

**LAND AT 11 ROSSLYN HILL,
LONDON BOROUGH OF CAMDEN,
NW3 5UL**

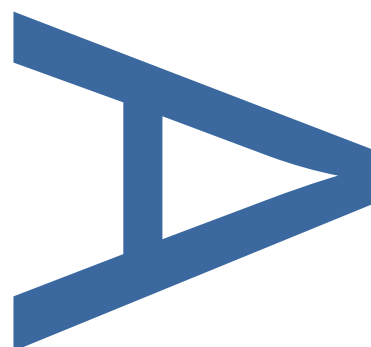
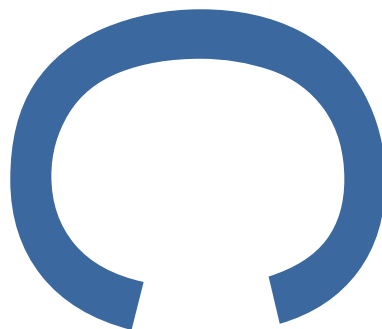
**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
LONDON BOROUGH OF CAMDEN**

PCA REPORT NO: 12316

SITE CODE: RYL 15

DECEMBER 2015



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY


DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

11 ROSSLYN HILL, CAMDEN, LONDON NW3 5UL

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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SITE CODE: RYL 15

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: LONDON BOROUGH OF CAMDEN

CENTRAL NGR: TQ 27006 85343

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1** This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation on land at 11 Rosslyn Hill, London Borough of Camden, NW3 5UL. The evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, and was commissioned by Andrew and Elizabeth Jeffreys.
- 1.2** Two trenches were excavated in the study area. Natural clay deposits were noted in both trenches between 78.13m OD (at Trench 1) and 79.3m OD (at Trench 2). The topography of the site sloped from northwest to southeast.
- 1.3** The most significant features encountered during the investigations were remnants of two 17th century walls, seen in Trench 2. These walls abutted each other and were aligned approximately N-S.
- 1.4** Made ground deposits of a similar date and a cut associated with the late 18th century demolition of the walls were also noted in the trench.
- 1.5** In Trench 1, the post medieval made ground deposits were seen to be truncated by a large 20th century cut.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1** An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on land 11 Rosslyn Hill, London Borough of Camden, NW3 5UL. The site is an irregular shaped parcel of land bounded by Air Studios to the north and west, Rosslyn lodge to the west, residential properties fronting Rosslyn Hill to the east and residential properties fronting Belsize Lane to the south. The site is centred at NGR TQ 27006 85343 (Figure 1).
- 2.2** The archaeological evaluation works were carried out between 7th and 10th December 2015 and were commissioned by Andrew and Elizabeth Jeffreys. The work was undertaken in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Stevenson 2015) and following Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service: Standards for Archaeological Work (GLAAS 2015).
- 2.3** The site is located within the Fitzjohns Netherhall Conservation Area in the London Borough of Camden and contains a Grade II listed building.
- 2.4** The archaeological evaluation was supervised by Shane Maher and was project managed by Gemma Stevenson, both of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited. The work was monitored by Laura O’Gorman, Archaeology Advisor to the London Borough of Camden for Historic England.
- 2.5** The completed archive comprising written, drawn, and photographic records and artefacts will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC).
- 2.6** The site was allocated the unique site code RYL 15.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND EVALUATION OBJECTIVES

3.1 National Policy: National Planning Policy Framework

- 3.1.1 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which replaced existing national policy relating to heritage and archaeology (Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5)). In summary, current national policy provides a framework which protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets and their settings, in appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions regarding the historic environment and provides for the investigation by intrusive or non-intrusive means of sites not significant enough to merit in-situ preservation. Relevant paragraphs within the NPPF include the following:

128. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

129. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

132. When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.*

3.1.2 The Glossary contained within the NPPF includes the following definitions:

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).

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. 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.

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.

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.

3.2 Regional Policy: The London Plan

- 3.2.1 The London Plan, updated to incorporate the Further Alterations to the London Plan and published on March 2015, includes the following policy regarding the historic environment in central London, which should be implemented through the Local Development Framework (LDF) being compiled at the Borough level:

POLICY 7.8 HERITAGE ASSETS AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Strategic

- A London's heritage assets and historic environment, including listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens and other natural and historic landscapes, conservation areas, World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, scheduled monuments, archaeological remains and memorials should be identified, so that the desirability of sustaining and enhancing their significance and of utilising their positive role in place shaping can be taken into account.
- B Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect and, where appropriate, present the site's archaeology.

Planning decisions

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

- D Development affecting heritage assets and their settings should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail.
- E New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources, landscapes and significant memorials. The physical assets should, where possible, be made available to the public on-site. Where the archaeological asset or memorial cannot be preserved or managed on-site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that asset.

LDF preparation

- F Boroughs should, in LDF policies, seek to maintain and enhance the contribution of built, landscaped and buried heritage to London's environmental quality, cultural identity and economy as part of managing London's ability to accommodate change and regeneration.
G Boroughs, in consultation with English Heritage, Natural England and other relevant statutory organisations, should include appropriate policies in their LDFs for identifying, protecting, enhancing and improving access to the historic environment and heritage assets and their settings where appropriate, and to archaeological assets, memorials and historic and natural landscape character within their area.

3.3 Local Policy: London Borough of Camden Local Development Framework

- 3.3.1 The local planning authority responsible for the study site is the London Borough of Camden, whose Local Development Framework (LDF) replaced its previous Unitary Development Plan (UDP) in November 2010. The LDF comprises a collection of planning documents produced in conjunction with the NPPF and the London Plan, which were adopted on the 8th of November 2010. The primary document is the Core Strategy, which contains the following policy regarding the historic environment:

CS14 – Promoting high quality places and conserving our heritage

The Council will ensure that Camden's places and buildings are attractive, safe and easy to use by:

- a) requiring development of the highest standard of design that respects local context and character;
- b) preserving and enhancing Camden's rich and diverse heritage assets and their settings, including conservation areas, listed buildings, archaeological remains, scheduled ancient monuments and historic parks and gardens;
- c) promoting high quality landscaping and works to streets and public spaces;
- d) seeking the highest standards of access in all buildings and places and requiring schemes to be designed to be inclusive and accessible;
- e) protecting important views of St Paul's Cathedral and the Palace of Westminster from sites inside and outside the borough and protecting important local views.

- 3.3.2 Further, more specific planning policy is included in the Planning Policies Documents, the policy of most relevance to the historic environment being as follows:

DP25 – Conserving Camden’s heritage

Conservation areas

In order to maintain the character of Camden’s conservation areas, the Council will:

- a) take account of conservation area statements, appraisals and management plans when assessing applications within conservation areas;
- b) only permit development within conservation areas that preserves and enhances the character and appearance of the area;
- c) prevent the total or substantial demolition of an unlisted building that makes a positive contribution to the character or appearance of a conservation area where this harms the character or appearance of the conservation area, unless exceptional circumstances are shown that outweigh the case for retention;
- d) not permit development outside of a conservation area that causes harm to the character and appearance of that conservation area; and
- e) preserve trees and garden spaces which contribute to the character of a conservation area and which provide a setting for Camden’s architectural heritage.

Listed buildings

To preserve or enhance the borough’s listed buildings, the Council will:

- e) prevent the total or substantial demolition of a listed building unless exceptional circumstances are shown that outweigh the case for retention;
- f) only grant consent for a change of use or alterations and extensions to a listed building where it considers this would not cause harm to the special interest of the building; and
- g) not permit development that it considers would cause harm to the setting of a listed building.

Archaeology

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

Other heritage assets

The Council will seek to protect other heritage assets including Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest and London Squares.

3.4 Site Specific Planning Constraints

- 3.4.1 In terms of designated heritage assets as defined above, the site does not lie within an Archaeological Priority Area, but it does contain a Grade II listed building and is located within the Fitzjohns Netherhall Conservation Area (Figure 12).
- 3.4.2 Due to the Grade II listing, the site is subject to the Planning (Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act of 1990, amended 2009. Section 7 of which states that:
- 3.4.3 Subject to the following provisions of this Act, no person shall execute or cause to be executed any works for the demolition of a listed building or for its alteration or extension in any manner which would affect its character as a building of special architectural or historic interest, unless the works are authorised.
- 3.4.4 The Fitzjohns/Netherhall Conservation Area Statement, published March 2001 by Camden Council, includes the following policy regarding the archaeological considerations:

Archaeology

F/N41. The northern part of the Conservation Area lies within an Archaeological Priority Area, designated by the Council in the UDP, which represents the core of medieval Hampstead. In accordance with Planning Policy Guidance Note PPG 16, the Council will seek to ensure the preservation of the archaeological heritage and promote its interpretation and presentation to the public. Within archaeological priority areas and on other sites identified as having archaeological potential, an archaeological desk based assessment report and/or field evaluation may be required to determine the impact of development upon archaeological remains.

Where groundworks are proposed, it is important that the Council's Conservation and Urban Design Team and the greater London Archaeology Advisory Service at English Heritage are consulted to ensure adequate protection of such remains. (Camden, 2001, 43)

3.5 Site Specific Planning History

- 3.5.1 Previous planning applications have been approved and are outlined more fully in the Donald Insall Associates' March 2015 Historic Building Report and April 2015 Design and Access Statement.
- 3.5.2 In May 1999 Listed Building Consent was granted for various works intended to reinstate the original features where they had been lost, to remove the 1950s additions, and to return the basement from a garage to part of the house.
- 3.5.3 In July 2000 Listed Building Consent was granted for a fireplace and surround to the ground floor living room.
- 3.5.4 In October 2001 Listed Building Consent was granted for the erection of an entrance gate and railings to the front entrance drive.
- 3.5.5 In April 2005 Listed Building Consent was granted for the replacement of an existing garage building with a new garden building. This consent was not implemented.
- 3.5.6 In January 2010 Listed Building Consent was granted for the demolition of an existing wood shed and to build a new Dining Room attached to the home by a linking structure. This design was not implemented and the Dining Room structure has been repositioned in the current application.
- 3.5.7 In July 2013 Listed Building Consent was granted for internal alterations comprising the reconfiguration of the bedroom and bathroom layouts on the first and second floors.
- 3.5.8 The current proposals are to undertake various above and below ground developments. A planning application (Ref No. 2015/2109/L and 2015/2089/P) for the proposed development has been submitted to Camden Borough Council and this report has been prepared in order to support the application in light of the policies contained within the Core Strategy and Planning Policies Documents.

4 EVALUATION OBJECTIVES

4.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation (Stevenson 2015) highlighted the following research objectives:

- To determine the palaeotopography of the site.
- To determine the presence or absence of palaeoenvironmental remains.
- To determine the presence or absence of prehistoric activity.
- To determine the presence or absence of Roman activity
- To establish the presence or absence of medieval activity.
- To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity.
- To establish the survival of Wake's house
- To establish the presence of any remains of late Tudor/early Stuart house in the areas of impact.
- To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.

5 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 The geological and topographical background was taken in part from the Written Scheme of Investigation (Stevenson 2015) and the Desk Based Assessment (Reade 2015).

5.2 Geology

5.2.1 According to the 1:50,000 British Geological Survey, North London, the bedrock geology underlying the study site is primarily London Clay with overlaying Claygate member at the south end of the site.

5.2.2 A geotechnical investigation of the site (January 2015) found the London Clay at approximately 1.5m below ground level and sealed by made ground deposits. The Claygate member was not encountered. During the investigation the London clay was visible between 79.3m OD at Trench 2 in the west of the study area and 78.13m OD at Trench 1 in the east.

5.3 Topography

5.3.1 Ground level at the site slopes from 80.41m AOD at the western-most boundary to 79.39 at the southern-most boundary.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The archaeological and historical background is taken from the Written Scheme of Investigation (Stevenson 2015). A full Archaeological and Historic Background is listed in the site specific Desk Based Assessment (Reade 2015).

6.1 Prehistoric

6.1.1 No prehistoric activity has been found within 750m of the study site.

6.2 Roman

6.2.1 No Roman activity has been noted within 750m of the study site.

6.3 Early Medieval

6.3.1 No early medieval finds or activities have been documented within 750m of the study site.

6.4 Medieval

6.4.1 The site is located on land belonging to the Belsize Estate .A number of archaeological features of this period was recorded within 750m radius of the site. The site appeared to be to be open fields until after the Dissolution of the Monasteries when the land changed ownership in the 1530's.

6.5 Post-Medieval and Modern

6.5.1 A property built by Sir Issac Wake (d 1632) was known to have occupied the site. This was demolished to make way for the present property (11 Rosslyn Hill) in 1770. The site lay virtually unchanged until the addition of the Studio at the southeast of the property and a garage to the west which are visible in the 1966 Ordnance Survey Map.

7 METHODOLOGY

7.1 The evaluation was undertaken according to a Written Scheme of Investigation (Stevenson 2015) which was approved in advance by Laura O’Gorman, GLAAS archaeological adviser to the London Borough of Camden. The aim of the work was to define and characterise any archaeological deposits and features, in order to allow an assessment to be made of the heritage potential of the site, and the impact upon it from the proposed development.

7.2 The evaluation saw the excavation of two trenches. Both trenches were checked with a CAT scanner prior to excavation. Due to the presence of live services it was not possible to excavate Trench 1 to the agreed width of 1.8m.

7.3 The trench dimensions and highest and lowest levels are tabulated below:

Trench Number	Length	Width	Highest level	Lowest level
1	9.5m	1.2-1.4m	79.15m OD	77.58m OD
2	2.12m	2.2m	80.33m OD	79.10m OD

7.4 All excavations were supervised by the author and proceeded in 100mm spits using a 360 degree tracked 6 tonne mini-digger with a toothless bucket. Where modern concrete obstructions were encountered a mechanical breaker attached to the mini-digger was used to break the concrete.

7.5 All open trenches were secured with fixed crowd safety barriers to prevent unauthorised access.

7.6 The trenches were cleaned by hand, recorded and photographed. Recording of the deposits was accomplished using the Single Context Recording Method on proforma context and planning sheets. Contexts were numbered and are shown in this report within squared brackets. Plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20.

7.7 The proposal follows IFA guidelines, and the methodologies set out in Historic England (GLAAS) Guidance Papers for standards and practices in archaeological fieldwork watching briefs and assessments and evaluation.

7.8 Levels were calculated from two engineer’s spot heights.

At Trench 1 the value was 79.12m OD and was located on a manhole cover to the front of the Studio.

At Trench 2 the value was 80.29m OD and was located at the front of the garage.

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASE DISCUSSION

Three Phases of activity were noted during investigations:

- Phase 1 represents the natural geology encountered during investigations
- Phase 2 represents a period of post-medieval activity
- Phase 3 represents a period of late Victorian/modern activity

Trench 1 (Section 1 Figure 5, Plan Figure 3)

8.1.1 Phase 1 Natural

- 8.1.2 A deposit of firm, mid pink/grey brown clay [10] was seen at 78.13m OD and extended across the trench. Covering this was a 0.2m thick layer of light yellow brown, clay [9] which was noted between 78.3m OD and 78.1m OD.

8.2 Phase 2 Post-medieval

- 8.2.1 The natural clay [9] was sealed by a layer of mid brown grey, silty clay [8] material with occasional small fragments of CBM and charcoal flecks. This had a thickness of 0.38m and was seen throughout the trench at 78.48m OD.
- 8.2.2 A layer of mid to dark grey brown, silty sand [7], containing occasional CBM and frequent clinker type material was recorded at 78.78m OD with a thickness of 0.34m, above [8]. A fragment of 18th century CTP and a pot sherd dated 1550-1900 were recovered from this deposit.

8.3 Phase 3 Late Victorian/modern

- 8.3.1 A large linear cut [5] (fills 1, 2, 3, 4) was noted at 78.78m OD, to be 2m wide, bisecting the trench in an approximately north to south direction. The cut was associated with the drains issuing from the basement of 11 Rosslyn Hill which is known have been modified in the 20th century. The lowest fill [6] was a soft, light to mid yellowish brown, clay which was noted on the edge of northern edge of the cut. Above this was a 1.5m thick clay deposit [3] with occasional lenses of dark sandy clinker type material. This was covered by a light to mid grey brown, silty clay [2] containing occasional charcoal and coal flecks and small CBM fragments with a thickness of 0.38m. The top fill [1] was a 0.52m thick mid to dark grey brown silty sand.

Trench 2 (Section 2, 3, 4, Figure 5, plan Figure 4)

8.4 Phase 1

- 8.4.1 Natural mid pinky brown to mid blue grey, clay [20] was seen in the base of the trench between 79.30m OD and 79.10m OD.

8.5 Phase 2

- 8.5.1 Capping the natural clay was a mid yellow brown silty clay deposit [19] containing very occasional CBM fragments and charcoal flecks. This was noted between 79.84m OD and 79.55m OD with a maximum thickness of 0.65m.
- 8.5.2 This was truncated by the construction cut [17] for an N-S aligned wall [16]. The cut was seen between 79.49m OD and 79.13m OD and extended beyond 1.5m (i.e. beyond the Limit of Excavation) with a depth of 0.36m.
- 8.5.3 Wall [16] was noted between 79.54m OD and 79.43m OD and measured more than 1.5m N-S (as it extended beyond the L.O.E.) with a height of 0.52m. Five courses of unfrogged, red brick types 3033, 2276 and 3046 were recorded. These measured 230mm x 110mm x 48mm and were bonded with a soft calf brown lime sandy mortar in what appeared to be a form of English bond. The lowest course of the wall contained fragments of post-medieval peg tile. Brick and mortar samples taken from the wall were spot dated 1500-1700. A thin deposit of mid brown grey, silty clay [15] was seen in Sections 2 and 3 acting as the construction backfill.
- 8.5.4 Abutting [16] to the east, were the upper courses of wall [21], which was seen at 79.30m OD. This comprised at two least courses of re-used unfrogged red brick type 3046, bonded with a lime sandy mortar. The wall was only partially visible due to the excavation limits, but what was visible measured 0.7m N-S by 0.2m E-W. A brick and mortar sample taken from the wall were given a spot date towards the later part of the 17th century.
- 8.5.5 A deposit of firm to soft, mid brown grey, silty clay [14] was seen covering walls [16] and [21] between 79.64m OD and 79.60m OD. Occasional charcoal flecks and small CBM fragments were noted within the deposit. Two small sherds of recovered pottery were dated 1550-1700.
- 8.5.6 To the west of wall [16] a 0.15m thick layer of mid grey brown, silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and very small fragments of CBM was recorded at 79.80m OD. This is possibly a remnant of old garden soil.
- 8.5.7 A cut [13] associated with the demolition of wall [16] was observed between 79.89m OD and 79.42m OD. This was over 1.45m long (N-S) and 1.12m wide (E-W) and 0.43m deep. The eastern side of the cut had a much gentler slope suggesting that the lower portions of the wall were pulled over to the east. Two deposits of demolition material [11] and [12] were noted filling the cut. Fill [12] was the lower of the two and comprised fragments of crushed red brick and mortar, measuring 0.44m at its thickest. Fill [11] was a soft, dark grey brown, silty sand with moderate charcoal and coal flecks.
-

9 CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1** Natural clay deposits were encountered in both trenches and were seen to descend from 79.3m OD at Trench 2 to 78.13m OD in Trench 1, roughly from northwest to southeast. Due to the limited scope of the investigations it is uncertain how later post depositional impacts (landscaping) have affected the palaeotopography.
- 9.2** No palaeoenvironmental remains were encountered during the works.
- 9.3** No evidence of prehistoric, Roman or medieval activities were seen across the study area.
- 9.4 Post-Medieval**
- 9.4.1** Post medieval deposits were encountered in both trenches. In trench 1 this comprised a layer of redeposited clay overlain by a layer of material interpreted here as the former driveway to the house.
- 9.4.2** The most significant of the post-medieval remains was seen in Trench 2 and comprised a section of 17th century wall and a slightly later one abutting its eastern face. The alignment of the walls was north to south which is different to that of the present house, suggesting they may be remnants of Wakes' house, or a slightly later addition to it. To the west of the wall a layer of redeposited clay covered by a former garden soil type deposit were noted, possibly denoting the exterior of the property and to the east was a deposit of silty clay material, suggesting the interior. The masonry may be a segment of the western wall of the early Jacobean house (Wakes' house) known to have been present on site during the 17th century.
- 9.4.3** A vaulted cellar lying to the immediate northeast of the trench would have truncated any remains of the wall in that area. To the south and south west there is the possibility of a continuation of it continuing into the garden.
- 9.4.4** Trench 1 suffered the most from post-depositional impacts, namely the presence of a large cut associated that bisected the trench. This was associated with the drains issuing from the basement of 11 Rosslyn Hill's and the remodelling work of the mid to late 20th century.
- 9.4.5** Later impacts in Trench 2 appear to date from the demolition of Sir Issac Wake's house and the construction of the construction of the present property.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Reade, C, 2015. *11 Rosslyn Hill, St Ann's Road, London Borough Camden, NW3 5UL, An Archaeological Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment*, PCA Unpublished Report

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- 11.4** Special thanks are given to Gemma Stevenson for her project management and the editing of this report.

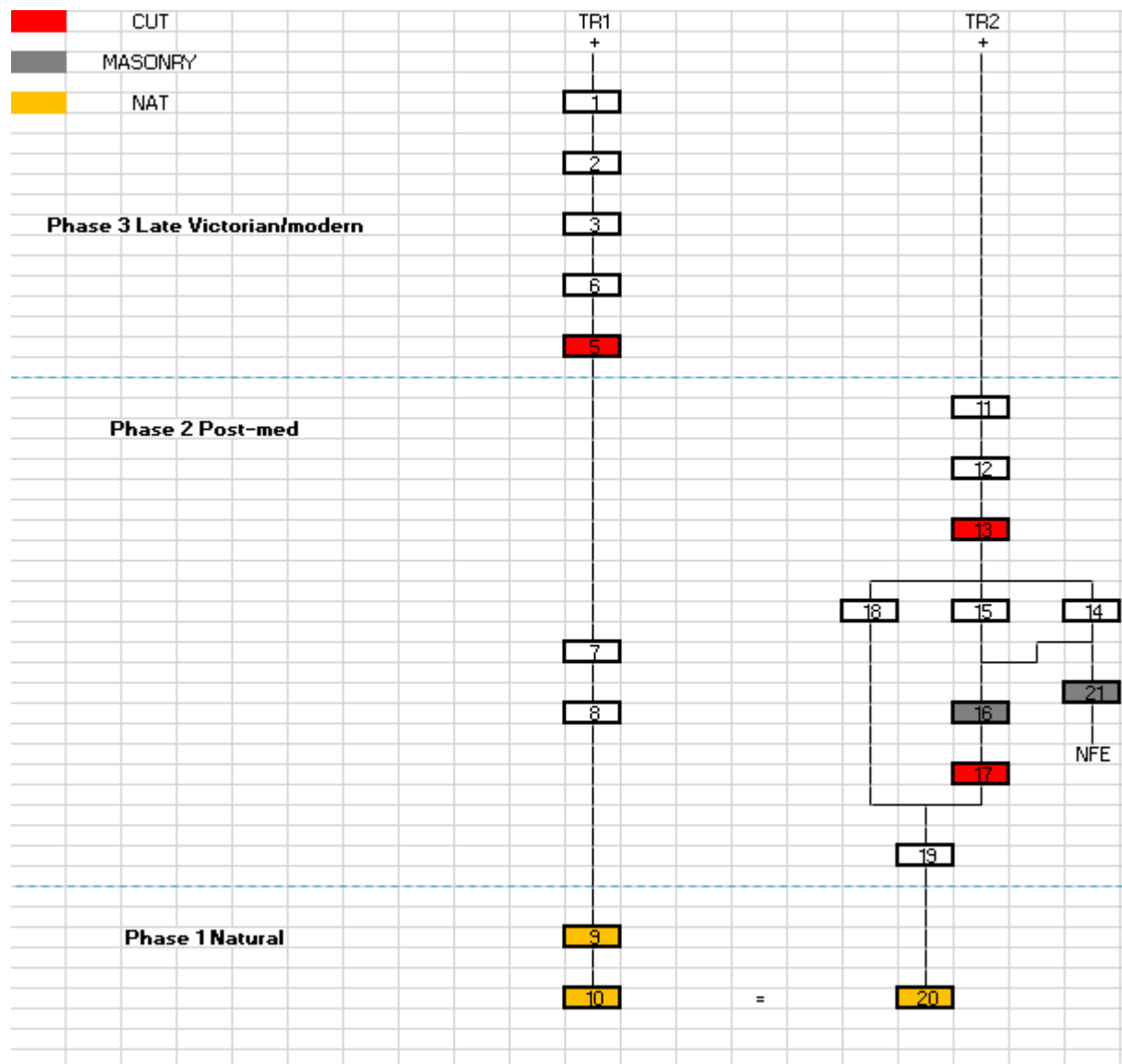
APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Site_Code	Context	Type	Fill_of _Cut	Over	Under	Trench	Description	Category	Depth	Levels high	Levels_low	Phase
RYL15	1	Fill	5	2	0	1	Top fill of large linear cut [5]	Backfill/disuse	0.52	7.78		3
RYL15	2	Fill	5	3	1	1	Fill of cut [5]	Backfill/disuse	0.38	78.48	78.28	3
RYL15	3	Fill	5	6	2	1	Lower fill of [5]	Backfill/disuse	1.5	78.78	78.12	3
RYL15	4	Void										
RYL15	5	Cut		7	6	1	Large construction cut associated with the drains of 11 Rosslyn Hill. Late post medieval to modern in date	Construction Cut	1.5	78.78		3
RYL15	6	Fill	5	5	3	1	Lowest encountered fill of cut [5]	Backfill/disuse	0.56	7.78		3
RYL15	7	Layer		8	5	1	Remains of of surface	Surface/floor (external)	0.34	78.78		2

RYL15	8	Layer		9	7	1	Redeposited clay layer	Dump	0.38	78.48		2
RYL15	9	Natural		10	8	1	Layer of natural yellow clay	Natural	0.2	78.3	78.1	1
RYL15	10	Natural			9	1	Layer of natural clay	Natural		78.13		1
RYL15	11	Fill	13	12	0	2	Top fill of a demolition cut [13]	Backfill/disuse	0.3	79.75		2
RYL15	12	Fill	13	13	11	2	Primary fill of demolition cut [13]	Backfill/disuse	0.44	79.89	79.65	2
RYL15	13	Cut		14, 15, 18	12	2	Demolition cut, possibly associated with the construction of the present property	Robber Cut	0.43	79.89	79.42	2
RYL15	14	Layer		16, 21	13	2	Layer of dumped material denoting the interior of the property defined by [16]	Dump	0.45	79.64	79.6	2

RYL15	15	Fill	17	16	13	2	Backfill of construction cut [17] for wall [16]	Backfill/disuse	0.26	79.49	79.42	2
RYL15	16	Masonry	17	17	15	2	Late 17th early 18th century wall footing	Wall	0.36	79.54	79.43	2
RYL15	17	Cut		19	16	2	Construction cut for wall [16]	Construction Cut	0.36	79.49	79.13	2
RYL15	18	Layer		19	13	2	layer of old garden soil	Agricultural/horticultural/garden soil	0.15	79.8		2
RYL15	19	Layer		20	17, 18	2	Redeposited clay layer	Dump	0.65	79.84	79.55	2
RYL15	20	Natural			19	2	Layer of natural clay	Natural		79.3	79.1	1
RYL15	21	Masonry			14	2	Post medieval wall abutting [16], is at least 2 courses deep	Wall		79.3		2

APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: OASIS REPORT FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-234625

Project details

Project name 11 Rosslyn Hill, London Borough of Camden, NW3 5UL, An Archaeological Evaluation

Short description of the project An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology at 11 Rosslyn Hill, London Borough of Camden, NW3 5UL between 7th and 10th december 2015. Two evaluation trenches were excavated. The site is located within the Fitzjohn Netherhall Conservation area but not within an Archaeological priority zone. 11 Rosslyn Hill is itself a Grade II listed building dating from 1770. Excavations revealed natural clay deposits in both trenches to be overlain with post-medieval made ground. The most significant feature encountered during the investigations was a section of 17th century wall revealed in Trench 2. This was covered by 18th century demolition material. Remodelling works known to have taken place on site in the 1950's impacted heavily on Trench 1.

Project dates Start: 07-12-2015 End: 10-12-2015

Previous/future work Yes / Not known

Any associated project codes RYL15 - Sitecode reference

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status Conservation Area

Current Land use Residential 1 - General Residential

Monument type	LAYER Post Medieval
Monument type	CUT Post Medieval
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Monument type	CUT Modern
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CTP Post Medieval
Development type	Large/ medium scale extensions to existing structures (e.g. church, school, hospitals, law courts, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON CAMDEN HAMPSTEAD 11 Rosslyn Hill
Postcode	NW35UL
Site coordinates	TQ 27006 85343 51.552169645986 -0.167938660766 51 33 07 N 000 10 04 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 78.13m Max: 79.3m

Project creators

Name of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Organisation

Project brief Andrew and Elizabeth Jeffreys
originator

Project design Gemma Stevenson
originator

Project Gemma Stevenson
director/manager

Project supervisor Shane Maher

Project archives

Physical Archive LAARC
recipient

Physical Archive ID RYL15

Physical Contents "Ceramics"

Digital Archive LAARC
recipient

Digital Archive ID RYL15

Digital Media "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"

available

Paper Archive LAARC
recipient

Paper Archive ID RYL15

Paper Media "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Matrices", "Plan", "Section"
available

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title 11 Rosslyn Hill, London Borough of Camden, An Archaeological
evaluation

Author(s)/Editor(s) Maher, S

Date 2015

Issuer or publisher PCA London

Place of issue or London
publication

Entered by Shane Maher (smaher@pre-construct.com)

Entered on 16 December 2015

APPENDIX 4: PLATES



Plate 1: Trench 1 looking south, showing natural clay [10] and fill [3] in cut [5] in the foreground



Plate 2: Trench 1, section 1 looking west showing cut [5]



Plate 3: Trench 2 looking northeast showing wall [16] and demolition cut [13], 1m scale



Plate 4: Trench 2, Section 2, looking northeast, showing wall [16] demolition cut [13], redeposited clay [19] and interior backfill [14], 1m scale



Plate 5: Trench 2, Section 3, looking southeast, showing wall [16] and demolition cut [13], 1m scale



Plate 6: Trench 2, Section 4, looking east showing elevation of wall [16], 1m scale



Plate 7: Trench 2, looking west, showing walls [16] and [21] and 1m scale

APPENDIX 5: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIALS SPOT DATES

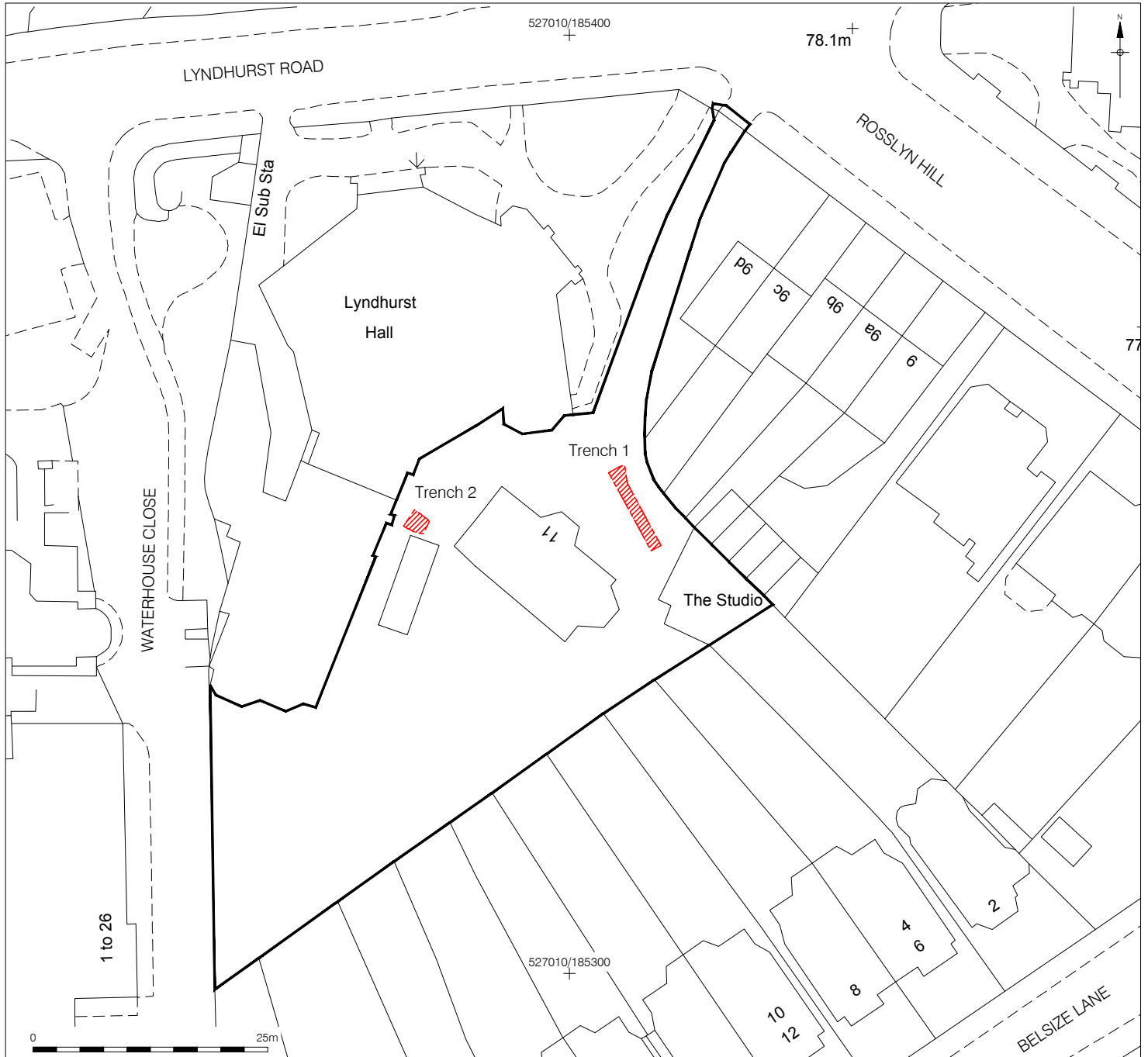
Kevin Hayward

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
1	2276; 3033	Fragments of post medieval peg tile and brick	2	1480	1900	1480	1900	1500-1700+	No mortar
3	2276	Post medieval peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
14	2276	Post medieval peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
16	3033; 2276; 3046	Red brick poorly made lime sandy mortar 110mm x 48mm post medieval peg tile narrower early post medieval red bricks as well poorly made	10	1480	1900	1480	1900	1500-1700	1450-1700
19	3033	Red brick fragments x 2 2 lime sandy mortar	2	1450	1800	1450	1800	1500-1700	1450-1700
21	3046	Red brick lime sand mortar Reused	1	1450	1800	1450	1800	1500-1700+	1450-1700

This small building material assemblage consists of two types of red brick. First there is the wider 3033 (1450-1700), which is especially prevalent from [16] but is also present in [19] and [21]. Although red bricks continue to be produced outside of the confines of the city of London after 1700, those present from [16] are poorly made often wide and very thin (48mm) which points to an earlier date. This plus the distinctive soft calf brown lime sandy mortar which is a typical early post medieval recipe for London, would point to structure [16] being 1500-1700 in date. There are some sandier darker red bricks fabric 3046 (1450-1700) often narrower which may push the date into the latter part of the 17th century,

Recommendations

The building material assemblage has evidence for a Tudor-Stuart building based on brick and mortar type and further work should be undertaken.

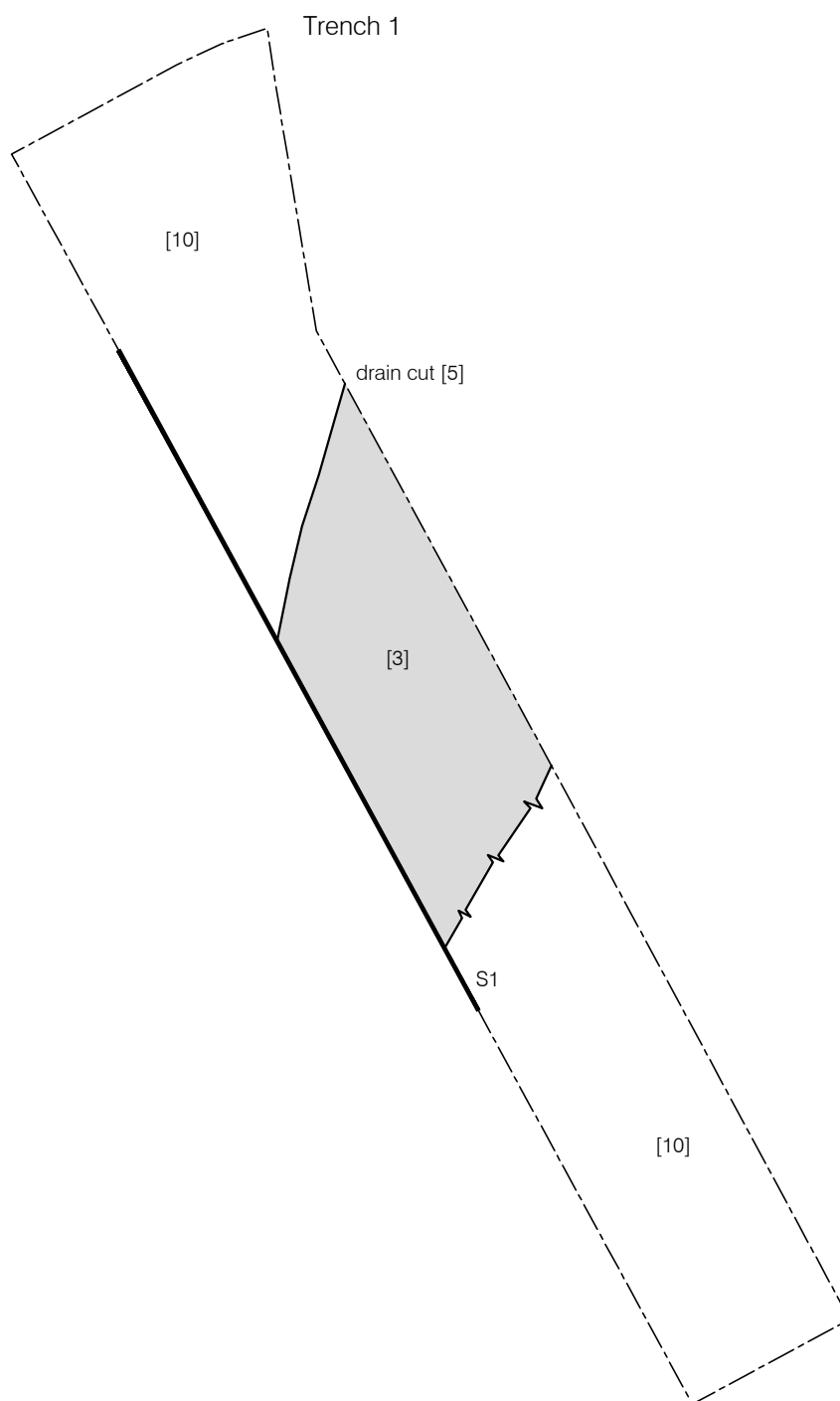
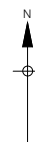


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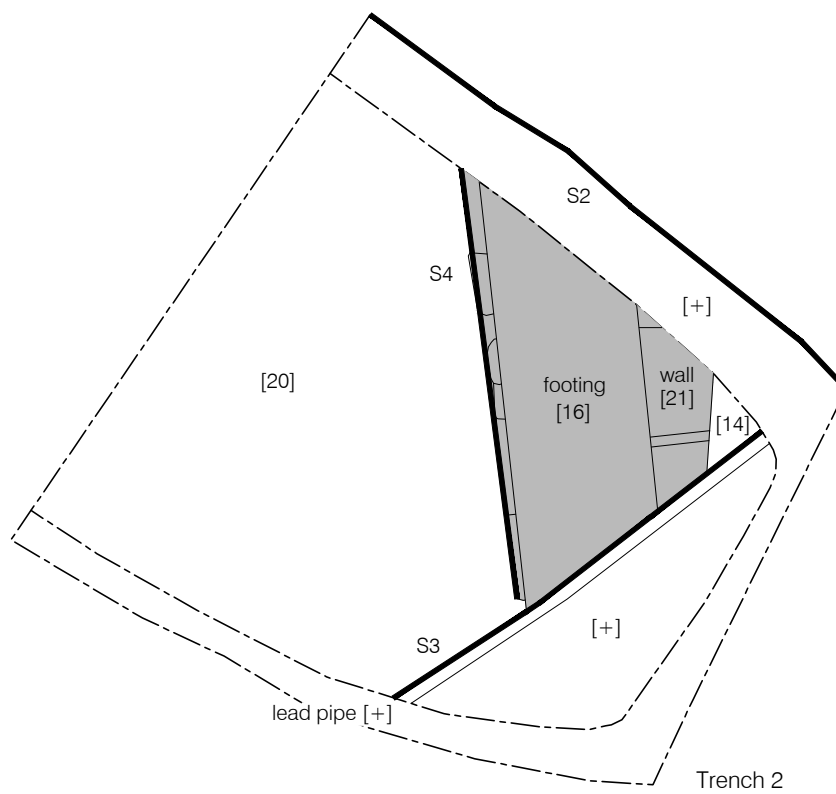
17/12/15 JS

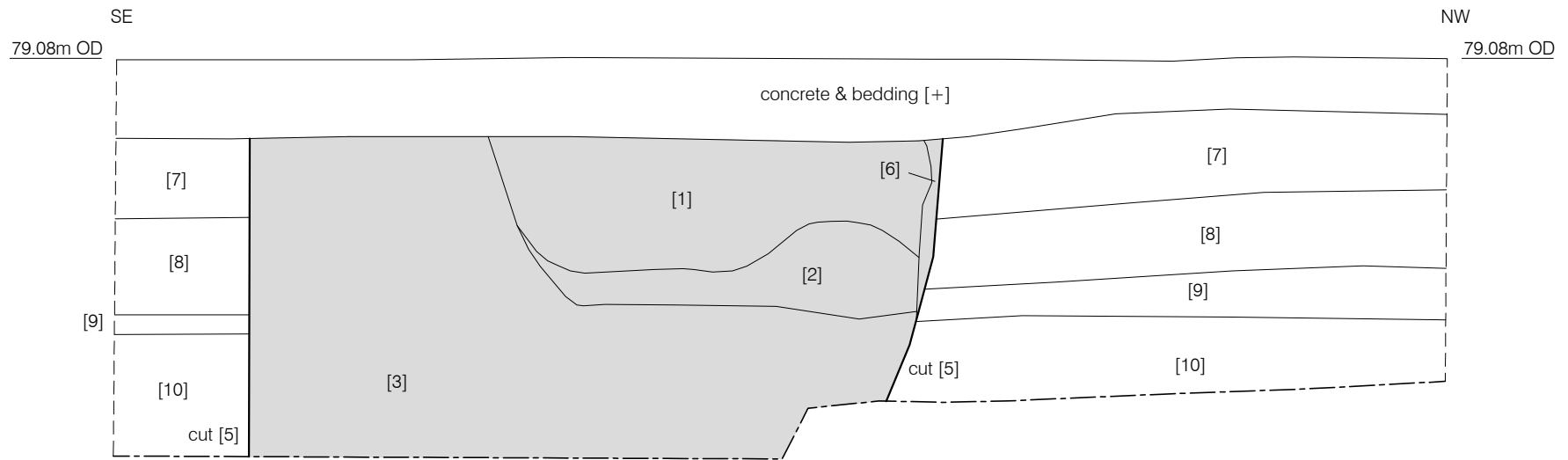
Figure 2
Detailed Site Location
1:625 at A4



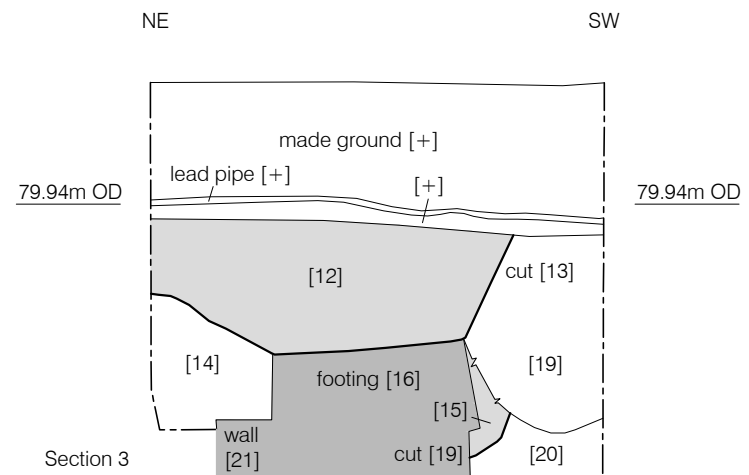
0 2m
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17/12/15 JS

Figure 3
Trench 1
1:50 at A4

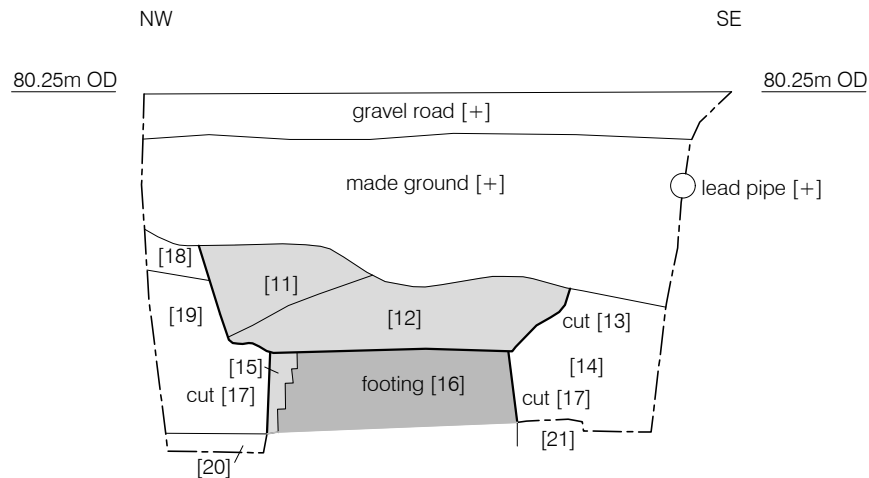




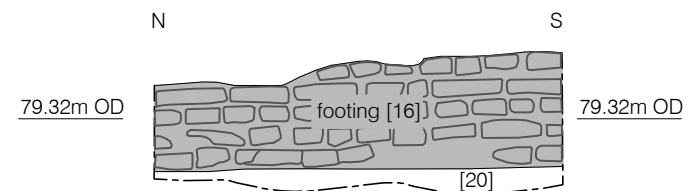
Section 1
Trench 1
Northeast Facing



Section 3
Trench 2
Northwest Facing

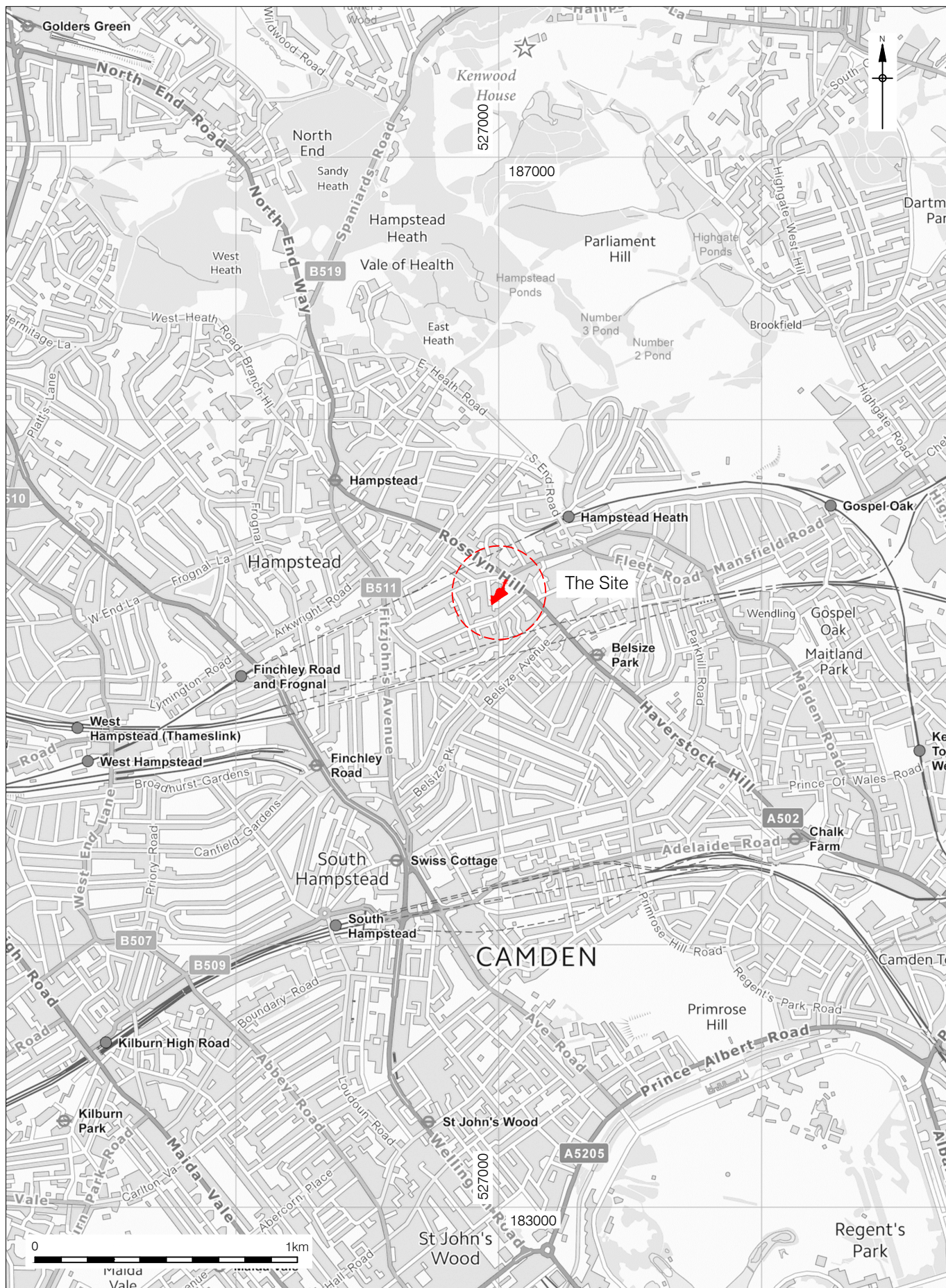


Section 2
Trench 2
Southwest Facing



Section 4
Trench 2
West Facing

Figure 5
Sections 1 - 4
1:25 at A4



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Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4

PCA

PCA SOUTH

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BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD
BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
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FAX: 020 7639 9588
EMAIL: info@pre-construct.com

PCA NORTH

UNIT 19A
TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK
DURHAM DH6 5PG
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FAX: 0191 377 0101
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PCA CENTRAL

THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM
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PCA WEST

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PCA MIDLANDS

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