

London Borough of Camden

Archaeological Priority Areas Appraisal

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1 Acknowledgments

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2 Introduction

This document has been commissioned by Historic England's Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) and produced by Place Services of Essex County Council. The Camden Archaeological Priority Area Appraisal is part of a long-term commitment to review and update London's Archaeological Priority Areas (APAs). The review uses evidence held in the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) in order to provide a sound evidence base for local plans that accord with the National Planning Policy Framework, its supporting Practice Guidance and the London Plan.

The appraisal follows the Historic England guidance for undertaking a review of Archaeological Priority Areas.

The appraisal is an opportunity to review the current APA framework of Camden and produce revised areas and new descriptions. The proposals are being submitted to the London Borough of Camden for consideration and are recommended for adoption in support of the Local Plan.

3 Explanation of Archaeological Priority Areas

An Archaeological Priority Area (APA) is a defined area where, according to existing information, there is significant known archaeological interest or particular potential for new discoveries.

APAs exist in every London Borough and were initially created in the 1970s and 1980s either by the Boroughs or local museums. The Camden Local Plan section on Design and Heritage (July 2017) sub section on Archaeology make reference to Archaeological Priority Areas (APAs). The present review is based on evidence held in the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER). Guidelines have been created to promote consistency in the recognition and definition of these areas across Greater London and have been used in the preparation of this document¹.

In the context of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), archaeological interest means evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation. 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. However, heritage assets of archaeological interest can also hold other forms of heritage significance – artistic, architectural or historic interest. For many types of above-ground heritage asset (e.g. historic buildings, landscapes and industrial heritage) these other interests may be more obvious or important. Sometimes heritage interests are intertwined – as is often the case with archaeological and historical interest. Whilst the APA system does not seek to duplicate

¹ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/greater-london-archaeological-priority-area-guidelines/>

protection given by other heritage designations, such as Listed Buildings or Conservation Areas, it does aim to overlap and integrate with such approaches. Understanding archaeological significance can enhance appreciation of historical, artistic or architectural interest and vice versa.

APAs highlight where important archaeological interest might be located, based on the history of the area and previous archaeological investigations. They help local planning authorities to manage archaeological remains that might be affected by development by providing an evidence base for Local Plans. This evidence base identifies areas of known heritage assets of historic and archaeological interest and wider zones where there is likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets will be discovered in the future. APAs act as a trigger for consultation with the Borough's archaeological adviser and are justified by a description of significance which will inform development management advice and decision making. The appraisal can also indicate how archaeology might contribute towards a positive strategy for conserving and enjoying the local historic environment, for example through recognising local distinctiveness or securing social or cultural benefits.

However, archaeological research and discovery is a dynamic process so it is not possible to anticipate all eventualities, threats and opportunities. This appraisal should therefore be seen as providing a flexible framework for informed site-specific decision making but not a straitjacket.

4 Archaeological Priority Area Tiers

Previously all parts of Camden were either inside or outside an Area of Special Archaeological Priority. Under the new system all parts of a Borough will be within an area that falls into one of four different tiers of archaeological significance and potential. New Archaeological Priority Areas (APAs) have been categorised into one of Tiers 1-3 while all other areas within the Borough will be regarded as being in Tier 4. Tier levels indicate when there is a need to understand the potential impact of the proposed development on the heritage asset's significance. The type of planning applications and the tier level it is located in indicate the likelihood that archaeology will be a consideration in reaching a planning decision.

Consultation guidelines are set out in the GLAAS Charter². The consultation guidelines link the tiers to specific thresholds for triggering archaeological advice and assessment. All major applications within APAs (Tiers 1-3) would require an archaeological desk-based assessment, and if necessary a field evaluation, to accompany a planning application. In the more sensitive Tier 1 and Tier 2 areas this procedure would also apply to some smaller-scale developments. Outside Archaeological Priority Areas (Tier 4) some major developments, such as those subject to Environmental Impact Assessment, may warrant similar treatment. Pre-application consultation with GLAAS is encouraged to ensure planning applications are supported by appropriate information.

Tier 1 is a defined area which is known, or strongly suspected, to contain a heritage asset of national importance (a Scheduled Monument or equivalent); or is otherwise of very high archaeological sensitivity. Thus Tier 1 covers heritage assets to which policies for designated heritage assets would apply and a few other sites which are particularly sensitive to small scale-disturbance³. They will be clearly focused on a specific heritage asset and will normally be relatively small. Scheduled Monuments would normally be included within a Tier 1 APA.

Tier 2 is a local area within which the GLHER holds specific evidence indicating the presence or likely presence of heritage assets of archaeological interest. Planning decisions are expected to make a balanced judgement for non-designated assets considered of less than national importance in respect of the scale of any harm and the significance of the asset. Tier 2 APAs will typically cover a larger area than a Tier 1 APA and may encompass a group of heritage assets.

Tier 3 is a landscape-scale zone within which the GLHER holds evidence indicating the potential for heritage assets of archaeological interest. The definition of Tier 3 APAs involves using the GLHER to predict the likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets, particularly sites of historic and archaeological interest, will be discovered in the future. Tier

³ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/charter-for-greater-london-archaeological-advisory-service/>

3 APAs will typically be defined by geological, topographical or land use considerations in relation to known patterns of heritage asset distribution.

Tier 4 (outside APA) is any location that does not, on present evidence, merit inclusion within an Archaeological Priority Area. However, Tier 4 areas are not necessarily devoid of archaeological interest and may retain some potential unless they can be shown to have been heavily disturbed in modern times. Such potential is most likely to be identified on greenfield sites, in relation to large-scale development or in association with Listed Buildings or other designated heritage assets.

New information may lead to areas moving between the four tiers set out above. For example, a positive archaeological evaluation could result in a Tier 2 area (or part of it) being upgraded to Tier 1 if the remains found were judged to be of national importance. It is important to understand that the new tiered system is intended to be dynamic and responsive to new information which either increases or decreases the significance of an area.

This document comprises an appraisal of all the new APAs in Camden Borough which have been allocated to one of Tiers 1-3. Each APA has an associated description which includes several different sections. A “Summary and Definition” section provides a brief overview of the key features of the APA, the justification for its selection, how its boundaries were defined and an explanation why it has been placed in a particular tier group. A “Description” section goes into more detail about the history and archaeology of the APA to describe its overall character. Finally a “Significance” section details the heritage significance of the APA with particular reference to its archaeological interest and related historical interest. Each description will also have a list of “Key References” along with a related map showing the extent of the APA boundary. A glossary of relevant terms is included at the end of the document.

5 The London Borough of Camden: Historical and Archaeological Interest

5.1 Introduction

The London Borough of Camden lies to the north of the River Thames. The area spans from Hampstead Heath in the north to Holborn in the south. It was formed in 1965 by the merging of the Hampstead, Holborn and St Pancras parishes.

Camden Borough lies within the heavily urbanised Inner London National Character Area defined by Natural England. It overlies varying geology mainly composed of London Clay with Thames Gravels to the south, with a small area of Bagshot Sand with Stanmore Gravel at Hampstead Heath. The Thames Gravels derive from an earlier route of the River Thames before it settled into its current location following the last Ice Age. Within the Borough streams flow to the south-east and south to join the River Tyburn on the west side and the River Fleet on the east side. The area overlooks the Thames River Valley, with the ground rising gradually to the north and then to higher ground at Hampstead Heath. These geological and topographical factors have been determinants of land use and settlement in the area since prehistory.

The Borough name 'Camden' is taken from Camden Town which was the name given to a small village by the Earl of Camden before 1791. The Borough of Camden was made up of a number of historic settlements which sprung from manorial estates with early medieval origins. Densely settled occupation, however, mainly existed after the seventeenth century with an influx of people moving to the less crowded areas around central London. This was encouraged by the arrival of Regents Canal, built in 1812, to link the Paddington arm of the Grand Junction Canal with the Thames at Limehouse.

5.2 Prehistoric (500,000 BC to 42 AD)

The Lower Thames Valley is known for its wealth of early prehistoric ('Palaeolithic') finds and prehistoric activity in Camden largely focusses on the higher ground to the north at Hampstead Heath and the lower ground, within the Thames Valley, in the south of the Borough. From early prehistory, a number of Palaeolithic stone tools have been discovered within the Borough, however little stratigraphic information is available to determine the source or provenance of the tools. In the south their distribution largely corresponds to the position of the Lynch Hill gravel terrace which represents the position of a former course of the River Thames. Pleistocene faunal remains have also been recovered in this area in a fossilised state, possibly reworked from earlier gravel deposits. Many of the Palaeolithic findspots fall within the area covered by the London Suburbs APA, and beyond this other Palaeolithic flint tools and faunal remains have been recovered from the gravel terrace. Of potentially greater archaeological significance is the surface of the terrace deposits, particularly where sealed beneath remnants of brickearth (Langley Silt) which, if preserved

intact, is a palaeo landsurface on which primary context Palaeolithic material might be found. Unfortunately there is as yet insufficient information to map the extent of brickearth although where it is found there could be potential for Palaeolithic remains.

The free draining soils and springlines of the Heath provided valuable resources during the Mesolithic period to hunter-gatherer communities. Evidence of sustained activity and settlement has been revealed at West Heath which has been designated as an Archaeological Priority Area. Surface finds have been found across the heath which suggest further sites may be preserved. Some early Neolithic occupation of the heathland is suggested from palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from the spring site at West Heath and sparse scattered findspots.

The spreading of London across the borough's landscape has doubtless removed or obscured prehistoric sites leaving relatively few traces. There is some evidence for later prehistoric activity in Camden, again to the north of the Borough, between Hampstead Ponds and Highgate Ponds. Here lies an Early/Middle Bronze Age bell barrow on the spur of the hill. Although previously excavated, the site remains as a scheduled monument. Dating evidence for Bronze Age activity has been recovered just to the south of the monument. Iron Age remains within the Borough are sparse, a possible occupation site may be indicated from pottery and tools found in the Vale of Heath and isolated finds have been recovered from across the Heath.

A number of APAs within the Camden Borough focus on prehistoric activity; given the rarity of prehistoric sites and finds new discoveries are likely to be of, at the very least, local interest.

5.3 Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)

The Borough of Camden in the Roman period shows evidence of an area on the peripheries of the settlement of Londinium with roads radiating out from the centre. Camden lies just to the north west of Roman Londinium (and the *Via Trinobantina*) and east of the major Roman road Watling Street, which forms much of the western boundary of Camden, following Edgware Road and Kilburn High Street. Londinium grew after the Roman invasion of Britain and was arrested by the revolt by Boudicea in 60AD. By AD 200, the area was enclosed by a large city wall encompassing a square mile. During the Roman period it was illegal for burials to be placed within towns therefore cremations and inhumations are largely found along the main routes outside the settlement. This is particularly evident within the Borough of Camden.

From archaeological investigations there is a concentration of burials along the Roman road which spans the Borough. This follows from Holburn Viaduct in the east along High Holborn Road to New Oxford Street; it is likely to be the main road the *Via Trinobantina*. There are over fifteen sites within this area from which Roman material has been recovered. At least

four of these are cremations along High Holborn Road. At the junction with another Roman road, which partly follows Bloomsbury Way and Princeton Street, a Roman ossuary has been excavated. Close to the Borough boundary, within the Borough of Westminster, an extensive Roman cemetery has been discovered at Atlantic House on Holborn Viaduct. Definitive features of settlement, either historical or archaeological, are not evident till the Saxon period in Camden but the Roman occupation and movement within the Borough is certainly evident.

The important route of Watling Street is defined principally for Roman archaeology because of its historical significance. However, new discoveries of local or greater interest are clearly possible particularly in the APAs in the south of the Borough.

5.4 Anglo-Saxon (410 AD to 1065 AD)

Within the Anglo-Saxon period the evidence, from both the historical records and the archaeological finds, suggests that there was settlement within the Borough, in particular towards the south of Camden with utilisation of the Heath in the north.

Camden lies just to the north west of Lundenwic, a middle Saxon trading settlement which grew along the Thames and Fleet rivers in the seventh to ninth century. The settlement was divided into two separate areas, occupation of the old walled town in the City of London, and the larger mercantile centre to the west (Lundenwic). The south border of the Borough of Camden is situated on the peripheries of Lundenwic in close proximity to Aldwych Street which existed along the Strand. Evidence of Middle Saxon occupation includes both structural and domestic remains. Both St Pancras and St Andrew Holborn are known to have been established as churches before the Norman conquest. The concentration of sites of Saxon occupation suggests that the likelihood of further Anglo-Saxon archaeological remains is high. It also indicates that Saxon occupation was concentrated to the south of the Borough with the remainder of the Lundenwic settlement lying in the Westminster Borough leading down to the Thames.

Much has been learnt about Lundenwic since the confirmation of its location in the 1980s but only a fraction of the settlement has been thoroughly investigated. Evidence of urban development in England between the ending of Roman administration and the 9th century is limited. About 700 AD, coastal trading places known as wics began to emerge around the North Sea. Lundenwic was one of the most important of these rare places ranking alongside Hamwic (Southampton), Gippeswic (Ipswich) and Eoforwic (York).

The Saxon settlement of Lundenwic represents a critical and still poorly understood period in the history of London and, as one of only a handful of major Middle Saxon international trading emporia in England, Lundenwic is of national and international significance for the study of Anglo-Saxon settlement patterns, governance, commerce and economy. Consequently, Lundenwic within the south of Camden has its own APA.

5.5 Medieval (1066 AD to 1549 AD)

The Borough comprises approximately the ancient parishes of Hampstead, St Pancras, St Giles in the Field and St Andrew Holborn. The parishes were probably formed in the early medieval period and reflected a pattern of pre-existing late Saxon estates.

Hampstead manor had been gifted to the monastery of St Peter in Westminster by King Ethelred the Unready in 986 AD and remained in the possession of Westminster Abbey until after the Norman Conquest of AD1066. The settlement probably originated as a single farmstead and became a small settlement centred around the green. As the settlement grew it became surrounded by a series of satellite communities, including South End and West End which expanded in the postmedieval period.

The parish of St Pancras was divided between the manors of Tottenham, Cantelows, Rugmere and St Pancras, all held by the Canons of St Pauls Cathedral. There is little evidence for the location or survival of any associated medieval manor houses and the site of Tottenham manor is thought to be destroyed. There appears to have been a shift in settlement within the parish through the medieval period from the area around St Pancras Old Church towards the linear settlement at Kentish Town.

In a charter of Westminster Abbey in 959AD a wooden church of St Andrew is recorded at Holborn and it became the headquarters of the Order of the Templars in England between 1128 and 1162. By the medieval period Holborn has developed as a suburb of London with episcopal palaces and buildings of significant wealth and status. By the 14th century London's legal quarter developed in Holborn, lawyers gathered in 'Inns' for training and support. Both Grays Inn and Lincolns Inn still exist. To the west, the separate hamlet of St.Giles-in-the-Fields grew up around the leper hospital founded by Queen Matilda (wife of Henry I) in 1117 and remained as a hospital until the 16th century.

Kilburn Priory was founded in c.1130 as a house of Augustinian canonesses, and survived until the dissolution of the monasteries in 1536. The exact position and extent of its precincts are uncertain. Due to its position on the original Roman road of Watling Street it also became the focus for the growth of Kilburn settlement from before the 13th century.

A number of new settlements came into being in the 12th to 13th centuries; Highgate, as a result of a new road through the Bishop of London's deer park, and Kentish Town which developed from the moated manorial site of Cantelows. Battle bridge was possibly a medieval hamlet which grew up around the bridge over the River Fleet.

In the 15th century, the proximity of Camden to London and Westminster and its rural surroundings attracted rich and eminent residents. Camden became affluent in the medieval period due to its use as a stopping place for royalty and became well known for its rich properties particularly at Hampstead, Highgate and Kentish Town. As a result of this the

original manor lands of Rugmere were taken by Henry to form the deer park; known today as Regents Park.

These manors and their subsequent towns and villages including the priory at Kilburn comprise the important medieval sites of Camden. As a result of this, the majority of these sites are identified as individual APAs. The exact location of many manor houses or smaller medieval settlements within the Borough are either unknown or lacking cartographic evidence to include as a separate APA with any confidence.

5.6 Post Medieval (1540 AD to present day)

The population of London rose rapidly in the latter part of the 1600's and the suburban growth of London spilled out to Holborn and westwards. The creation of London suburbs in the early 17th century started a trend for wealthier Londoners inhabiting the west side of London and although development was halted by the Civil War it continued following the Restoration of 1660. During the Civil War of the 17th century a line of defences and forts was established around London by the Parliamentarians who held London for the duration of the war. The defences, sometimes referred to as Lines of Communication, were approximately 17km long and stretched from Wapping to Pimlico on the north side of the Thames and Vauxhall to Rotherhithe on the south side. These defences passed directly through Camden when it was largely open countryside. The defences mainly consisted of forts joined by a rampart or ditch. From surviving archaeological and historical evidence, the exact positions and nature of the lines and forts is difficult to identify, however it has been attained that a number of forts sit within the Borough including Black Mary's Hill Fort, the Fort of Southampton and St Giles' Fort.

Bloomsbury retained an element of open space during the growth in the 17th century and contained market gardens as well as grand houses. One of the finest houses in Bloomsbury was Montague House, built by Robert Hooke for Ralph Montagu. It was completed in around 1670 but burned to the ground after just fifteen years and replaced by another; this building would eventually become the British Museum. Another notable building of this time is the Salisbury Court Theatre which was located within the Liberty of the Inn of the Bishops of Salisbury. In the north of the Borough Kenwood House was renovated and remodelled by the architect Robert Adam and gardens later designed by Humphry Repton. In contrast to the aggrandisement of parts of the Borough areas such as St Giles became slums in the mid-18th century and was known as one of Londons most notorious rookery of the time.

Around the ever-expanding fringes of the built-up area, land was used for a variety of purposes including quarries and rubbish disposal. At the British Museum site in Montague Place investigations have uncovered remains reflecting the effect of the urbanisation of the Bloomsbury area in the 18th and 19th century. One unusual feature was burials of diseased cattle.

Between the 16th and early 19th centuries, London contained over 200 pleasure and tea gardens of varying sizes which were frequented by the working and middle classes for a break from the drudgery of central London. Many hosted a range of recreational activities and were often combined with local springs or wells which were believed to contain health benefits. Many wells existed within the Camden Borough; this included Bagnigge Wells which lay opposite Black Mary's Hole between the Foundling Hospital and Camden and was the most famous of the Camden wells. It was associated with the pleasure resort at Bagnigge House and was in use for over one hundred years. In the early 18th century Hampstead became an important spa centre.

By the 17th century the Highgate and Hampstead Ponds had been created upon the heath to supply water to the Borough and the wider area. The heath continued to be utilised for quarrying causing significant landscape changes in places. The impact of these works on the heath came to a stop only when the heath became public property in the late 19th century.

Parish churchyards, and their overflow burial grounds, within Camden were used over the course of several centuries and eventually held tens of thousands of inhumations in deep stacks. It was not until the mid-19th century that the burial grounds reached their maximum capacity and new larger cemeteries were built elsewhere. Camden has seen large-scale archaeological investigations of post-medieval burial grounds at St. Pancras and Euston in advance of construction of new high speed rail termini. The inhumations provide information on the population over a period of time up to the mid-19th century covering the rapid urban growth of London as it became the largest city that had ever existed anywhere in the world up to that time. The burials provide information on matters such as social differentiation, medical practices, general diet, health and the diseases they were suffering from. Many can be identified as individuals from coffin plates and linked to historical records. Biomolecular science is a rapidly developing field which will enable many more questions to be studied as methods develop so it is important that some human remains are retained for future study in appropriate facilities.

The construction of the Regents Canal through Camden in 1820 brought with it a swathe of industrial activity especially focussed along the canal side. This was intensified by the creation of the Great Northern Railway between 1849 and 1852. The growth in industrial activity can also be attributed to the lower cost of rents, greater space, and the exclusion of noisome trades from within the walls and the dwindling power of the craft-guilds outside the City. These transport links were made use of by large companies which opened a number of gas works, granary buildings and coal drops. Together the canal, rail and road transport infrastructure has great significance as industrial archaeology.

During the First and Second World Wars Camden suffered heavy losses both in human casualties and damage to buildings and infrastructure. In the area of Holborn, a destructive hit by a zeppelin in the First World War caused significant damage. In the case of Regents

Canal, the decline in its use started in the 1920's with growing competition from railways and roads. Cumberland Basin was used during World War Two to supply water to the fire pumps in the West End. It was then infilled with rubble from wartime damaged buildings.

APAs are defined for the London Suburbs, Bagnigge Wells, Canalside Industry and post-medieval burial grounds. The most significant archaeological sites include Highgate Cemetery and the Civil War Defences. The Civil War Defences, in particular, are a feature of which little is known and would provide important research opportunities should their location be established. The historic settlement APAs cover the main areas developed up to the mid-18th century.

6 Archaeological Priority Areas in Camden

A total of 18 Archaeological Priority Areas are recommended for the Borough of Camden of which three are Tier 1 APAs, 12 are Tier 2 APAs and 3 are Tier 3. The APAs would cover approximately **30%** of the Borough, an increase from approximately **18%** previously.

6.1 Tier 1 APAs Size (HA)

1.1	West Heath Mesolithic Site	19.45
1.2	Lundenwic	34.88
1.3	Parliament Hill	2.77
		Total = 57.1

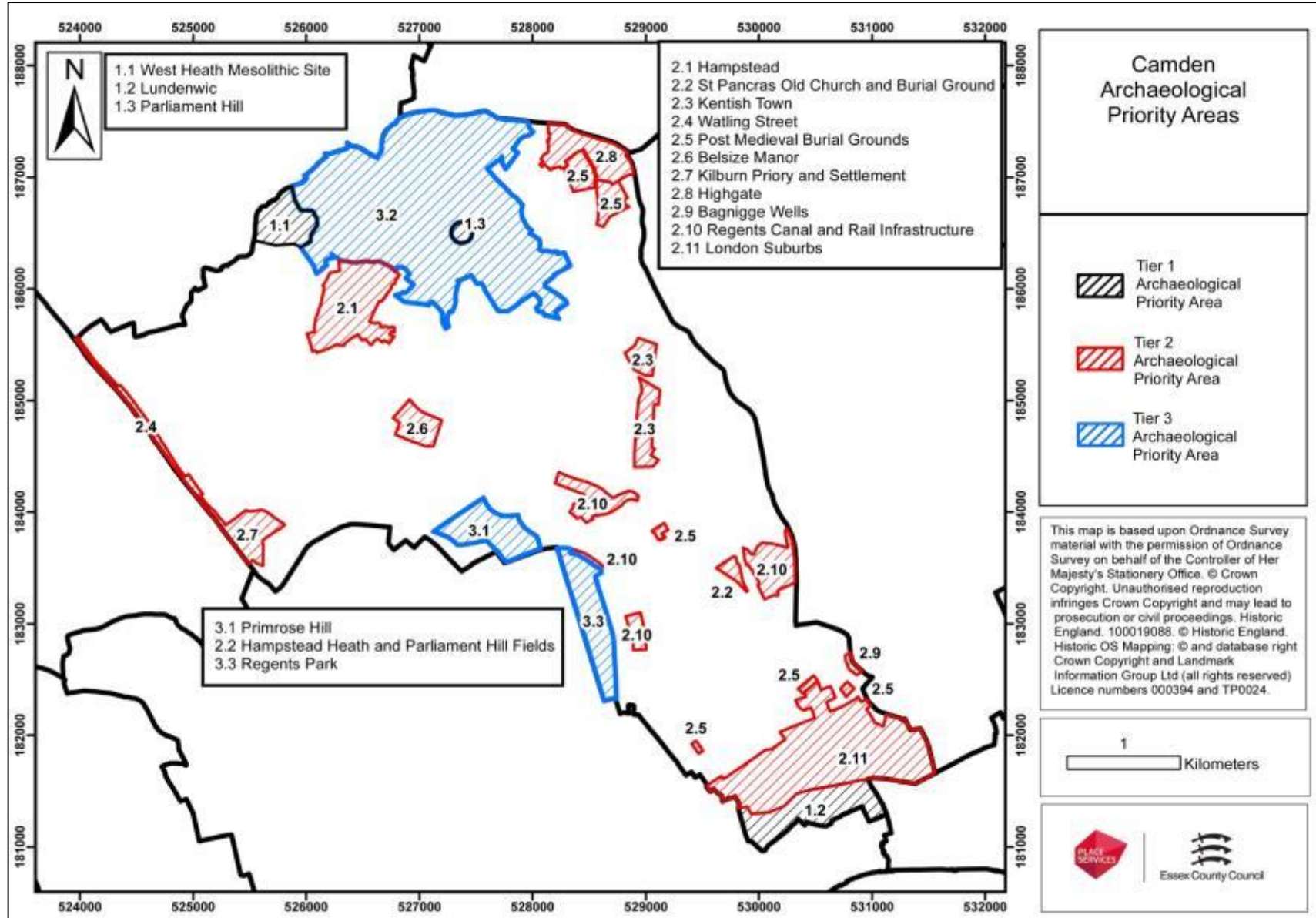
6.2 Tier 2 APAs

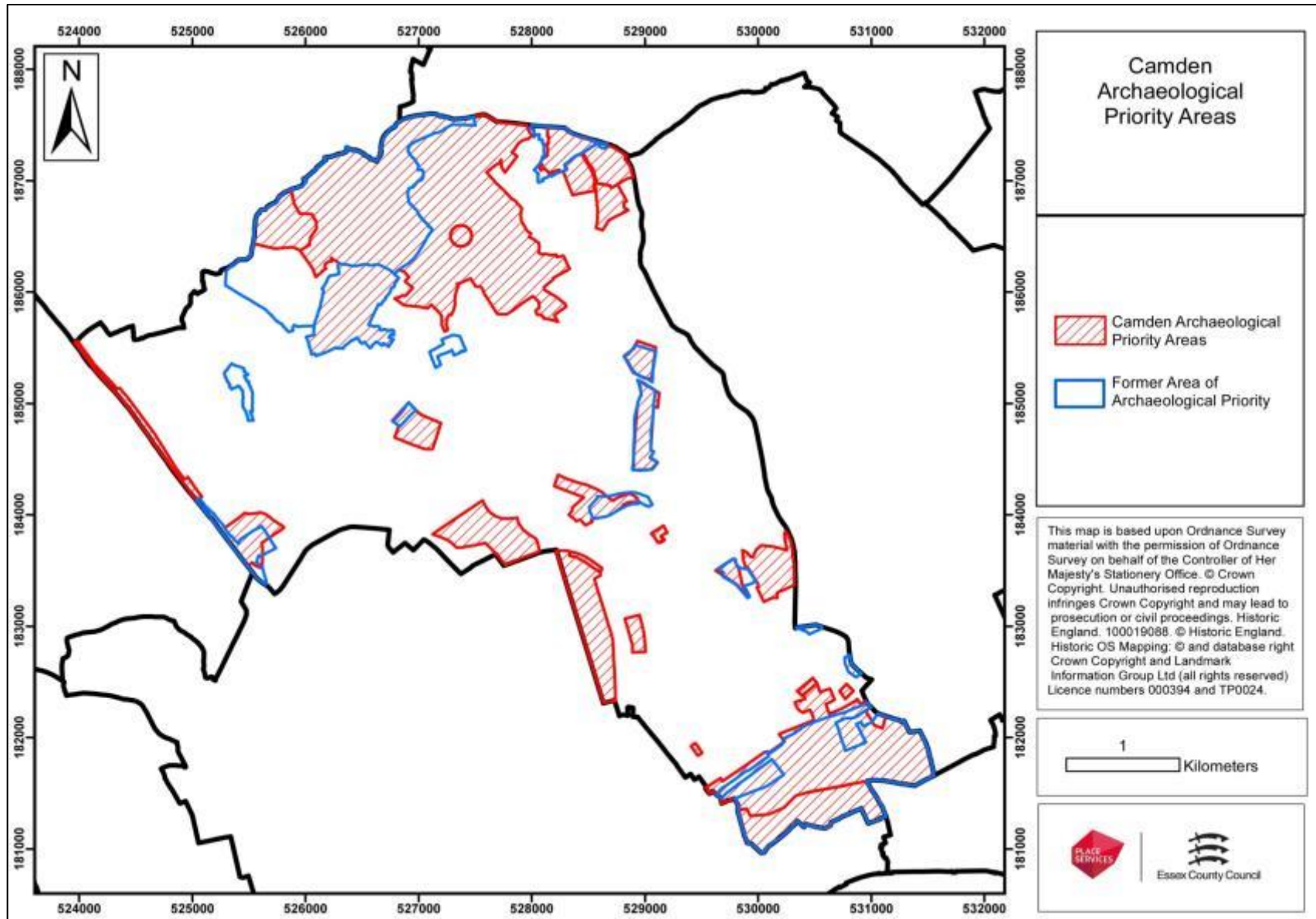
2.1	Hampstead	42.06
2.2	St Pancras Old Church and Burial Ground	3.02
2.3	Kentish Town	11.80
2.4	Watling Street	7.49
2.5	Post Medieval Burial Grounds	17.99
2.6	Belsize Manor	10.53
2.7	Kilburn Priory and Settlement	16.06
2.8	Highgate	22.03
2.9	Bagnigge Wells	1.21
2.10	Regents Canal and Rail Infrastructure	12.70
2.11	London Suburbs	108.79
		Total = 253.68

6.3 Tier 3 APAs

3.1	Primrose Hill	25.15
3.2	Hampstead Heath and Parliament Hill Fields	272.51
3.3	Regents Park	30.26
		Total = 327.92

Total area of all Archaeological Priority Areas in the Borough of Camden = 638.7 hectares



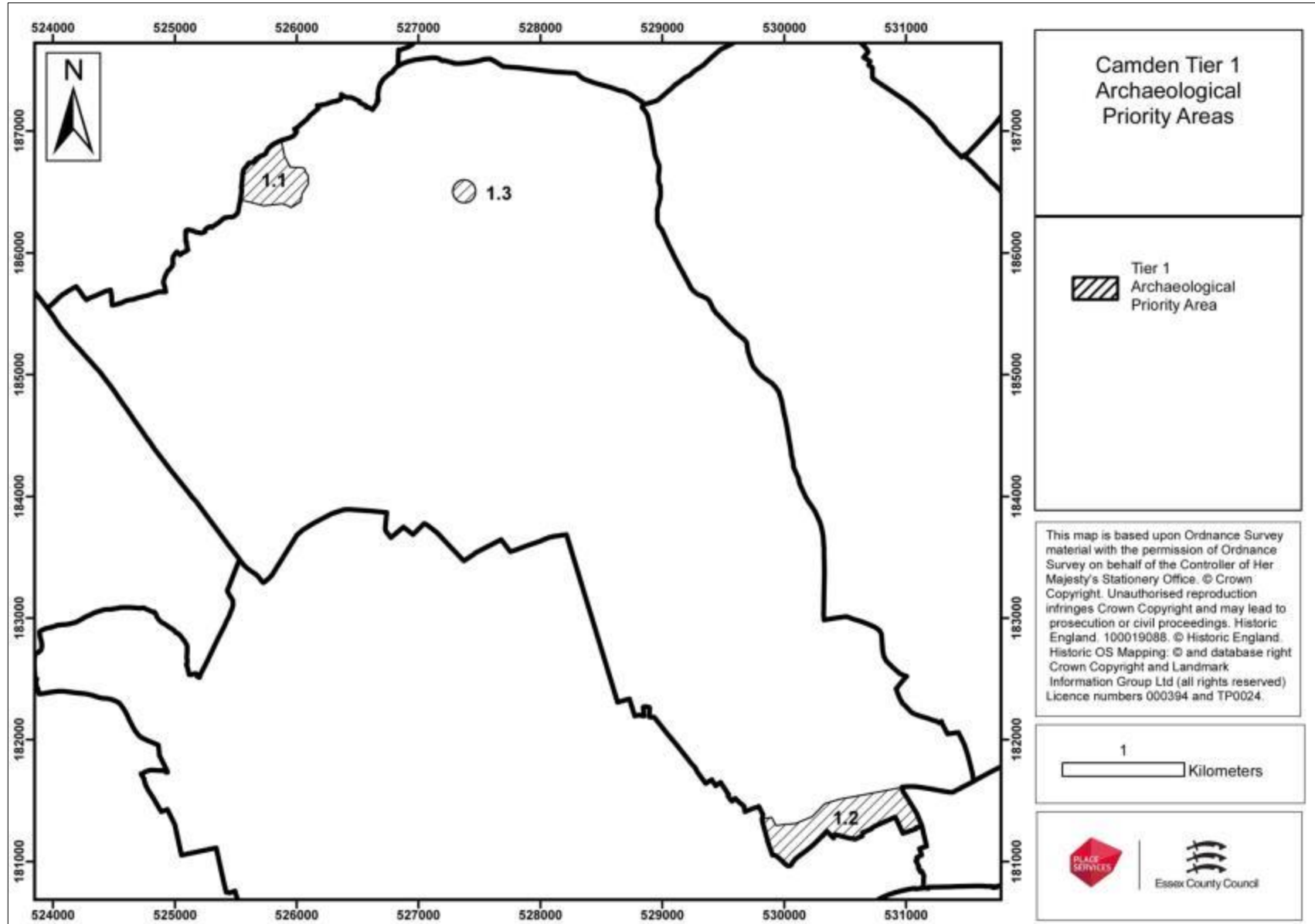


Area descriptions and map extracts for Tier 1 Archaeological Priority Areas

Camden APA 1.1: West Heath Mesolithic Site page 21

Camden APA 1.2: Lundenwic page 24

Camden APA 1.3: Parliament Hill page 28



6.4 Camden APA 1.1 West Heath Mesolithic Site

6.4.1 Summary and Definition

The APA covers the Mesolithic campsite at West Heath on the west side of Hampstead Heath near Sandy Lane and north of the Leg of Mutton Pond and the head of the valley in which it lies.

The APA is classified as Tier 1 because the Mesolithic site is considered to be an undesignated heritage asset of national importance that would be vulnerable to even small-scale disturbance and associated archaeological and palaeoenvironmental remains may be anticipated in this topographically significant location.

6.4.2 Description

Prehistoric activity in the area of West Heath is attested to by the discovery of a Mesolithic campsite which has preserved evidence of settlement and activity. The site is on the higher ground of Hampstead Heath situated upon a natural sandy/silty platform underlain by Bagshot Sand sediments upon London Clay.

Prior to the excavation of the site a number of surface finds had been recorded from an area along the footpath and at the edge of a steeply sloping bank north of the Leg of Mutton Pond in the northwest corner of the Heath. Systematic excavations have been carried out by the Hendon and District Archaeological Society over the period spanning 1976 to 1981.

Excavation revealed that the main material to survive from these sites is flint and stone; these were found throughout the soil horizon, in the upper 20-30cm as well as resting on the interface of the subsoil/natural horizon. Over a period of 10 years more than 60,000 worked flints and extensive burnt stone were recovered which are considered to represent an occupation site. The main site yielded a large assemblage of flint tools and debitage, and possible surface features of Mesolithic date. The flint does not appear to be local and thousands of pieces were found including tools and retouched flints. The flint assemblage resembles a 'classic' Maglemosian typology, microliths dominate the sequence, with scrapers, microburins, cores and waste flakes in lesser numbers. Smaller numbers of Later Mesolithic types were also present. Features were sparse, consisting of eight small pits which contained both charcoal and burnt stone, dating (thermoluminescence) of the stone provided a date of 9625 +/- 900 years BP. Possible post and stake holes were also identified which may indicate structures such as windbreaks. Patches of burnt flint and pebbles covered the excavation area. Analysis of the distribution and degree of burnt stone allowed discreet areas to be hypothesised. Taken in conjunction with the evidence from the excavated features separate areas for cooking, possible meat processing and knapping could be identified around a principal fire area. The distribution of finds suggested some localised

disturbance but with clear patterning still evident. Radiocarbon dating of a charcoal hearth returned a 9th or 10th century AD date indicating early medieval use of the wooded heath.

The possible extent of the site or chances of further activity areas can be alluded to by the relatively numerous findspots recorded on the HER across the central swathe of Hampstead Heath and beyond. In the surrounding area cores, flints and a Thames pick have been recovered. To the west, in the adjoining Golders Hill Park within the Borough of Barnet, there is a high concentration of finds (APA 3).

Excavations at the spring (spa) site to the east yielded palaeoenvironmental remains including macrofossils, pollen and plant remains which spanned the period from the early Neolithic to the medieval period.

6.4.3 Significance

The West Heath Mesolithic site has produced an extremely large lithic assemblage associated with structural and environmental remains. It is one of the most important post-glacial hunter-gatherer sites in London.

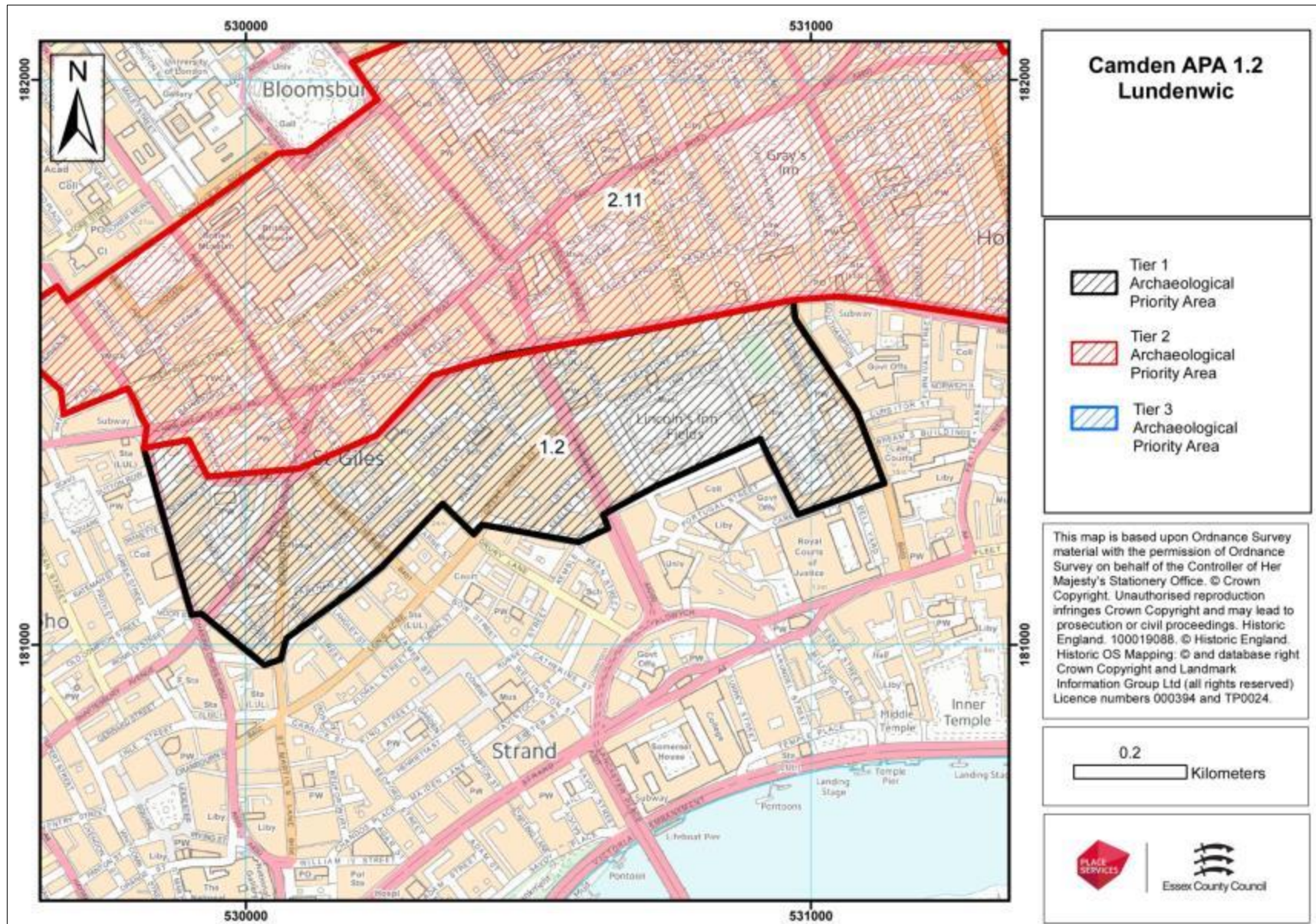
In-situ or minimally disturbed Mesolithic dryland sites with structural remains are rare nationally. For many Mesolithic sites proximity to a water source is important, whether it is in a floodplain, near a lake or the coast. Hampstead is a rare example using higher, forested ground. The site lies in a topographical position where the geology facilitates fresh water springs to arise from the junction of the sands and underlying clays providing a natural source of water.

In many places over the Heath the acid nature of the sandy soil prevents the preservation of organic material including bone. However, waterlogged areas have been demonstrated to exist and where they do important sequences of palaeoenvironmental remains may survive.

Despite much of the known site being removed through excavation, the full extent of the lithic scatter was not established and other scatters could be present but as yet undiscovered. New techniques and methodologies could add further knowledge to the work carried out so far.

6.4.4 Key References

Collins, D and Lorimer, D (eds) Excavation at a Mesolithic site on West Heath, Hampstead 1976-1981. Oxford. British Archaeological Reports 217, 1989.



6.5 Camden APA 1.2 Lundenwic

6.5.1 Summary and Definition

This Archaeological Priority Area includes the Anglo-Saxon international trading emporium of Lundenwic which grew along the Thames and Fleet rivers in the seventh to ninth century. It is bounded on its western, eastern and southern sides by the boundary between the Boroughs of Camden and Westminster and by High Holborn road to the north. This APA also contains archaeological evidence of Prehistoric, Roman and Medieval occupation.

The APA is allocated to Tier 1 because it is an urban and proto-urban area of national (and international) archaeological interest where heritage assets could be judged equivalent to a Scheduled Monument. It is closely associated with the adjacent Westminster APA 1.2 'Lundenwic and the Strand'.

6.5.2 Description

The earliest recorded archaeological evidence is of a number of Palaeolithic stone tools which have been discovered along Chancery Lane and Kingsway. Oxford Street is thought to preserve the line of the Roman road which west from Londinium to Silchester. There are also sporadic Roman sites including domestic features at Holborn Town Hall. It indicates the potential of early activity which pre-date the Saxon settlement of Lundenwic.

Lundenwic was a middle Saxon trading settlement which grew along the Thames and Fleet rivers in the seventh to ninth century. The settlement was divided into two separate areas, occupation of the old walled town in the City of London, and the larger mercantile centre to the west, (Lundenwic). The south border of the Borough of Camden is situated on the peripheries of Lundenwic in close proximity to Aldwych Street which existed along the Strand. The name indicates that there was a Saxon port or 'wic' at this position on the river again confirming its mercantile roots. Recent excavations of Lundenwic sites have revealed evidence of houses, agriculture and industries such as metal working, antler working and cloth production particularly in Westminster following the Strand.

Lundenwic was described by Bede in the 730s as a "metropolis" and "a mart of many nations resorting to it by sea and land". Clearly it was an important trading centre but its precise location was not discovered until the 1980s. It had previously been assumed that any Saxon settlement would have been located within the walls of the former Roman city but the archaeological finds from the city did not corroborate that theory. In the 1980s the idea that Lundenwic was located in the Strand area started to gain momentum and an excavation at Jubilee Hall in 1985, to the south of Covent Garden, and subsequent excavations have confirmed that the Anglo-Saxon settlement was actually built to the west of the city. Lundenwic appears to have been abandoned during the period of Viking raids in the mid to late 9th century.

A number of archaeological excavations have been undertaken south of High Holborn Road and evidence of Middle Saxon occupation, including preserved wattle and daub wall and hearths, has been uncovered at Shorts Gardens. Two wells and a number of pits and ditches have been found on Great Queens Street as well as beam slots, indicating structural remains. Excavation at Macklin Street discovered layers of dump and organic material with the potential to preserve a range of archaeological evidence well dated with finds of Saxon pottery. Similarly, the waterlogged deposits uncovered through a borehole survey at Tower Street could potentially preserve paleo-environmental evidence or textile finds. The concentration within this APA of evidence for Saxon occupation confirmed by excavation as well as a number of loom weight and pottery spot finds, suggests that the likelihood for further archaeological remains is high. The potential for the preservation of these remains in the less developed areas of the APA is considered high. The remainder of the Lundenwic settlement lies in the City of Westminster leading down to the Thames.

6.5.3 Significance

The south of the Camden Borough contains evidence of a number of occupation periods within its preserved archaeological deposits; these include both prehistoric and Roman material. The focus of this APA is, however, on the Saxon settlement of Lundenwic which represents a critical and still relatively poorly understood episode in the history of London. Much has been learnt about the settlement since the confirmation of its location in the 1980s but only a fraction of the settlement has been thoroughly investigated. Evidence of urban development in England between the ending of Roman administration and the 9th century is limited. About 700 AD, coastal trading places known as wics began to emerge around the North Sea. Lundenwic was one of the most important of these rare places ranking alongside Hamwic (Southampton), Gippeswic (Ipswich) and Eoforwic (York). Lundenwic is clearly a nationally and potentially internationally significant example of a thriving Middle Saxon trading centre which in places still possesses stratified deposits rich in structural remains, artefacts and environmental evidence. Remains of Lundenwic therefore have high potential to contribute to research into the re-establishment and structuring of urban life and commerce after the collapse of the Western Roman Empire and the later conflict and interaction between Anglo-Saxons and Vikings. This northernmost extremity of Lundenwic could provide evidence for its outer boundary, the period of maximum expansion away from the Thames and relationship to the Londinium - Silchester Roman road.

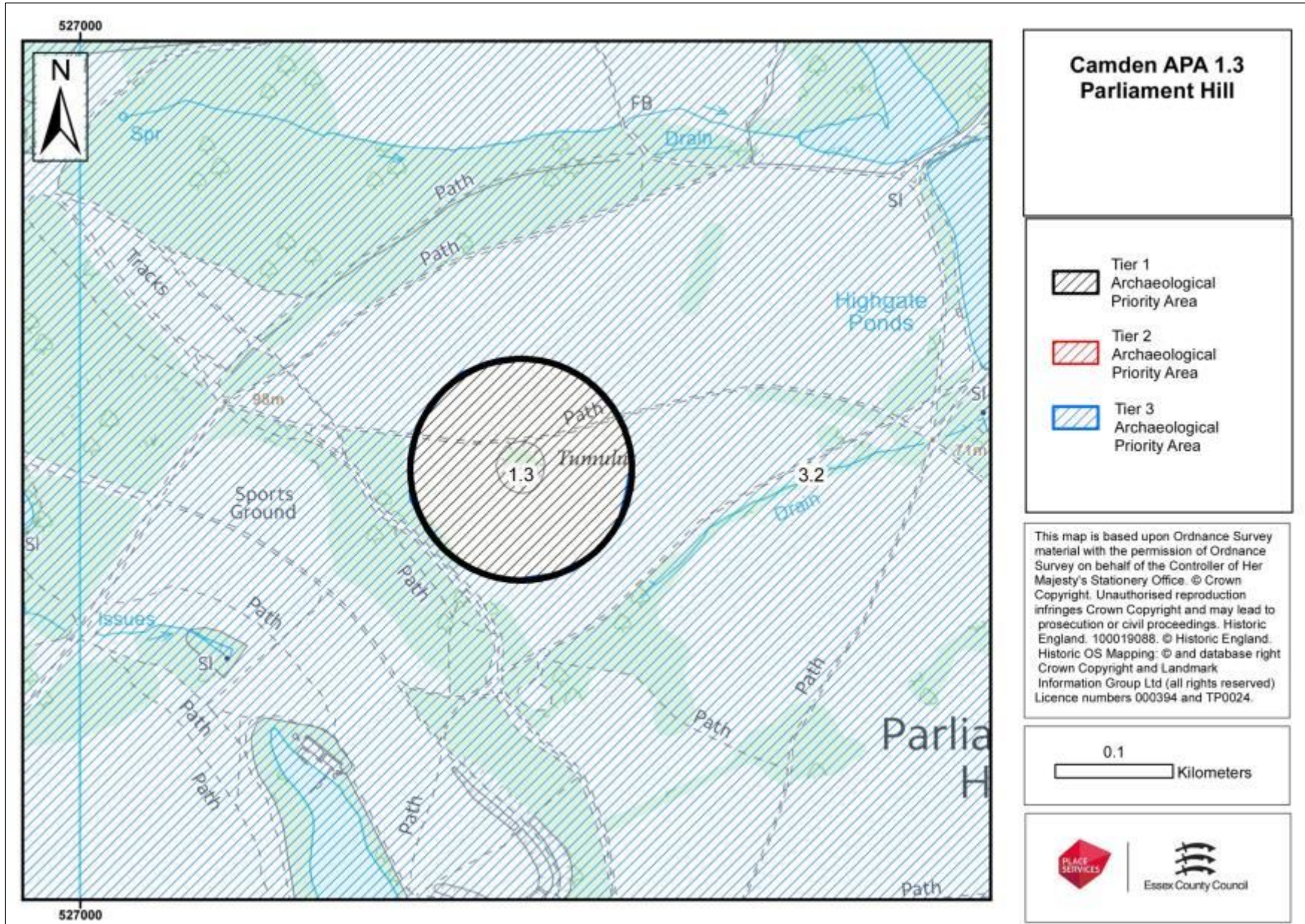
As one of only a handful of major Middle Saxon international trading emporia in England, Lundenwic is of national and international significance for the study of Anglo-Saxon settlement patterns, governance, commerce and economy. If remains of this kind were identified in open land, they would undoubtedly qualify as being of national importance in their entirety and for this reason Lundenwic has been assigned to Tier 1. Large areas of settlement within modern towns and cities have seldom been protected by scheduling but this should not obscure the fact that remains of national importance may well be present.

6.5.4 Key References

Cowie, R., Blackmore, L., Davis, A., Keily, J., and Reilly, K., 2012. *Lundenwic: excavations in Middle Saxon London, 1987-2000*, MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology).

Frederick, K., Garwood, P., Hinton, P., Kendall, M. and McAdam, E. (eds.), 2000. *The archaeology of Greater London, An assessment of archaeological evidence for human presence in the area now covered by Greater London*. MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology).

Pitt, K. 1998. *Kingsway Hall, 66-68 Great Queen Street, London WC2, London Borough of Camden. An Archaeological Post-Excavation Assessment*. MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology)



6.6 Camden APA 1.3 Parliament Hill

6.6.1 Summary and Definition

The APA covers the high-ground of the spur and bell barrow on Parliament Hill. Parliament Hill tumulus is a distinctive feature in the landscape of the Borough of Camden and remains a largely unexplored and well preserved archaeological site. It sits between Hampstead Ponds and Highgate Ponds at the top of Parliament Hill around 90 metres above sea level. The APA encompasses the Early-Middle Bronze Age bell barrow on Parliament Hill, named 'Boudicea's Grave' and the plateau around the feature.

The APA is classified as Tier 1 because it contains the site of a Scheduled Monument and covers its immediate setting out to 50m beyond the scheduled area.

6.6.2 Description

Dating to the Early and Middle Bronze Age, bell barrows are funerary monuments that occur either in isolation or in round barrow cemeteries; the date of this barrow is unknown though due to its form it is considered to be Bronze Age. They were constructed as single or multiple mounds covering burials and surrounded by an enclosure ditch; this is evident at Parliament Hill. Often the burials are accompanied by weapons, personal ornaments and pottery and appear to be for wealthy individuals. Bell barrows are rare nationally, with less than 250 known examples known. Their richness in terms of grave goods often provides an insight into communities beliefs and social organisation. The bell barrow called Boadicea's Grave survives well. It potentially contains both archaeological and environmental information relating to the mound and the landscape in which it was constructed. The monument lies within the environs of Hampstead Heath. A number of prehistoric sites and finds have been recovered from Hampstead Heath from the Mesolithic period.

The monument, as an earthwork, comprises a bell barrow situated near the summit of Parliament Hill around 90 metres above sea level. It survives as a roughly circular-shaped mound with a berm or platform. Surrounding this is a quarry ditch from which the material to construct the barrow was probably obtained. The site was partially excavated by Charles H Read in 1894, due to popular belief that the site was the burial ground of the queen of the Iceni tribe, Boudicea. Only pieces of charcoal were recovered from the mound and little evidence of a grave was discovered. The barrow is shown in a drawing of 1725 by the antiquarian William Stukeley, however, it is not visible on Rocque's map of 1766. There are also a number of drawings of the site from the nineteenth century.

The site is a Scheduled Monument and includes the ground surrounding the mound as well as the tumulus itself. It is largely undisturbed having been protected from human intervention by dense woodland at periods in its lifetime. It is also now currently protected by fencing.

6.6.3 Significance

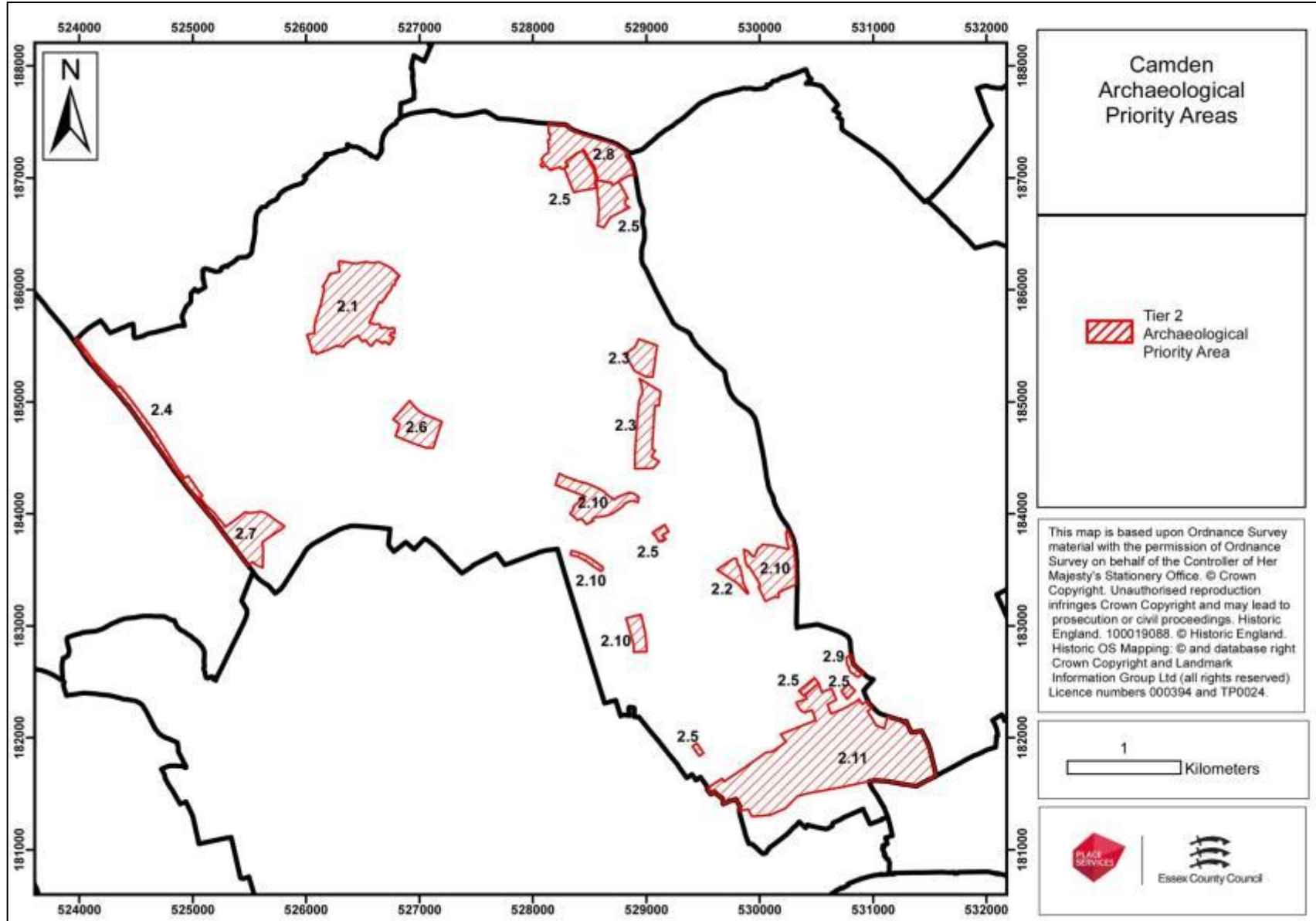
This APA is significant because of the well-preserved monument it encompasses. It is an important contribution to our knowledge of prehistoric patterns of occupation across the Thames Valley and a very rare example of a visible prehistoric monument in a public location in central London. It is likely to contain both archaeological and environmental information relating to the mound and the landscape in which it was constructed. Any possible surviving grave goods would provide evidence for chronological and cultural links amongst early prehistoric communities over most of southern and eastern England as well as providing an insight into their beliefs and social organisation. There is also potential for further prehistoric activity to occur within the site's vicinity especially due to its prominent position within the landscape, other supporting finds from nearby Hampstead Heath and the fact that barrows are often accompanied by secondary 'satellite burials' located beyond the mound itself.

The lack of development within the immediate area and undisturbed nature of the site suggest that the APA has high potential to preserve archaeological remains. The barrow's topographically prominent publicly visible location within the open land of the heath means that its setting contributes to its significance.

6.6.4 Key References

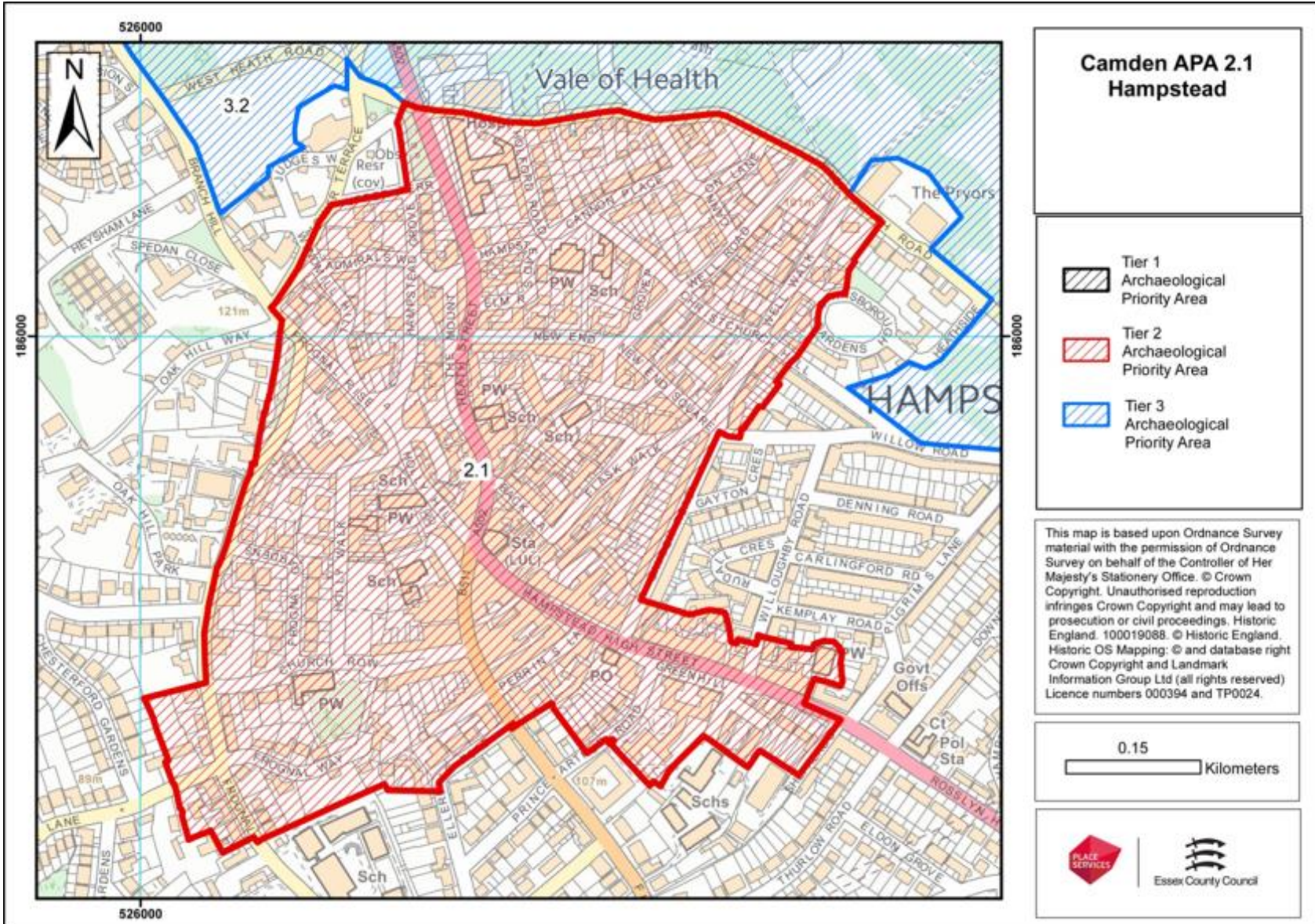
Historic England, 2018. *Bell Barrow called Boadicea's Grave, 650m west of Millfield Cottage*, Historic England Listing.

London Parks and Gardens Trust, 2018. London Parks and Gardens Trust Site Database. <http://www.londongardensonline.org.uk>.



Area descriptions and map extracts for Tier 2 Archaeological Priority Areas

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6.7 Camden APA 2.1 Hampstead

6.7.1 Summary and Definition

The Archaeological Priority Area of Hampstead covers a medieval settlement that grew from a small farmstead in the 12th century. This APA encompasses archaeological remains between Chesterford Gardens in the west to Heath Street in the east, north to Hampstead Heath and south to the beginning of Rosslyn Street. The name 'Hamstede' comes from the Anglo Saxon for homestead or the manor house. This APA also includes a medieval and post-medieval cemetery, St John's Church Burial Ground and its associated additional ground.

The APA is allocated to Tier 2, as it is a historic settlement.

6.7.2 Description

Prior to the settlement of Hampstead the area was open heathland on the margins of Hampstead Heath. The heathland mainly occupied an outcrop of free-draining Bagshot Formation sand on the hilltop.

The earliest recorded archaeological evidence from Hampstead is a number of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic flint tools found from both in-situ deposits and as residual finds within Hampstead settlement. This is the earliest known occupation of Hampstead with a number of prehistoric sites discovered across Hampstead Heath. Archaeological evidence for Roman occupation has also been identified within Hampstead; in particular a burial discovered at Well Walk suggesting this area is on the periphery of a Roman settlement. Residual Roman pottery sherds and a seal have also been found within medieval and post-medieval layers at 21 Popham Street and at Hampstead Wells.

The main medieval settlement appears to have developed in the early medieval period and the distribution seems scattered following Hampstead High Street, St John's Church and the probable manor site of Frognal. The first historical reference to Hampstead is in association with a manor in 986 AD when it was gifted to the monastery of St Peter in Westminster by King Ethelred the Unready. The Domesday Book records a hamlet of 5 households, a slave with arable farmland and woodland for 100 pigs. Other unrecorded inhabitants may have lived here to work the abbey's demesne land. There is a reference to a small farmstead at Hampstead (Hamestede) by the 12th century. Between the mid-14th and the 17th centuries Hampstead was seen as a place to escape natural calamities such as plague and floods affecting London.

The number of buildings grew at a farmstead to the west of current Hampstead by the late 13th century, including a medieval hall. By the mid-15th century, a number of houses had

been constructed around the green. The earliest reference to Frogna occurs in the early 15th century as a customary tenement (custom of the manor) which later became Hall Oak Farm/Frogna House, at the junction of Frogna and West End Lane. Within the south range of Frogna House the 15th century timber framed building still remains. Frogna House is referred to as the 'manor place of Hampstead' in the mid-16th century and excavations at Frogna Rise have identified a late 15th/ early 16th century timber structure with medieval pottery. Medieval archaeological remains of the settlement have been excavated at Frogna Hall, St Johns Church and at Frogna Rise. It is also likely that St Giles' Pound had its origins in the late medieval period and a number of spot finds including a medieval seal along the High Street indicates an area of the medieval activity. It is likely this ran from Chesterford Gardens in the west to Heath Street/ Back Lane in the east and north to Hampstead Heath and south to the beginning of Rosslyn Street.

By the 17th century Hampstead mainly consisted of several cottages at Frogna beside the manor farm and the name, Frogna, later applied to the road leading up to the heath. A regular row of houses developed along Hampstead High Street which connected Hampstead Heath with central London. Many individuals in the 17th and 18th century came to Hampstead because of the well renowned health benefits of Shepherds Well/The Conduit on Fitzjohns Avenue. John Rocque's map of 1746 depicts an apparently haphazard plan-form away from the High Street with much northwards encroachment of discrete properties onto former heathland.

Due to the popularity of Hampstead Wells and the growth of the settlement St John's Church was replaced with a larger building in 1745 which was surrounded by the existing burial ground of the former building. By 1812 this burial ground was declared full and the Additional burial ground was consecrated in a field across the road. Both burial grounds are unusually preserved in-situ with many graves and gravestones in their original position. Part of the original churchyard is paved. Both graveyards are designated Sites of Nature Conservation Importance and it is likely that remains of both the medieval church and in-situ burials remain in good condition.

There have been few archaeological evaluations within or near to this APA to inform the likely depth of deposits, so the potential for anything of the settlement to survive below ground is not known. When remains have been discovered they are well preserved such as at Frogna Rise.

6.7.3 Significance

Hampstead settlement has been continuously settled since the early medieval period and thus has the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval settlement remains of archaeological interest. Such deposits present a potential opportunity to assess the buried evidence of historic settlement, which can provide an insight into changing settlement and land use patterns, as well as evolving lifestyles in the medieval and post-medieval periods.

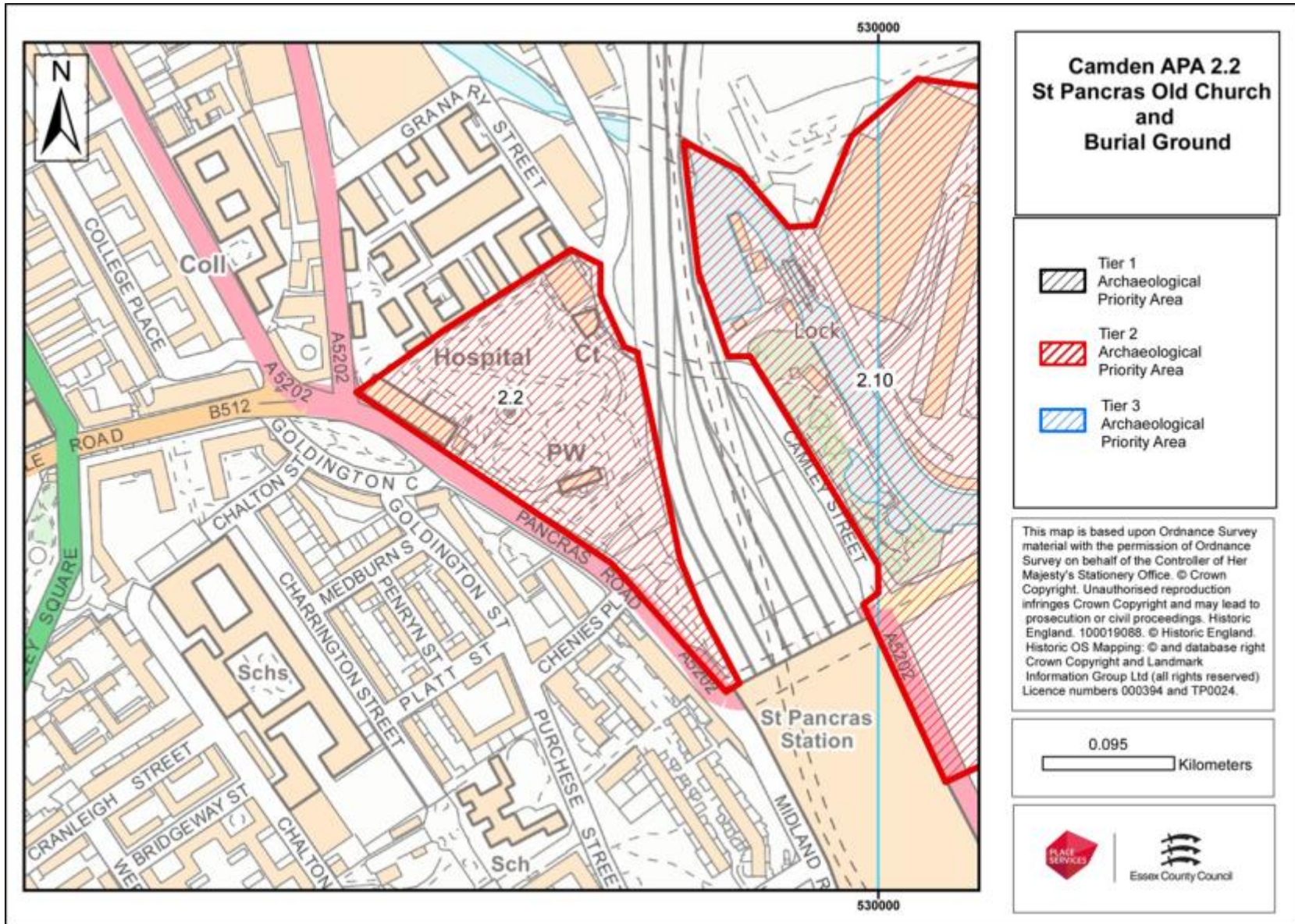
The assumption that the settlement expanded northwards on to former heathland might be tested archaeologically.

This APA also contains historic burial grounds which could inform understanding of such matters as demography, health and disease. They would have significant implications for any proposed development. Cemeteries and burial grounds in the post medieval period are central to our connection with social memory, and local history.

6.7.4 Key References

Baker, T F T., Bolton, Diane K. and Croot, Patricia E C, 1989. Hampstead Heath: A History of the County of Middlesex: Volume 9, Hampstead, London.

Hutchings, P. 1996. Mount Vernon, Frogna Rise, Hampstead, London NW3: an archaeological post-excavation assessment, Museum of London Archaeology Service.



6.8 Camden APA 2.2 St Pancras Old Church and Burial Ground

6.8.1 Summary and Definition

The Archaeological Priority Area covers the church of St Pancras, now known as St Pancras Old Church, and its corresponding post-medieval burial ground combined with that of St Giles-in-the-Fields. The APA is classified as Tier 2. The APA excludes areas of former burial ground lost to the construction of the railways in St Pancras Station.

6.8.2 Description

The parish of St Pancras was owned by the Canons of the Cathedral Church of St Paul, London. The Domesday Book refers to the parish as containing five manors, two of which served as St Pancras Manor, prebendal and the lay, which were likely divided up before 1066. The west side of the prebendal manor lands later became the settlement of St Pancras and the lay manorial lands later became Agar Town and Somers Town. Each of these manors was recorded as small agricultural hamlets and St Pancras is named as the 'Confessarius'.

It seems probable that St Pancras had earlier origins; the settlement grew up around St Pancras Old Church which lay on an ancient route that followed the River Fleet through the area. This route later connected St Pancras, Kentish Town and Highgate. The church's earliest fabric appears to be 11th or 12th century whilst the 1847 reconstruction of the medieval church revealed Roman tiles in the fabric of its tower and an inscribed altar stone dated to AD 625. The original cemetery around the church appears to have been sub-circular like many late Saxon cemeteries. The unusual dedication is to a Roman saint. There is little archaeological evidence as yet to confirm Saxon settlement. The church is mentioned with a small number of house within historic records from the year 1350.

By 1251 there were some fifty houses in the parish but the village was small. It was also known to be frequented by highwayman and thieves. By the fourteenth century there was a shift in the settlement as people moved to settle in the nearby Kentish Town probably because the hamlet had become liable to flooding. A chapel of ease was built at Kentish Town in 1456 and the population at St Pancras was dwindling. Towards the end of the sixteenth century St Pancras was described as 'decayed and poor'.

St Pancras Old Church remained as the village church until the 16th century when the settlement became largely uninhabited. This is confirmed by Rocque's map of 1746 which portrays Old St Pancras Church within fields. Despite the existence of a chalybeate well on the site, attempts to encourage others to the area with a gardens and tea house near to the well did not have the same popularity as those such as Sadler's Wells in Islington.

In 1834 the surrounding areas of the APA found themselves divided between 13 landowners and, subsequently, a large number of housing developments were built with the infrastructure to support them. In addition to this, in 1866, the extension of the Midland Railway destroyed the local slum towns of Agar Town and Somers Town to the south of the original St Pancras settlement as well as intruding into part of St Pancras Old graveyard. Despite their persistent wish to use the

rest of the churchyard and church the local community's involvement prevented the destruction of the old parish church.

The burial ground for the Old St Pancras parish church became a popular burial place in the 17th and 18th centuries and another two burial grounds, that of St-Giles-in-the-Fields and St George's, Bloomsbury, were added to the north of the site to alleviate over crowding. The burial grounds height is significant and suggests there are a huge quantity of burials on the site. It also contained a cemetery chapel and there are many burials of well-known individuals within the graveyard. The workhouse, which existed immediately north of the burial ground and opened in 1775, had its own area of the ground to the northern most corner of St Pancras Old Church ground which included a 'dead house' or mortuary. The workhouse burial ground was no longer in use by 1871.

Previous excavations, undertaken for railways works, have shown that the good conditions of preservation at this site make it a significant post medieval example of a well preserved cemetery on the outskirts of urban London. The burial ground was 'cleared' by the poet and writer Thomas Hardy who supervised the exhumations when the ground was downsized due to an extension of the Midland Railway line in 1866. Hardy refers to this in 'The Levelled Churchyard'. Interestingly, the site is also referred to in 'A Tale of Two Cities' by Charles Dickens as being subject to the looting of human remains. The combined burial ground became St Pancras public gardens in 1877 and contains a memorial to the burials that were disturbed by the first railway intrusion.

The site was again disturbed in 2002 for the construction of the new Eurostar terminus at St Pancras Station. A total of 1302 burials were archaeologically recorded, of which 715 proceeded to full osteological analysis. Many other burials were removed without involving archaeologists. This was a controversial move but the burials excavated provided an interesting insight into the cross-section of the people who had been buried at Old St Pancras including French immigrants who had moved to London after the French Revolution. Preservation of wooden coffins, metal coffin fittings and human bone was exceptional. Over 700 headstones and parts of tombs were also recovered. Osteological evidence for growth retardation and diseases such as syphilis were associated with a poor urban population. This excavation highlighted the archaeological interest of a post-medieval urban cemetery.

6.8.3 Significance

The medieval settlement of St Pancras may have originated in the Saxon period as an early settlement on the outskirts of Lundenwic. It appears to be a rare example of a deserted medieval rural settlement in the immediate environs of London. The historic church of St Pancras Old Church and its post medieval graveyard remains are largely intact despite continual development threats. With particular reference to St Pancras, our knowledge of the settlement's shift to Kentish Town in the early post-medieval period and its possible earlier origins could be greatly enhanced by any remaining archaeology. This would also be supported by a comparative analysis of the burial ground at St Pancras with other London burial grounds. Further research on St Pancras Old Church's probable early origins would also be invaluable in exploring the poorly understood transition from Roman Londinium to Anglo-Saxon Lundenwic.

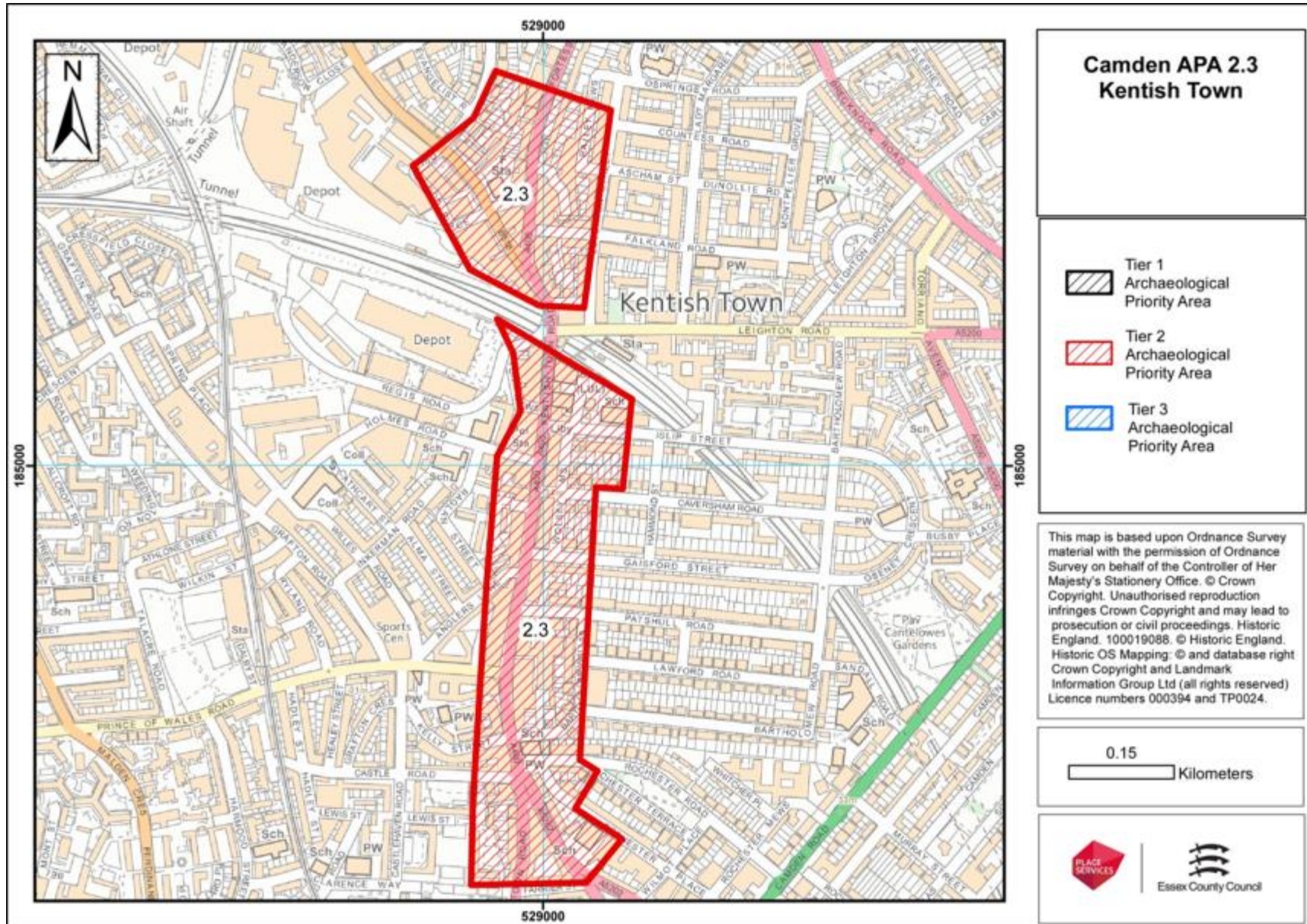
6.8.4 Key References

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6.9 Camden APA 2.3 Kentish Town

6.9.1 Summary and Definition

The Archaeological Priority Area covers the historic rural medieval settlement of Kentish Town which was originally part of the parish of St Pancras till 1965. The hamlet was first recorded in 1208 and sat immediately north of Camden along what is now called Kentish Town Road.

The APA is allocated to Tier 2, as it has the potential to contain a range of medieval and post-medieval settlement deposits associated with the historic settlement and welfare institutions such as Lauderdale House.

6.9.2 Description

Despite the settlement of Kentish Town being first recorded in 1208 as 'Kentisston', the site is mentioned in the Domesday Book as an estate of the Prebendary manor of Cantelows known also as 'Kenteloves' belonging to the Canons of St Pauls. A visitation of Old St Pancras Church made in 1251 records thirty ordinary houses in the parish of Pancras, four manor houses, two moated houses, vicarage and a rectory. It is likely that some of these buildings existed within Kentish Town especially as the parish of St Pancras (Ossulstone) was considered to be large as early as 1086, described as summing 35 households in the Domesday Book.

The manor house of Cantelows/Kentisston was probably located on the east side of the High Street and partly surrounded by a moat; this has been supported by archaeological evidence from Wolsey Terrace where a moated farmhouse with drawbridge has been discovered; it is possible that it was built on the remains of a medieval manorial site. The farmhouse was owned in 1717 by a Sir Thomas Hewett who refers to the farmhouse as being Jacobean, c.1600. A toll house and the animal pound at Kentish Town were also excavated at Wolsey Mews and, though undated, it is likely that this area comprises the centre of the original medieval settlement.

By the fourteenth century, flooding of the medieval settlement of St Pancras by the river influenced the establishment of the late medieval settlement to the north at Kentish Town as the population moved up stream. This created an elongated parish that was around four miles in length. Kentish Town took the form of a linear settlement with two ends each at a road junction. Wealthy outsiders from London began increasingly visiting the settlement and it grew as a sparsely distributed settlement with a number of wealthy buildings. In 1416, William Bruges, Garter King of Arms, owned a large estate and house towards the south end of Kentish Town as well as a barn and chapel, recorded in his will. He was ordered to make a ditch to protect the house and it is possible that this has been identified during excavations at Rochester Road. When located, the archaeological preservation of these sites is significant in studying the growth of the medieval settlement and the process of shift from the town of St Pancras in the early medieval period.

6.9.3 Significance

The settlement of Kentish Town had continuous development throughout the medieval period, with an influx of people from the neighbouring hamlet of St Pancras and thus has the potential to contain medieval settlement remains of archaeological interest. This is evident from a number of excavations along Wolsey Terrace/Mews which have located a moated site in the centre of the original medieval village. The presence of a moated site has the potential for the survival of waterlogged deposits and therefore significant environmental evidence. Such deposits present an opportunity to assess the buried evidence of the historic settlement, which can provide an insight into changing settlement and land use patterns, as well as evolving lifestyles in the medieval period. Importantly, the basic street pattern still reflects that of the original settlement and much of the sparse rural townscape existed into the late eighteenth century as evident on Rocques map of 1766. Kentish Town is therefore more likely to have undisturbed archaeological horizons. The area has the potential to give an insight into the process of shift from the town of St Pancras in the early medieval period through to the late medieval period with the development of Kentish Town.

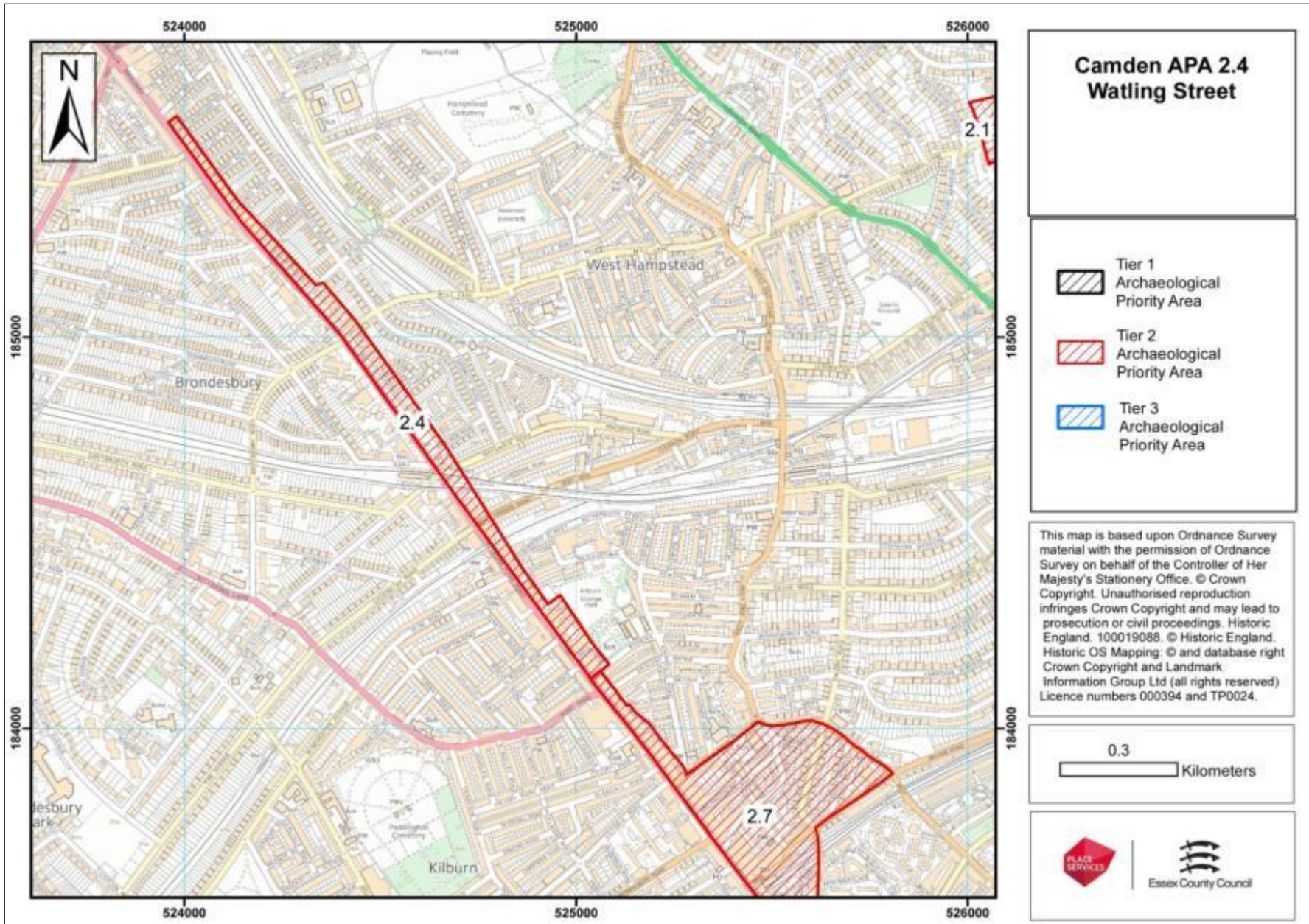
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6.10 Camden APA 2.4 Watling Street

6.10.1 Summary and Definition

This Archaeological Priority Area comprises the continued route of Edgware Road and Maida Vale into the Camden Borough along Kilburn High Road, which is based on the route of the Roman road, Watling Street.

The APA is classified as Tier 2 because it is a corridor of land centred on a Roman road. See APA 2.7 on Kilburn Priory.

6.10.2 Description

Watling Street was one of the most important roads in Roman Britain and ran from Dover to London, from London to St Albans and onwards to Wroxeter. The section covered by the APA is where the road continues from London towards St. Albans. The route of the road is still followed by Edgware Road, Maida Vale, Kilburn High Road and several other roads until it reaches the boundary of Greater London. Camden, Brent, Barnet and Harrow all base part of their Borough boundaries on the road demonstrating how it has been a prominent feature since the Roman period.

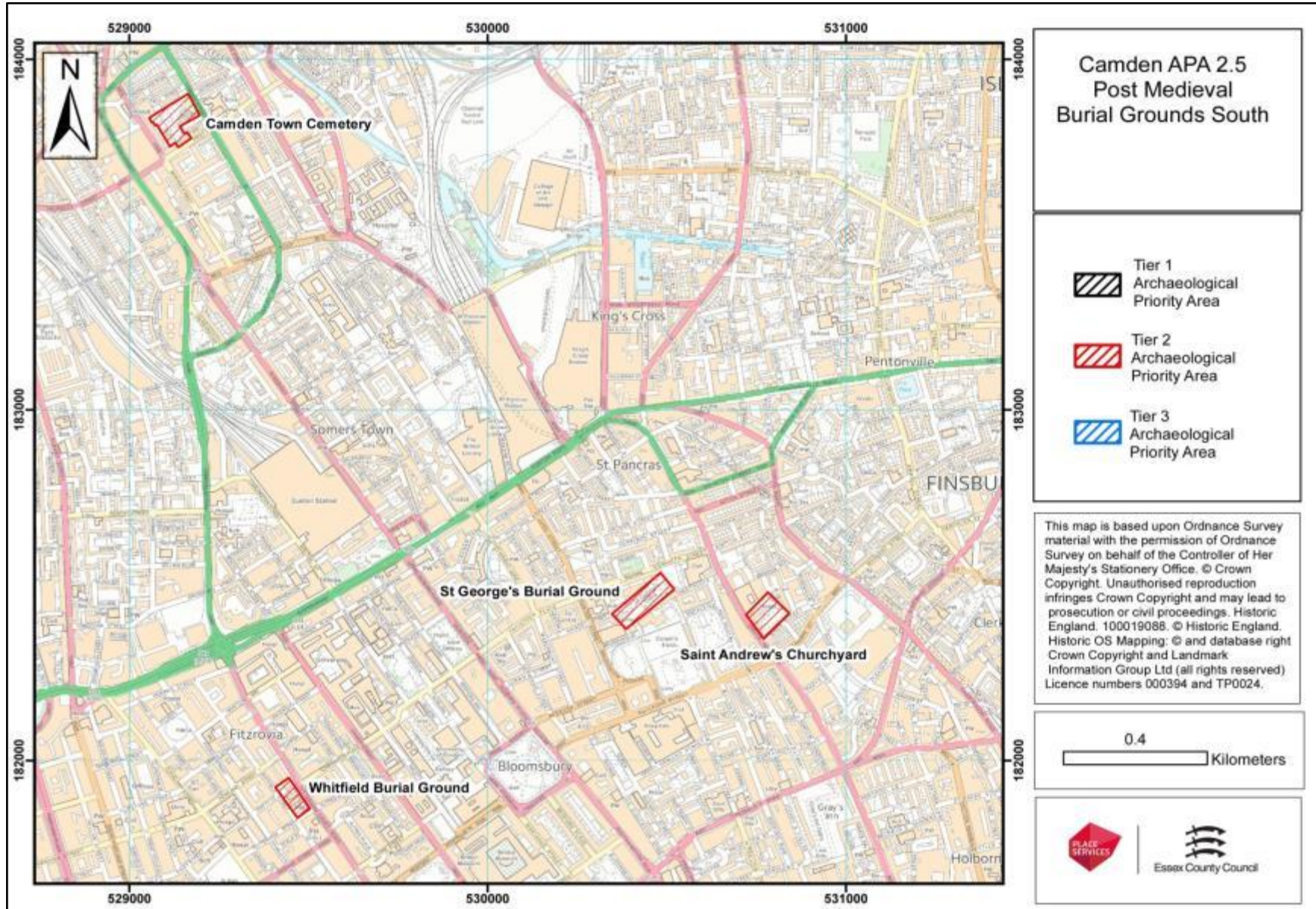
It is highly likely that the Kilburn High Road follows the route of the Roman road although there is currently little archaeological evidence from Camden. Within Westminster, to the south, a section of the Roman road was uncovered in 1902 along Edgware Road and was found approximately three feet below the present road surface. It was made up of large nodular flints above a layer of compacted gravel approximately 24 feet (7.3m) wide. No section of such a road has ever been found in Camden and it is possible that the route was paved in an alternative way and therefore has not left such a clear archaeological trace. There has been no recorded archaeological investigation along the route of the road which could explain the absence of evidence. From cartographic evidence and historical resources, the road follows part of the Roman route Iter III in the Antonine Itinerary which took the later Anglo-Saxon name Watling Street.

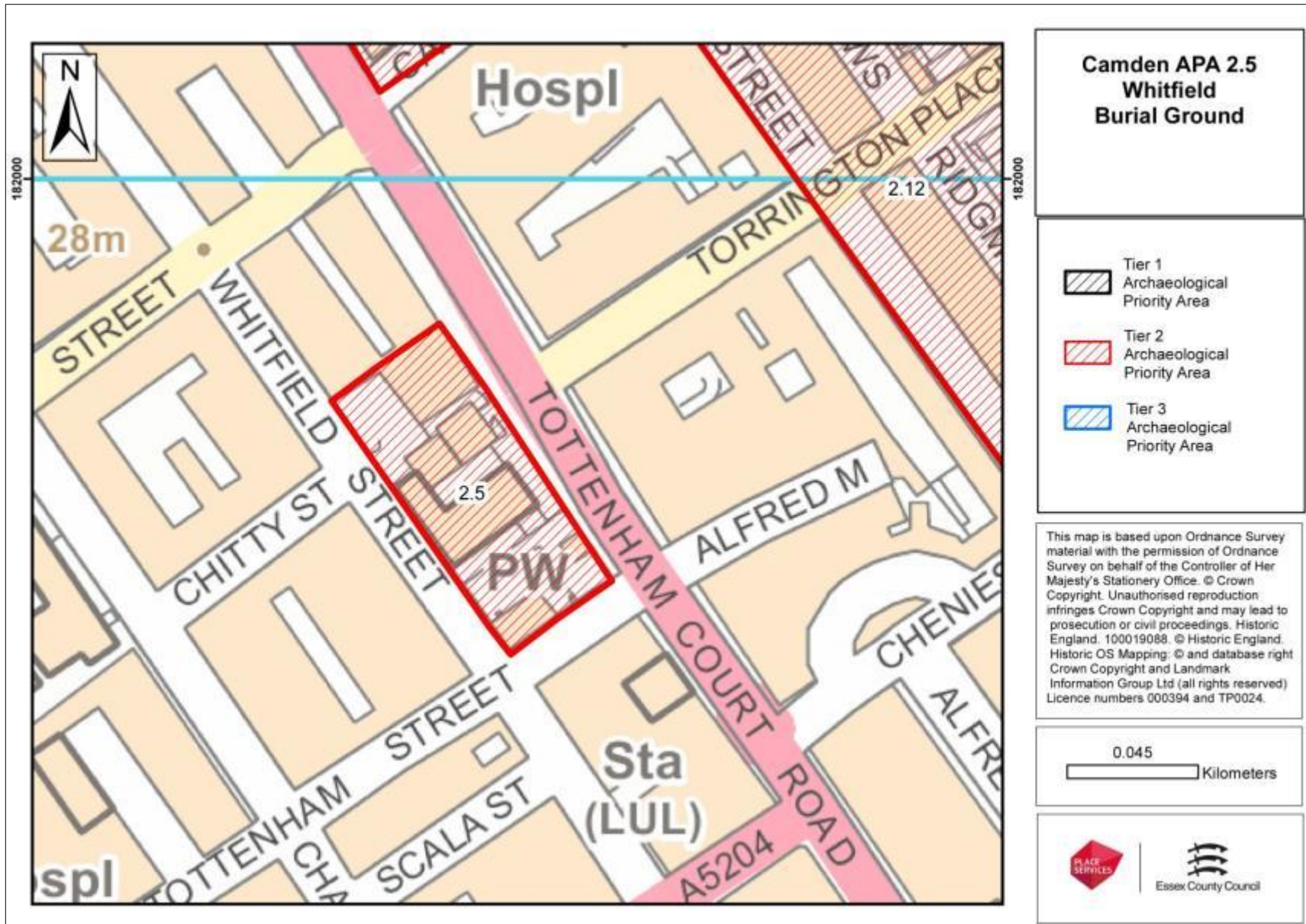
6.10.3 Significance

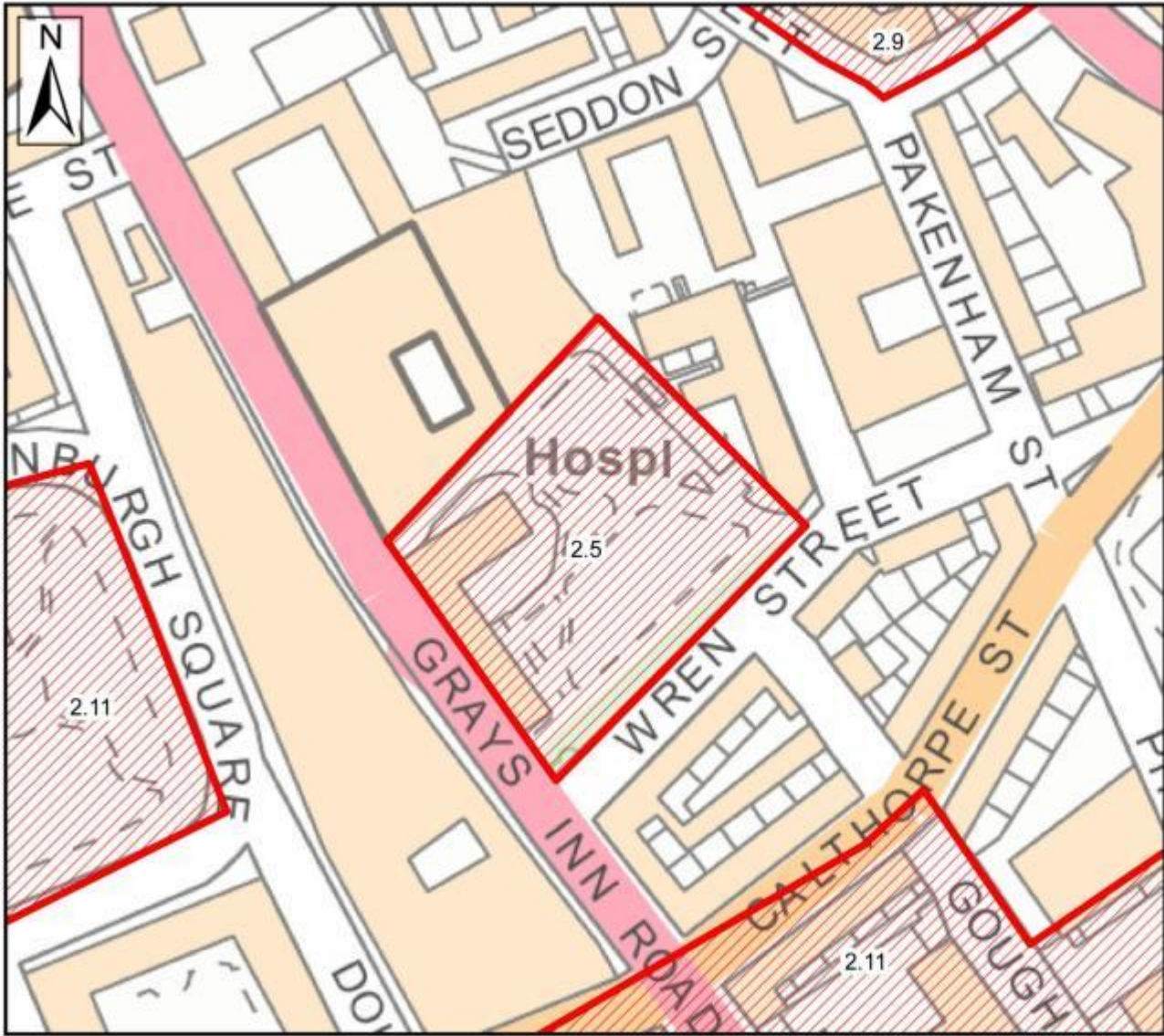
Watling Street was an important Roman road which linked London with St Albans and beyond. The fact that its route remained in use and is still followed by major roads demonstrates its continued importance thereafter. Minor roadside settlements and other land uses such as cemeteries or quarry pits may have developed along the road and while their remains would have been impacted upon by modern developments, some may survive. These remains would therefore have potential to contribute to research into major transport links and associated roadside activity during the Roman period.

6.10.4 Key References

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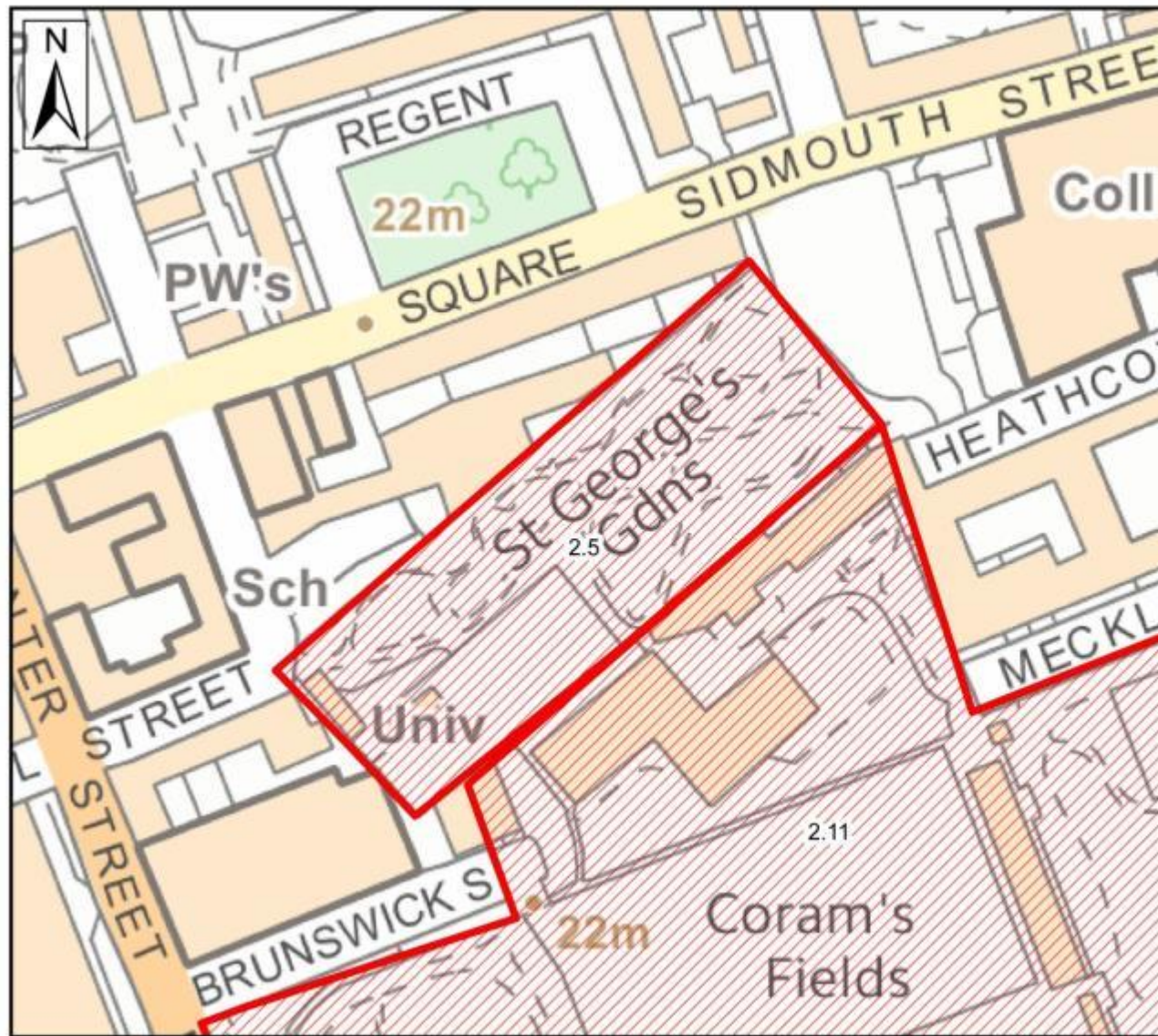
**Camden APA 2.5
St Andrew's
Churchyard**

-  Tier 1
Archaeological
Priority Area
-  Tier 2
Archaeological
Priority Area
-  Tier 3
Archaeological
Priority Area

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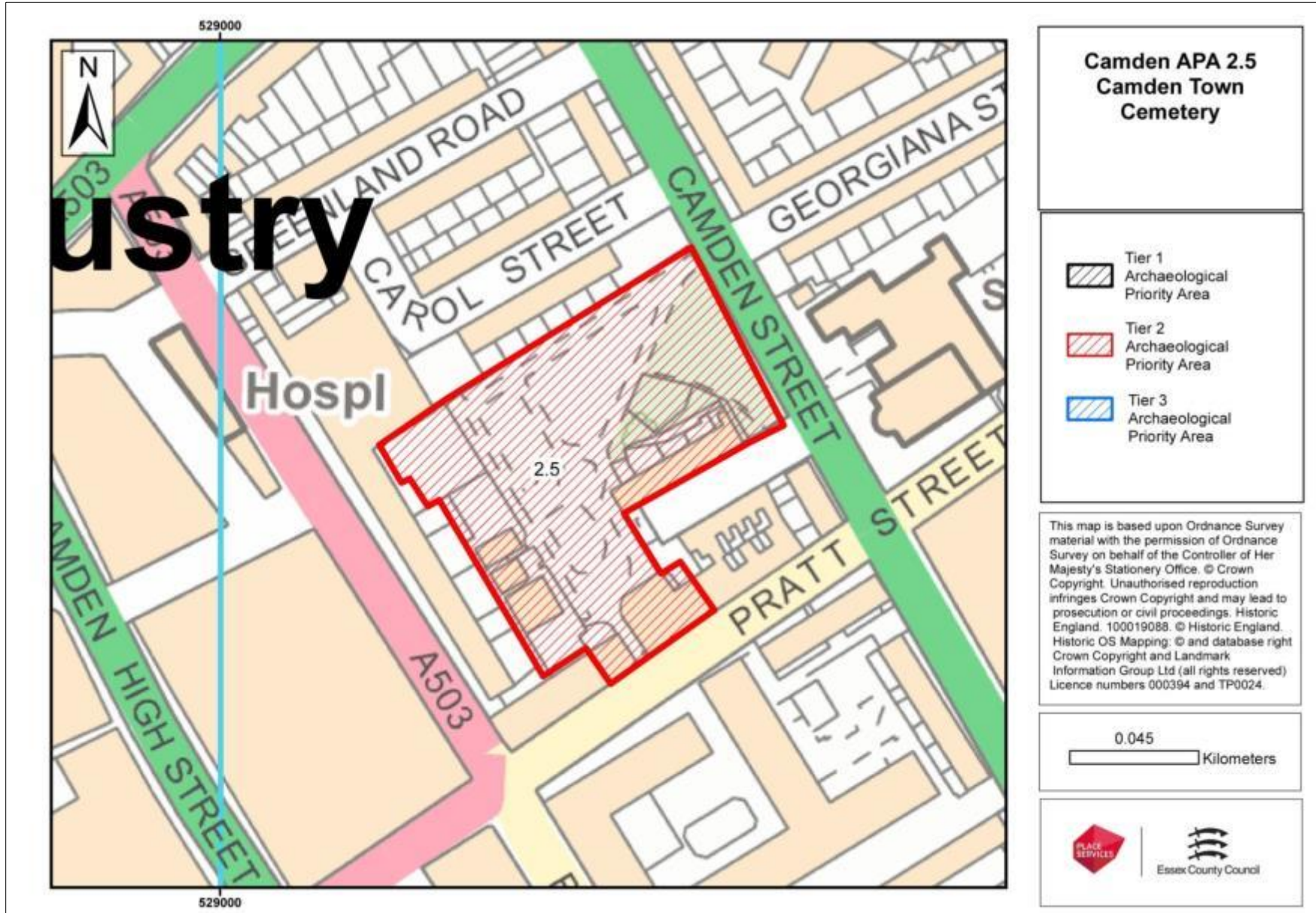
Camden APA 2.5 St George's Burial Ground

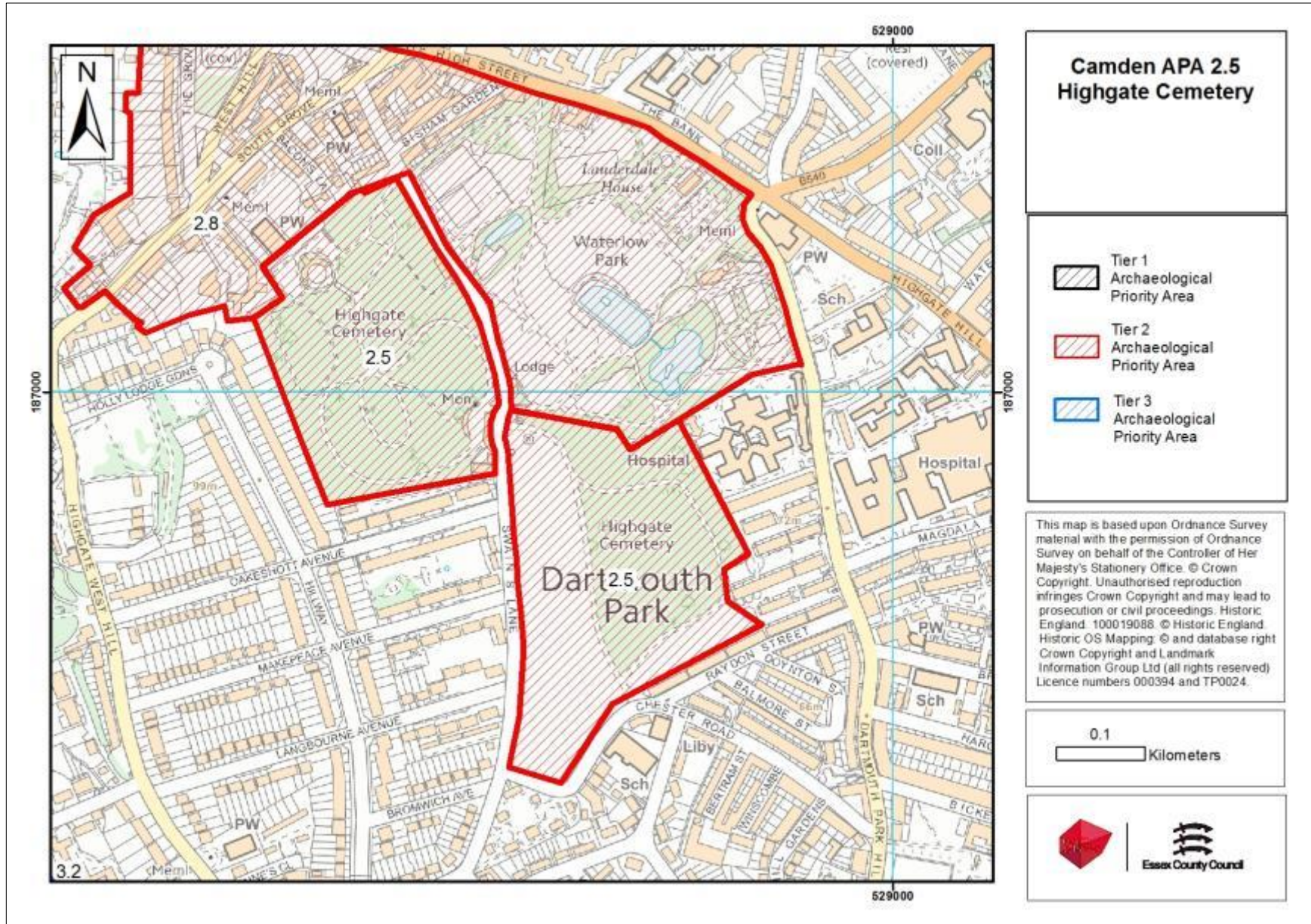
-  Tier 1
Archaeological
Priority Area
-  Tier 2
Archaeological
Priority Area
-  Tier 3
Archaeological
Priority Area

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6.11 Camden APA 2.5 Post Medieval Cemeteries

6.11.1 Summary and Definition

This Archaeological Priority Area includes six post medieval cemeteries and burial grounds. These are St Giles-in-the-Fields, Whitfield Burial Ground, St Andrews Churchyard, St George's Burial Ground, , Camden Town Cemetery and Highgate Cemetery. The sites are scattered across the Camden Borough and are preserved in-situ as gardens, recreation grounds and places of leisure. The earliest burial ground, St George's Burial Ground, opened in 1714 and was in use for over one hundred years closing in 1850.

This APA is classified as Tier 2 as the historic burial grounds are heritage assets of archaeological interest. These sites often have a strong local connection with other important heritage sites and significant local individuals. They are significant for their archaeological, artistic, architectural and historical interests as unique insights into economy, society, fashion and many other aspects of past daily life. These cemeteries are listed below under both their original and current names. The burial ground at St. James Gardens, Euston is excluded from this APA as at the time of writing it is being fully excavated prior to construction of the new HS2 terminal.

6.11.2 Description

Whitfield Burial Ground/ Whitfield Gardens

The site of Whitfield burial ground was leased to George Whitefield, a famous evangelical preacher, in 1756 and was used to build a chapel for public worship. The site was purchased by Trustees in 1827 and the burial ground continued in use despite attempts to extend the building. The site has in excess of 20000 graves. Due to the large pond which existed on the site earlier, the foundations of the buildings gave way in 1889 and in 1945 the chapel was obliterated by bombing. The Whitefield Memorial Church/ the American Church now stand on the original spot. The London County Council acquired the site in 1894 and in 1895 opened it as a public space. This burial ground is now paved with shrubbery and benches which is used for a variety of uses, including festivals, by members of the public.

St Andrews Churchyard / St Andrews Gardens

Originally the burial ground of St. Andrew's Church, Holborn, St. Andrew's Gardens opened as a public garden in 1885. Currently, many headstones line the walls and some box tombs remain. St Andrews of Holborn existed from the Early Middle Ages and there was a churchyard on the site from 1348. From 1684 the church was the largest parish church in St Pancras and the churchyard quickly became full. A principal churchyard was created on Grays Inn Road from 1754 to replace the existing burial ground. Sixty-nine victims of a cholera epidemic are buried on the ground and it is likely that the site, with its relationship with the church, had close ties with the nearby Foundling Hospital.

St George's Burial Ground/ Nelson's Burial Ground/ St George's Gardens

The site of St George's Gardens lies on the original burial ground for the church of St George's, Bloomsbury and St George the Martyr (St George's Holborn). The burial ground was also referred to as Nelson's Burial Ground after a Robert Nelson was the first to be buried at the site. It opened as a burial ground in 1714 being one of the first church cemeteries to exist apart from the church due to both limited space and overcrowding. The ground was laid out as two separate areas with St George's, Bloomsbury to the north and that of St George-the-Martyr, Holborn, to the south. Both are visible on Rocque's plan of 1746. In order to prevent grave robbing, the burial ground was enclosed in a high wall with capped piers due to its position at the time on the outskirts of London. They remained burial grounds until the Burial Acts of the 1850s when both were closed to burials. They were reopened in 1884 as collectively St George's Gardens. Between 1997 and 2001, they underwent work which addressed the state of the garden as a result of their unkempt condition.

Camden Town Cemetery / St Martins Gardens

Formerly known as Camden Town Cemetery, St Martin's Gardens which lies off Camden Street was consecrated by the Bishop of London in 1805 for the church of St Martin in the Fields as an additional burial plot. In the mid nineteenth century the site was threatened by development however due to public outcry and rioting the development was halted. It has, however, been encroached upon by the building of both St Martins Close and St Martins Alms-houses. Over 18000 burials are recorded at the site. The plot was acquired in 1884 after the burial ground was closed for burials in 1856. The cemetery was converted to public gardens in 1889 and has particular significance for the Kentish Town Musical Appreciation Society who erected a memorial to the composer Charles Dibdin who is buried in the cemetery. Currently, part of the gardens is fenced off as a children's playground.

Highgate Cemetery

Highgate cemetery was created as a result of the 1836 Act of Parliament in which The London Cemetery Company was created and plans were drawn up for seven privately owned cemeteries in the capital. The site was purchased by the company and at first consisted of 17.5 acres of land, once the grounds of Ashurst Estate. Fifteen acres was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of London in 1839 and two acres were left for the burial of dissenters.

The site was heavily landscaped and no expense was spared in its design; this in combination with the elevation meant it quickly became popular with the rich and famous. The site included two chapels (one for the Church of England and one for Dissenters), an Egyptian vaulted Avenue, the Circle of Lebanon and the Terrace Catacombs (Grade II listed). The cemetery continued to grow and be profitable and in 1854 it was extended to the east known as East Cemetery. The first burial here took place in 1860. The east cemetery constituted of 7.5 h.a and is bounded by Swains Lane and Chester Road. By 1888, the combined cemeteries contained 25000 graves, each containing an average of four bodies.

The 1930s saw the beginning of the decline of these larger cemeteries and their grandiose style of burial and the chapels were closed in 1956. Finally, in 1975, the cemetery closed to the public due to neglect. However, the Friends of Highgate Cemetery were formed in 1975 with the aim to preserve the unique site and ecosystems which had developed there.

Highgate cemetery is a Grade I* listed park and has numerous famous and notable individuals buried there. These include the philosopher Karl Marx, George Elliot, Henry Moore, George Holyoake and Herbert Spencer. The cemetery is still used for burials but is also a place of importance for architecture, ecology, history and art.

6.11.3 Significance

This APA contains several historic burial grounds which could inform understanding of such matters as demography, health and disease. It is normally preferable to leave burials undisturbed and proposals to disturb them would have significant implications for any proposed development. In accordance with legal guidelines, any archaeological investigation of modern/post medieval burials over 100 years old should be considered when assessing any examples of post medieval cemeteries and burial grounds. Specific guidelines are available for situations where many hundreds or more burials are likely to be affected.

These cemeteries are distinctive because of their associations with local dignitaries and institutions. The high quality preservation of human remains could provide a scientific insight into post medieval London at a unique time when its population was rising rapidly to become by the mid-19th century the largest city that had ever existed anywhere up to that time. New cemeteries and burial grounds were created in the post medieval period primarily as a consequence of overcrowding in earlier parish churchyards and to serve new communities and religious denominations. Many are central to our connection with social memory, local history and, interestingly, continuity with most of the sites mentioned above having transitioned into gardens. There is a continuity of use through space and preservation but also enjoyment and as places of peace.

The cemeteries are mainly preserved in situ and with small numbers of tombs and memorials remaining. In most places landscaping to create new public parks has probably protected rather than disturbed below-ground remains as found at St James Gardens, Euston. The value of these sites as undeveloped pockets in an urban environment makes them a fascinating resource for surviving archaeological remains. Similarly, their association with local histories and important individuals make them invaluable as community centres. This being said their negative associations, such as in the case of Whitfield Burial Ground and its association with overcrowding and malpractice, are also crucially significant historical facts to be preserved and remembered.

The threats to these sites, which suffer greatly from the trials of economic decline and development, make it essential that contingencies are made for their safeguarding for future generations, especially as green spaces in central London. Neglect can lead to these habitats being destroyed; ecosystems which provide an unusual shady, clean, quiet environment to an otherwise open landscape for urban birds and molluscs⁴.

Specifically the case for Camden, the threat both in the past and in the present to these sites made by large transport development schemes highlights their vulnerability in the path of modern expansion. The complete excavation of St James Gardens, Euston (1780 - 1853) in advance of

⁴ Mortal Remains: The History and Present State of the Victorian and Edwardian Cemetery, C. Brooks, 1989.

construction of the HS2 Euston terminal is planned for 2018-19. The burial ground originally received about 40,000 bodies divided between four 'grounds' by social status. About one-quarter of the burial were disinterred in the late 19th century but the remainder were sealed beneath a layer of landscaping soil. Archaeological evaluation of burial 'stacks' up to 7m deep indicates good preservation of bone, coffins and coffin furniture with remarkably little intercutting and disturbance. The planned investigation is believed to be the largest of its kind ever attempted anywhere in the world - a representative sample of the burials will be studied and retained for future analysis. The investigation will be supported by public education activities.

6.11.4 Key References

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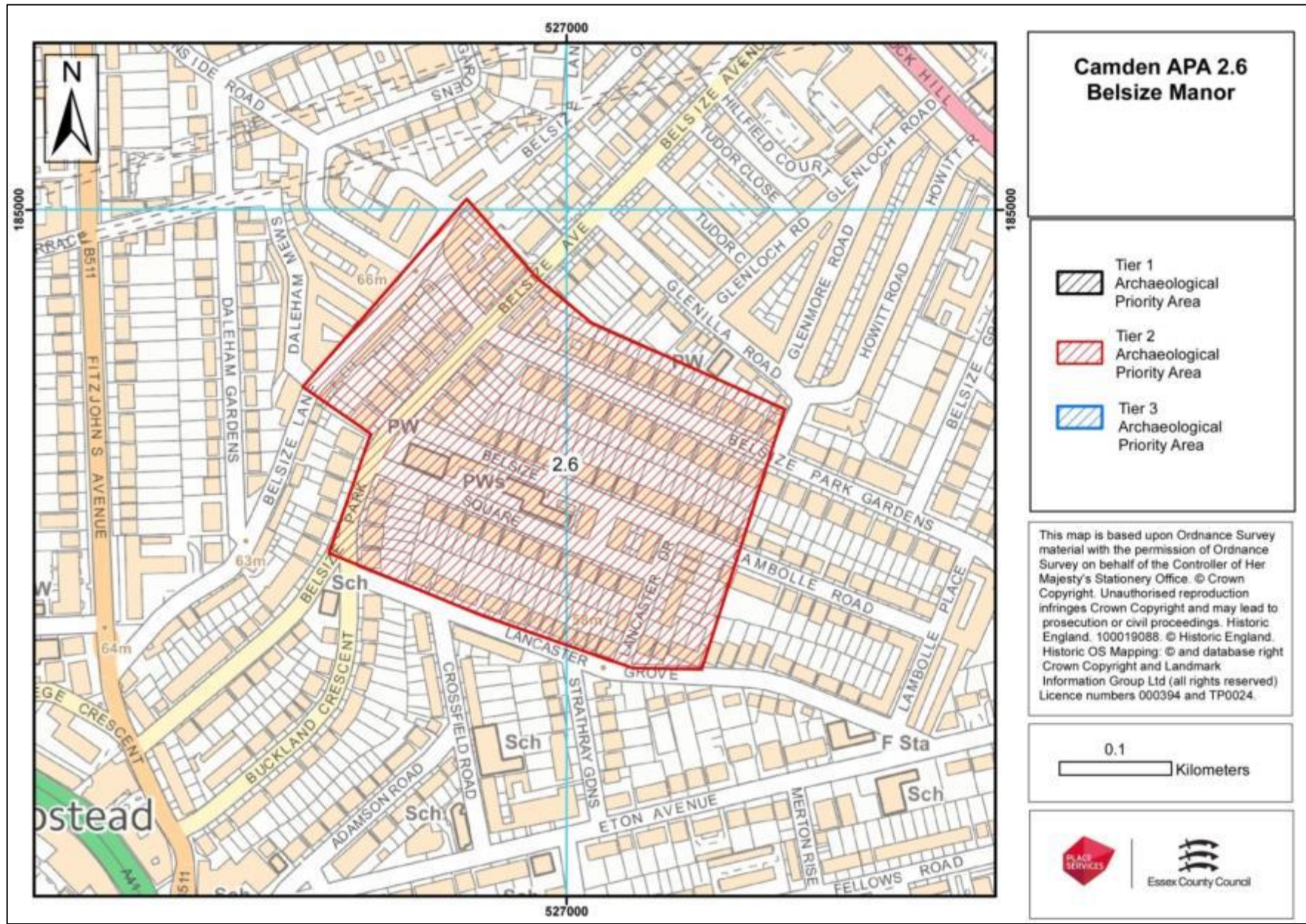
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6.12 Camden APA 2.6 Belsize Manor

6.12.1 Summary and Definition

The Archaeological Priority Area of Belsize Manor includes the complex of the former medieval moated enclosure, farm and house. The enclosure around the manor and the area of later gardens comprise the APA boundaries from Lancaster Grove to Glenilla Road and west to Belsize Lane.

The APA is allocated to Tier 2, as it contains a high status medieval moated manorial complex and the possible remains of the eighteenth century pleasure ground and gardens later created on the site.

6.12.2 Description

The first record known of Belsize Manor is a formal grant made by King Edward II to Westminster Abbey of the manor at Belsize thus confirming the site's existence in 1496. The manorial complex comprised of 284 acres with a house and, later, the addition of an avenue whose path is now defined by Belsize Avenue. By the 16th century the site housed a number of farms, ponds and additional agricultural buildings; the estate was one of the smallest of the five manorial sites which made up the north of Camden in the medieval period.

Following the Dissolution of the Monasteries, the estate passed through numerous owners and, at least, four successive manors were called Belsize House. It was situated between today's St Peter's Church and the junction of Belsize Park and Park Gardens. Under its new ownership by the Earl of Chesterford, the house and gardens became a place of public entertainment for music and dancing. Deer hunting was introduced in 1720 and the grounds and gardens were opened in 1745. Due to unlawful gaming and rioting at Belsize and a problem with the quantity of visitors who were flocking to the site, magistrates closed the house and pleasure gardens in 1722 though events continued until 1745.

It became a public residence after being rebuilt as a Georgian manor in 1745. This was short lived, however, and the buildings were demolished in 1852. The rubble from these buildings was then used to make the roads and pathways across the estate. Part of the estate was purchased in 1841 by James Abel who developed a housing complex around Belsize House, with an additional Gothic lodge and four coach houses, later the area gradually became infilled with houses and flats.

6.12.3 Significance

Belsize Manor and estate maintained various ownership and use throughout its existence being continually enhanced and rebuilt. These remains could shed interesting light on many different archaeological questions in particular alluding to the layout and landscaping of an 18th century pleasure garden. The moat of the original medieval manor may survive as buried deposits. Moats are deep features and remain open over a significant period of time therefore there is higher

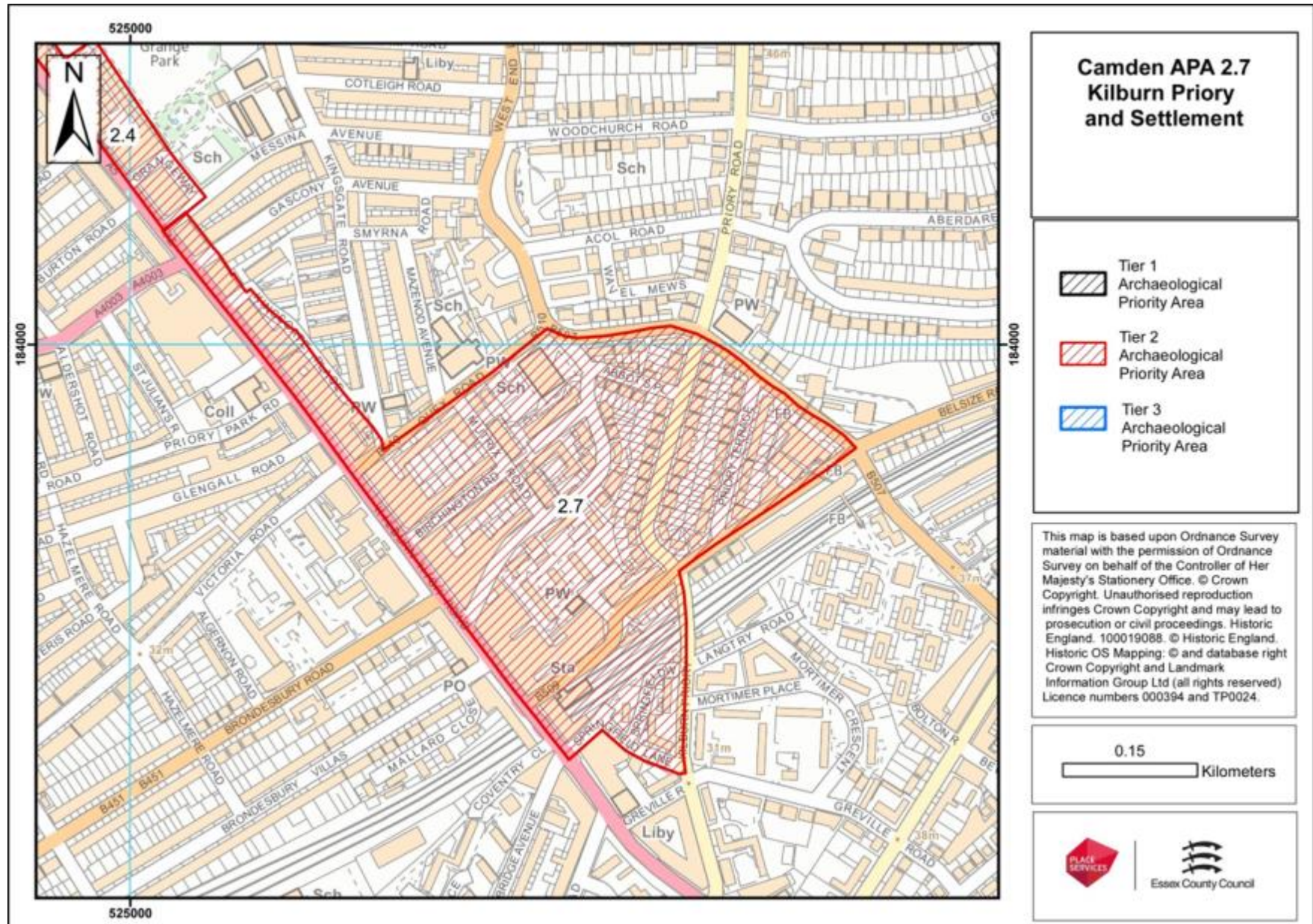
potential for survival of deposits associated with the moat which also has the potential to contain waterlogged deposits. Despite probable truncations, remaining preservation of the moat does have the potential to clarify the layout and agricultural exploitation of the medieval manorial estate at Belsize of which we have little evidence. There are also likely to be in situ foundation remains for Belsize House. The importance of Belsize for the area can be seen again within local road layouts and names; the driveway to Belsize is preserved with its original tree avenue along what is now Belsize Avenue and the frequent reuse of the name Belsize within its vicinity.

6.12.4 Key References

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6.13 Camden APA 2.7 Kilburn Priory and Settlement

6.13.1 Summary and Definition

This Archaeological Priority Area covers a stretch of Roman Watling Street, the historic settlement of Kilburn and its medieval priory. The settlement covered both sides of Kilburn High Road. The hermitage and priory lay to the east of the road.

The APA is classified as Tier 2 because it is a historic settlement with medieval origins and includes the medieval Kilburn priory. It also includes a corridor alongside the Roman road.

6.13.2 Description

The first reference, in historic records, to the name Kilburn is the nearby priory of 'Cuneburna' referred to in 1134. The priory was built, with funds from Westminster Abbey, on the site of a hermitage which had existed beside the River Kilburn from Henry I reign c.1068. The river once flowed on the route of the modern day Kilburn High Street. The priory was home to a community of Augustinian canonesses and the priory took the name of the local river, 'Cuneburna' which provided the priory with water.

A settlement began to grow along the Roman Road of Watling Street to the west of the priory, now Kilburn High Street/ Edgware Road, from around 1296. The village grew steadily, famous as a stopping place for pilgrims on their way to shrines in the north. In the early 16th century, the priory expanded and by 1535 it also contained a mansion and a 'hostium', a possible guesthouse for the priory which may have been the early origins of The Bell Inn.

The priory suffered the fate similar to that of many monastic institutions and was closed as a religious house during the Dissolution of the Monasteries in 1537. At that time the site appears to have been extensive, described as having a hall as well as extensive chambers, a kitchen, brewhouse and bakehouse. Following the dissolution, the priory then transferred in ownership to the Earl of Warwick. Later owners of the site erected St Mary's Church at Kilburn which adjoined the earlier priory chapel and the farm, with its association with Westminster Abbey, continued in use.

Near to the old priory, a home for the sick was set up by the sisterhood of St. Peter. The thoroughfare to the north which ran through Kilburn up past Kentish Town became more frequented and inns were built along the road by the 16th century, including the Red Lion and the Cock, to host the travellers.

Within the area of Kilburn, following the Reformation, healing of the sick became focussed away from the priory and towards a nearby spring. Later referred to as Kilburn Wells, the chalybeate well was discovered in 1714. An associated leisure house and gardens for tea drinking and other activities was set up in association with the well, as typical of the time. Unlike Hampstead, the wells did not encourage housing and by the late 18th century the village still only comprised of 22 buildings three of which were inns. In the 19th century, building rapidly spread across the fields that had originally surrounded the historic core of London and in 1870 the opening of the railway

stations made Kilburn a thriving community centre. Large houses were divided into multiple occupancies and the village ultimately became engulfed into the capital.

Following recent research and investigations, it seems likely that the Priory's main buildings lay to the east of Kilburn Stream at the junction of the road called Kilburn Priory and Belsize Road, most likely the gatehouse leading onto Kilburn High Street. Excavations of the railway cutting at Kilburn in 1850 revealed foundations, tessellated tiles, gothic patterned keys and human bones suggesting proximity to the priory. This would correlate with the afore mentioned church of St Mary with all Souls along the eastern parallel Abbey Road. This being said the exact area of the buildings and precinct is not wholly definitive. The earliest recorded archaeological evidence is of residual Roman pottery sherds found within medieval and post-medieval layers in excavations at 158-262 Belsize Road. This, in combination with its close proximity to Watling Street to the west, indicates the potential of Roman occupation in the vicinity of this site. Excavations at Carlton Plaza, in close proximity to the APA, have identified the location of Kilburn stream containing preserved waterlogged deposits with paleo environmental potential; which may extend into the APA itself.

The Priory has left its imprint in the modern landscape with streets and areas being named Priory Road, Kilburn Priory and Abbey Road.

6.13.3 Significance

There is as yet only limited evidence of Roman occupation along this stretch of Watling Street but remains of the road itself or its boundary ditches might be found and residual finds hint at settlement beside the stream-crossing.

Kilburn village has been continually settled since the medieval period and thus has the potential to contain deposits of a medieval and post-medieval date relating to the development of the settlement. Such deposits present an opportunity to provide an insight into changing settlement and land use patterns, as well as evolving lifestyles in the medieval and post-medieval periods. The importance of the priory in the beginnings of the settlement and the excavations of 1850 provide a tantalising glimpse of the survival of the medieval priory foundations and the possibility for preservation. If substantial remains of monastic buildings or the burial ground survive then they would be of high significance.

Due to the slow growth of the village of Kilburn only limited phases of development have occurred within the area with the original settlement following the road. This limited redevelopment would increase the likelihood of the discovery of substantial remains which could shed a recognisable light on the medieval priory and the settlements development. Unfortunately, in the case of the inns and standing buildings many have been destroyed as Kilburn suffered great bomb damage during the Second World War. Further documentary research and map regression analysis for the village and priory could be helpful to better target interventions and articulate significance.

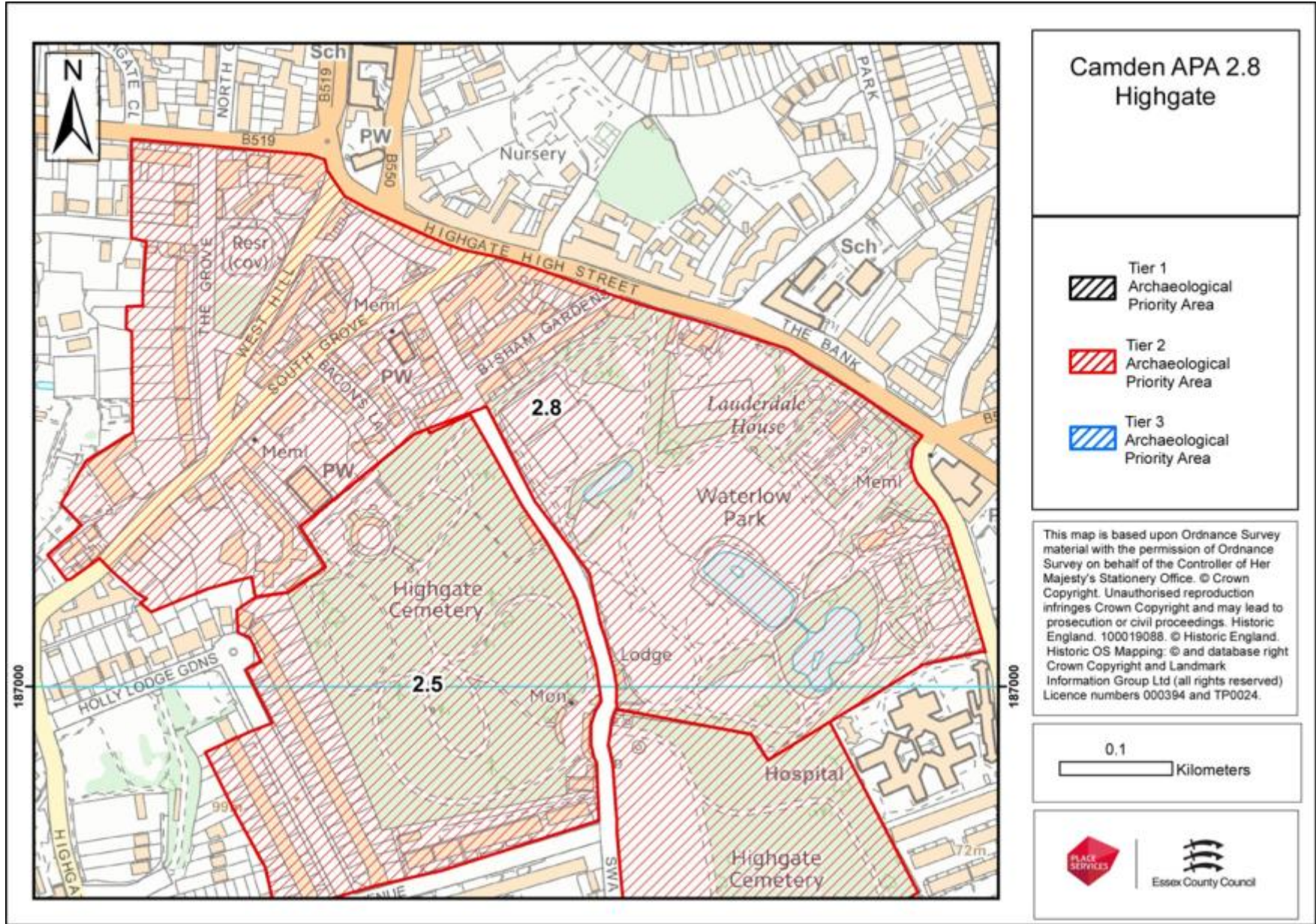
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6.14 Camden APA 2.8 Highgate

6.14.1 Summary and Definition

This Archaeological Priority Area includes the former medieval settlement of Highgate which grew in popularity with the gentry in the 16th century.

The APA is allocated to Tier 2, as it has the potential to contain a range of medieval and post-medieval settlement deposits associated with the historic settlement and welfare institutions such as Lauderdale House and Gardens.

6.14.2 Description

Records for the beginnings of the settlement known as Highgate can be dated to c.1318, when it was recorded that the owner of the parkland, the Bishop of London, placed a toll on movement through the estate. When a new road was created in 1386 to replace the old highway between London and Barnet, a gate was also installed to introduce and manage a new toll on traffic in and out of the centre. It was this gate which the medieval settlement is named after. The gate was dismantled in 1769 due to its low archway. The focal point of the 'high gate' gave rise to a hermitage which, for a long time, stood in the centre of the settlement. In the mid-18th century John Rocque's map depicts a village with three plan-form elements: a central cluster of houses around and encroaching onto a green and two regular rows along the roads heading north and east. The rows are presumably later (early post-medieval?) extensions from the green-based medieval core. Before the 19th century Highgate was only served by a chapel.

The medieval settlement grew up around the gate within the hunting park straddling the boundaries between the manors of Hornsey and Canteloves. The new highway to the north became a common commute for travellers. To accommodate their needs a number of inns sprung up along the road. By the 15th century, the park was no longer used for hunting and leases were granted; a pivotal moment in the settlements growth.

The 16th century saw Highgate become a popular location for high status housing. The settlement grew along the main road, its height and detachment from the poor conditions of central London made it a favourite for institutions of welfare. Highgate School, which was built in 1565, played a central role in the settlements life and is still in use today. This is also the case with its associated chapel to St Michael, originally the old hermitage chapel. The areas connections with the capital meant it was an ideal commuter area for high ranking professionals and merchants who created fine houses overlooking London. Lauderdale House, which exists south east of Highgate settlement, was built in 1582 with extensive later additions to the structure. It is possible that this land originally belonged to Sir Richard Cholmeley's Free Grammar School set up in 1565. A formal garden was laid out c 1700 of which significant elements survive including a massive brick retaining wall with beehives and an earthwork prospect/temple mount. The house was occupied up until the early 19th century when it was leased to St Bartholomew's Hospital as a convalescent home. In 1889 Lauderdale House was given, along with its associated twenty nine acres, to London

County Council for the enjoyment of Londoners by Sir Sydney Waterlow. The building now houses an arts and education centre and the garden is a very early example of terraced landscaping.

The view that the settlement of Highgate was 'a place of health', again originating in the settlements distance from central London, can also be seen in later years with the creation of various hospitals and other charitable institutions such as the Alexandra Orphanage for Infants and the Aged Pilgrims Friend Society.

Below ground archaeological remains from the 17th century have been recovered from the area suggesting there is potential for medieval building remains. Recent excavations from 2018 have led to the discovery of a preserved 17th century cellar at St Michael's church in which the grave of the poet Samuel Taylor Coleridge was found. An earlier excavation also revealed a medieval ditch complex and 16th century Brick clamp on the site of Highgate School.

The settlement of Highgate remained separate from London till the late Victorian period and by the 19th century the railways were diverting traffic away from Highgate.

The various excavations at Highgate, as well as the evidence from cartographic evidence and standing buildings, suggests that the original medieval settlement may be preserved within the area. This potential is especially important due to the unusual nature of Highgate's development as a settlement maintaining its separation from London until the mid-19th century. Its unique position as a centre for welfare institutions as well as its continuity of place and layout from the early medieval settlement makes the archaeological remains and their setting incredibly important to the local area.

6.14.3 Significance

Highgate is an example of a secondary medieval settlement established on the edge of a historic parish and a large tract of woodland. It has been continuously settled since the medieval period and thus has the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval settlement remains of archaeological interest. Such deposits present a potential opportunity to assess the buried evidence of historic settlement, which can provide an insight into changing settlement and land use patterns, as well as evolving lifestyles in the medieval and post-medieval periods. The presence of high-status buildings affords an opportunity to discover substantial structural remains and with associated artefactual and environmental evidence. The modern street pattern still reflects that of the original settlement.

Remains of the early 18th century designed landscape in Waterlow Park and contribute to the significance of this registered historic park.

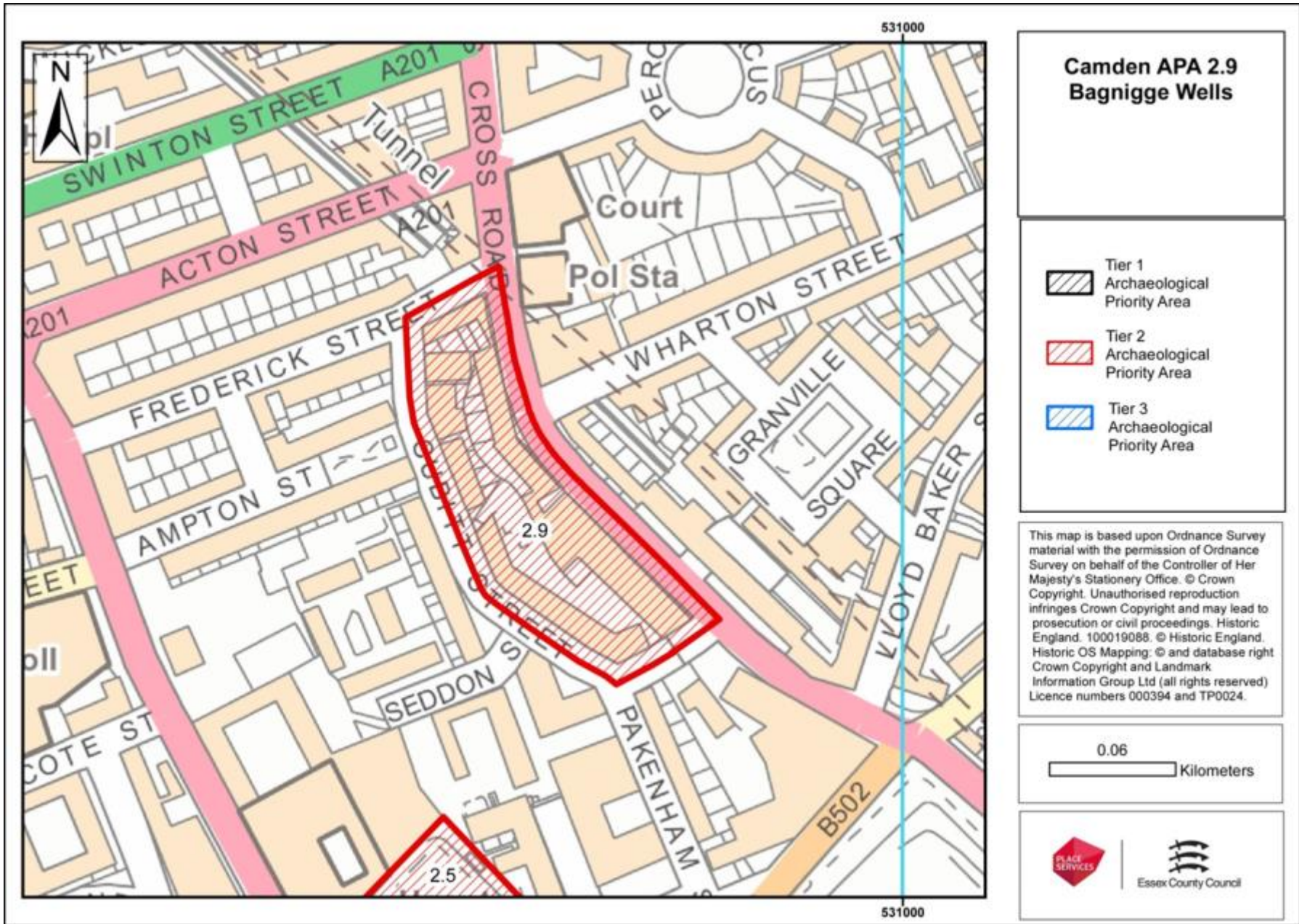
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6.15 Camden APA 2.9 Bagnigge Wells

6.15.1 Summary and Definition

This Archaeological Priority Area comprises an eighteenth century spa and leisure resort with its associated wells named Bagnigge Wells. These wells were well known for their healing properties and health benefits. It maintained its life as a popular leisure resort as well as being one of the fashionable tea drinking gardens. The APA is classified Tier 2 because of its local and historical significance especially with its associations with health, leisure and sickness.

6.15.2 Description

Between the 16th and early 19th centuries, London contained over 200 pleasure and tea gardens of varying sizes which were frequented by the working and middle classes for a break from the drudgery of central London. Many hosted a range of recreational activities and were often combined with local springs or wells which were believed to contain health benefits.

Many wells existed within the Camden Borough; Bagnigge Wells lay opposite Black Mary's Hole between the Foundling Hospital and Islington and was the most famous of the Camden wells. The spa and wells at Bagnigge were situated within the gardens of Bagnigge house, reputedly owned by Nell Gwynne. The house itself is situated next to the Fleet River (Bagnigge River) and was a place of entertainment from the 1680s. Two springs were discovered in 1757 in the garden of the house and subsequently wells were sunk into the garden. It was opened to the public as a spa in 1760 and the water was pumped from a depth of 20ft within a structure called the 'Temple'. In the late 18th century, the wells became famous because of their healing chalybeate properties and many people flocked to 'take the waters' and drink tea at the spa. It also provided areas for recreation including a bowling green and skittle alley.

The wells were sold in the mid-19th century when the chalybeate springs and tea drinking became less fashionable. The site has been heavily built on since their closure but in-situ remains may still exist below ground level. The gardens at Bagnigge Wells are commemorated by a plaque between 63 and 65 King's Cross Road marking the position of the gardens entrance.

6.15.3 Significance

The APA is significant as it contains the remains of post-medieval wells and a spa, and forms one of a number of wells which were popular as health treatments in the eighteenth century. It is likely that elements of these sites survive in situ. Bagnigge Wells provides a fantastic example of a spa site, which ties in closely with well-known local individuals, and was once a popular pleasure park providing recreation for the local community. Such sites are rarely preserved, and opportunities may arise to reveal hidden features to further learn about the functions of these sites for health, leisure and business by a cross-section of society.

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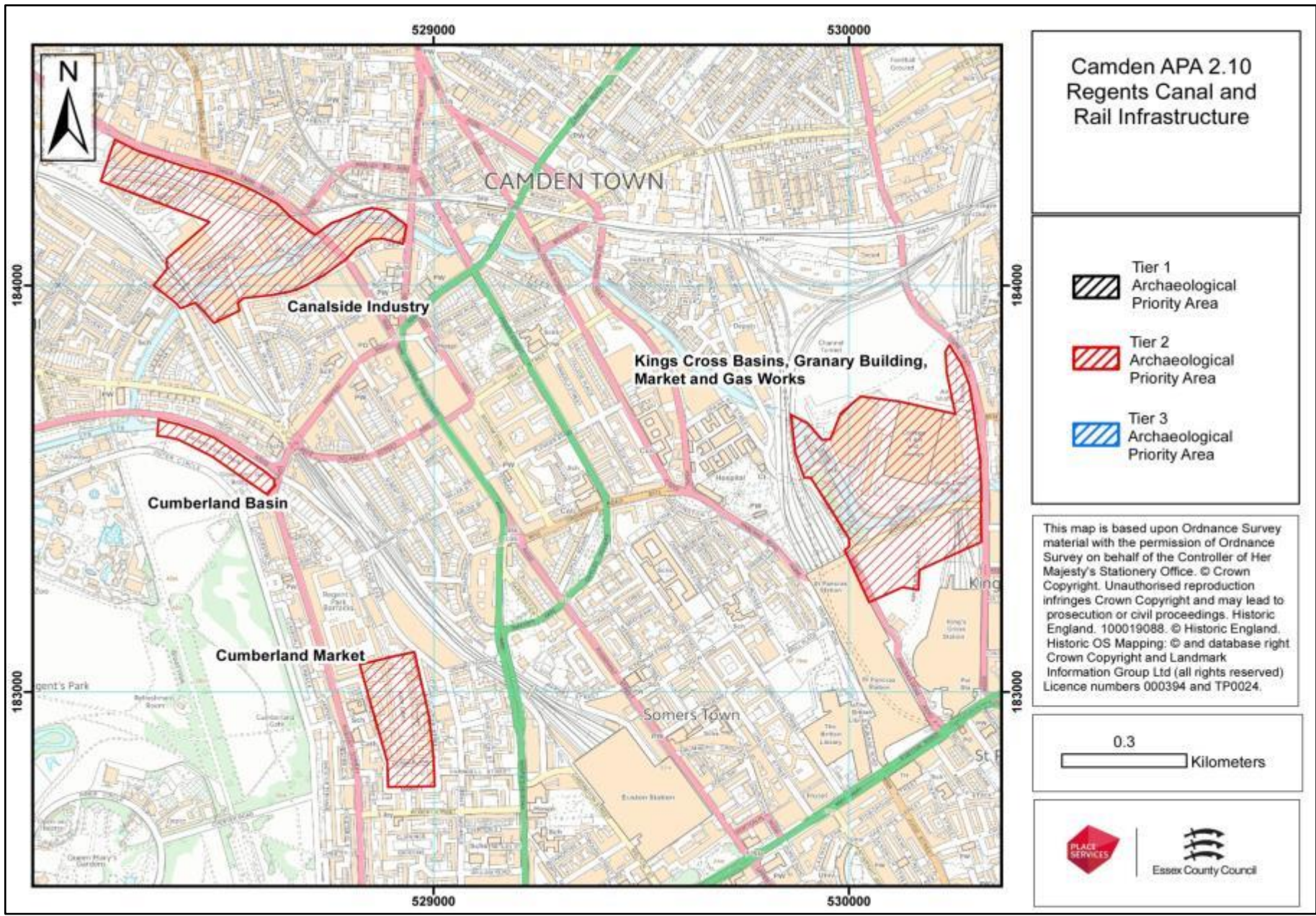
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6.16 Camden APA 2.10 Regents Canal and Rail Infrastructure

6.16.1 Summary and Definition

The Archaeological Priority Area covers three areas of historic transport interchanges and industrial development that grew up beside the Regents Canal. The three discrete areas covered by this APA are: Camden Lock, Cumberland Basin and Kings Cross.

The APA is allocated to Tier 2, as it contains the canal itself along with a range of post-medieval buildings, structures and remains of industrial works and warehouses associated with the historic use of the canal and railways.

6.16.2 Description

The Regents Canal was built to link the Paddington arm of the Grand Junction Canal with the Thames at Limehouse. The Regents Canal Act was passed in 1812 and the company was formed to build it. John Nash was a director, and his assistant James Morgan was appointed as the canal's engineer. The stretch from Paddington to Camden opened in 1816, and the rest opened in 1820. This included an arm built as a spur down to Cumberland Basin near Euston Station. The canal was constructed within open ground, as shown on Greenwood's map of 1824. The canal was now linked to the major industrial cities in the north of England.

The canal was important for the transport of goods into London, especially coal and led to the development of wharfs, warehouses and depots along the canal side.

Railway construction began in the 1830s with the construction of the London and Birmingham Railway then accelerated from 1847 – 1852 with the construction of the Kings Cross Goods Station.

Cumberland Basin

Cumberland Basin was lined by a collection of wharfs and warehouses. Cumberland Market, just south of the basin, was built in the 1820's as a relocation of the haymarket in Piccadilly. Hay and straw were brought in for sale at the Market and for the horses at the nearby Regents Park Barracks. The hay market operated for three days a week alongside a general produce market. Ice was brought in for an icehouse that was eighty-two feet deep and with a capacity of 1,500 tons under the Market. Large barges would also arrive with heavy goods such as stone and lime and a number of monumental masonry businesses opened in the Euston Road to take advantage of this.

The Imperial Gas Light and Coke Company opened Pancras Gasworks to the south of the canal in 1824. A number of other "polluting" businesses such as paint manufacture and refuse sorting were established in the area, particularly in Battle Bridge. Much of the land to the north of the canal remained open fields. There has been very little archaeological investigation in this area.

Camden Lock

Industrial transport infrastructure arrived in Camden Town with the development of the Regent's Canal (completed in 1820) and the London and Birmingham Railway (1830's). The Camden Goods Depot was constructed as the extension of the railway to Euston Square which required the negotiation of a steep incline and therefore a winch to haul trains as far as Chalk Farm. This was in operation 1837-1844 and the subterranean Stationary Winding Vaults is the only surviving structure. In the 1840s the Roundhouse was built as a locomotives engine house. The dock basin west of the Hampstead Road Lock followed in the 1850s, serving as storage facility for the transfer of goods from canal to rail and primarily rail to road. The Interchange Building was constructed to enhance this transfer capacity at the turn of the 20th Century, replacing a 1860s warehouse. Gin and wine merchants, Gilbey's, are strongly associated with the depot. The Gilbey's distillery and bottling plant occupied buildings between Oval Road and Jamestown Road and at times used the dock basin vaults and the Roundhouse as a bonded store or warehouse. The stables complex comprises a series of spaces and tunnels constructed for haulage and other processes involving working horses. It was constructed from the 1850s onwards, with the Horse Hospital constructed in the 1880s.

The lock side is home to further historic infrastructure. The canal perimeter further west contains extensions of the vaults surrounding the dock, and a horse tunnel beneath the towpath retaining wall which led to facilities, now demolished, off Princess Road.

These ancillary transport networks and the accompanying transfer infrastructure, along with the Roundhouse, the Interchange and the Winding Vaults have survived.

Jamestown Road ice wells with their associated wharf were founded in 1839. They were situated just to the west of the Camden locks. A possible lock keepers cottage has been excavated next to Hawley Lock.

Kings Cross

At Kings Cross, the Great Northern Railway Company built two canal basins to unload the barges of coal. Two short branch canals led from the basins underneath the six-storey Granary Building where goods were offloaded. Other canal branches ended at the transit sheds on either side of the Granary, where cargo could be taken directly onto horse-drawn wagons for distribution.

Between 1849 and 1852 the Great Northern Railway (GNR) developed their London terminus in the area. The GNR purchased land for the station to the south of the canal and land to the north for its goods station and steam locomotive depot.

The first temporary passenger station opened in 1850 to the north of the canal. This station was used until King's Cross station opened in 1852. The Great Northern Hotel opened in 1854, largely for the patrons of the railway. The temporary station became part of the wholesale Potato Market. Grain, another valuable commodity which was transported from East Anglia and stored in the specially constructed Goods Yard complex (1850-2) before being transported on across London. Coal was stored in the Eastern Coal Drops (1851) and Western Coal Drops (1860s). Various inlets allowed transfer direct from trains to barges on the canal.

The decline in the use of the canal started in the 1920's with growing competition from railways and roads. Cumberland Basin was used during World War Two to supply water to the fire pumps

in the West End. It was then infilled with rubble from wartime damaged buildings. After the war the basin was covered in topsoil and converted into allotments, and the gardens along Park Village East were extended over the infilled canal. Within Regents Park it is covered by the Car Park. Gloucester Gate Bridge survives and is listed Grade II. By the 1950s, many of the wharf areas along the main canal had become rundown or derelict. Recent regeneration projects have helped open up the canal to greater leisure use. In particular, the Kings Cross area has seen investment which has restored some of the former industrial building associated with the area. This has included restoring and relocating three of the gas holders to a site north of the canal.

Archaeological investigations, including historic building recording, has taken place during the Kings Cross regeneration scheme, which has shown that substantial evidence of the 19th century use of the area survives.

An archaeological antiquarian find within the Kings Cross site revealed a Roman hoard of Constantine silver and possibly gold coins. Archaeological investigation on the Gas Works site found a probable Roman building indicated by brick and daub remains.

Medieval disarticulated bones were found just to the south of the Camley Street Nature Park, which possibly came from Old Pancras Cemetery.

6.16.3 Significance

This APA is significant because it contains evidence of the industrialisation of London. The complexes of railway and canal structures in Camden Lock represent some of the best preserved examples of 19th Century transport infrastructure in England. The ice industry is also a notable feature of the area.

Many standing buildings and structures survive whilst archaeological investigations have shown that remains of the first industrial buildings do survive alongside the canal, which can add to further knowledge of the industrial activity of the 19th and early 20th centuries that depended on the canal and the interchanges with the road and rail networks.

Study of industrial sites of this period requires integrated research of historical sources, standing buildings/structures and below-ground archaeology. Expertise in 18th and 19th century technology is also necessary to understand the increasingly sophisticated logistics operations. The recent and forthcoming publications of research at Kings Cross Central provide an exemplar of what can be achieved.

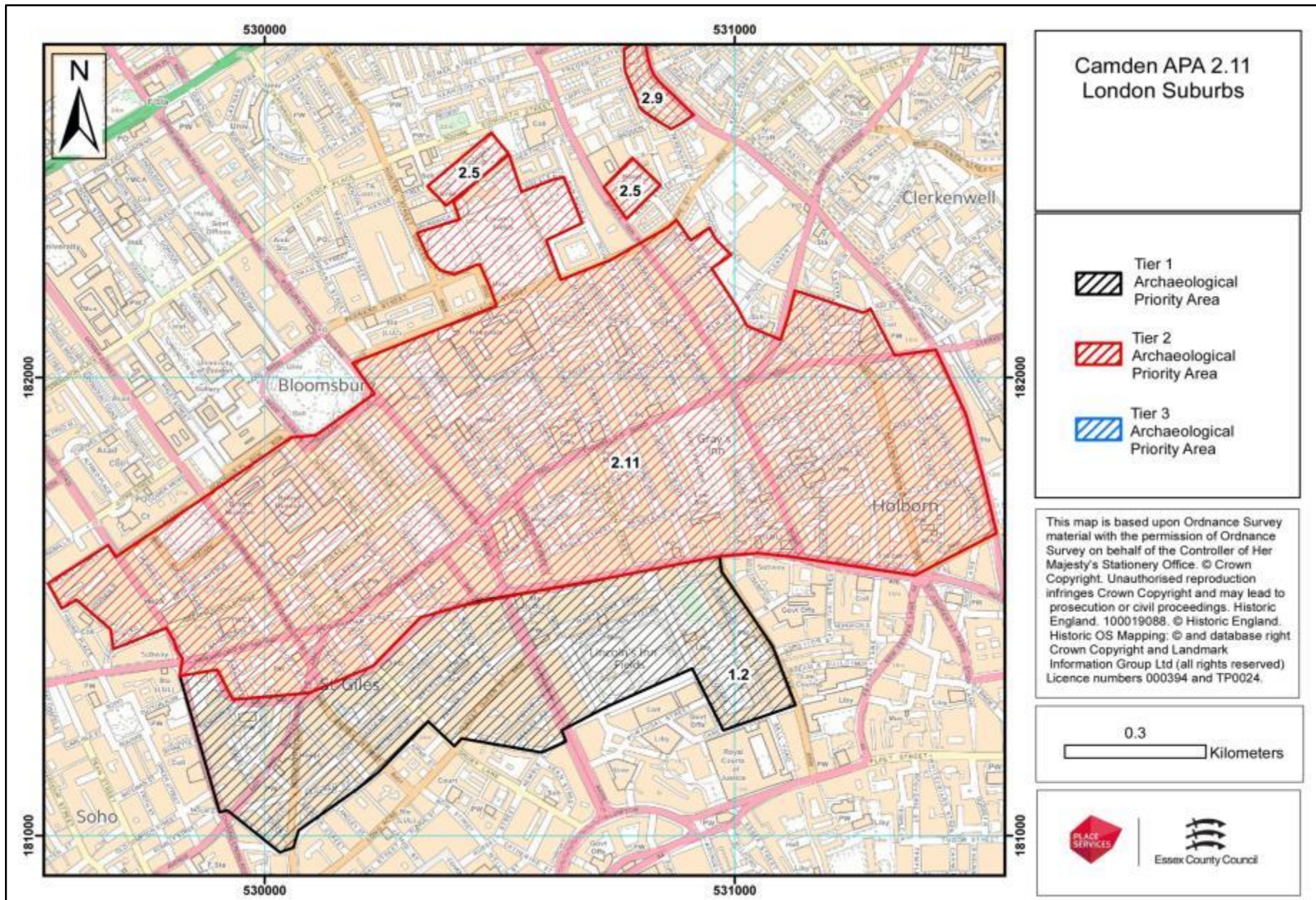
Historic industrial sites have considerable place-making potential and can be particularly attractive to today's creative industries and as homes with character. Opportunities range from the conversion of historic buildings to the recovery and restoration of old machinery, rail tracks or cobbled surfaces and the inspiration for public art. Industrial archaeology should therefore form part of an informed conservation strategy for the reuse of these sites as seen at Kings Cross Central. Although there is some evidence for pre-industrial activity at Kings Cross these areas are mostly very heavily disturbed by industrial and modern development.

6.16.4 Key References

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[Camden Lock Development Plan]



6.17 Camden APA 2.11 London Suburbs

6.17.1 Summary and Definition

This Archaeological Priority Area includes prehistoric evidence, Roman roads and associated activity, medieval settlement, Civil War defence lines and the 17th century expansion of London's suburbs located within the south of the Borough bordering the boundaries of City, Westminster and Islington.

The APA extends northwards from Anglo-Saxon Lundenwic (APA 1.2). The eastern boundary extends into the neighbouring Borough of Islington to the east. The northern extent of the APA is determined by the postulated routes of the London Civil War defences which cross and overlap with the limit of 17th century London suburbs as depicted on Roques Map of 1766.

This APA is classified as Tier 2, as it is an historic urban area that contains multi-period heritage assets of archaeological interest.

6.17.2 Description

Prehistoric

A number of Lower and Middle Palaeolithic handaxes have been recovered in the vicinity of New Oxford Street and Great Russell Street. Further Palaeolithic flints lie within close proximity at Southampton Row, Eagle Street and further afield at Greys Inn Road. These finds are part of a concentration of such discoveries from the Lynch Hill Gravel of London's West End. Beyond the APA north of Bloomsbury Square both Palaeolithic deposits and warm climate Pleistocene faunal remains have been recovered.

Roman occupation

The south of the Borough of Camden lies directly northwest of the former Roman settlement of Londinium. Londinium was founded after the Roman invasion of Britain though was interrupted by the revolt by Boudicca in 60AD. By AD 200 the area was enclosed by a large city wall enclosing a square mile. The London Suburbs APA is at least 400m outside the city wall however, it still contains evidence for Roman activity. Holborn, Oxford Street, Bloomsbury Way and Princeton Street are believed to have Roman origins.

During the Roman period it was illegal for burials to be placed within towns so cremations and inhumations are largely found along the main routes outside the settlement. From archaeological investigations there is a scattering of burials along the Roman roads running across the APA. The main westerly route out of Londinium follows from Holburn Viaduct in the east along High Holborn Road to New Oxford Street; it is likely to be the main road between Newgate and Silchester, the *Via Trinobantina*. There are over fifteen sites within this area from which Roman material has been recovered. At least four of these are cremations along High Holborn Road. At the junction with another Roman road, which partly follows Bloomsbury Way and Princeton Street, a Roman ossuary has been excavated.

Close to the Borough boundary, within the Borough of Westminster, an extensive Roman cemetery has been discovered at Atlantic House on Holborn Viaduct. This site comprised nineteen inhumations and twenty-nine cremations. Its immediate proximity to Holborn indicates the potential to extend into this APA.

Medieval

The middle Saxon settlement of Lundenwic lies to the south of this APA and most of the residential area appears to have been in the central part to the north of the Strand. There is little evidence for middle Saxon activity within the APA. By the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086 Holborn existed as a settlement and Bloomsbury appears to have been an isolated village from at least the 13th century. Bloomsbury was originally known as Lomsbury and the manor and village is thought to have occupied the site of Bloomsbury Square. A Manor House at Great Russell Street in Bloomsbury is documented from at least the 13th century and survived until after 1558.

Holborn developed as a medieval suburb of the City, the name is derived from Hole-bourne, or stream in the hollow, an alternative name for the River Fleet. It is mentioned in the Domesday Book. The settlement grew from around the bridge where the main street crossed the stream. In 1130 boundaries were set up to mark the city limits and Holborn grew with increasingly impressive houses. One of the first great improvements affected in Holborn was its being paved, in 1417. The suburb probably extended westward in a ribbon development along the former Roman road, while other buildings were added to the east side of St Giles' precinct. Around 1400 property began to be leased to the Inns of Court to be used for the education and training of aspiring barristers, or lawyers. The five original Inns of Court were Gray's Inn, Lincoln's Inn, Inner and Middle Temple and Serjeant's Inn. Only four Inns of Court still survive today.

The medieval suburb included the Old Temple, the original headquarters of the Order of the Templars in England between 1128 and 1162 and which later became part of the Bishop of Lincoln's inn. The chapel was built of Caen Stone in circular form by 1303 and dedicated to St Etheldreda. The Bishop of Ely built a palatial town house in 1320, known as Ely Place, the cloisters and a gatehouse were added after 1373. A convent was attached to the episcopal palace which may have predated it. The Bishops used the buildings at Ely Place until 1576 when it was leased as a manor house. It was used as a prison during the Civil War and later as a hospital.

The separate hamlet of St.Giles-in-the-Fields grew up around the leper hospital founded by Queen Matilda (wife of Henry I) in 1117.

Civil War defences

The Civil War defences of London passed through Camden when it was open countryside. The defences mainly consisted of forts joined by a rampart and ditch. From surviving archaeological and historical evidence, the exact positions and nature of the lines and forts are difficult to attain. However, near Russell Square the position of a fort lasted in the garden layout until the development of Bedford House in 1880 and archaeological excavations within the vicinity have identified the remains of ditches which are likely to be associated with the Civil War defences at

both Bedford Street to the west and Roger Street to the east, allowing a more definitive prediction of the defences routes. In 2010, during excavations at The British Museum, Bloomsbury a large ditch was identified with a sequence of deposits which indicate, with ceramic dating evidence, that this could be dated to the 17th century. This feature has provisionally been interpreted as one of the Civil War Defences. A number of striations have been interpreted as wheel ruts created when the ditch and earthwork was constructed and this ditch also contained a number of other datable 17th century finds including lead shot, a seal matrix and an arrow-shaped mount of copper alloy.

The first fort in the district, Black Mary's Hill Fort, was situated beside Grays Inn Road to the west of Turnmill Brook. There is little information about this fort apart from the description that a battery and breastwork existed at Black Mary's Hole.

Fort number 11 on Harrison's map of the fortifications of London is the Fort of Southampton named after the nearby Southampton House. The fort comprised of a pair of bastions joined together by a curtain wall with two return curtains to the main rampart as well as breastwork. These details are evident on Rocque's map. The fort, like many along the line, was decommissioned in 1647. Some investigation was undertaken into the fort during excavations in the 1970s and 1980s which identified that the frontage was 125 metres long.

Fort number 12, known as St Giles' Fort, was situated near to Tottenham Court Road and could have either been named after the parish, St Giles-in-the-Fields, or its proximity to Saint Giles Pound. References have been made to the public labour which went into this fort's creation, supposedly some 9000 men, women and children.

Suburban growth of London in the 17th and 18th centuries.

The population of London rose rapidly in the later part of the 1600's and the suburbs spilled out to Holborn and westwards. The creation of London's suburbs in the early 17th century started a trend for wealthier Londoners to set up residence on the west side of London and although development was halted by the Civil War it continued following the Restoration of 1660 and the Great Fire of 1666. Bloomsbury still retained an element of open space during the growth in the 17th centuries and contained market gardens as well as grand houses. One of the finest houses in Bloomsbury was Montague House, built by Robert Hooke for Ralph Montagu. It was completed in around 1670 but burned to the ground after just fifteen years and replaced by another that would eventually become the British Museum.

Other notable buildings of this time include the Salisbury Court Theatre which was located within the Liberty of the Inn of the Bishops of Salisbury. The playhouse was either newly built or a conversion of an existing building. It operated until 1666.

Along with the provision of arts and entertainment the suburbs provided the space needed for establishments dealing with health and social issues. The Foundling Hospital was founded in 1742 by Captain Thomas Coram in response to the health of London's poorest children. Fifty six acres of land in Lambs Conduit Fields was purchased by the Trustees of the Hospital and the hospital was

part built in 1745 and completed in 1753. Boys and girls had separate wings with an extensive forecourt and landscaped gardens stretching up to St Georges burial ground. The laying out of the estate was not completed until 1826. The hospital was not only responsible for their fostering but also provided education and job placements. The Hospital was sold in 1926.

At the British Museum site in Montague Place investigations have uncovered multi-period remains in residual contexts largely reflecting the effect of the urbanisation of the Bloomsbury area in the 18th and 19th century. Investigation within the APA has largely been concentrated in the area around St Giles and Holborn and east of Greys Inn Road. The limited archaeological investigations have revealed some disturbance caused by 19th century activity, cellars, basements etc. however, preservation of earlier features has been demonstrated in places.

6.17.3 Significance

The APA's proximity to Roman Londinium, Anglo-Saxon Lundenwic and the medieval city of London makes it of significant archaeological interest. Extensive small-scale quarrying and subsequent development, often with cellared buildings, means survival of pre-17th century archaeology is likely to be patchy and fragmentary, although there may be some more open areas with better preservation.

A concentrated scatter of sites producing Palaeolithic hand-axes in small numbers in the Lynch Hill and Hackney Gravels, from in and to the east of Hyde Park, through Bloomsbury to Hackney, testifies to plenty of intermittent occupation in this part of the Thames Valley. The relative concentration of Palaeolithic flint tools with nearby evidence of Pleistocene remains from the natural river gravels laid down by the ancestral Thames indicates potential for new discoveries from within the natural gravel. Fresh artefacts, groups of finds with waste flakes or associated animal bone would be of special interest perhaps indicating the presence of a very rare undisturbed site.

This APA is significant as it occupies part of the immediate hinterland of Roman London. However, despite there being multiple spot finds and a few archaeological excavations, evidence is limited. The proximity to some major Roman burial sites in neighbouring Boroughs suggests that there is reasonable potential for below ground remains especially with the junction of two Roman roads within the APA. Although extensive development within the south of the Borough may have disturbed some of the below ground remains, the value of these sites makes them a resource for understanding land use patterns, burial practice, social groups and health in the period. Further study and investigation into the remains provides an opportunity to further understand the growth of London in the Roman period and the role the outskirts of the settlement played in daily life.

Holborn on the outskirts of medieval London attracted high status buildings and further out St.Giles-in-the-Fields originated as a leper hospital. Remains of these historically significant properties would be of interest, and substantial structural remains potentially worthy of preservation.

The Inns of Court buildings represent the significance of the legal profession since medieval times. Most people needed barristers at some point in their lives and they were an essential part of medieval London society. The area was historically important as its location on the edge of London attracted vital urban activity that was unacceptable in the city itself. As London developed, so did the scope and nature of the activities carried out. It has potential to provide valuable evidence for the growth of London Suburbs and related socio-economic changes during the medieval and post-medieval periods.

The location and layout of London's Civil War defences are currently poorly understood. This APA is significant as it contains the potential remains of a mid-seventeenth century Civil War defences including ramparts, forts and batteries. Despite there being little surviving remains both freestanding and in situ, the foundations of the ramparts are likely to have made a strong base for road building and it is likely that many of the roads follow the course of original fortifications. Despite the lack of archaeological evidence within Camden thus far, some possible remains have been found at the western extreme of the APA and at the eastern limit which allows a degree of confidence in determining the routes of the defences across the Borough.

The Civil War Defences of London were unusual for many reasons; for one they were a huge public project which enlisted volunteers from across the local community including all walks of life and ages. Due to this, it appears that the fortifications were not necessarily uniform and were a unique fortification. Further study and investigation into the remains provides an opportunity to further understand the Civil War fortifications, establish their locations and address significant questions around their construction.

Although a relatively late greenfield development, the Foundling Hospital and Coram Fields are included in the APA for their completeness, historical interest and landscape to which archaeological investigation might contribute.

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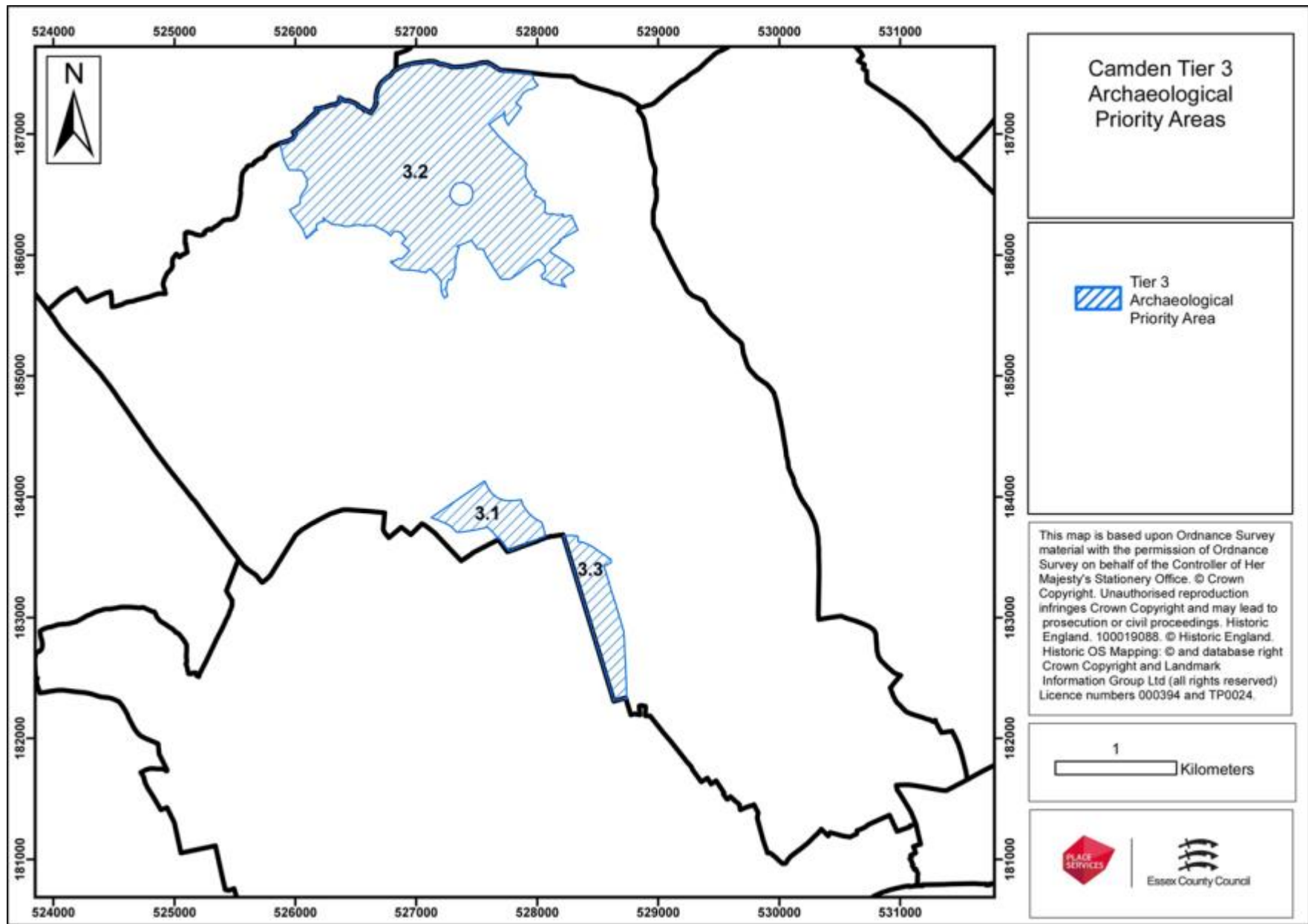
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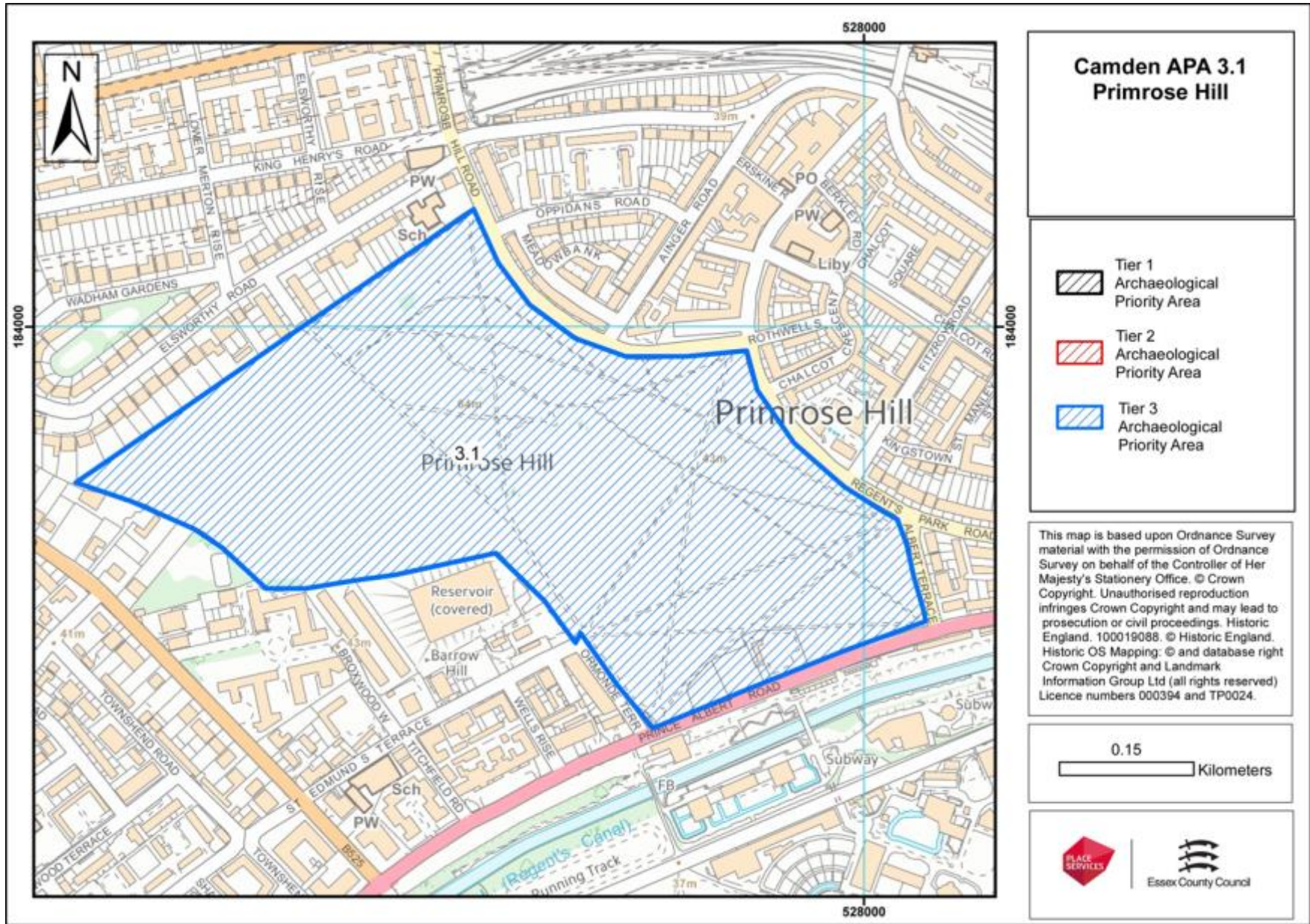
Area descriptions and map extracts for Tier 3 Archaeological Priority Areas

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Camden APA 3.2: Hampstead Heath and Parliament Hill Fields page 87

Camden APA 3.3: Regents Park page 92





6.18 Camden APA 3.1 Primrose Hill

6.18.1 Summary and Definition

This APA covers the surviving area of Primrose Hill which is a Registered Park and Garden. The open area covers 25 hectares of steeply sloping recreational land which is topped by a plateau and crossed by numerous paths.

The APA is classified as Tier 3 since taken together with Regents Park it represents a large, open and undeveloped area which has potential for heritage assets of archaeological interest.

6.18.2 Description

The APA covers the surviving areas of Primrose Park; to the south it is separated from Regent's Park by Prince Albert Road and to the north by the backs of houses and school buildings in Elsworthy Road, with Primrose Hill Road, Regent's Park Road and Albert Terrace making for the eastern boundary. The boundary to the south-west is largely made up from Barrow Hill, a covered reservoir made to supply water to the villas in and around Regent's Park in 1828. The boundary to the north-west is made up from the backs of houses on Avenue Road. The entrance to the south-west, from Prince Albert Road, is guarded by brick built Primrose Hill Lodge

Primrose Hill lies upon London Clay geology which is generally held to have been unattractive for cultivation and heavily wooded. However, prehistoric activity within the area may be attested to by the proximity to a possible barrow site, now built over by the reservoir. Recovery nearby of burnt flints may be associated with the barrow, however no further evidence within the APA has been found.

A walkover survey carried out by the RCHME failed to identify any features pre-dating the post-medieval period, however there are records of surviving earthworks which would imply agricultural practices typical of the medieval period. Documentary sources report the hill as being wooded and hillsides covered in brushwood and an undergrowth of spring flowers, for which the name of Primrose Hill is thought to derive.

The area was included in a grant of lands to the Leper Hospital of St James by Edward I around the 14th century. In the 15th century Henry VI gave the hospital and lands to his newly-founded college of Eton.

The hill was cleared of trees in the mid-17th century and remained as farmland with hedgerow boundaries and a few trees surviving. Finds of smoking pipes have been recovered from within the APA which were common throughout the post-medieval period.

After the arrival of the railway the owners, Eton College, planned to divide the hill into building plots. However in 1838, the Crown Commissioners, offered to buy Primrose Hill from Eton

College in order to form an extension of Regent's Park. The site became Crown property in 1841 and had been secured as a public open space by the following year. Surviving hedgerows were removed and the land was opened to the public, soon after a bridge connecting the Park to Regent's Park was built and a gymnasium installed. In 1851 both parks were transferred from the management of the Commissioners of Woods, Forests and Chases, to the newly formed Ministry of Works and further improvements were made including drainage and levels, lighting and footpaths.

As well as recreational use the park became a popular place for public meetings, demonstrations and rallies and, around 1860 an area to the east was set aside as a Guards Drill Ground and a Refreshment Lodge was built. At the turn of the 19th century new streets and houses were built over the former cricket ground in the north and open land surrounding the park and a wooded boundary was planted.

The area suffered from some bomb damage during the Second World War. There has been no recorded archaeological investigations to determine potential for survival of archaeological remains, any bomb damage may be localised and lack of development suggests survival of archaeological remains, should they be present, would be high. The APA is unlikely to have been a suitable location for settlement, the prominence of its position would make it a site of symbolic value or a tactical location. There are indications for potential medieval cultivation practices and postmedieval activity within the APA.

6.18.3 Significance

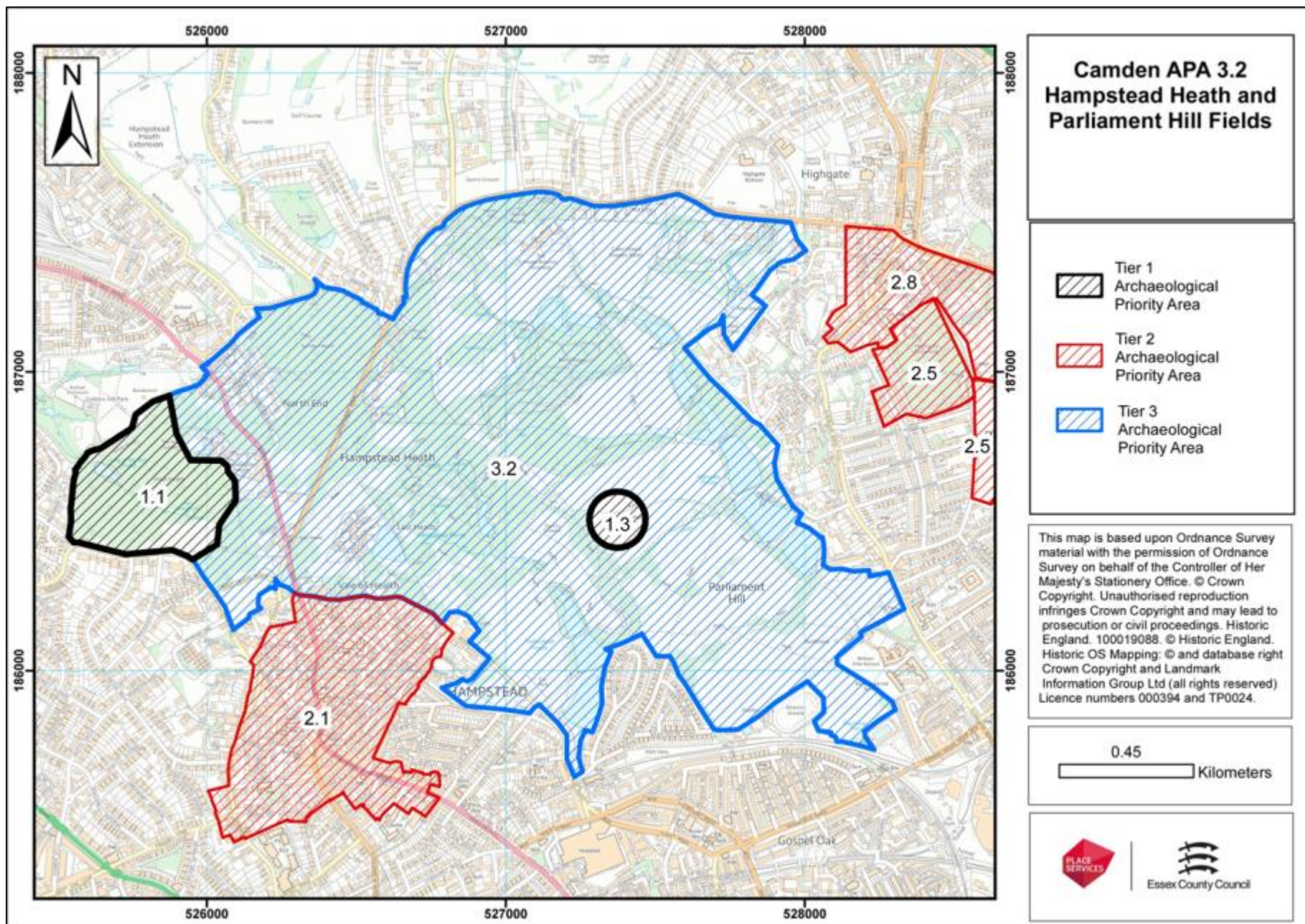
Placename evidence suggests that Barrow Hill may have been named as it was a site of a prehistoric funerary site; however the construction of the reservoir is likely to have impacted upon any surviving archaeological evidence. There is little archaeological evidence within the immediate area to substantiate this or to indicate the nature and survival of any archaeological remains within the APA.

The undisturbed nature of the area within the APA suggests that there is high potential to preserve archaeological remains. There is also potential for prehistoric activity to occur within the site's vicinity especially due to its prominent position within the landscape. The presence of earthworks of potential medieval origin indicate the land has been used for agriculture and thereby may have suffered from some truncation due to cultivation practices, this may be more significant on the slopes of the hill where soils may be shallow.

6.18.4 Key References

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6.19 Camden APA 3.2 Hampstead Heath and Parliament Hill Fields

6.19.1 Summary and Definition

This APA includes the surviving extent of Hampstead Heath and the adjoining area of Parliament Hill Fields. The area contains scattered evidence for prehistoric through to post-medieval activity associated with exploitation of the Heath's resources including the embellishment and aggrandisement of country houses and estates to the improvement of the recreational use of the open areas.

The APA's of both Parliament Hill barrow (APA 1.3) and the West Heath Mesolithic site (APA 1.1) lie within the APA. The APA is classified as Tier 3 since it represents a large and distinctive historic rural landscape which is open and undeveloped with evident potential for heritage assets of archaeological interest. It includes artificial ponds forming part of London's historic water supply infrastructure.

6.19.2 Descriptions

The area of the APA encompasses the surviving heathland of Hampstead Heath, the areas known as West Heath, North End, East Heath and the Vale of Heath and the adjoining landscape of Parliament Hill Fields. Located across the northern half of the Borough, West Heath is bounded on the south by the West Heath and East Heath Road and to the west by Golders Hill Park in the Borough of Barnet. Within it lies the Registered Park and Garden of Inverforth House. In the northwest, a small settlement at North End has existed since the late 19th century and the Registered Park and Garden of Kenwood covers the northern central area. West Heath, North End and East Heath are separated by the two main roads running across the Heath branching from Heath Street in the south towards North End and the straight Spaniards Road curling around the top of the heath towards Highgate along Hampstead Lane. Another late 19th century settlement survives at the Vale of Heath in the south. Parliament Hill extends northwards to Kenwood and is bounded along the eastern boundary by Millfield Lane and southwards by residential properties along the Highgate Road and north of the railway line.

The landscape and topography of the Heath is a factor of the geological stratigraphy where the underlying London Clay is capped by Claygate Beds and Bagshot Sands. Springs and streams fringed the heath, arising especially at the junction of sand and clay.

Findspots of flint tools across the Heath indicate prehistoric activity, their distribution, both east and west of the bottom of Spaniards Road may reflect a bias in the collection or relate to geological and topographical conditions along this east-west stretch of the Heath that make it a more favourable location for occupation. At the western extent of this spread of finds excavation has revealed a Mesolithic occupation area (APA 1.1) and prehistoric pot and flint implements were recovered from south of Spaniards Road in the Vale of Heath area which have been considered to represent another possible occupation site.

Flint tools and flakes have been recovered across the APA which have not been closely dated and may range from Mesolithic to Bronze Age in date. Evidence for tree clearance and the beginning of arable cultivation in the Neolithic period is inferred from the pollen record taken from organic deposits at West Heath Spa.

On Parliament Hill the remains of a funerary monument known as Boadicea's Grave (APA 1.3) is considered to be Bronze Age in origin. Evidence for Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age activity has been recovered upon the summit of the hill to the southeast of the monument and, occupying a similar topographical location, may have some relationship with the funerary monument. Both pottery and worked flints were recovered from a possible curving wide linear feature which continued for over 5m.

Artefactual evidence for Roman occupation and activity is rare across the APA. A findspot of a Roman coin found at the Vale of Heath in the south and within the Kenwood Estate to the north may be associated with activity at the fringes of the Heath or a potential crossing across the Heath. During monitoring for drainage works upon Parliament Hill Roman fragments of ceramic building material were recovered. Beyond the APA both cinerary urns and grave goods have been found suggestive of edge of settlement locations.

At the Mesolithic site at West Heath (APA 1.1) Anglo-Saxon pottery possibly dating from the 5th-7th centuries was recovered and may suggest an occupation site along the western fringe of the APA. The utilisation of the heath included charcoal-burning in the 10th century and the woods and heath are documented as early as the 13th century, enclosed by a large ditch. By medieval times the heath appears to have become a more open rough moorland. Use of the heath for quarrying may have dated from the prehistoric period, however documentary evidence from the medieval period survives at which time the heath was used by commoners for grazing, gathering, and digging rights. In 1543 the heath was identified as a potential source for London's water supply, however little was done until the end of the 17th century when the Hampstead Water Company created a string of reservoirs by damming Hampstead Brook. The Highgate Ponds were made from a more easterly source in St. Pancras. By 1810 there were 4 ponds on Lower Heath. The sand upon the Heath was a valuable resource due to its composition and depth. The quarrying of sand, which in some places was to a depth of more than seven meters, led to the creation of many hollows and similarly exploitation of the water resources and soil led to landscape changes across the heath. Digging continued until 1871 when the heath became public property.

To the northeast of the heath pockets of woodland survived until the 19th century, elements of which survive today. Caen Wood is thought to be a monastic wood dating from the 13th century until it was taken into the possession of the King in 1532. This became Ken Wood when a house was built in c. 1616. Kenwood House was renovated and later extensively remodelled by Robert Adam for the first Earl of Mansfield. The present gardens survive from the early 19th century when the landscape gardener Humphry Repton was commissioned to transform the villa's rural setting. They are protected as a designated park and garden.

Parliament Hill was formerly grazing land within the Kenwood Estate. By the time of Rocque's Map of London (1766) it was depicted as an agricultural landscape crossed both north to south and east to west by tracks or roads, many of which are no longer evident. One linked Hampstead to

Highgate, while others possibly just served as access to the fields and ponds and quarries. By the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map a brickfield is in operation close to Hampstead. Parliament Hill fields were acquired by the Metropolitan Board of Works as an extension to Hampstead Heath in 1889. The ponds on Parliament Hill Fields were used for recreational use and the open areas were used for sporting activities and entertainment. A Lido was opened in the 1920's.

Inverforth House is a Grade II* Registered Park and Garden lying on the eastern edge of the West Heath area of Hampstead Heath. The house was formerly known as Hill House and was built in the early 19th century. It was rebuilt and enlarged over the next 30 years with the landscaped gardens designed by Thomas H. Mawson. On the death of the owner, Lord Leverhulme it was left to the Manor House Hospital until it was eventually developed as private residences.

The area played a military role in both the First and Second World Wars. An anti-aircraft battery was erected near Parliament Hill during the First World War, evidence for which may have been uncovered just below the topsoil during monitoring for drainage works. As part of the London's defences during the Second World War a heavy Anti-aircraft battery was built within the Kenwood Estate along the northern boundary. The sand resources of the Heath were also utilised for the filling of sand bags during the war.

Small scale archaeological investigations within the APA has provided evidence for prehistoric and later use. An extensive watching brief has been undertaken in response to works to consolidate the pond dams but has not yet been reported upon. The work has demonstrated survival of features and finds and adds to the body of evidence recovered from fieldwalking, metal detecting and findspots. The evidence from the excavations upon the Heath at West Heath (APA 1.1) where a Mesolithic settlement has been identified allude to the potential for further significant sites to be identified. The survival of these within the former heath and areas of sand and gravel will have been greatly compromised by previous industrial activity, however survival in the area underlain by the Claygate Beds of Parliament Hill Fields has been demonstrated. Excavations at the Mesolithic site at West Heath have suggested that the flint for the tools was not from a local source therefore further settlement and/or activity sites may be concentrated around the areas of natural springs and around the fringes of the heath where the mineral resources would not be so deep.

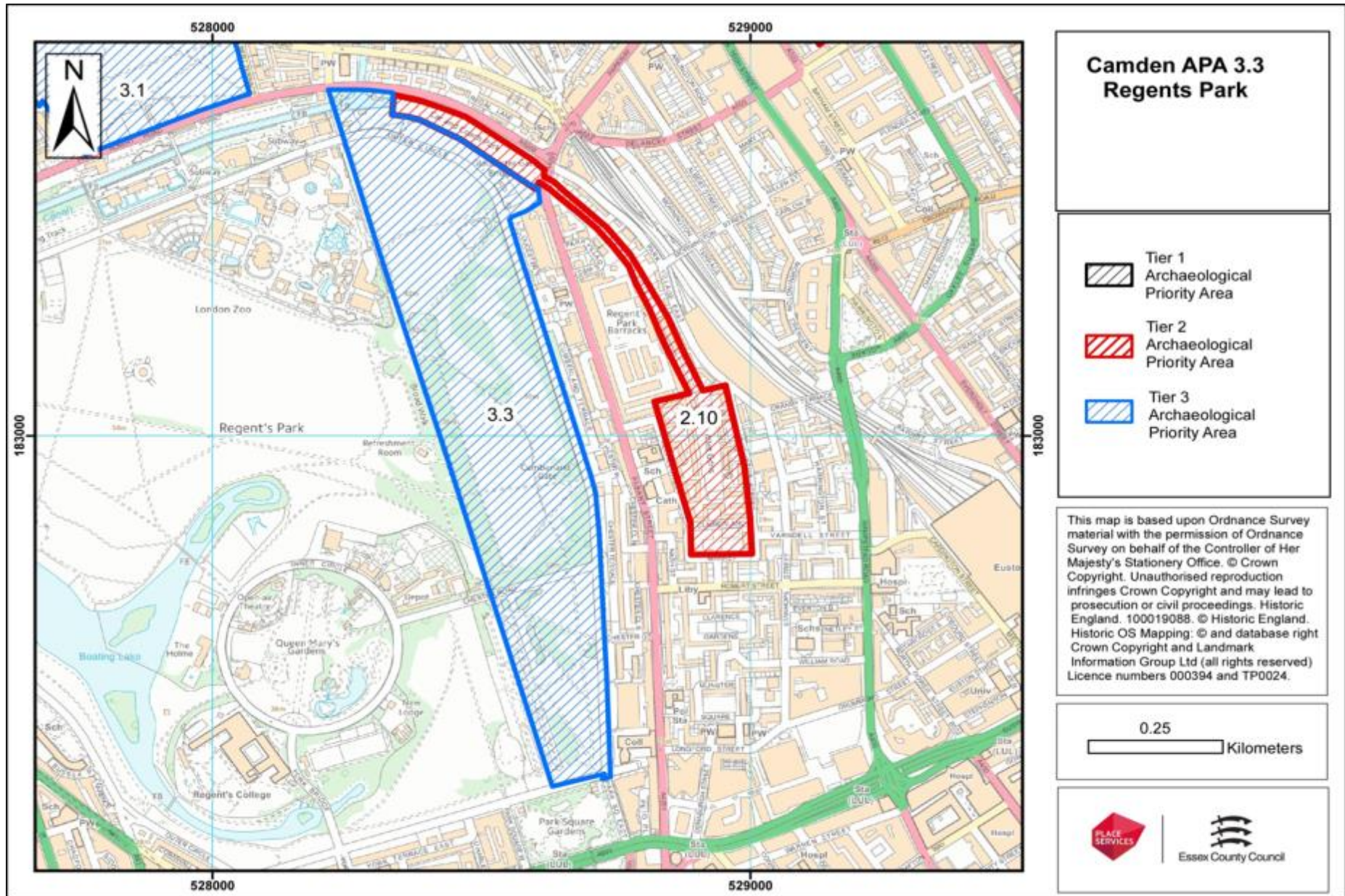
6.19.3 Significance

Hampstead Heath and Parliament Hill is a unique and topographically distinctive large-scale survival of historic rural landscape in inner London. It incorporates two designated designed landscapes. The heath and adjoining fields represent a landscape that has been utilised for its natural resources since prehistoric times and has the potential to preserve further artefactual and organic evidence which can help elucidate the function and evolution of the landscape through human intervention. There is evidence of prehistoric hunter-gatherers, early farmers, provision of water infrastructure to the expanding city and recreational use. The rise of the country houses in the 17th century and their aggrandisement through the 19th century reflects the change in the perception of the heathland setting.

The historic landscape can be considered an undesignated heritage asset in its own right, and might be considered worthy of conservation area status. The Heath has high aesthetic, educational and recreational value linked to its history and topography and presents opportunities for community-based archaeological research.

6.19.4 Key References

Baker, T.F.T., Bolton, D.K., and Croot, P.E, 1989. 'Hampstead: Hampstead Heath'. In A History of the County of Middlesex: Volume 9, Hampstead, Paddington. British History Online.



6.20 Camden APA 3.3 Regents Park

6.20.1 Summary and Definition

This APA covers the part of Regents Park that lies within the Borough of Camden and includes the eastern entrance known as Cumberland Gate and part of the Broad Walk. The park is designated as a Grade I Historic Park and Garden and the majority of the land within the Park, including the Zoo lies within the City of Westminster (APA 3.1).

The APA is classified as Tier 3 since it represents a large, open and undeveloped area which has potential for heritage assets of archaeological interest.

6.20.2 Description

The area covered by Regents Park was once part of the estate of Marylebone Park, a royal hunting ground established by Henry VIII between the 1530s and 1540s. The deer park extended northwards from Marylebone village to the foot of Primrose Hill. It was enclosed by an earthen bank and ditch and the Tyburn stream was used to create ponds. Marylebone Park itself consisted of fields with three farms, two inns and some cottages. Lands of the Domesday manor of Rugmere were taken by Henry to form the deer park, the early medieval village of Rugmere is thought to have become deserted at some time between 1151 and 1535. The exact site of the village is unknown.

The park remained largely unchanged until after the Civil War. Between 1649 and 1660, the Commonwealth Government under Oliver Cromwell chopped down many of the trees to pay debts from the war. When Cromwell died and Charles II became king, the park returned to the crown and was leased out to tenant farmers.

In the late 18th/early 19th century the park came back into crown ownership and plans for its redevelopment were put forward. John Nash, who was one of the two official architects of the Commissioners for Woods and Forests's proposed a plan for a landscaped private park with villas within which would be surrounded by residential terraces. The proposals were exclusively aimed at the wealthy and were carried out under the patronage of the Prince Regent. The area, renamed The Regent's Park, was designed as a huge circle with a lake, a canal and the new royal residence inside. It would be linked to the Prince's other home at St James's Palace by a fine processional road. To pay for it, Nash planned 56 villas in the park and a series of grand Regency terraces around it. Some elements of Nash's original plan were built however many of the planned villas were never completed due to costs. The park became the home of several organisations like the Zoological Society and the Royal Botanic Society who leased the space left by the unbuilt villas and contributed their own landscape elements, recreational facilities and buildings to the Park.

The canal was constructed in 1816, and runs through the northern end of the park, connecting the Grand Union Canal to the former London Docks (Camden APA 2.10).

The east gate of the Park was originally called "Chester Gate," A view of the gate drawn by T. H. Shepherd shows the gate as a single roadway and two footways passing beneath a screen of four columns of the Doric order with a lodge on either side. By the 1900's the screen has been removed and the two lodges combined on the north side with a widened roadway.

On the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map a building is named as St Katherines Lodge, adjoining the outer circle, located within a semicircular enclosure. Published plans in the Building News date the structure to pre-1894, the origin and date of the removal of the structure is unknown.

Initially, the only people allowed in the park were residents of the villas and terraces and the 'carriage set' who took part in the weekly carriage rides. In 1835, the east side the park was open to the public and eventually people could visit the whole park and Primrose Hill nearby

In the First World War the park was used as a military camp and drill ground and during the Second World War a number of barrage balloon emplacements, anti-glider trenches and allotments were located within the park. There was some damage to the villas within the Park during the Second World War.

The relatively undeveloped nature of the APA means that the potential for archaeological remains surviving is fairly high. The majority of Regent's Park has been open ground for its entire history, used either as farmland or for hunting. If the village referred to as Rugmore in the Domesday Book was located within the APA its precise position has yet to be confirmed and there has been a paucity of significant finds dating from before the post-medieval period. Remains relating to demolished 19th century buildings and wartime uses may survive and would be found relatively close to the surface since, in some cases, nothing has been built on top of their remains.

6.20.3 Key References

Lovell, P. and William McB. Marcham (eds)1938 *Survey of London: Volume 19, the Parish of St Pancras Part 2: Old St Pancras and Kentish Town*, London

Historic England, 2017. *City of Westminster: Archaeological Priority Areas Appraisal*. HE, Lo

7 Glossary

Archaeological Priority Area: Generic term used for a defined area where, according to existing information, there is significant known archaeological interest or particular potential for new discoveries. They are sometimes called other names including Archaeological Priority Zones, Areas of Archaeological Significance/Importance/Interest or Areas of High Archaeological Potential.

Archaeological interest: There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point (NPPF definition). 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. There can be an archaeological interest in buildings and landscapes as well as earthworks and buried remains.

Conservation: The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance (NPPF definition).

Designated heritage asset: A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation (NPPF definition).

Heritage asset: A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing) (NPPF definition).

Historic environment: All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged and landscaped and planted or managed flora (NPPF definition).

Historic environment record: Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use (NPPF definition). Historic England maintains the Historic Environment Record for Greater London.

Potential: In some places, the nature of the archaeological interest cannot be specified precisely, but it may still be possible to document reasons for anticipating the existence and importance of such evidence. Circumstantial evidence such as geology, topography, landscape history, nearby major monuments and patterns of previous discoveries can be used to predict areas with a higher likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets of historic and archaeological interest, will be discovered in the future.

Research framework: A suite of documents which describe the current state of knowledge of a topic or geographical area (the 'resource assessment'), identifies major gaps in knowledge and key research questions (the 'agenda') and set out a strategy for addressing them. A resource assessment and agenda for London archaeology has been published and a strategy is in preparation.

Setting of a heritage asset: 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 (NPPF definition).

Sensitivity: The likelihood of typical development impacts causing significant harm to a heritage asset of archaeological interest. Sensitivity is closely allied to significance and potential but also takes account of an asset's vulnerability and fragility.

Significance: The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance (NPPF definition).