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<Name of person consulting>

<Address of consulting organisation>

Your Ref: <Reference>

Our Ref: <Primary Reference Number>

Contact: <Casework Officer>

Direct Dial: <Casework Officer Number>

Email: <Casework Officer Email>

<Completion Date>

Dear <Contact Name>,

**TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990 (AS AMENDED)**

**NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK 2019**

**<Consultation Name>**

<*Proposal Description*>

**Recommend Archaeological Condition(s)**

Thank you for your consultation received on <Log Date>.

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

Assessment of Significance and Impact

**EITHER** if there is no related Archaeological Priority Area:

The planning application lies in an area of archaeological interest.

**OR** if there is a related archaeological priority area:

The planning application lies in an area of archaeological interest (Archaeological Priority Area) identified in the Local Plan: <Associated Heritage Assets and Areas: Heritage Area/Heritage Area Names/Heritage Area Name>]

<Assessment of Significance>

Planning Policies

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

NPPF paragraphs 185 and 192 and Draft 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 planning consent is granted, paragraph 199 of the NPPF says that applicants should record the significance of any heritage assets that the development harms. Applicants should also improve knowledge of assets and make this public.

Recommendations

I therefore conclude that the development could cause harm to archaeological remains. However the significance of the asset and scale of harm to it is such that the effect can be managed using a planning condition. A pre-commencement condition is necessary for clarity on what is required to safeguard archaeological interest once works begin on site. The archaeological work secured by the condition would include:

<*Mitigation Type*>

<Mitigation>

Archaeological consultants can advise on the possible implications of such mitigation requirements for the development programme and costs.

This letter concludes GLAAS’ free Initial Pre-application advice (that is, one free cycle of advice and engagement). Further information on archaeology and planning in Greater London is available on the Historic England website. If further pre-application advice (other than minor clarifications) is requested then you will be asked to use our Extended Pre-application service which provides applicants with a bespoke programme of advice and engagement beyond the initial free cycle. We charge for this extended service on a cost-recovery basis; we do not make a profit from it.

This Initial Pre-application advice relates solely to archaeological considerations, is provided without prejudice to the local authority’s decision-making role, and may be shared with the local authority on whose behalf it is given. You should also consult Historic England’s Development Advice team on statutory matters.

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

Yours sincerely

<Casework Officer>

Archaeology Advisor

Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service

London and South East Region