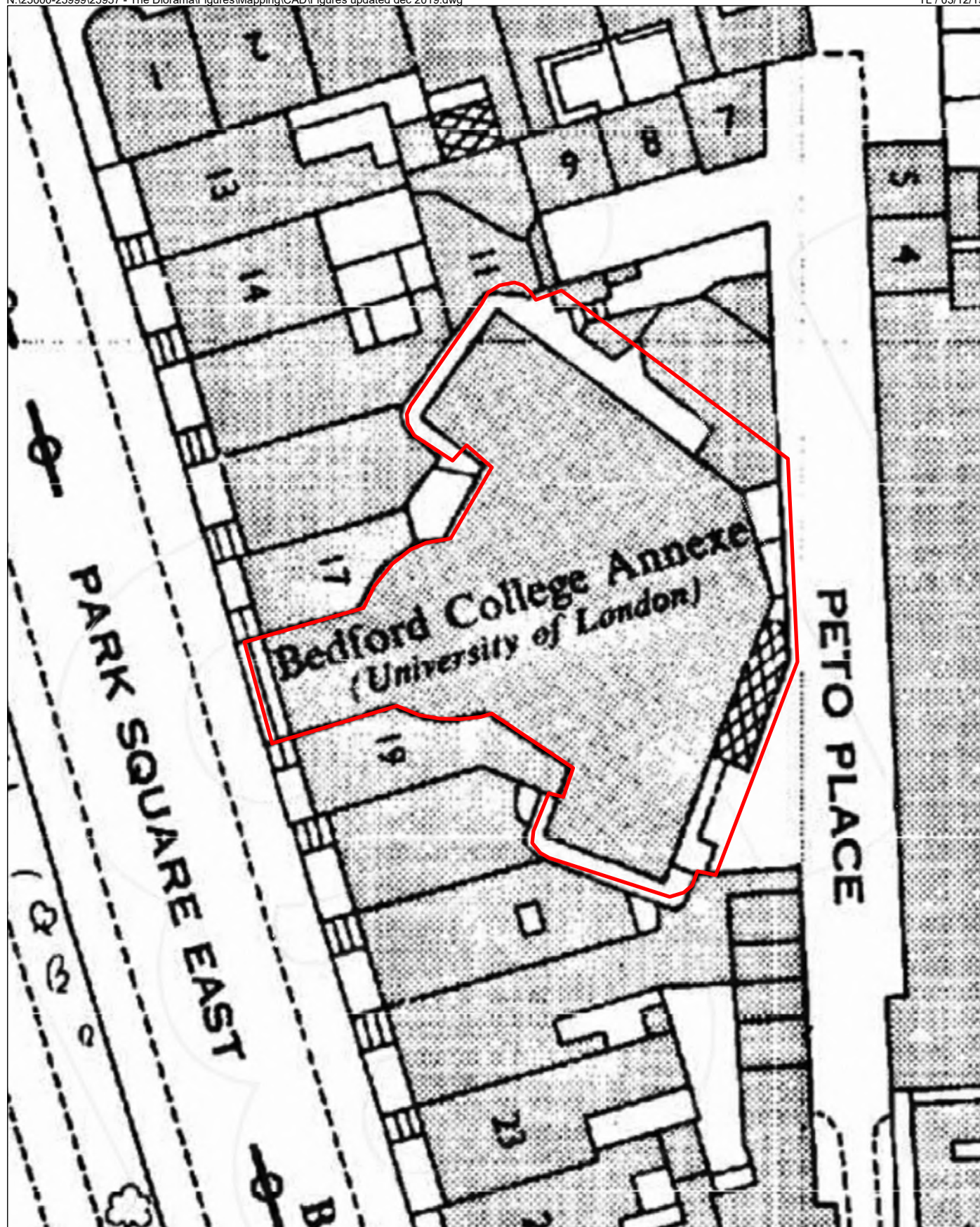


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Figure 8

1910 Ordnance Survey Map



 Site Boundary

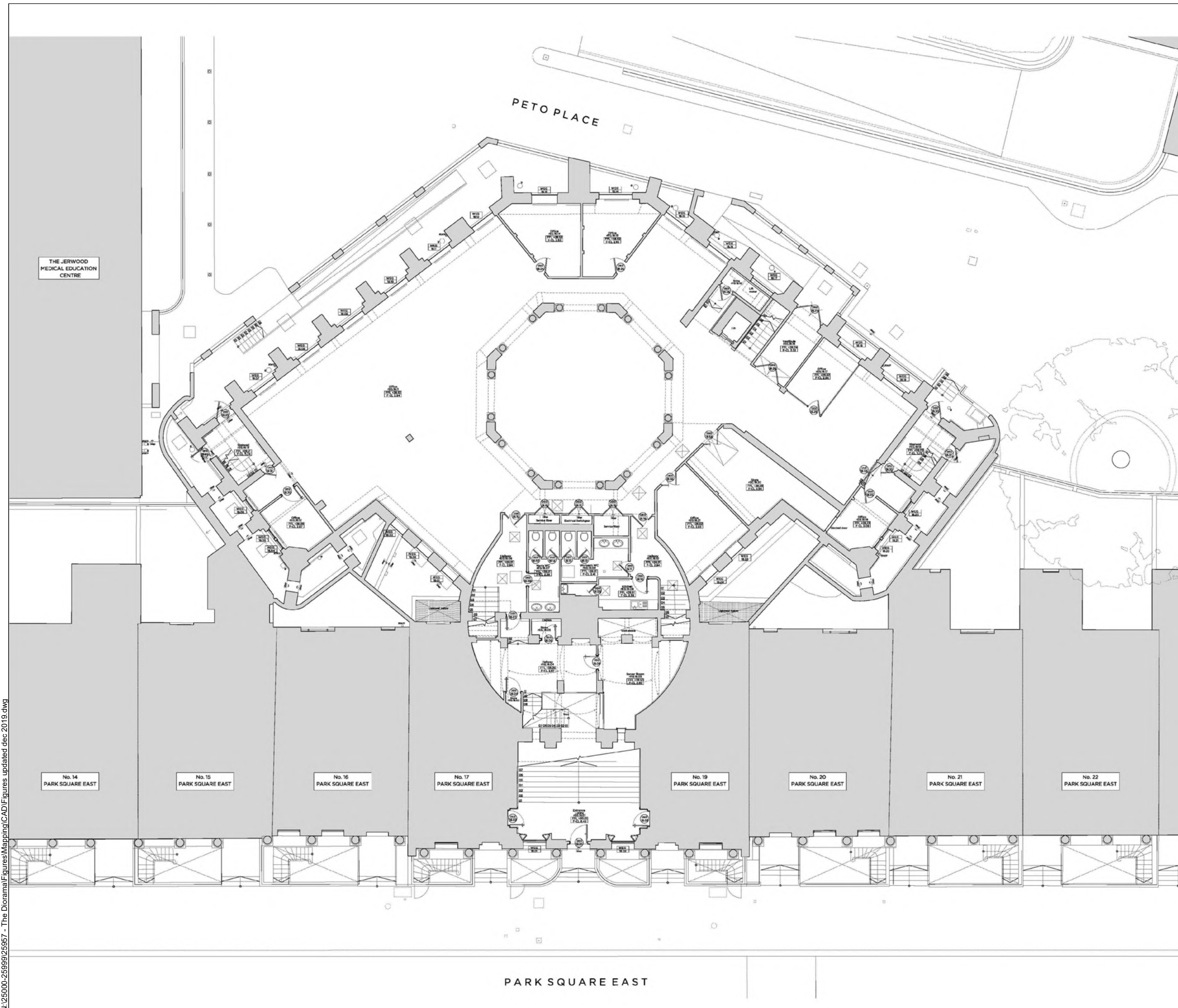


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Figure 9

1960 Ordnance Survey Map



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Figure 10
Existing Ground Floor plan

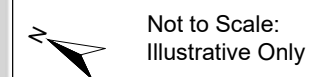


Figure 11

Existing Basement plan



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Figure 12
Existing Section A-A



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Figure 13
Existing Section B-B



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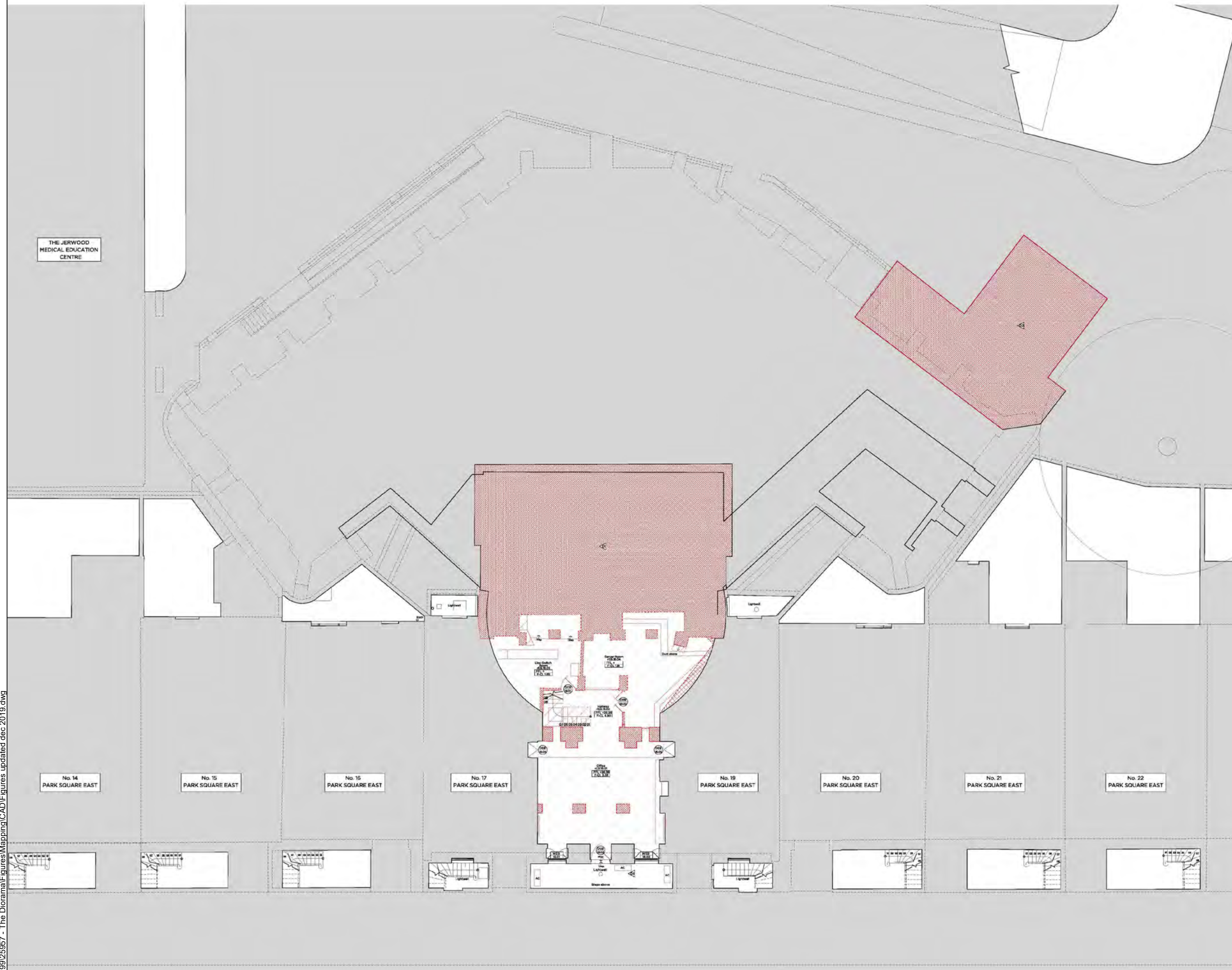
Figure 14
Existing Section H-H



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Figure 15
Existing Section I-I

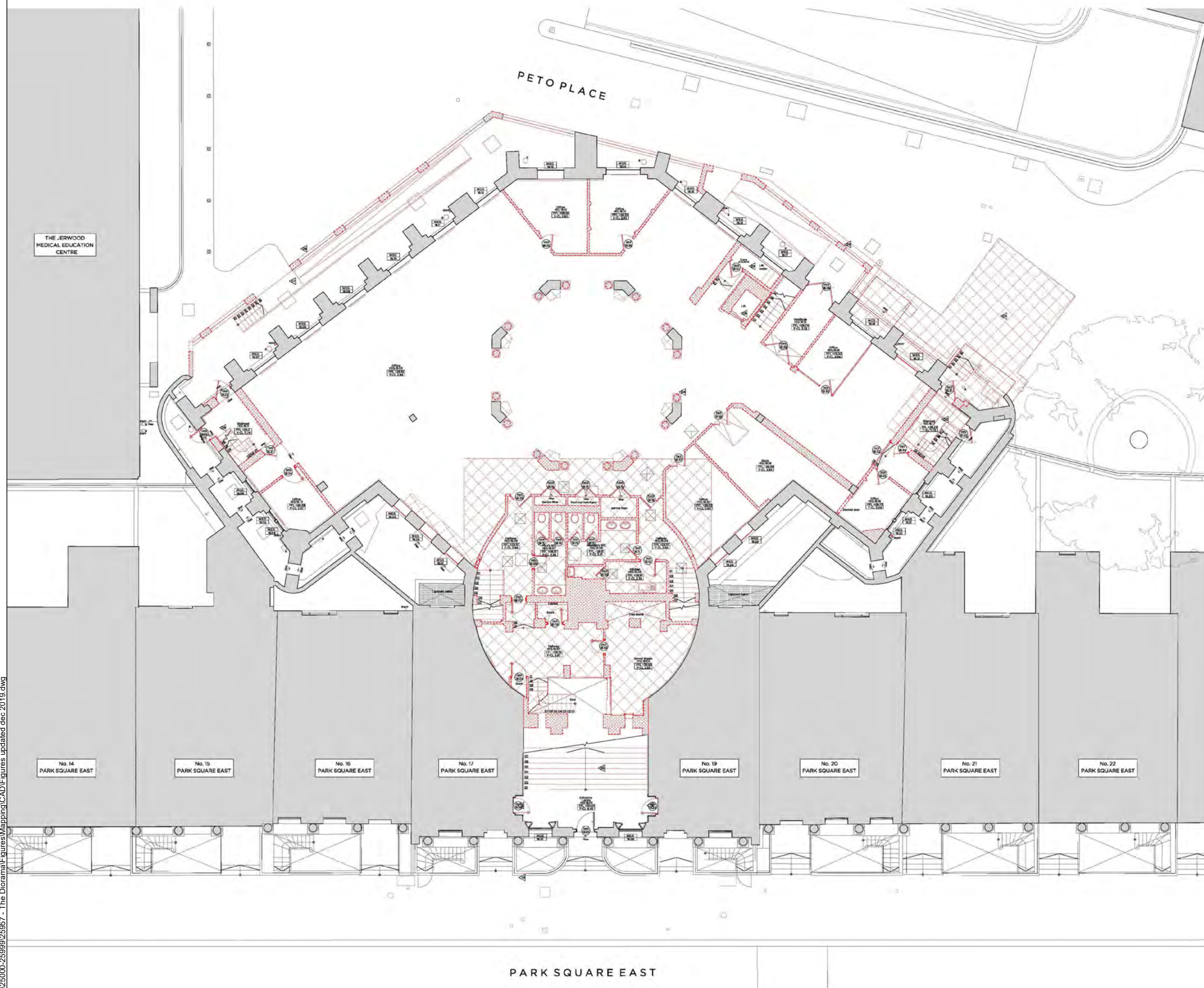


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Figure 16a
Proposed demolition Basement
Floor plan

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Figure 16b
Proposed demolition Ground
Floor plan



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Figure 17
Proposed demolition Section A-A



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Figure 18
Proposed demolition Section B-B

Existing Atrium Level 45.6m ▽

Existing Parapet Level 42.8m ▽

Existing Third Floor Level 41.1m ▽

Existing Second Floor Level 36.9m ▽

Existing First Floor Level 32.6m ▽

Existing Ground Floor Level 28.5m ▽

Existing Basement Level 26.3m ▽



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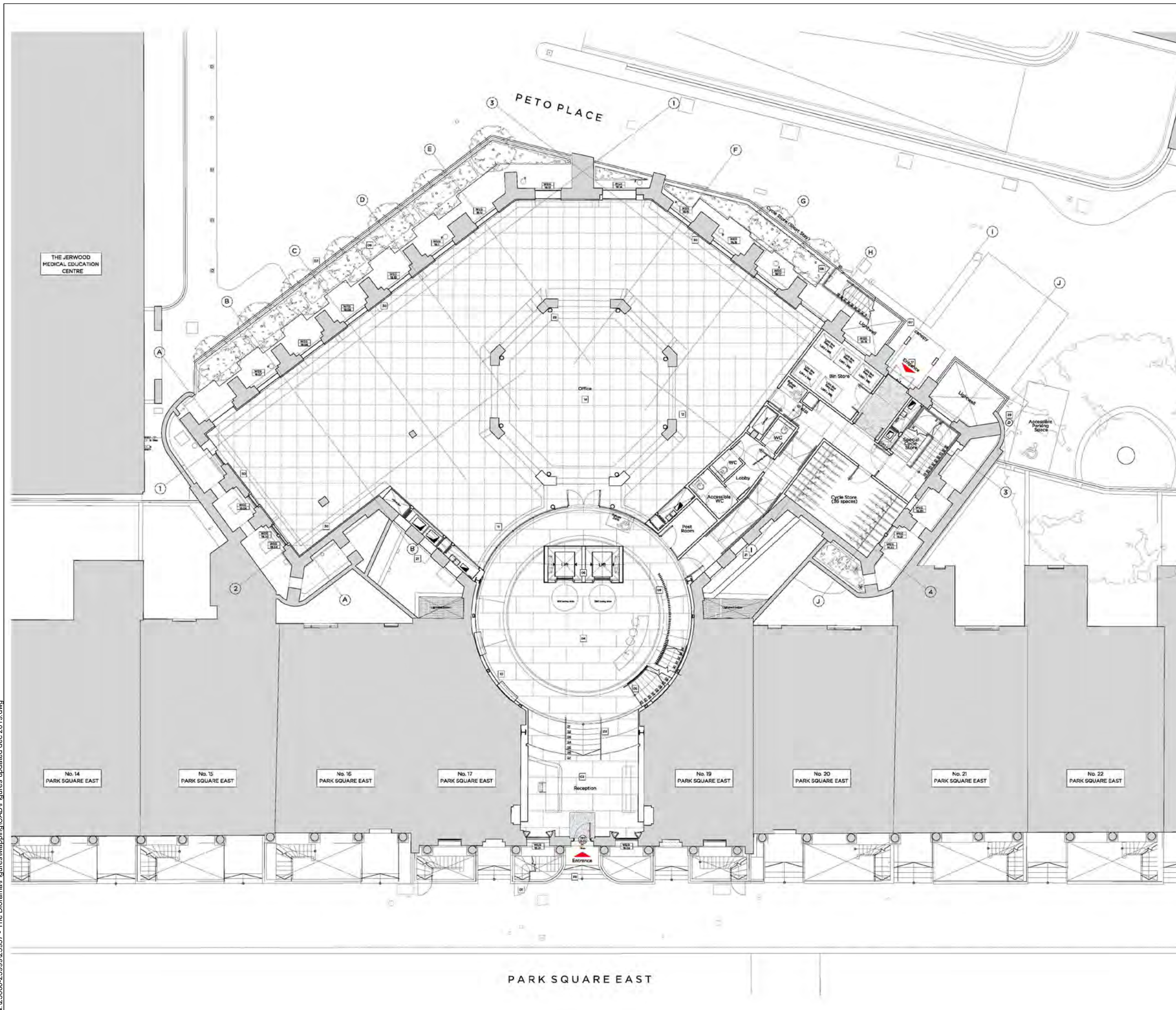
Figure 19
Proposed demolition Section H-H



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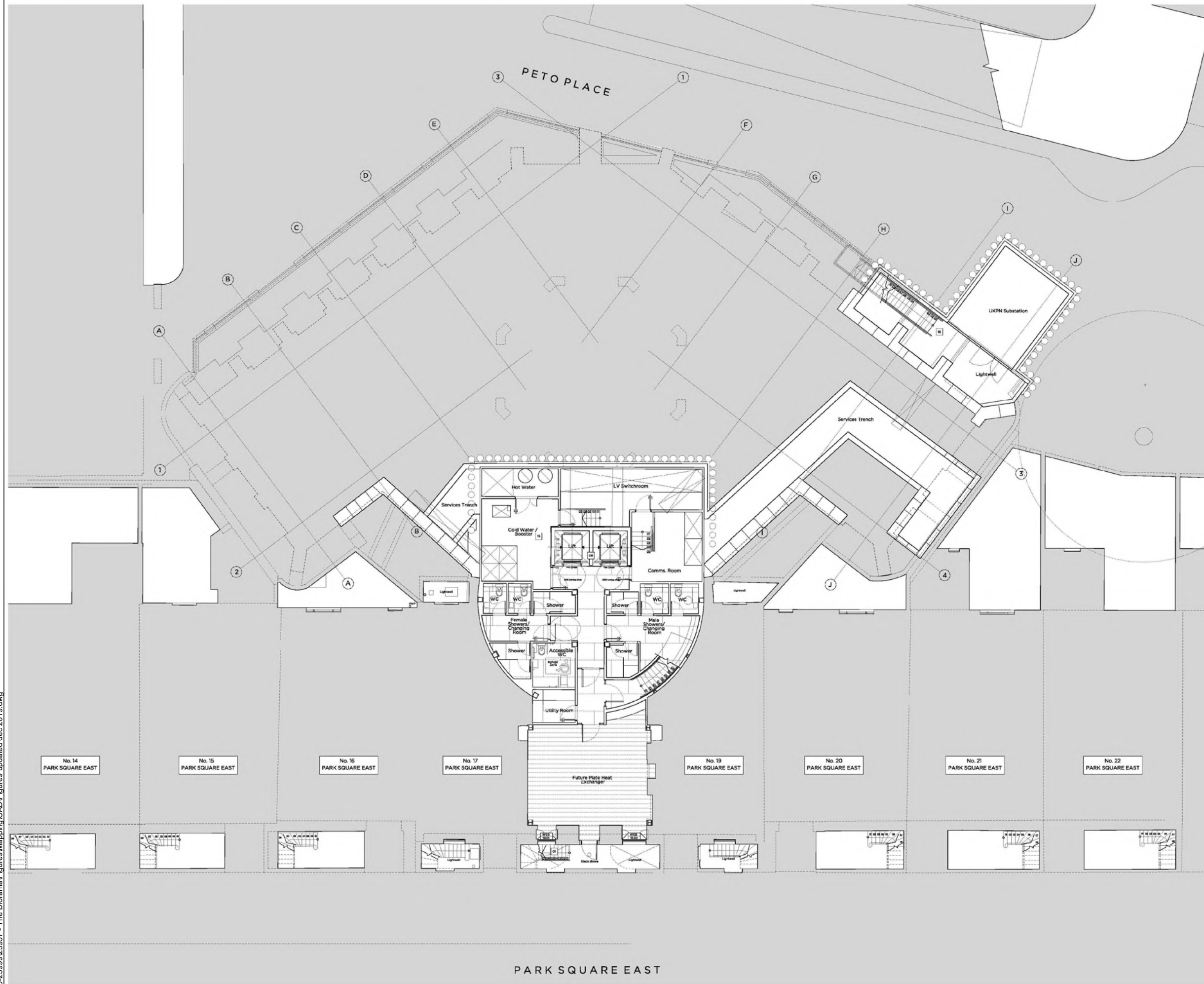
Figure 20
Proposed demolition Section I-I



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Figure 21
Proposed Ground Floor plan



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Figure 22
Proposed Basement plan

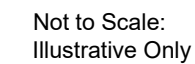


Figure 23

Proposed Section A-A

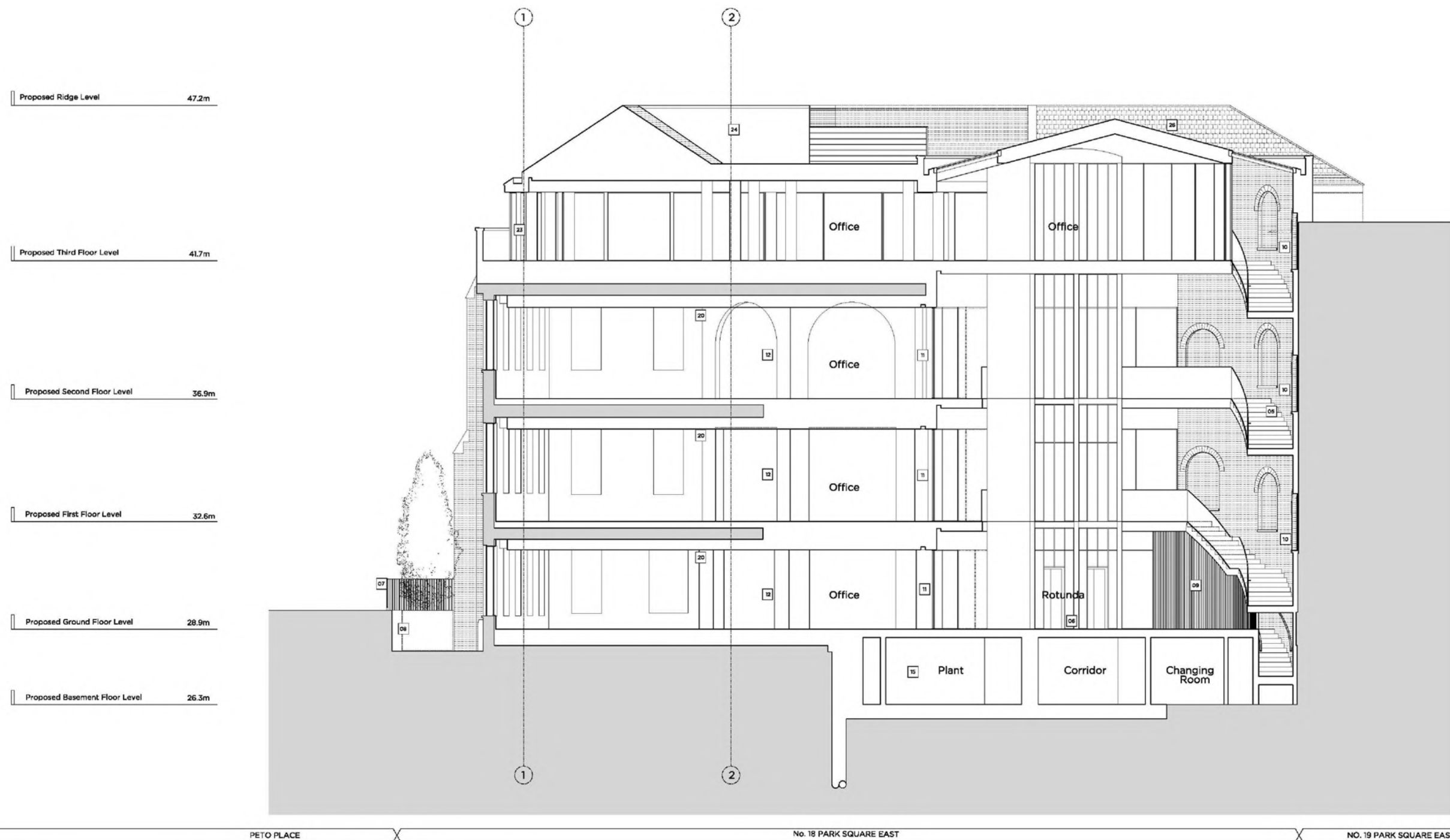


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Figure 24

Proposed Section B-B

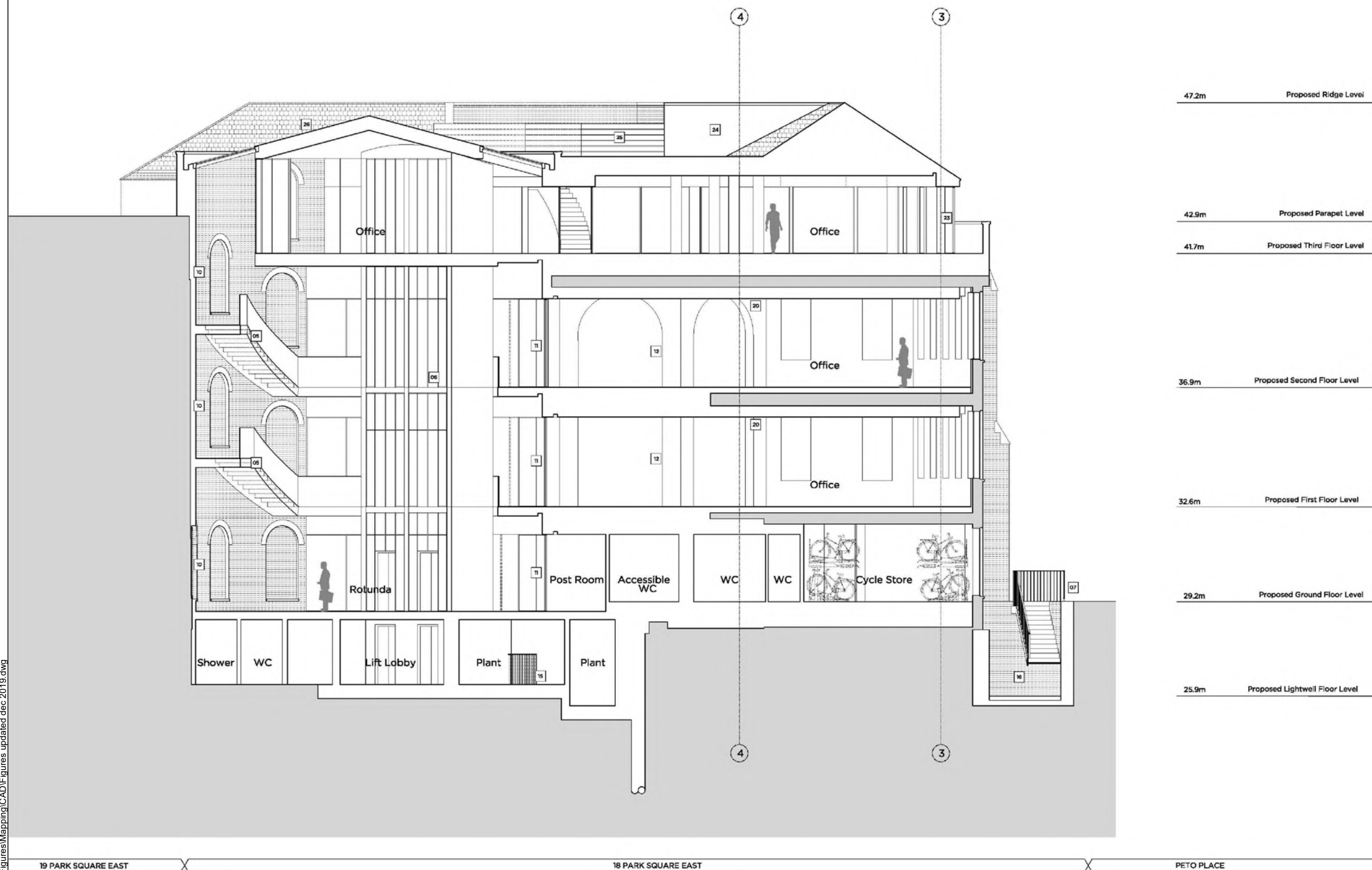


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Figure 25
Proposed Section H-H

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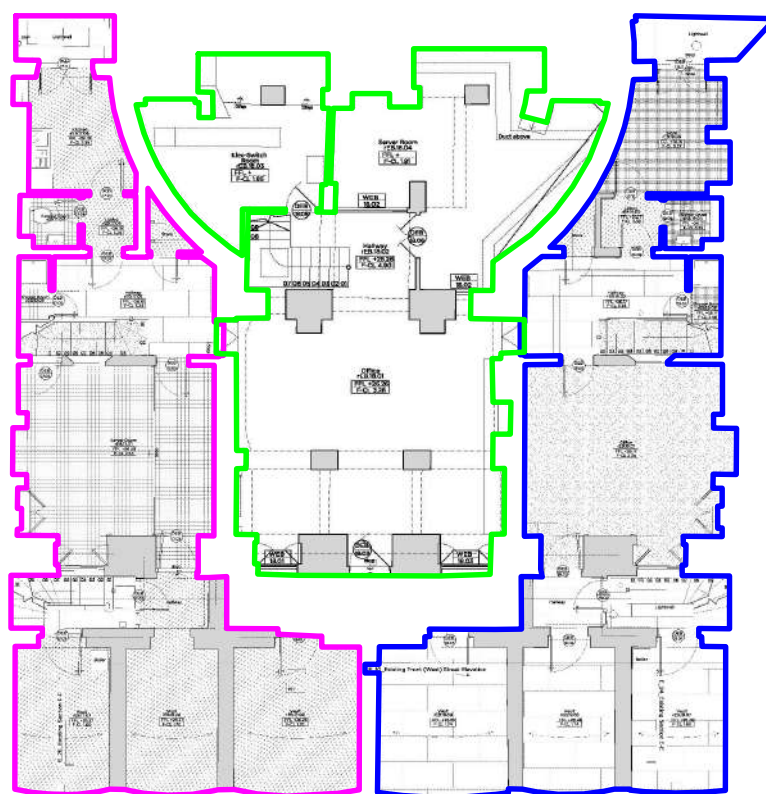
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Figure 26

Proposed Section I-I

Appendix 1 – RSK trial pits



- No.17
- No.18, The Diorama
- No.19



0 1 2 3 4 5m
Scale at A4: 1:200



Appendix 1a

Trial Pit Location Plan

Title: BASEMENT TRIAL PITS

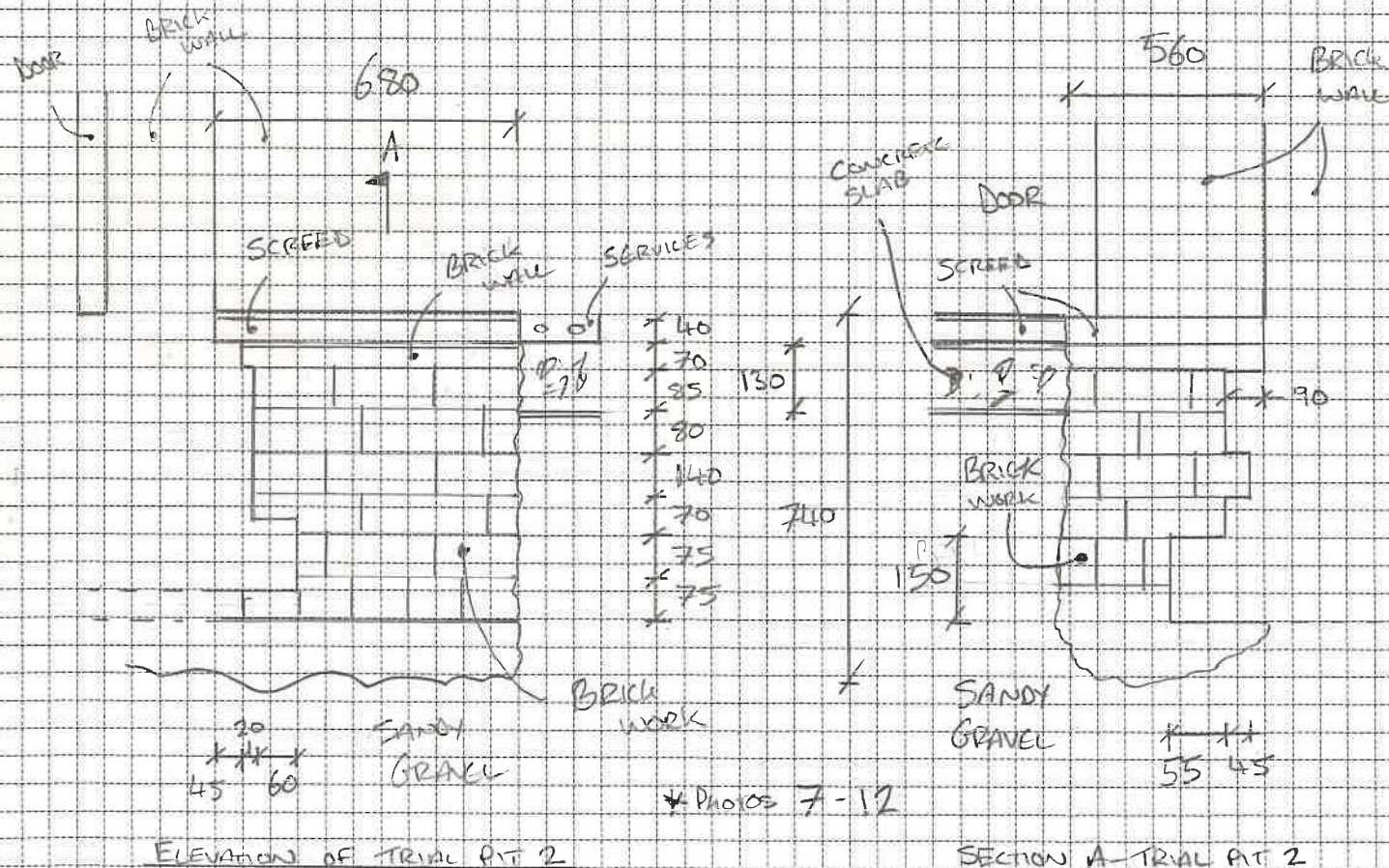
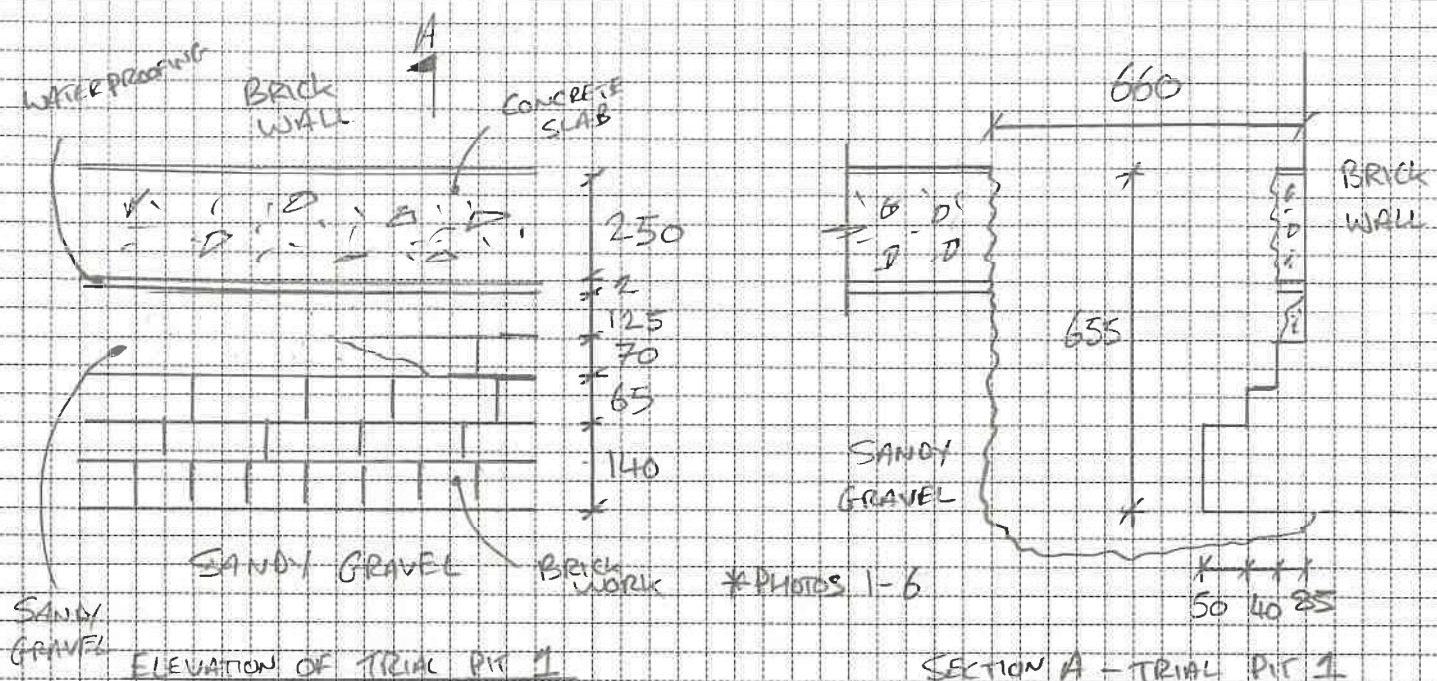




Photo 1 - General view of Trial Pit 1.



Photo 2 - General view of Trial Pit 1.



Photo 3 - Close-up view of Trial Pit 1.



Photo 4 - Close-up view of Trial Pit 1.



Photo 5 - Close-up view of Trial Pit 1.



Photo 6 - Close-up view of Trial Pit 1.



Photo 7 - General view of Trial Pit 2.



Photo 8 - General view of Trial Pit 2.



Photo 9 - Close-up view of Trial Pit 2.



Photo 10 - Close-up view of Trial Pit 2.



Photo 11 - Close-up view of Trial Pit 2.



Photo 12 - Close-up view of Trial Pit 2.



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