

11.0 Archaeology

11.1 Introduction

11.1.1 This Chapter reports the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development on the Site and the surrounding area in terms of archaeological matters. Where appropriate, it also identifies proposed mitigation measures to prevent, minimise or control likely negative effects arising from the Proposed Development and the subsequent anticipated residual effects.

11.1.2 The effects of the Proposed Development are considered over both the demolition & construction and operational phases.

11.1.3 The main archaeological issues covered in this Chapter include the following:

- Likely significant effects of the Development on Archaeology (buried heritage assets); and
- Likely measures of mitigation.

11.1.4 This Chapter (and its associated figures and appendices) should be read together with the Introductory Chapters of this ES (**Chapters 1 – 5**), as well as **Chapter 17: Cumulative Effects**.

11.1.5 This Chapter is accompanied by the following appendices:

- **Appendix 11.1:** Summary of Relevant Legislation, Planning Policy and Guidance; and
- **Appendix 11.2:** Archaeological Desk Based Assessment;

Competence

11.2 This assessment has been undertaken by Natalie Wood, BA (Hons) Archaeology and Associate Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). 6 years' experience working in an archaeological setting, with 1 years' experience preparing Archaeological Desk Based Assessments, Impact Assessments and EIAs.

11.3 Legislation, Planning Policy and Guidance

11.3.1 The following national, regional and local planning policy and guidance is of relevance to the assessment of the effects of the Proposed Development in relation to buried heritage assets.

Planning Policy Context

National

11.3.2 The following national level policy and guidance documents are of relevance to the Proposed Development:

National Planning Policy Framework (2021)

- 11.3.3 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2021). Section 16 of the NPPF, “Conserving and enhancing the historic environment” states how the significance of heritage assets (both statutorily designated, and non-designated), and the impacts of development proposals on their significance should be considered in the planning process.

Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) (2019)

- 11.3.4 The Department of Communities and Local Government (2014) Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment: Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)

Regional

London Plan 2021

- 11.3.5 Greater London Authority: London Plan (2021). Policy HC1 “Heritage conservation and growth” of the London Plan relates to London’s historic environment.

Sustainable Design and Construction Supplementary Planning Guidance (2014)

- 11.3.6 Section 2.2.23 and 2.2.24 in the Sustainable Design and Construction SPG deals with Heritage Assets and Archaeology.

Local

London Borough of Camden Local Plan (2017)

- 11.3.7 Policy D2 of the Camden Local Plan (2017) covers archaeology, other heritage assets and non-designated heritage assets

Guidance

- 11.3.8 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2020) Standards and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment.

- 11.3.9 The relevant sections of the planning policies are provided in full in **Appendix 11.1**.

11.4 Consultation

- 11.4.1 As discussed in **Chapter 2: Approach to Assessment**, consideration has been given to the formal EIA Scoping Opinion provided by LBC and consultees and any additional consultation that may have occurred during the design period of the Proposed Development.

- 11.4.2 No other consultation has been undertaken.

Table 11.1: Consultation Feedback

Consultee	Comment	Where is this addressed?
<p>CBRE (on behalf of London Borough of Camden)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposed approach to the assessment of Archaeological effects, baseline conditions, potential effects and assessment scope and methodology is adequate. • The assessment of potential construction effects within the ES chapter will focus on physical impacts on buried heritage assets within a site from ground works including landscaping, foundation works, basements and utilities trenches. • An assessment of operational phase effects has been scoped out on the basis that once the Proposed Development has been completed, no further ground disturbance would occur and consequently there would be no additional impacts or resulting environmental effects upon buried heritage assets. CBRE consider this to be acceptable. • The Applicant confirms that the desk-based assessment will conform to the requirements of the NPPF, and to relevant standards specified by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, and the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS). • While an element of professional judgement in the assessment of effect significance is accepted, the Applicant should ensure that the receptor sensitivity, impact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • Assessment of Effects and Mitigation • No further action • No further action • Significance Criteria

	<p>magnitude and effect significance criteria used in the assessment are comprehensive, transparent and repeatable. The inter-development cumulative effects assessment has been scoped out on the basis that no discrete and significant shared archaeological asset are anticipated at the site and therefore there is no potential to cumulatively interact with another development. CBRE consider this to be acceptable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is confirmed in the Scoping Report that an appropriate mitigation strategy will be set out in the EIA. CBRE advise that any mitigation measures required to avoid/reduce significant adverse effects must be specifically detailed in the ES chapter in the main volume of the ES and the residual effects should also be reported in the chapter. • In their consultation response GLAAS have advised that “if available, the results of geotechnical site investigation logs should be incorporated into the archaeological impact assessment. This information will help to inform a decision on whether any archaeological fieldwork would be necessary to mitigate the impacts of the development.” In line with these comments, if this information is available, it should be taken into account in the preparation of the Archaeology ES chapter. • Subject to the comments above, the proposed approach to this ES chapter is 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessments of effects and mitigation • Baseline Conditions and within Impacts and Recommendations within Appendix 11.1 • No further action
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	considered acceptable.	
GLAAS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreed that there is no requirement for an archaeological evaluation, and little potential for pre-industrial heritage. The industrial heritage doesn't look unusual or interesting. • SI works need to be monitored and incorporated into DBA. Possible they graded the whole site down removing the topsoil before laying the ballast for the rails. No point doing a watching brief on groundworks 	Impacts and Recommendations within Appendix 11.1

11.5 Assessment Methodology and Significance Criteria

11.5.1 The following section outlines the methodologies applied to identify and assess the potential impacts and likely effects to result from the Proposed Development.

Scope of the Assessment

11.5.2 An EIA Scoping Report was issued to LBC in April 2021 (**Appendix 2.1**). LBC's formal Scoping Opinion was issued in October 2021 (**Appendix 2.2**).

Likely Significant Effects

Demolition and Construction Phase

- Landscaping, including preliminary site set up, demolition and levelling.
- Piled foundations.
- Basement/lower ground level construction
- Utilities trenches.

Operational Phase

11.5.3 An assessment of operational phase effects has been scoped out on the basis that once the Proposed Development has been completed, no further ground disturbance would occur and consequently there would be no additional impacts or resulting environmental effects upon buried heritage assets.

Extent of The Study Area

11.5.4 Details of known historic environment features, within a study area extending 1km from the centre of the Site, were obtained from the primary repositories of such information within

Greater London: the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER); and the Museum of London Archaeological Archive (MoL Archaeological Archive), these are presented as Figure 2 within **Appendix 11.2**. This provides archaeological and historical context and informs the baseline characterisation of the Site. The study area was discussed with the GLAAS as adviser on archaeological matters to the LBC and was agreed as appropriate and sufficient to reflect the likely archaeological character of the Site.

Method of Baseline Collection

11.5.5 The methodology and sources consulted to establish the baseline conditions are set out in detail in **Appendix 11.2**. In summary, this entailed:

- Collating information on known historic environment features in the study area (and if appropriate beyond it), in order to set the Site into its archaeological and historic context; and
- Consultation of a broad range of relevant documentary and cartographic sources, including published histories and journals, British Geological Survey data, available geotechnical data and historic maps.

Method of Assessment

Demolition & Construction Phase

11.5.6 Impacts on archaeological remains occur during the demolition and construction phase where ground disturbance takes place. They are limited to the area of the physical impact and are permanent. Such impacts and their resulting effects are assessed below.

11.5.7 The impact assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the standards specified by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), and the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS). The methodology used to determine the significance (i.e., sensitivity) of buried heritage assets (i.e., archaeological remains), the severity of any impacts upon them and the resulting significance of environmental effect is based on that typically used in EIA. Following the characterisation of the baseline conditions, the methodology used to characterise the potential effects on likely archaeological buried heritage assets on the site include:

- Prediction of the magnitude of likely impacts upon the known or potential significance of buried heritage assets.
- Consideration of any embedded mitigation measures that have been included with the Proposed Development, and any additional mitigation that might be required in the design and construction or operational lifetime of the Proposed Development in order to reduce or eliminate any significant negative effects upon heritage assets; and
- Quantification of residual effects (those that might remain after mitigation).

11.5.8 The identification of physical impacts on buried heritage assets within a site takes into account any activity which would entail ground disturbance, for example site set up works, remediation, landscaping and the construction of new basements and foundations.

11.5.9 No embedded mitigation measures are proposed in relation to the enabling and construction impacts on archaeological remains. Mitigation will be secured through measures set out under a planning condition.

Completed Development

11.5.10 Any potential impacts and effects on buried heritage assets will occur as a result of ground disturbance during demolition and construction works. No impacts or effects will occur on buried heritage assets on completion of the Proposed Development since no further ground disturbance will occur. Therefore, it is not deemed necessary to further consider the completed Proposed Development in respect of buried heritage assets within this ES chapter. CBRE (on behalf of London Borough of Camden) have considered this approach acceptable in their Review of the Scoping Report (October 2021).

11.6 Significance Criteria

11.6.1 The assessment of the potential impacts and likely effects as a result of the Proposed Development has taken into account both the Demolition and Construction Phases and Operational phases.

Receptors and Receptor Sensitivity

11.6.2 In line with NPPF, for the purposes of this ES Chapter, archaeological ‘resources’ or ‘receptors’ are referred to as ‘buried heritage assets’, and heritage ‘significance’ is used in place of ‘sensitivity’. The use of heritage ‘significance’ and ‘significance of (environmental) effect’ are clearly differentiated throughout.

11.6.3 **Table 11.2** describes the significance of designated and non-designated buried heritage assets as applied in this assessment.

Table 11.2: Significance (Sensitivity) of Buried Heritage Assets

Asset Significance	Buried Heritage Asset
Very High	World Heritage Sites; Scheduled Monuments; Grade I and II* Registered parks and gardens; and Non-designated sites, settlements and landscapes of equivalent – international/national – value or interest (exceptional heritage value).
High	Burial grounds; Grade II Registered parks and gardens; Designated battlefields; and Non-designated sites, settlements and landscapes of equivalent – regional/county – value or interest (rare and well-preserved examples).

Medium	Non-designated sites, settlements and landscapes with a district/borough value or interest for education or cultural appreciation (good preservation, sufficient for comparative study and educational/cultural appreciation).
Low	Heritage assets with a local e.g. parish value or interest for education or cultural appreciation.
Negligible	Insignificant and/or badly damaged resources of little appreciable value or interest.
Uncertain	Resources that have a clear potential, but for which current knowledge is insufficient to allow significance to be determined.

Magnitude of Impact

11.6.4 Determination of magnitude of impact (i.e. change) upon the significance of known or potential heritage assets is based on the severity of the potential physical impact (e.g. any activity that would entail ground disturbance, from piling, ground reduction, etc.). **Table 11.3** describes the criteria used in this assessment to determine the magnitude of change.

Table 11.3: Magnitude of Impact Criteria

Magnitude	Criteria
High	Complete removal of asset. Change to asset significance resulting in a fundamental change in our ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its historical context, character and setting. The transformation of an asset’s setting in a way that fundamentally compromises its ability to be understood or appreciated. The scale of change would be such that it could result in a designated asset being undesignated or having its level of designation lowered.
Medium	Change to asset significance resulting in a considerable change in our ability to understand and appreciate the asset and its historical context, character and setting. Notable alterations to the setting of an asset that affect our appreciation of it and its significance.
Low	Change to asset significance resulting in a small change in our ability to understand and appreciate the asset and its historical context, character and setting.
Negligible	Negligible change or no material change to asset significance. No real change in our ability to understand and appreciate the asset and its historical context, character and setting.
Uncertain	Level of survival/condition of resource in specific locations is not known: magnitude of change is therefore not known.

Effect Significance

11.6.5 The scale of the potential environmental effect is determined by comparing the significance value of the baseline heritage asset with the magnitude of impact (change) upon that asset as a result of the Proposed Development and are presented without mitigation. The potential effects may be either negative or positive. The matrix for determining the scale of this effect is presented in **Table 11.4**. For the purposes of this assessment a Major or Moderate adverse effect is considered Significant, whereas a Minor or Negligible adverse effect is considered Not Significant. Where information is insufficient to quantify the asset significance or magnitude of change, the scale of the effect is given as ‘uncertain’.

Table 11.4: Effect Scale

Magnitude of Impact	Heritage Asset Significance					
	Very high	High	Medium	Low	Negligible	Uncertain
High	Major	Major	Major	Moderate	Minor	Uncertain
Medium	Major	Major	Moderate	Minor	Minor	Uncertain
Low	Moderate	Moderate	Minor	Minor	Negligible	Uncertain
Negligible	Minor	Minor/Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Uncertain
Uncertain	Uncertain	Uncertain	Uncertain	Uncertain	Uncertain	Uncertain

Mitigation Measures and Residual Effects

11.6.6 If any potential negative effects are identified, an appropriate mitigation strategy would then be considered with the aim of reducing or offsetting the effect. Measures to offset negative effects on archaeology would normally consist of design adjustments, to allow significant resources to be protected and retained (preservation in situ) or, where this is not necessary or feasible, investigation and recording before and during development, with dissemination at an appropriate level (preservation by record).

11.6.7 As heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource it is generally considered as standard practice within the planning system to implement mitigation measures in order to offset any level of negative effect on a heritage asset, including minor negative. This is to ensure that finite and irreplaceable remains are not removed/lost without record. The level of mitigation proposed is, in each case, proportionate to the significance of the asset being affected.

11.6.8 Based upon the information presented within **Appendix 11.2**, appropriate mitigation / offsetting measure are identified, which is considered to reduce the Effect by one level and the resulting residual environmental effect is re-assessed again using Table 11.4 and Table 11.5.

Table 11.5: Description of Effect

Scale and Nature of Effect	Description
Major negative	Substantial harm to, or loss of, significance of an asset of very high, high or medium heritage significance, as a result of changes to its physical form or setting.
Moderate negative	Less than substantial harm to the significance of an asset of very high, high or medium heritage significance, as a result of changes to its physical form or setting.
Minor negative	Limited harm to the significance of an asset of very high, high or medium heritage significance, as a result of changes to its physical form or setting, or substantial harm to, or the loss of, significance of an asset of low or very low heritage significance.
Negligible	No appreciable change to an asset's significance.
Uncertain	Significance of effect uncertain due to lack of information on buried heritage asset significance.
Minor positive	Limited enhancement of an asset's significance as a result of changes to its physical form or setting.
Moderate positive	Notable enhancement of an asset's significance as a result of changes to its physical form or setting.

11.7 Baseline Conditions

11.7.1 Historic England's National Heritage List does not include any nationally designated heritage assets within or adjacent to the Site. The Site is not within a locally designated conservation area or archaeological priority area or zone.

11.7.2 The Site is a largely flat, levelled area between two railway lines with a slight upward slope from 48.0m above Ordnance Datum (OD) on the eastern side to 49.5m OD on the western side. However, both the two main roads, Finchley Road (A41) and West End Lane (B510), which respectively form the eastern and western boundaries of the Site, are at c 56m OD. This results in a relatively steep rise on the eastern side of the Site up to the A41 and a gentler slope down from the B510 along the western extension of the Site along Blackburn Road.

11.7.3 The entire Site overlies London Clay, a sedimentary bedrock of clay, silt, and sand. Geotechnical borehole monitoring conducted within the site in 2021 recorded London Clay in all 12 boreholes and reworked London Clay was discovered in seven (RSK Environment

Limited, November 2021; see Chapter 10: Ground Conditions and Contamination). Reworked Clay consists of disturbed natural, e.g. plough soils and/or from development, and potentially representing the original topsoil. Residual remains of post-medieval agricultural uses may survive within the reworked clay, cutting into the London Clay below. The reworked clay was discovered in varying heights across the site, 0.45 to 1.90m below ground level (m bgl), while the London Clay was found between 0.7 and 2.95mbgl. Based on the geotechnical work, any reworked London Clay within the site is expected below modern made ground at around 47.5m OD, while London Clay is expected either directly beneath modern made ground or reworked Clay at a depth between 46.1-48m OD.

- 11.7.4 Until the mid/late-19th century, the Site was either woodland (prehistoric to early medieval periods) or agricultural land (early to mid-19th century). The heavy London Clay soil was difficult to work and thus would have been unattractive to early settlers. It was located between two major Roman roads but the distance from both (c 1.7km), and from known settlements meant that it was rural land during the Roman period. Historic maps indicate that it was only in the mid/late-19th century that development started within the Site, primarily railway sidings, with a row of terraced houses on the eastern road frontage. In the north-eastern section of the Site and along the eastern half of the northern boundary historic maps show that the ground level was reduced to facilitate the construction below road level of Finchley Road Station, just outside the Site. At the same time, Finchley Road itself, later the A41, is likely to have been raised over the railway, thereby creating the existing ground level difference on the eastern boundary. Further landscaping in the south-east and eastern sections of the Site was undertaken as the railways and sidings were extended across this part of the Site. The west of the Site was open land and allotment gardens except for the northern boundary, along which the railway ran; the western extent of the Site covered Blackburn Road and terraced houses constructed in the 1880/90s. The western half of the Site remained undeveloped until the 1930s when two buildings were constructed over the allotments and the areas north and south of Blackburn Road were developed with buildings to the south and tennis courts and courtyards to the north. The Site remained relatively unchanged, apart from extensions to the buildings in the western half until the 1990s when the railway lines were removed and again in the 2000s when all the buildings were replaced by O2 Centre in the east of the Site and three modern store buildings in the western half, with a large central car park.
- 11.7.5 Successive phases of modern development are likely to have truncated or entirely removed any archaeological remains locally within the area of ground disturbance. The Site is considered likely to have a low potential to contain fragmented archaeological remains dating from the early/mid-20th century only, of no more than very low or nil significance. Any surviving remains would be encountered immediately below levels of modern truncation, and possibly between modern foundations or other intrusions.

11.8 Future Baseline

11.8.1 The evolution of the baseline is not relevant to the assessment of archaeology, as there would be no change expected to the below ground conditions on site prior to the Proposed Development commencing, and therefore any archaeological remains would remain as per the existing baseline condition.

11.8.2 In relation to the wider understanding of archaeology in the area, should new information come to light in the course of archaeological works associated with the cumulative schemes, this may enhance the understanding of the baseline conditions at the site.

11.9 Heritage Assets

11.9.1 The following are the significant buried heritage assets which will be considered in the following assessment:

- Fragmented archaeological remains of early/mid-20th century development of very low to nil significance
- The bases of agricultural features such as field boundaries of low significance

11.10 Assessment of Effects, Mitigation

Demolition & Construction Phase

11.10.1 This section identifies and assesses the scale and nature of the main effects arising from the Proposed Development during the construction phase.

Piles/Excavation/Landscaping

11.10.2 Landscaping, including preliminary site set up, demolition and levelling would have a **Medium** (superficial) Magnitude of Impact which would result in a **Minor** Negative Effect on assets of Low significance and very Low/Nil significance and therefore be considered **Not Significant**.

Piled foundations.

11.10.3 The insertion of piles and associated pile caps and ground beams would have **Medium** (localised) Magnitude of Impact which would result in a **Minor** Negative Effect on assets of Low significance and very low/nil significance and therefore be considered **Not Significant**.

Basement/lower ground level construction:

11.10.4 The insertion of the any basement/lower ground floor would have a **High** Magnitude of Impact which would result in a **Moderate** Negative Effect on assets of Low Significance. Significant and therefore be considered **Significant**. However, it would have a **Minor** Negative Effect on assets of very Low/Nil significance which would be considered **Not Significant**.

Utilities trenches.

~~44.10.211.10.5 The insertion of Utilities would have a **Medium** (superficial) Magnitude of Impact which would results in a **Minor** Negative Effect on assets of Low significance and very Low/Nil significance and therefore be considered **Not Significant**. Although the proposed development includes piled foundations, basements/lower ground construction and new services and landscaping, all of which would normally remove completely archaeological remains where the natural is shallow, allowing for a **moderate negative effect** (significant). The assessment identified a very low potential of the site for remains pre-dating early 20th century, allowing for only a **minor negative effect** (not significant). If, however, it is requested by GLAAS (Camden's archaeology advisor), then such work could be undertaken under the terms of a standard archaeological planning condition set out with the grant of planning consent in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) agreed with GLAAS.~~

Operational Phase

11.11 An assessment of operational phase effects has been scoped out on the basis that once the Proposed Development has been completed, no further ground disturbance would occur and consequently there would be no additional impacts or resulting environmental effects upon buried heritage assets.

11.12 Limitation and Assumptions

11.12.1 The assessment relies on available data, and best endeavours have been made to ensure that the data is accurate and up to date. It is assumed that information on the GLHER database is accurate. Whilst compiling the baseline a process of review and validation of the GLHER data has taken place (for example ensuring assets are correctly located, and undertaking further research, where appropriate, into GLHER entries with little information).

11.12.2 The main limitation to the assessment is the nature of the archaeological resource – i.e. buried and not visible – which means it can be difficult to predict accurately the presence and likely significance of archaeological assets, and consequently the impact upon them, using primarily desk-based sources. Nevertheless, the archived results of the process outlined above, along with appropriate consultation and background research, are considered sufficient to inform the archaeological baseline of the Site.

11.12.3 Notwithstanding these limitations, the methodology is considered robust, utilising reasonably available information, and conforms to the requirements of local and national guidance and planning policy. Typically, appropriate standard archaeological prospection and evaluation techniques are utilised to reduce the uncertainties inherent in any desk-based assessment, as part of an overall EIA mitigation strategy.

11.13 Summary

11.13.1 An archaeology assessment has been undertaken which examines the potential impact and likely effects of the development on buried heritage assets (archaeological remains) within the Site. These are parts of the historic environment which are considered to be significant because of their historic, evidential, aesthetic and/or communal interest. The assessment considers the magnitude of change (impact) of the Development upon the significance of known or potential buried heritage assets and the resulting environmental effects.

11.13.2 Due to the mid/late 20th century development of the site and the shallow depth of the underlying London Clay, archaeological survival is expected to be very limited and localised. Buried heritage assets that may be affected by the Development comprise:

- Fragmented archaeological remains of late 19th century development of low significance; and
- The bases of agricultural features such as field boundaries of low significance.

11.13.3 In view of the very low potential of the site for remains pre-dating the early 20th century, it is considered further archaeological investigation is not necessary. If, however, it is requested by GLAAS (Camden's archaeology advisor), then such work could be undertaken under the terms of a standard archaeological planning condition set out with the grant of planning consent in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) agreed with GLAAS.

Table 11.6: Summary of Effects

DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS	RECEPTOR	SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECTS			SUMMARY OF MITIGATION / ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	SIGNIFICANCE OF RESIDUAL EFFECTS			RELEVANT POLICY	RELEVANT LEGISLATION				
		MAJOR / MODERATE / MINOR / NEGLIGIBLE	POSITIVE / NEGATIVE	P / D / T / I / M / T / L / T		MAJOR / MODERATE / MINOR / NEGLIGIBLE	POSITIVE / NEGATIVE	P / D / T / I / M / T / L / T						
Demolition & Construction														
Landscaping	•Fragmented archaeological remains of early/mid 20th century development <i>(Very Low/Nil significance)</i> •The bases of agricultural features such as field boundaries	Minor	Negative	P	D	LT	In view of the very low potential of the site for remains pre-dating the early 20th century, no further work is considered necessary, If, however, it is requested by GLAAS (Camden’s archaeology advisor) then such work could be undertaken under the terms of a standard archaeological planning condition set out with the grant of planning consent, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) agreed with GLAAS.	Negligible	<i>Negative</i> <i>Negative</i> <i>Negative</i>	P	D	LT		
Piled foundations		<i>Moderate</i> <i>Minor</i>		P	D	LT		<i>Negligible</i> <i>Minor</i>		P	D	LT		
Basement construction		<i>Moderate</i> <i>Minor</i>		P	D	LT		<i>Negligible</i> <i>Minor</i>		P	D	LT		
Utilities trenches		<i>Moderate</i> <i>Minor</i>		P	D	LT		<i>Negligible</i> <i>Minor</i>		P	D	LT		
Landscaping	•The bases of agricultural features, such	Minor	Negative	P	D	LT	In view of the very low potential of the site for remains pre-	Negligible		P	D	LT		
Piled foundations	features, such	Minor		P	D	LT	site for remains pre-	Negligible	<i>Negative</i>	P	D	LT		

<u>Basement construction</u>	<u>as field boundaries</u>	<u>Moderate</u>		<u>P</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>LT</u>	<u>dating the early 20th century, no further work is considered necessary, If, however, it is requested by GLAAS (Camden's archaeology advisor) then such work could be undertaken under the terms of a standard archaeological planning condition set out with the grant of planning consent, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) agreed with GLAAS.</u>	<u>Minor</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>LT</u>		
<u>Utilities trenches</u>	<u>(Low Significance)</u>	<u>Minor</u>		<u>P</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>LT</u>		<u>Negligible</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>LT</u>		

D = Direct / I = Indirect
P = Permanent / T = Temporary
St = Short Term / Mt = Medium Term / Lt = Long Term

Abbreviations

- **ES:** Environmental Statement
- **EIA:** Environmental Impact Assessment
- **GLAAS:** Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service of Historic England
- **GLHER:** Greater London Historic Environment Record
- **WCC:** Westminster City Council
- **MOLA:** Museum of London Archaeology
- **NPPF:** National Planning Policy Framework
- **OD:** Ordnance Datum

Glossary

- **Alluvium:** Sediment laid down by a river. Can range from sands and gravels deposited by fast flowing water and clays that settle out of suspension during overbank flooding. Other deposits found on a valley floor are usually included in the term alluvium (e.g. peat).
- **Archaeological Priority Area/Zone:** Areas of archaeological priority, significance, potential or other title, often designated by the local authority.
- **Built heritage:** Upstanding structure of historic interest.
- **Cut feature:** Archaeological feature such as a pit, ditch or well, which has been cut into the then-existing ground surface.
- **Desk-based Assessment:** A written document whose purpose is to determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature of the historic environment resource/heritage assets within a specified area.
- **Early medieval:** AD 410–1066. Also referred to as the Saxon period.
- **Evaluation (archaeological):** A limited programme of non–intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence, and significance of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area.
- **Excavation (archaeological):** A programme of controlled, intrusive fieldwork with defined research objectives which examines, records and interprets archaeological remains, retrieves artefacts, ecofacts and other remains within a specified area. The records made and objects gathered are studied and the results published in detail appropriate to the project design.
- **Findspot:** Chance find/antiquarian discovery of artefact. The artefact has no known context, is either residual or indicates an area of archaeological activity.
- **Geotechnical:** Ground investigation, typically in the form of boreholes and/or trial/test pits, carried out for engineering purposes to determine the nature of the subsurface deposits.
- **Heritage asset:** A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. Heritage assets are the valued components of the historic environment. They include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
- **Historic Environment Record (HER):** Archaeological and built heritage database held and maintained by the County authority. Previously known as the Sites and Monuments Record.
- **Iron Age:** 600 BC–AD 43.
- **Later medieval:** AD 1066 – 1500.

- **Locally listed building:** A structure of local architectural and/or historical interest. These are structures that are not included in the Secretary of State's Listing but are considered by the local authority to have architectural and/or historical merit.
- **Listed building:** A structure of architectural and/or historical interest. These are included on the Secretary of State's list, which affords statutory protection. These are subdivided into Grades I, II* and II (in descending importance).
- **Made Ground:** Artificial deposit. An archaeologist would differentiate between modern made ground, containing identifiably modern inclusion such as concrete (but not brick or tile), and undated made ground, which may potentially contain deposits of archaeological interest.
- **Mesolithic:** 12,000 – 4,000 BC.
- **Neolithic:** 4,000 – 2,000 BC.
- **Ordnance Datum (OD):** A vertical datum used by Ordnance Survey as the basis for deriving altitudes on maps.
- **Palaeolithic:** 700,000–12,000 BC.
- **Post-medieval:** AD 1500–present.
- **Preservation by record:** Archaeological mitigation strategy where archaeological remains are fully excavated and recorded archaeologically, and the results published. For remains of lesser significance, preservation by record might comprise an archaeological watching brief.
- **Preservation in situ:** Archaeological mitigation strategy where nationally important (whether Scheduled or not) archaeological remains are preserved in situ for future generations, typically through modifications to design proposals to avoid damage or destruction of such remains.
- **Registered Historic Parks and Gardens:** A site may lie within or contain a registered historic park or garden. The register of these in England is compiled and maintained by Historic England.
- **Residual:** When used to describe archaeological artefacts, this means not in situ, i.e. found outside the context in which it was originally deposited.
- **Roman:** AD 43–410.
- **Scheduled Monument:** An ancient monument or archaeological deposits designated by the Secretary of State as a 'Scheduled Ancient Monument' and protected under the Ancient Monuments Act.
- **Site:** The area of proposed Development.
- **Study area:** Defined area surrounding a site in which archaeological data is collected and analysed in order to set a site into its archaeological and historical context.
- **Truncate:** Partially or wholly remove. In archaeological terms remains may have been truncated by previous construction activity.
- **Watching brief (archaeological):** A formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons.

References

- Ref 11.3.3 Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2021. National Planning Policy Framework
- Ref 11.3.4 Department of Communities and Local Government, March 2014 Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment: Planning Practice Guide
- Ref 11.3.5 Greater London Authority, 2021. The London Plan: The Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London formally published 2nd March 2021
- Ref 11.3.7 London Borough of Camden Local Plan 2017
- Ref 11.3.6 Sustainable Design and Construction Supplementary planning Guidance 2014
- Ref 11.3.8 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, Standards and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment, Published December 2014, updated January 2017 and October 2020