



# Historic England

Mr Graham Harrington  
London Borough of Haringey  
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N22 8LE

Your Ref: HGY/2021/0441

Our Ref: CLO33053

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23 February 2021

Dear Mr Harrington

## **TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990 (AS AMENDED) NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK 2019**

**807 High Road London N17 8ER  
London N17 8ER**

*Full planning application for the demolition of the existing buildings and the erection of a replacement building up to four storeys to include residential (C3), retail (Class E, a) and flexible medical / health (Class E, e) and office (Class E, g, i) uses; hard and soft landscaping works including a residential podium; and associated works.*

### **Recommend Pre-Determination Archaeological Assessment/Evaluation**

Thank you for your consultation received on 11 February 2021.

The Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) give advice on archaeology and planning. Our advice follows the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the GLAAS Charter.

NPPF Section 16 and the London Plan (2017 Policy HC1) recognise the positive contribution of heritage assets of all kinds and make the conservation of



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archaeological interest a material planning consideration. NPPF paragraph 189 says applicants should provide an archaeological assessment if their development could affect a heritage asset of archaeological interest. A field evaluation may also be necessary.

I have looked at this proposal and at the Greater London Historic Environment Record but I need more information before I can advise you on the effects on archaeological interest and their implications for the planning decision. If you do not receive more archaeological information before you take a planning decision, I recommend that you include the applicant's failure to submit that as a reason for refusal.

The planning application lies in an area of archaeological interest.

I welcome the submitted archaeological assessment which notes that until 1812, the site was that of The Horns, a roadside inn with very early roots and possible royal connections. The site has certainly been occupied since at least the early seventeenth century and its historical significance could be beneficially articulated in any consented scheme.

Because of the above, I recommend that any planning decision be informed by the results of archaeological field evaluation. This work should also feed into design and the public elements of an acceptable scheme, if the fieldwork results are significant. Archaeological evaluation through the floor of the existing building would be the appropriate technique.

Because of this, I advise the applicant completes these studies to inform the application:

## Evaluation

An archaeological field evaluation involves exploratory fieldwork to determine if significant remains are present on a site and if so to define their character, extent, quality and preservation. Field evaluation may involve one or more techniques depending on the nature of the site and its archaeological potential. It will normally include excavation of trial trenches. A field evaluation report will usually be used to inform a planning decision (pre-determination evaluation) but can also be required by condition to refine a mitigation strategy after permission has been granted.

I will need to agree the work beforehand and it should be carried out by an archaeological practice appointed by the applicant. The report on the work must set out the significance of the site and the impact of the proposed development. I



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will read the report and then advise you on the planning application.

NPPF paragraphs 193 - 194 place great weight on conserving designated heritage assets, including non-designated heritage assets with an archaeological interest equivalent to scheduled monuments. Non-designated heritage assets may also merit conservation depending upon their significance and the harm caused (NPPF paragraph 197). Conservation can mean design changes to preserve remains where they are.

NPPF paragraphs 185 and 192 and London Plan Policy HC1 emphasise the positive contributions heritage assets can make to sustainable communities and places. Applicants should therefore expect to identify appropriate enhancement opportunities.

If preservation is not achievable then if you grant planning consent, paragraph 199 of the NPPF says that applicants should record the significance of any heritage assets that the development harms.

You can find more information on archaeology and planning in Greater London on our website.

This response only relates to archaeology. You should also consult Historic England's Development Advice team on statutory matters.

Yours sincerely

**Adam Single**

Adam Single

Archaeology Advisor

Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service

London and South East Region



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