FORMER MIDDLESEX UNIVERSITY, TRENT PARK, SNAKES LANE, LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD

SITE CODE: SNK16

JANUARY 2017 UPDATED MAY 2018

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

FORMER MIDDLESEX UNIVERSITY, TRENT PARK, SNAKES LANE, LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Site Code:	**SNK 16**
Central NGR:	**TQ 291 972**
Local Planning Authority:	**London Borough of Enfield**
Planning Reference:	
Other reference if any:	
Commissioning Client:	**AECOM on Behalf of Berkeley Homes (North East London) Limited**
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FORMER MIDDLESEX UNIVERSITY, TRENT PARK, SNAKES LANE, LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD

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1 ABSTRACT

1.1 This report details the result of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology at the former Middlesex University, Trent Park in the London Borough of Enfield. The archaeological work was conducted between 25th November and 19th December 2016, 24th January and 31st January 2018 and 26th April and 8th May 2018 and was completed in accordance with the standards specified by the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists and following the guidelines issued by Historic England.

1.2 Thirty-nine trenches were carried out across the site. Many were targeted on features identified by the recently completed Heritage Assessment of Aerial Imagery (Air Photo Services 2016) and shown on historic maps, relating to the medieval deer park, 18th and 19th century use of the site and the WWII Prisoner of War camp. An archaeological watching brief was carried out on the area of the new show home but no archaeological features were identified in this area.

1.3 The evaluation found some evidence for prehistoric features in Trench 15 and early medieval features in Trench 27.

1.4 One trench identified the remains of 19th and 20th century glasshouses in the walled garden area, as shown on the 1935 Ordnance Survey map. To the south-west of the site, Trench 21 found the remains of 19th century buildings and yard surfaces probably relating to structures shown on the 1865-66 Ordnance Survey map.

1.5 Two trenches identified the remains of possible Nissen huts. Two other trenches found the bases for the posts for the barbed wire fence that surrounded the main house during WWII. Barbed wire was also found, backfilled into a pit. The remaining trenches found no archaeological features of interest.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 An archaeological evaluation commissioned by AECOM on behalf of Berkeley Homes (North East London) Limited was undertaken at the former Middlesex University, Trent Park in the London Borough of Enfield, between 25th November and 19th December 2016, 24th January and 31st January 2018 and 26th April and 8th May 2018. At present, the site is occupied by a collection of vacant buildings and structures of various heights, styles and periods, set amongst open landscaped areas. These buildings include Trent Park House and its associated estate buildings, as well as the buildings of the former Middlesex University.

2.2 The site comprised an irregular area of land, c. 22.7 hectares in extent, bounded by Trent Park Golf Course to the south, the north-south Leeging Beech Gutter to the east, the north-south track through Trent Country Park to the west, and a fish pond to the north. The site was centred at TQ 291 972.

2.3 An Environmental Statement and Archaeological Desk Based Assessment was carried out for the site by AECOM in August 2016. The desk based assessment highlighted that the site lay in an area of archaeological interest.

2.4 Pre-application consultation carried out by AECOM with Historic England Greater London Archaeological Advisory Services (GLAAS) identified the expectation that archaeological evaluation trenching would take place to inform the planning decision. The focus of the archaeological evaluation would be areas of low or negligible modern ground disturbance where significant groundworks are proposed.

2.5 A scheme of archaeological evaluation trenching was produced by AECOM and approved by Sandy Kidd, Historic England archaeological advisor for the London Borough of Enfield. The Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by AECOM (November 2016 updated October 2017) details the methodology by which the evaluation was undertaken. The evaluation was supervised by Shane Maher, Leo Penades and Matthew Edmonds and was project managed by Helen Hawkins for Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. An archaeological watching brief was also carried out on the area of the new show home.

2.6 The archaeological project was monitored on behalf of the London Borough of Enfield by Sandy Kidd of Historic England and was overseen by the client's archaeological consultant, Iain Williamson and Emma Clifford of AECOM.

2.7 The site was given the Museum of London site code SNK16. The complete archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be deposited within the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC).

3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 An archaeological desk based assessment was prepared by AECOM (AECOM August 2016) and summarised in the Written Scheme of Investigation (AECOM 2016, updated 2017). The information below is taken from the former report.

3.2 Topography

3.2.1 The Site is located on the north-east facing slope of a ridgeline that runs from south to west through Trent Park. The highest point lies within the southwestern corner at circa (c.) 86 metres (m) Ordnance Datum (OD) at the apex of the ridgeline. The slope of the Site is moderately steep and finishes at the lake, which is c. 61m OD. The majority of the Site is covered in grass or comprises garden areas, buildings and an area of car parking in the south-western and south-eastern corners.

3.3 Geology

3.3.1 British Geological Survey (BGS) online records show that the solid geology across the entire Site comprises London Clay of the Thames Group. These deposits would have formed approximately 34-56 million years ago. No superficial deposits are recorded in the lee of the ridge running through the Site. Most of the ridgeline is shown as consisting of Dollis Hill Gravel which formed approximately 2 million years ago. However, the superficial deposits recorded on the apex of the ridgeline, towards the southern end of the Site consists of the chalky till, sands and gravels of the Lowestoft formation, which also formed approximately 2 million years ago.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 There have been no previous archaeological interventions within the site. The only archaeological intervention within the Study Area was a watching brief conducted by the Enfield Archaeological Society undertaken during the desilting of the scheduled monument known as Camlet Moat. Camlet Moat comprises a water filled monument located in Moat Wood on the adjacent ridge (Fernery Hill) to the north of the Site.

4.2 There are no designated archaeological assets within the site. However, there is one scheduled monument within the Study Area comprising 'Moated Site, Camlet Moat, Moat Wood'.

4.3 The Site is located within the Enfield Chase and Camlet Moat Archaeological Priority Area (APA) which incorporates the scheduled monument and the open land of the Enfield Chase, Hog Hill, Hadley Wood and Trent Country Park. The APA contains evidence of Neolithic, Bronze Age and Roman activity as well as being part of Enfield Chase during the medieval period and the royal hunting park in the post-medieval period.

4.4 There are no known sites or findspots of Palaeolithic or Mesolithic date, or later prehistoric date at or close to the site. The areas of extensive tracts of London Clay seem to have been undesirable for prehistoric settlement, possibly due to the lack of free draining soils. However, the ridgeline which is capped in gravel and glacial till along the southern end of the site and the spring indicated by Noddin's Well may have been more attractive for early settlement.

4.5 Several Roman coins have been found in Trent Park in 1859 and 1869, possibly during parkland development, although the exact location and circumstances surrounding the discovery of these finds is not known. Within the wider area, Roman Ermine Street (Tottenham High Road) is located approximately 5.8km east of the Site. Roman occupation in the area is likely to have been focussed along the road. Other areas of known Roman occupation include around Bush Hill Park which is 4.2km southeast of the Site.

4.6 A settlement existed within the area during the Anglo-Saxon period and was likely to have been located near the *feld* or clearing, which gave its name to Enfield. Enfield is recorded in the Domesday Book (1086) as having 114 households, a very large settlement, indicating the likelihood of earlier settlement during the Anglo-Saxon period. There is no recorded Anglo Saxon or early medieval evidence within the site or wider study area. The site would have been heavily wooded and would likely have been used as a communal area by those settled in Enfield.

4.7 From the mid-12th century until 1777, the Site lay within Enfield Chase and, from 1421, belonged to the Duchy of Lancaster. The woodland, wood pasture and clearings of Enfield Wood were intensively used well before it became a Chase. Domesday Book records pannage for 10-14,000 pigs. It also indicates that all suitable land for arable agriculture was in use since there is no evidence of post-Norman Conquest reclamation. The history of the Chase is one of constant attrition between its officials, commoners and the local gentry, and frequent illegal felling.

4.8 It is possible that the scheduled monument that is Camlet Moat was the site of the early Enfield manor house within the Chase. A capital messuage with a dovecote is recorded at Enfield in 1299 and the Earl of Hereford was licensed (in 1347) to crenellate his manor-house there. A house called the manor of Camelot, presumably Camlet Moat, was demolished in 1440 to raise money for repairs to Hertford Castle. Fragments of medieval tile and 19th century brickwork were found in the moat during clearance works.

4.9 In approximately 1419, the Chase was divided into north, south, and east walks, with lodges for the Chase officers. These eventually became gentry seats. William Pitt the Elder, for instance, lived at South Lodge for a while. No other permanent settlement is recorded until 200 to 300 people built cottages within the Chase during the Commonwealth. It is possible that there may have been a deer keeper's lodge on the site of the present house before the Jebb building was constructed.

4.10 In 1649, Parliament passed an act for the deforestation of the Chase and other lands, although nothing came of this. A further proposal to enclose and sell resulted in a survey of 1656-58, which shows the Site within a parcel called Noddingswell Hill, with various tracks and boundaries labelled.

4.11 Only limited enclosure took place. The Chase was restored to the Duchy in 1660, when it was re-stocked with deer. However, poaching, overstocking and illegal felling continued. An enclosure act was passed in 1777, which resulted in almost all of the land being converted to farmland, with the exception of plots 20-22 which were given by the King to Sir Richard Jebb; and which became the basis of Trent Park. By 1823, Trent Park was the only area that resembled the landscape before 1777.

4.12 Noddings Well is shown on the 1658 Parliamentary survey and it appears on Ordnance Survey maps (1913 to 1992) close to a 1970s lodge (Principals Lodge), although a feature with the same name is also recorded at The Rookery (Ordnance Survey maps 1878 and 1898). It is possible that the well marks a water source that was in use from much earlier times.

Historic Development of the Site
Phase 1 (Jebb's Landscape, 1777 to 1787)

4.13 Lots 20-22 were leased in 1779 to Sir Richard Jebb (1729–87), physician to members of the royal family. The estate and a baronetcy were given to Jebb as a reward for saving the life of the King's brother, the Duke of Gloucester, at Trento in the Austrian Tyrol.

4.14 The sales particulars at the time of Jebb's death in 1787 give some indication of the character of the park at this time, which was stocked with deer and surrounded by a wooden pale. There were gravel walks, and also parkland features (shrubberies, plantations and water features).

4.15 Close to the location of the stables were buildings (apartments and offices, including a library, dwellings, wash-house, drying yard, granary, stabling hay lofts and dairy).The farmyard included a barn, cart lodges and various farm buildings and structures for the animals would have been on or close to the location of the Dower House. The walled garden was enclosed by a tall brick wall on three sides, and a stack yard with gravel walks and rabbit houses linked the walled garden with the farmyard.

4.16 Other working areas, including a timber yard and carpenter's workshop and buildings may have been located to the east of the garden. Near to the Dower House was a building, bake house and other ancillary structures. It is possible that the park keeper's house and associated buildings and structures were located at, or close to, the location of Ice House Wood.

4.17 It is possible that the buried remains of parts of the Jebb farmyard may survive around Dower House. Other elements that may survive from this phase include the stables that were associated with the park keeper’s house, and lean-to structures associated with the walled garden; however, it is possible that later 19th century development may have completely removed any traces.

Phase 2 (The Earl of Cholmondeley to Cumming, 1787 to 1832)

4.18 The estate was purchased by the Earl of Cholmondeley in 1787. He is not known to have made any changes to the park, and sold it to John Wigston of Edmonton in 1793. In addition to his work on the house, Wigston enlarged the estate to 500 acres and spent a lot of money improving it for agriculture, making trial plots within the park (Middleton 1798, 153). It appears that Wigston was responsible for the re-modelling of the Lower Lake, the introduction of pleasure grounds and a ha-ha, which extended up the slope and across the terrace to the east of the house.

4.19 When John Cumming purchased the property in 1813, after a brief period of ownership by Sir Henry Lushington, Cumming was said to have spent £20,000 on repairs and improvements to the house and grounds. He appointed Lewis Kennedy to improve the estate and to give the house a more refined setting. His work included a drive past the front of the house, water and garden features. There was a link between the service access to the house and the stables. The track present today led north-eastwards across the park. Six acres of pleasure grounds surrounded the house on the north, east and west sides, and led down to the lake. Another area of pleasure ground linked the house with the stable block. And an ice-house occupied Ice House Wood.

4.20 It is possible that fragmentary buried remains of various former paths and structures that were associated with the pleasure grounds may survive. The remains of the Ice House survive as a slight earthwork feature. A terrace, possibly the ha-ha from the second phase of parkland development, is shown on an 1840 estate map and on the 1865 OS map, where it forms a sinuous arc around the north side of Trent Park House. Part of the north end of the terrace appears to be discernible as a feature on LiDAR. There was a walled garden by 1787 and it was described as having a conservatory in 1815.

Phase 3 (The Bevans' landscape (1833 to 1909))

4.21 In 1833, the estate was acquired by David Bevan, who assigned it to his eldest son, Robert Cooper Lee Bevan, four years later. Robert Bevan lived at Trent Place for 57 years, renaming it Trent Park. By the mid-19th century, the park was 700 acres (c. 291ha) in extent and the whole estate was 3000 acres (1250ha), with a seven-mile ride around the perimeter. Robert was succeeded by his son Francis Bevan who undertook a major remodelling of the house in the 1890s in a Georgian style. Most of the alterations took place on the south side of the property and were completed in 1903.

4.22 During this phase, it is possible that a summerhouse was constructed to the northwest of the house and a large range of Victorian glasshouses and frames were at its southwest edge and against the north wall. It is possible that the buried remains of glasshouses may survive in the south western corner of the walled garden, although it is likely that any buried remains would have been disturbed during the War years. It is possible that there are boiler pits associated with these structures (glasshouse and conservatory) below ground.

4.23 The stables and walled garden are evident on early OS maps dating from 1873-1882; a number of small buildings are also identifiable within the Site. In addition, two fish ponds are recorded within the footprint of the current lake.

4.24 By 1896, the house had been re-modelled and sat on a platform which was subsequently enlarged in the 20th century, during the later development of the house. South east of the house, in the north western corner of a field, there is a spring-fed pond shown on the 1878 OS map, which is still extant but inaccessible. It appears that at least one other pond existed to the east of the house, although this is shown as woodland by 1896. A boat house is shown on the southern shore of the fish pond, which was possibly demolished in the post-War years.

Phase 4 (The Sassoon landscape (1909 to 1939))

4.25 In 1909, Francis Bevan assigned the lease of Trent Park to Sir Edward Sassoon (1856–1912). Sassoon. Trent Park was used to entertain and impress his guests, until his death in 1912. The estate passed to his son, Sir Philip Sassoon, who bought the estate outright from the Duchy of Lancaster in 1922. This allowed Sir Phillip to transform Trent Park into the ultimate country house for weekend entertaining of the rich, famous and royal members of his social circle. Trent Park House was re-clad in a 'Wrenaissance' style. The park and gardens were developed, including the introduction of ornamentation (statutory, urns and other monuments) which gave a theatrical character to the landscape.

4.26 It is likely that William Golding created a formal landscape framework some time before the First World War, since it is shown on the OS map surveyed in 1911. In 1924, Norah Lindsay (an influential garden designer in the inter-war years) began work on the design and planting of the garden borders, including the garden of rooms, borders around Sassoon's swimming pool, and the walled garden.

4.27 Wisteria Walk pergola was built next to the 18th century walled garden, orientated northwards towards the Japanese Garden by the Lake. The sunken garden, which was covering a gravel pit, was converted into an open air swimming pool and the Orangery was constructed at the east end of the pool. A terrace, to the north of the house, was constructed and the forecourt, on the south side of the house, was constructed using flagstones from the old Westminster Bridge in the form of the Union Jack. Renaissance statutes were acquired and placed around the grounds. A golf course was introduced on the northern side of the lake and Sassoon constructed a private aerodrome within the park, although the exact location is unknown. By 1931, Sassoon's additions were complete.

4.28 After Sassoon's death in 1939, Hannah Gubbay had intended to move into the house. However, it was requisitioned by the War Office shortly after the start of the war and was used

as a Prisoner of War (PoW) Camp under the management of MI19. Gubbay, limited to a small area of the building, decided to leave the house and moved into the cottage in the grounds. This relocation was short-lived as she learned that MI19 planned to convert the cottage into an Officers Mess.

Phase 5 (World War II)

4.29 During the war, the house became a Combined Services Detailed Interrogation Centre (CSDIC), the first of its kind. The purpose of these centres was to apply highly sophisticated eavesdropping and passive manipulation techniques, to covertly gather intelligence from the German officers and other Axis nationalities that were living in the house. The value of Trent Park was demonstrated in the vital intelligence that was acquired.

4.30 The house was surrounded by a double security fence and photographs show a range of buildings within or close to the park. The security fence appears to be visible on aerial photographs taken between 1945 and 1947, surrounding the house and garden, with three pill boxes located just outside the fence on all sides apart from the north side. Photographs indicate that the fence and pill boxes were still in place in 1946; however, by 1947, it appears that the security fence had been taken down and the pill boxes demolished or slighted. A pill box survives, located approximately 30m northeast of the northeastern corner of the Jebb Block, within a small stand of trees. It is possible that the buried remains of demolished huts associated with the war time use of the Site will survive around Dower House garden and south of Gubbay Hall.

4.31 The security fence appears to respect a large feature which is visible on both aerial photographs (1945 to 1947) and as a feint outline on LiDAR mapping. The feature appears to consist of a large rectilinear enclosure that is aligned north-south, which has possible rounded ends. The 1947 photographs show that the internal area of the enclosure may have been ploughed and, at this time, it is apparently without grass cover.

4.32 There is a Nissen hut shown on aerial photographs which post-dates the end of the war and was moved to this location sometime after the end of the war, possibly from elsewhere on the Site. The historic heritage landscape walkover has also identified a number of fragments of hut bases that are within the Dower House garden and to the west of the walled garden which although undated are likely to belong to the war years.

4.33 To the northwest of the house and close to the edge of the lake is what appears to be another war time building. This is present on photographs which date from 1945 to 1947.

Phase 6 (Post-World War II)

4.34 After World War II, Trent Park was acquired by the Ministry of Education and Hannah Gubbay returned to Trent Park to live out the rest of her life in the Dower House. In 1947, Trent Park was opened as an emergency training college for male teachers, becoming a residential training college for men and woman in 1950. In 1951, the Trent Park estate was purchased by Middlesex County Council, by compulsory purchase order, to preserve the Green Belt. Part of the estate was reserved for Hannah Gubbay and she continued to live in the Cottage until her death in 1968.

4.35 Some of the wartime buildings continued in use during the 1950s and 1960s. During the 1960s, new buildings were constructed for the students (Gubbay Hall, Sassoon Hall and the Jebb Block), in addition to a new tennis court. The remaining buildings were added by 1974, when Trent Park College was incorporated into Middlesex Polytechnic which became Middlesex University in 1992.

4.36 Trent Country Park was opened to the public in 1973. Middlesex University relocated from the Trent Park campus in 2012 and, in July 2013, it was purchased by the Allianze University College of Medical Science, which went into liquidation the following year. Subsequently, the Applicant purchased Trent Park House and the grounds.

4.37 During the walkover of the Site, an infilled ditch was identified in the north-east corner of the Application Site. The feature runs north to south, down the slope of the lawn in front of the house and Jebb Building to the lake, near the current tree line. This feature could be part of a ditched enclosure used to keep livestock from accessing the formal lawn area.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY AND OBJECTIVES

5.1 The purpose of the archaeological investigation was to determine the presence or absence of surviving features at the site and, if present, to assist in formulating an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. All works were undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set out by Historic England and the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeology.

5.2 The general objectives of the trial trench evaluation, as set out in the WSI, were:

- to confirm the presence or absence of surviving archaeological remains within the site;
- to determine the location, nature, extent, date, condition, state of preservation, significance and complexity of any archaeological remains;
- to determine the likely range, quality and quantity of artefactual and environmental evidence present; and
- to inform the design of any detailed archaeological mitigation required, if appropriate.

5.3 Site Specific aims and objectives were:

Pre-medieval potential:

- To record the presence or absence of pre medieval deposits associated with the gravel deposits recorded along the ridgeline to the south of the site as well as the potential along the natural spring in the vicinity of Noddins Well.

Enfield Chase landscape:

- To record the presence/absence location and extent of any archaeological evidence associated with the Enfield Chase landscape in particular in the vicinity of Noddins Well.

The Trent Park Manor and designed landscape:

- To record the presence/ absence, location and extent of archaeological evidence associated with the Jebb Landscape (1777–1787) in particular the lean-to structures within the walled garden.
- To record the presence/absence, location and extent of archaeological evidence associated with the Earl of Cholmondeley to Cumming (1787–1832) landscape in particular associated with the Ice House located within Ice House Wood and possible ha-ha to the north side of Trent Park house.
- To record the presence/ absence, location and extent of archaeological evidence associated with the Bevan landscape (1833–1909) landscape in particular the Victorian glasshouses in the south western corner of the walled garden.

WW2 Prisoner of War Camp:

- To record the presence/absence location and extent of any archaeological evidence associated with the use of Trent Park house as a Combined Services Detailed Interrogation Centre during World War Two. In particular evidence of the perimeter security fence and pills boxes surrounding the house and evidence of additional temporary buildings near the Dower House and walled garden.

5.4 The proposed archaeological investigation consisted of 41 trenches. However, Trenches 39 and 40 were subsequently removed from the evaluation requirements as they were located within tree protection areas. The dimensions and orientations of the trenches are detailed in the table below:

Trench Number	Length (m)	Width (m)	Orientation
1	30	2	E-W
2	21.2	2	NW-SE
3	20	2	NW-SE
4	20	2	N-S
5	20	2	E-W
6	28	2	N-S
7	30	2	E-W
8	30	2	NE-SW
9	20	2	E-W
10	20	2	N-S
11	20	2	E-W
12	23	2	NNE-SSW
13	27.66	2	NNW-SSE
14	29.84	2	NNW-SSE
15	29.64	2	E-W
16	30.20	2	NE-SW
17	28.84	2	NE-SW
18	30.56	2	NE-SW
19	30	2	T-Shaped
20	16.5	2	E-W
21	26.1	2	ENE-WSW
22	29.97	2	ENE-WSW
23	30	2	T-Shaped
24	10	2	NW-SE
25	19.8	2	NE-SW
26	5.1	2	NE-SW

Trench Number	Length (m)	Width (m)	Orientation
27	9.83	2	NW-SE
28	29.75	2	WNW-ESE
29	30.13	2	N-S
30	29.5	4	N-S
31	20	2	NE-SW
32	19.5	2	NE-SW
33	10	2	NW-SE
34	10	2	NW-SE
35	18	2	NE-SW
36		2	NW-SE
37		2	NE-SW
38		2	NW-SE
41	10	2	NE-SW

5.5 All trenches were located using GPS survey equipment and CAT scanned before and during excavation. When services were identified, these areas were left unexcavated. Due to lack of GPS signal Trench 24 was located using triangulation from the corners of the building lying to the immediate north of the trench. Trench 12 was shortened due to the lack of GPS signal at the southern end of the trench.

5.6 The machining was undertaken using JCB excavators which were sub-contracted by PCA. The mechanical excavator broke out the tarmac surfaces at Trenches 9, 10, 11, 12, 21, 22, 23 with a hydraulic breaker then used a toothless ditching bucket (1.8m wide) to remove modern overburden under the supervision of an archaeologist. Spoil was mounded at least 2m from the edges of the trench.

5.7 The trenches were excavated to either the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or natural ground.

5.8 Because of access issues to the car-park area at Trenches 21, 22, 23 these were excavated and backfilled first. All trenches located outside the main Berkeley Homes compound (Trenches 1, 2, 3, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30,31-35) were secured using heras fence panels to prevent public access to the excavation areas. The other trenches were secured using orange mesh fencing.

5.9 Small fragments of asbestos sheeting were encountered in Trenches 6, 7, 8 which necessitated the shortening of the trenches. Strong smelling hydrocarbons were encountered in Trenches 9-12 and Trench 20. The presence of the contaminated materials also required that the recording methodology for these trenches was altered as access to the base of the excavations was deemed unsafe, so all records were made from the trench edges. In Trench 21 an unmarked live service was detected so the excavated trench area was amended to avoid the service.

5.10 Machine excavation continued in spits of 100mm at a time until either significant archaeological strata were found or natural ground exposed.

5.11 Following machine excavation, relevant faces of the trench that required examination or recording were cleaned using appropriate hand tools. The majority of the investigation of archaeological levels was carried out by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and in section.

5.12 All archaeological features (stratigraphical layers, cuts, fills, structures) were evaluated by hand tools and recorded in plan at 1:20, 1:50, 1:100 or in section at 1:10 and 1:20 using standard single context recording methods. Photographs were also taken as appropriate.

5.13 The recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those widely used elsewhere in London, that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now published by the Museum of London Archaeological Service (MoLAS 1994) and with the PCA Site Manual (Taylor and Brown, 2009). The site archive was organised to be compatible with the archaeological archives produced in the Local Authority area.

5.14 A full digital photographic record was made and maintained during the archaeological investigation.

5.15 The complete archive produced during the evaluation, comprising written, drawn and photographic records, will be deposited with the Museum of London site code SNK16.

5.16 Four temporary benchmarks (TBM1 to 4) were established using a GPS. The temporary benchmarks were located at the heights of 82.73m OD (TBM1), 76.51m OD (TBM2), 74.38m OD (TBM3) and 77.31m OD (TBM4). TBM1 was located on the tarmac carpark between Trenches 21, 22 and 23. TBM 2 was located on tarmac to the northeast of Trench 11. TBM 3 was located to the east of Trench 10 and finally TBM 4 was located on the roadside kerb to the southeast of Trench 24. All other levels were established using GPS survey equipment.

6 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The following text is an overview of the archaeological sequence recorded during the evaluation. Full individual context description and Ordnance Datum levels are detailed in Appendix 1. Details of trenches devoid of notable archaeological activity are tabulated.

6.1.2 The archaeological sequence is discussed for each individual trench. Four main phases were identified in most of the trenches: **Phase 1** (Natural); **Phase 2** (Prehistoric); **Phase 3** (Medieval); **Phase 4** (Post-Medieval) and **Phase 5** (Modern).

6.2 Trench 1 (see Plates 1 and 2)

Context	Type	Description	Phase	Highest level OD	Lowest level OD
63	Layer	Natural clay	1	59.6m	58.72m
64	Layer	Topsoil	4	59.97m	59.11m

6.3 Trench 2 (see Plates 3 and 4)

6.3.1 In this trench, located in the northeast part of the site and to the south of Trench 1, the earliest deposit observed consisted of stiff yellowish brown clay [54] found between 62.47m OD and 61.23m OD (**Phase 1**). The descent in level was to the north following the present topography. This deposit was observed across the base of the trench.

6.3.2 Two features, pit [57] and pit [59] (**Phase 4**), were cut into the natural clay [54]. The larger of the two, pit [57] was sub-rounded in shape with nearly vertical sides with an even base. This was noted at 61.75m OD, measuring 1.2m and 0.37m deep. Two fills were recorded in the pit, fill [55] was the lower fill and was described as a 0.15m thick mixture of broken CBM 50% and brown silty clay 50 %. The upper fill [58] was 0.22m thick and was described as a mid-greyish brown silty gravelly clay. CBM was recovered from both fills, the lower fill [55] CBM was spot dated 1780-1900. One sherd of residual Roman pottery was also recovered from this fill.

6.3.3 Pit [59] was located immediately to the northwest of pit [57] and extended beyond the western trench limits. This was a much smaller feature with visible dimensions of 0.42m diameter and a depth of 0.17m.

6.4 Trench 3 (see Plates 5 and 6)

6.4.1 This trench was located to the southeast of Trench 3. The earliest deposit recorded in this trench was a similar deposit of light yellowish brown clay [49], which was noted across the excavation area (**Phase 1**). The clay sloped from a high point of 63.07m OD in the south of the trench to a low of 62.31m OD in the north.

6.4.2 A linear feature [53] (**Phase 4**) was seen truncating the natural clay at 62.63m OD. The cut was excavated to a depth of 0.58m deep, revealing the northern side of the feature to be gently sloping. A modern live service cut [52] truncated the southern portion of the linear preventing further investigation. The trench was sealed by a deposit of topsoil [51] measuring 0.3m thick.

6.5 Trench 4 (see Plates 7 and 8)

6.5.1 Trench 4 was north-south orientated and was located c.31m to the south of Trench 3. Natural in this trench was seen to be a reddish yellow silty gravel [128] recorded between 66.11m OD and 64.76m OD (**Phase 1**). Again the high point was noted in the south of the trench.

6.5.2 A tree-bowl [130] was noted cutting into the natural at 67.76m OD. The fill of the tree-bowl [130] was a brownish grey silty clay [129] with frequent roots (**Phase 4**). Covering this was a 0.3m thick silty clay subsoil [127] which was listed at 66.06m OD and extended beyond the trench limits in all directions. A northeast to southwest aligned field drain was noted cutting through subsoil [127].

6.6 Trench 5 (see Plates 9 and 10)

Context	Type	Description	Phase	Highest level OD	Lowest level OD
126	Layer	Modern made ground	4	69.75m	

6.6.1 This deposit is likely to be the up-cast material from the construction of university buildings in the locality, which has been used for landscaping. The natural ground was not reached in this trench as the made ground was very deep and the trench became unstable.

6.7 Trench 6 (see Plates 11 and 12)

Context	Type	Description	Phase	Highest level OD	Lowest level OD
122	Layer	Subsoil	4	69.65m	
124	Cut	Field drain	4	69.55m	
125	Layer	Natural silty clayey gravels	1	70.64m	69.17m

6.7.1 Excavations in this trench revealed the natural [125] to be cut by field drain [124] (fill [123]). The field drain was northeast to southwest orientated with a width of 0.1m and extended beyond the eastern and western trench edges. The subsoil [122] deposit covered the field-drain [124] and was in turn covered by modern made ground contaminated with fragments of asbestos sheeting in the north of the trench.

6.8 Trench 7 (see Plates 13 and 14)

Context	Type	Description	Phase	Highest level OD	Lowest level OD
121	Layer	Modern made ground	4	72.38m	

6.8.1 This deposit was also contaminated with small fragments of asbestos sheeting.

6.9 Trench 8 (see Plate 15 and 16 and Figure 4)

Context	Type	Description	Phase	Highest level OD	Lowest level OD
118	Layer	Subsoil	4	72.43m	
119	Masonry	Concrete floor/surface	4	72.53m	72.51m
120	layer	Natural gravels	1	72.28m	72.18m

6.9.1 The Phase 5 concrete floor surface [119] was 0.1m thick and was seen in the northeast of the trench under a layer of modern made ground. The surface may relate to the base of a former garden path. Like the previous two trenches this made ground was contaminated with asbestos sheeting.

6.10 Trenches 9, 10, 11, 12 (see Plates 17-24 and Figure 5)

Context	Type	Description	Phase	Highest level OD	Lowest level OD
158	Layer	Modern levelling/bedding	4	73.67m	
159	layer	Natural clay	1	73.37m	73.19
160	Layer	Modern levelling/bedding	4	75.15m	
161	Layer	Natural clay	1	74.95m	73.97m
162	Layer	Modern levelling/bedding	4	76.78m	
163	Layer	Natural clay	1	76.43m	73.3m
164	Fill	Fill of [165]	4	77.9m	
165	Cut	Sub-circular pit	4	77.9m	
166	Layer	Gravelly silty clay	4	77.9m	
167	Layer	Natural Clay	1	77.9m	76.96m

6.10.1 The same natural clay deposits [159] / [161] / [163] / [[167] were seen in all four trenches. Similar modern bedding layers [158] / [160] / [162] consisting of demolition material, sealed the natural in Trenches 9, 10, 11. These acted as the bedding for the tarmac surface that covered the trenches in this area of site and were contaminated with strongly smelling hydrocarbons. In Trench 12 the natural clay [167] was covered by a layer [166] which had the characteristics of a subsoil [166]. This was also contaminated with hydrocarbons. Phase 4 sub-circular pit [165] cut through the subsoil [166] in the north of the trench. The pit had dimensions of 1.6m x 1.2m and extended beyond the eastern trench edge. The depth was not ascertained due to the hydrocarbon contamination.

6.11 Walled Garden

6.12 Trench 13 (see Plates 25 and 26)

Context	Type	Description	Phase	Highest level OD	Lowest level OD
145	Cut	Field drain	4	78.2m	
147	Cut	Field drain	4	78.3m	
149	Cut	Field drain	4	78.85m	78.03m
151	Cut	Filed drain	4	78.8m	
153	Cut	Field drain	4	78.91m	
155	Cut	Cut feature	4	78.55m	
156	Layer	Subsoil	4	78.85m	
157	Layer	Natural clay	1	79.15	78.07m

6.12.1 This trench was divided into two segments due to the presence of a probable live service. Natural clay [157] was seen across the base of the trench. A cut feature [155] was seen in the southern extent of the trench cutting into the natural [157]. Only the northern edge of the cut was visible as it extended beyond the southern and western trench edges. The cut [155] was overlain by a 0.3m thick layer of subsoil material [156] which was seen across the trench.

6.12.2 Five almost parallel field drains [145], [147], [149], [151], [153] were noted cutting through the subsoil. These were all on roughly east to west orientations with widths of 0.24m and filled by similar gravelly silt accumulation deposits. Three of the drains [145], [147], [149] were recorded in the northern segment of the trench and the other two drains [151], [153] in the southern.

6.13 Trench 14 (see Plates 28-31)

Context	Type	Description	Phase	Highest level OD	Lowest level OD
90	Layer	Subsoil	4	77.95m	77.85m
91	Fill	Fill of [92]	4	77.76m	
92	Masonry	Ceramic field drain	4	77.39m	
93	Masonry	Wall fragment	4	77.95m	
94	Fill	Fill of [95]	4	77.85m	
95	Cut	Field drain	4	77.85m	77.32m
96/97	Layer	Natural gravelly clay	1	78.11m	77.31m

6.13.1 This trench was also divided into two due the possible presence of a live service. The natural gravelly clay [96] / [97] was seen in both segments of the trench with a descent in level towards the north. A 0.28m deposit of subsoil material [90] was noted covering the natural across the trench. At the northern end of the southern segment of the trench a small section of Phase 4 masonry [93] comprising frogged red bricks was noted truncating the subsoil. This measured 0.32m x 0.1m and was in very poor condition and was probably the remnant of a garden feature.

6.13.2 Two field drains cut into the subsoil [90] one in the northern segment of trench and one in the south. In the north this was a ceramic drain [92] (see Plate 29) laid on a NNW-SSE orientation. The other field drain [95] was located in the southern segment of trench. This drain shared similar characteristics as the drains seen in Trench 13 i.e., it was orientated E-W.

6.14 Trench 15 (see Plates 32, 33, 34 and Figure 6)

Context	Type	Description	Phase	Highest level OD	Lowest level OD
98	Fill	Fill of [99]	2	79.17m	
99	Cut	Prehistoric cut	2	79.17m	78.82m
100	Layer	Subsoil	4	79.47m	
101	Layer	Natural gravels and clay	1	79.38m	79.08m
102	Fill	Fill of [103]	2	79.17	

Context	Type	Description	Phase	Highest level OD	Lowest level OD
103	Cut	Prehistoric pit	2	79.17m	78.97
104	Layer	Garden deposit	4	79.38	

6.14.1 Natural clays and gravels [101] were seen across the base of the whole trench.

6.14.2 Two prehistoric features were recorded cutting into the natural. The larger of the two [99] was filled with a deposit of pale yellowish grey silty clay [98] and extended beyond the southern trench edge. The visible portion of the cut measured 2.6m long x 0.5m wide x 0.35m deep and the sides sloped steeply to an almost even base. A sherd of prehistoric pot was recovered from the fill.

6.14.3 The other feature was pit [103] (fill [102]) which was linear in appearance and also extended beyond the southern trench edge. This had steeply sloping sides and a concave base measuring 1.0m long x 0.6m wide x 0.2m deep. The fill was similar in composition to [98].

6.14.4 To the west of these features the remains of what was described as a Phase 4 garden feature [104] comprising friable mid brown silty sand material. Above this was a 0.35m thick layer of subsoil [100] that was recorded across the trench.

6.15 Trench 16

Context	Type	Description	Phase	Highest level OD	Lowest level OD
140	Layer	Topsoil	4	79.49m	79.43m
141	Layer	Subsoil	4	79.07m	
142	Layer	Natural gravels and clay	1	79.02m	78.3m

6.15.1 A deposit of natural gravels and clay [142] was seen across the base of the trench. This was covered by a 0.24m thick deposit of subsoil [141] material which in turn was sealed by a layer of topsoil [142] which was 0.42m thick.

6.16 Trench 17 (see Plates 35 and 36)

Context	Type	Description	Phase	Highest level OD	Lowest level OD
45	Layer	Natural gravels and clay	1	79.68m	79.19m
46	Layer	Subsoil	4	79.94m	
47	Layer	Topsoil	4	80.34m	79.96m
48	Layer	Tile and slate spread	4	79.6m	

6.16.1 Natural was again a mix of gravels and clay [45] and was seen throughout the base of the trench. A spread of pan and peg-tile and slate [48] was seen on top of the natural. This measured 1.0m long x 0.5m wide and probably represent the base of a former garden feature, maybe the base of a planting. Covering this was subsoil layer [46] which had a thickness of 0.4m. Topsoil [47] was noted sealing the trench.

6.17 Trench 18 (see Plates 37, 38)

Context	Type	Description	Phase	Highest level OD	Lowest level OD

Context	Type	Description	Phase	Highest level OD	Lowest level OD
42	Layer	Subsoil	1	79.36m	78.87m
43	Layer	Natural gravels and clay	4	79.36m	78.87m
44	Metal	Metal water pipe	4	79.23m	

6.17.1 In this trench the natural gravels and clay [43] was covered by a 0.4m thick subsoil layer [42]. These deposits were noted across the whole trench. What has been interpreted a metal water pipe [44] with a diameter of 0.05m cut through the subsoil in the middle of the trench. This pipe was noted on a northwest to southeast alignment and extended beyond the northern and southern trench limits.

6.18 Trench 19 (see Plates 39-42 and Figures 7, 15 and 18 Appendix 1)

6.18.1 The natural in this trench was seen in the eastern and northern arms of the trench between 79.64m OD and 79.48m OD. This was seen to be a layer of silty clayey gravels [202].

6.18.2 Above the natural were various components of the Phase 4 glasshouse structures shown on the historic maps. Two separate builds were noted, an earlier structure comprising walls, floors and possible plant beds and a smaller later structure comprising outer walls and a floor. The components of these two have been grouped together for this report (see Appendix 1 and historic map overlay on Figure 15). The overlay on the historic map shows that the glasshouse remains found are a very good match for those shown on the OS map. In the south of the trench, Walls [168] and [169] may relate to a Phase 5 ENE-WSW aligned WWII building shown on the aerial photograph (Figure 18).

6.19 Trench 20 (see Plates 43-45)

Context	Type	Description	Phase	Highest level OD	Lowest level OD
212	Cut	Sub-oval pit	4	77.71m	
213	Masonry	NW-SE wall	4	77.99m	
214	Masonry	N-S wall	4	77.69m	
216	Layer	Contaminated subsoil	4	77.98m	77.63
217	Layer	Natural sandy clay	1	77.71m	77.63m

6.19.1 Contamination by hydrocarbons was detected in this trench preventing access. The natural sandy clay [217] was truncated by two Phase 4 walls [213] and [214] and sub-oval pit [212]. Covering the masonry and pit was contaminated subsoil [216].

6.20 Trench 21 (see Plates 46-48 and Figure 8)

Context	Type	Description	Phase	Highest level OD	Lowest level OD
37	Layer	Natural clay	1	82.1m	82.0m
38	Layer	Natural gravels	1	82.19m	82.1m
39	Layer	Old subsoil	4	82.32m	82.29m

6.20.1 Two layers of natural deposits were seen in the western end of this trench. Here the natural clay [37] was overlain by a layer of natural gravels [38] which in turn was covered by a layer of old subsoil [39] and sealed by modern tarmac.

6.20.2 In the easterly portion of the trench the earliest deposits (Phase 4) were masonry in nature comprising a group of walls [28], [29], and brick floors [29] and [30]. These structures represented the remains of the possible farm buildings that are shown on the 1865-66 Ordnance Survey map.

6.20.3 A little to the west the remains of another frogged brick wall [22] was noted. These remains were sealed by a Phase 5 concrete yard surface [23] / [24] / [26] / [27] dating from the mid to late 20th century.

6.21 Trench 22 (see Plates 49, 50 and Figure 9)

Context	Type	Description	Phase	Highest level OD	Lowest level OD
32	Layer	Natural gravelly clay	1	82.27m	
36	Layer	Natural gravels	1	81.9m	81.86m
41	Layer	Natural gravelly clay	1	82.0m	

6.21.1 The earliest deposit was a layer of natural gravels [36], this was seen in the east of the trench and was covered by a layer of natural clay [41]. In the west of the trench the recorded natural [32] was a deposit similar to [41].

6.21.2 A layer of old subsoil [40] was noted in section in the east of the trench sealing the natural. Wall [34] was noted near to the western trench limit. This appeared to be the Phase 4 exterior wall of a structure formerly on the site.

6.21.3 Assigned to Phase 5, to the south lay the remains of what appeared to be an internal concrete surface [35]. To the north of the wall was a concrete yard surface [31] / [33]] similar to that noted in the previous trench, probably the same surface.

6.22 Trench 23 (see Plates 51-54 and Figure 10)

Context	Type	Description	Phase	Highest level OD	Lowest level OD
3	Layer	Natural gravelly clay	1	82.69m	82.63m
4	Layer	Natural clay	1	82.59m	
8	Masonry	Concrete floor/base	5	82.92m	82.9m
9	Layer	Natural gravel	1	82.7m	82.6m
11	Layer	Natural gravels	1	82.64m	82.59m
19	Layer	Natural clay	1	82.57m	

6.22.1 Natural clays [4] / [19] were the earliest deposits noted in this trench. Overlying the clay were layers of natural gravels [3] / [9] / [11].

6.22.2 The remains of a small posthole [6] was noted cutting in the natural gravels at 82.65m OD in the southern arm of the trench.

6.22.3 In the centre of the trench a concrete base or rough floor slab [8] was recorded. Six small voids were noted on the concrete which probably once housed the upright posts of a Nissen hut. A metal post in a concrete base [17] was noted in the western arm of this trench is likely associated with the base [8].

6.23 Trench 24 (see Plates 55, 56)

Context	Type	Description	Phase	Highest level OD	Lowest level OD
105	Layer	Subsoil	4	75.72m	
106	Layer	Natural silty clay	1	75.58m	75.47m

6.23.1 Natural [106] was seen across the base of the trench and was covered by subsoil [105].

6.24 Trench 25 (see Plates 57, 58)

Context	Type	Description	Phase	Highest level OD	Lowest level OD
83	Cut	Field drain	4	73.02m	72.77m
84	Layer	Subsoil	4	73.15m	
85	Layer	Natural sandy clay	1	74.0m	

6.24.1 Field drain [83] cut into the natural [85] and was sealed by a 0.2m thick layer of subsoil [84].

6.25 Trench 26 (see Plates 59, 60)

Context	Type	Description	Phase	Highest level OD	Lowest level OD
89	Layer	Natural silty sandy clay	1	73.07m	

6.25.1 This trench was targeted on the site of a former pill-box associated with the POW camp. Natural [89] was recorded in the north east of the trench. This was covered by layers of Phase 5 crushed concrete, possibly all that remains of the pill-box.

6.26 Trench 27 (see Plates 61 and 62 and Figure 11)

Context	Type	Description	Phase	Highest level OD	Lowest level OD
77	Cut	Small pit	3	69.78m	69.55m
79	Cut	Small pit	3	69.79m	69.72m
80	Layer	Natural clayey gravels	1	69.86m	69.71m
81	Layer	Natural clay	1	69.33	

6.26.1 Natural clay [81] was overlain by a layer of natural clayey gravels [80]. Two small pits [77] and [79] were seen cutting into the clayey gravels [80]. Both were filled with similar silty clays [76] and [78] respectively. Two sherds of pottery spot dated to 1000-1200 were recovered from fill [76].

6.27 Trench 28 (see Plates 63, 64, 65, Figure 12 and Appendix 1)

6.27.1 The earliest deposits seen in this trench were made ground layers [138] and [139] associated with the terracing in front of Trent Park House.

6.27.2 The most notable features in this trench were the Phase 5 outer concrete base [135] and inner concrete base [134] for posts of the perimeter fence of the World War II POW camp.

These were located in the east of the trench and were 1.4m apart, with their central points c. 2.5m apart. To the west of base [134] the backfill [132] of a cut feature [133] contained a large quantity of rusted barbed wire which probably came from the fence. The purpose of this feature is unclear but is more than likely associated with the perimeter.

6.28 Trench 29 (see Plates 66-69, Figure 13, Appendix 1)

Context	Type	Description	Phase	Highest level OD	Lowest level OD
108	Cut	Linear	4	68.4m	
111	Layer	Terracing deposit	4	67.9m	
112	Masonry	Concrete base for terrace structure	5	68.31m	
114	Cut	Linear	4	66.5m	
115	Layer	Terracing deposit	4	67.56m	
116	Layer	Natural gravels	1	67.75m	

6.28.1 Natural gravels [116] were noted in the northern portion of the trench under layers of material [111], [115] associated with the formal landscaping of the grounds of Trent Park. These layers were truncated by two linear features, possibly old service runs. In the north of the trench linear [114] was seen bisecting the trench in a roughly northeast to southwest orientation. The other linear [108] was noted in the southern section of the trench running in a north-northeast to south-southwest direction. This in turn was truncated by the construction cut [110] for the concrete base [112] of a now demolished masonry structure associated with the terrace at the front of the mansion house.

6.29 Trench 30 (see Plates 70-76, Figure 14 and Appendix 1)

Context	Type	Description	Phase	Highest level OD	Lowest level OD
65	Layer	Natural clay	1	65.01m	63.01m
67	Layer	Path/accumulation layer	5	64.78m	64.44m
68	Cut	Drainage gulley	5	64.76m	64.42m
70	Cut	Drainage gulley	5	64.74m	
73	Masonry	Concrete fence post	5	64.8m	
75	Masonry	Concrete fence post	5	64.44m	
224	Cut	Post hole	5	64.44m	
226	Cut	Post hole	5	64.44m	
228	Cut	Post hole	5	64.44m	
230	Cut	Post hole	5	64.44m	

6.29.1 This trench was also targeted the area of the POW camp perimeter fence. Natural clay [65] was seen across the whole of the trench.

6.29.2 Phase 5 features associated with the fence were noted towards the south of the trench. These included two concrete posts which represented the inner [72] and outer [74] fence lines of the camp. The distance between the two posts was c.2.1m. To the south of the posts a line of four small postholes [224], [226], [228], [230] were recorded, these are likely the anchor points for the base of the outer fence. Possible drainage gulleys [68] and [70] were seen bisecting the trench between the fence line. These features were covered by a deposit with the characteristics of a cinder path [67] which ran across the trench in an east to west direction. This could be the remains of the path the guards would have taken when they patrolled the fence during the War. The whole trench was sealed by a layer of topsoil [66].

6.30 Trench 31

Context	Type	Description	Phase	Highest level OD	Lowest level OD
521	Layer	Topsoil	5	73.84	73.07
522	Layer	Subsoil	4	73.74	72.97
523	Layer	Natural	1	73.24	72.76
524	Fill	Fill of [525]	4	73.24	
525	Cut	Field Drain	4	73.24	
526	Fill	Fill of [527]	1	73.13	
527	Cut	Cut of Paleochannel	1	73.13	72.77

6.30.1 Phase 1 Natural clayey gravel [523] was seen across the base of the trench. Cutting the natural deposits was a natural paleochannel [527] filled with a clay deposit [526].

6.30.2 Also cutting the natural deposits was the cut of a Phase 4 field drain [525]. This drain was sealed by subsoil [522] which in turn was covered by topsoil [521].

6.31 Trench 32

Context	Type	Description	Phase	Highest level OD	Lowest level OD
531	Layer	Topsoil	5	73.78	73.07
532	Layer	Subsoil	4	73.68	72.97
533	Layer	Natural	1	73.38	72.67

6.31.1 Natural clayey gravel [533] was seen across the base of the trench and was covered by subsoil [532]. The subsoil was capped by topsoil [531].

6.32 Trench 33

Context	Type	Description	Phase	Highest level OD	Lowest level OD
537	Layer	Topsoil	5	74.25	
538	Layer	Subsoil	4	74.15	
539	Layer	Natural	1	73.85	73.75

6.32.1 Natural clayey gravel [539] was seen across the base of the trench and was sealed by subsoil [538]. The subsoil was capped by topsoil [537].

6.33 Trench 34

Context	Type	Description	Phase	Highest level OD	Lowest level OD
534	Layer	Topsoil	5	74.25	
535	Layer	Subsoil	4	74.15	
536	Layer	Natural	1	73.95	73.85

6.33.1 Natural clayey gravel [536] was seen across the base of the trench and was sealed by subsoil [535]. A layer of topsoil [534] was covering the subsoil in this trench.

6.34 Trench 35

Context	Type	Description	Phase	Highest level OD	Lowest level OD
540	Layer	Topsoil	5	75.86	74.33
541	Layer	Subsoil	4	75.35	74.28
542	Layer	Natural	1	75.05	73.98

6.34.1 Natural deposits [542] were overlain by a layer of subsoil [541] which was sealed by a layer of topsoil [540].

6.35 Trench 36

Context	Type	Description	Phase	Highest level OD	Lowest level OD
500	Cut	Tree-Throw	4	80.46	80.23
501	Fill	Fill of [500]	4	80.46	
502	Layer	Natural	1	80.55	80.41
503	Layer	Topsoil	5	81.06	
504	Cut	Tree-Throw	4	80.37	80.09
505	Fill	Fill of [504]	4	80.37	
506	Cut	Tree-Throw	4	80.41	80.22
507	Fill	Fill of [506]	4	80.41	

6.35.1 Natural clay [502] was recorded in the base of the trench. Three cut features [500], [504] and [506] were seen cutting into the natural deposits. All three were filled with clay [501], [505] and [507] respectively. These features have been interpreted as Phase 4 tree throws associated with the wooded landscape in the grounds of the Manor House. These features were sealed by a layer of topsoil [503].

6.36 Trench 37

Context	Type	Description	Phase	Highest level OD	Lowest level OD
500	Layer	Topsoil	5	81.38	81.07
535	Layer	Subsoil	4		
536	Layer	Natural	1	80.70	80.50

6.36.1 Natural deposits [536] were seen in the base of the trench, which was overlain by a subsoil [535] which was capped by a layer of topsoil.

6.37 Trench 38

Context	Type	Description	Phase	Highest level OD	Lowest level OD
508	Layer	Topsoil	5	81.10	
509	Layer	Subsoil	4	81.00	
510	Layer	Natural	1	80.83	80.44
511	Layer	Chalk Surface	4	80.83	
512	Fill	Fill of [513]	4	80.83	
513	Cut	Garden Feature	4	80.83	
514	Fill	Fill of [515]	4	80.83	
515	Cut	Garden Feature	4	80.83	
516	Fill	Fill of [517]	4	80.70	
517	Cut	Garden Feature	4	80.70	
518	Fill	Fill of [519]	4	80.54	
519	Cut	Garden Feature	4	80.54	80.13
520	Masonry	Field Drain	4	80.49	

6.37.1 In Trench 38, the natural gravel [510 was cut by a number of garden features [513], [515] and [519]. A chalk surface [511] was also present at 80.83m OD. These features all belonged to Phase4.

6.38 Trench 41

Context	Type	Description	Phase	Highest level OD	Lowest level OD
506	Layer	Subsoil		78.75	

Context	Type	Description	Phase	Highest level OD	Lowest level OD
507	Layer	Natural	1	78.40	

6.38.1 Natural clayey gravel [506] was seen in the base of the trench, which was overlain by a subsoil [507].

6.39 Archaeological Watching Brief Area

6.39.1 The watching brief area found the same sequence as that seen in Trench 41, with natural clayey gravel overlain by subsoil. No archaeological finds or features were noted.

7 PLATES

Plate 1: Trench 1 looking east showing natural clay [63], 2m scale

Plate 2: Trench 1 looking south showing topsoil [64] and natural clay [63], 2m scale

Plate 3: Trench 2 looking northwest showing natural clay [54], 2m scale

Plate 4: Trench 3 looking west showing pit [57] and shallow feature [59], 2m scale

Plate 5: Trench 3 looking south showing natural clay [49], 2m scale

Plate 6: Trench 3 section 8 looking west showing cut [53], 2m scale

Plate 7: Trench 4 looking north showing natural gravels [128], 2m scale

Plate 8: Trench 4 section 21 looking east showing tree-bowl [130], 2m scale

Plate 9: Trench 5 looking west showing made ground [126], 2m scale

Plate 10: Trench 5 section 30 looking south showing made ground [126]. 2m scale

Plate 11: Trench 6 looking north showing natural gravels [125] in foreground and subsoil [122] in top, 2m scale

Plate 12: Trench 6 section 31 looking west showing modern made ground overlying natural gravels [125], 2m scale

Plate 13: Trench 7 looking west showing made ground [121], 2m scale

Plate 14: Trench 7 section 32 looking north showing made ground [121], 2m scale

Plate 15: Trench 8 looking southwest showing concrete surface [119], 2m scale

Plate 16: Trench 8 section 33 looking southeast showing surface [119], 2m scale

Plate 17: Trench 9 looking east showing natural gravelly clay [159], 2m scale

Plate 18: Trench 9 section 23 looking south showing natural gravelly clay [159] and overlying contaminated deposit [160], 2m scale

Plate 19: Trench 10 looking east showing natural clay [161], 2m scale

Plate 20: Trench 10 section 24 looking north showing natural clay [161] and overlying contaminated deposit [160], 2m scale

Plate 21: Trench 11 looking east showing natural clayey gravels [163], 2m scale

Plate 22: Trench 11 section 25 looking south showing natural clay gravel [163] and overlying contaminated deposit [162], 2m scale

Plate 23: Trench 12 looking north showing contaminated pit [165] and natural clayey gravel [167], 2m scale

Plate 24: Trench 12 section 26 looking east showing contaminated pit [165], 2m scale

Plate 25: Trench 13, southern portion looking north showing cut [155] in bottom of frame, field drain [153] in middle of frame and natural gravelly clay [157], 2m scale

Plate 26: Trench 13 north portion looking north showing natural [157] and field drain [149], 2m scale

Plate 27: Trench 13 section 22 looking east showing natural [157], subsoil deposit [156] and field drain [149], 2m scale

Plate28: Trench 14 northern portion looking north showing natural [96] / [97], 2m scale

Plate 29: Trench 14, northern portion, section 15 looking west, showing natural [96] / [97] and ceramic field drain [92], 2m scale

Plate 30: Trench 14 southern portion looking north showing natural clayey gravels [96] / [97], 2m scale

Plate 31: Trench 14, southern portion, section 16 looking west showing field drain [95] and natural [96] / [97], 2m scale

Plate 32: Trench 15 looking east showing natural silty clay [101], 2m scale

Plate 33: Trench 15 section17 looking south showing cut [99], 2m scale

Plate 34: Trench 15 looking southeast showing cut [103], 2m scale

Plate 35: Trench 17 looking west showing natural [45], 2m scale

Plate 36: Trench 17, section 7, looking north showing base [48], 2m scale

Plate 37: Trench 18 looking west showing natural gravels [43], 2m scale

Plate 38: Trench 18 looking south showing metal pipe [44], 0.4m scale

Plate 39: Trench 19 looking west showing natural sandy gravels [202] and exterior glasshouse wall [178] and interior glasshouse features in background, 2m scale

Plate 40: Trench 19 looking east showing later glasshouse wall [168] and floor [170] (bottom left) and earlier glasshouse structures in background, 2m scale

Plate 41: Trench 19 looking south showing natural sandy gravels [202] and glasshouse floor [187], 2m scale

Plate 42: Trench 19 looking north showing glasshouse structures [172] in bottom frame and floor [170] top of frame, 2m scale

Plate 43: Trench 20 looking west showing natural sandy clay [217], 2m scale

Plate 44: Trench 20 section 16 looking north showing wall [214], natural sandy clay [217], and contaminated subsoil [216], 2m scale

Plate 45: Trench 20 looking south showing wall [213] and contaminated subsoil [216]

Plate 46: Trench 21 looking east showing concrete surface [23]

Plate 47: Trench 21 looking south showing wall [25] and concrete surfaces [24] and [26], 2m scale

Plate 48: Trench 21 looking west showing wall [28], floors [29] and [30], 2m scale

Plate 49: Trench 22 looking east showing concrete surface [33] and wall footing [34], 2m scale

Plate 50: Trench 22 looking west showing wall footing [34] and concrete surfaces [33] and [35], 2m scale

Plate 51: Trench 23 looking south, showing concrete surface [8], 2m scale

Plate 52: Trench 23 looking north showing concrete surface [8], 2m scale

Plate 53: Trench 23, section 3 looking north showing fence post [17] in cut [18], 2m scale

Plate 54: Trench 23, section 1 looking northeast showing posthole [5], 2m scale

Plate 55: Trench 24 looking southeast showing natural gravelly clay [106], 2m scale

Plate 56: Trench 24 section 14 looking north showing natural [106] and subsoil [105], 2m scale

Plate 57: Trench 25 looking southwest showing field drain [83], 2m scale

Plate 58: Trench 25 section 13 looking northwest, showing field drain [83] and natural deposit [85], 2m scale

Plate 59: Trench 26 looking southwest showing natural sandy clay [89] in foreground and crushed concrete deposits [86] and [87] in top of frame, 2m scale

Plate 60: Trench 26 section 18 looking northwest showing crushed concrete [86] and [87], 2m scale

Plate 61: Trench 27 looking northwest showing natural [80], 2m scale

Plate 62: Trench 27 section 12 looking southeast showing shallow feature [77], scale 2m

Plate 63: Trench 28 looking west showing concrete bases [134] and [135], 2m scale

Plate 64: Trench 28 looking north showing concrete [134] and [135], 2m scale

Plate 65: Trench 28 section 20 looking north showing backfilled feature [133], with barbed wire at base, 2m scale

Plate 66: Trench 29, southern portion, looking north showing natural gravels [116], linear [108] and wall footing [112], 2m scale

Plate 67: Trench 29 looking west showing wall footing [112], 2m scale

Plate 68: Trench 29, northern portion, looking north showing terracing deposits [115], 2m scale

Plate 69: Trench 29 section19 looking west showing cut [108], made ground deposit [111] and natural [116], 2m scale

Plate 70: Trench 30 looking northeast showing natural clay [65] and mixed deposit [67] which was associated with POW camp perimeter fence, 2m scale

Plate 71: Trench 30 looking south showing natural clay [65] and mixed deposit [67] which was associated with POW camp perimeter fence, 2m scale

Plate 72: Trench 30 looking southeast showing natural clay [65] and mixed deposit [67], with Trent Park house in background, 2m scale

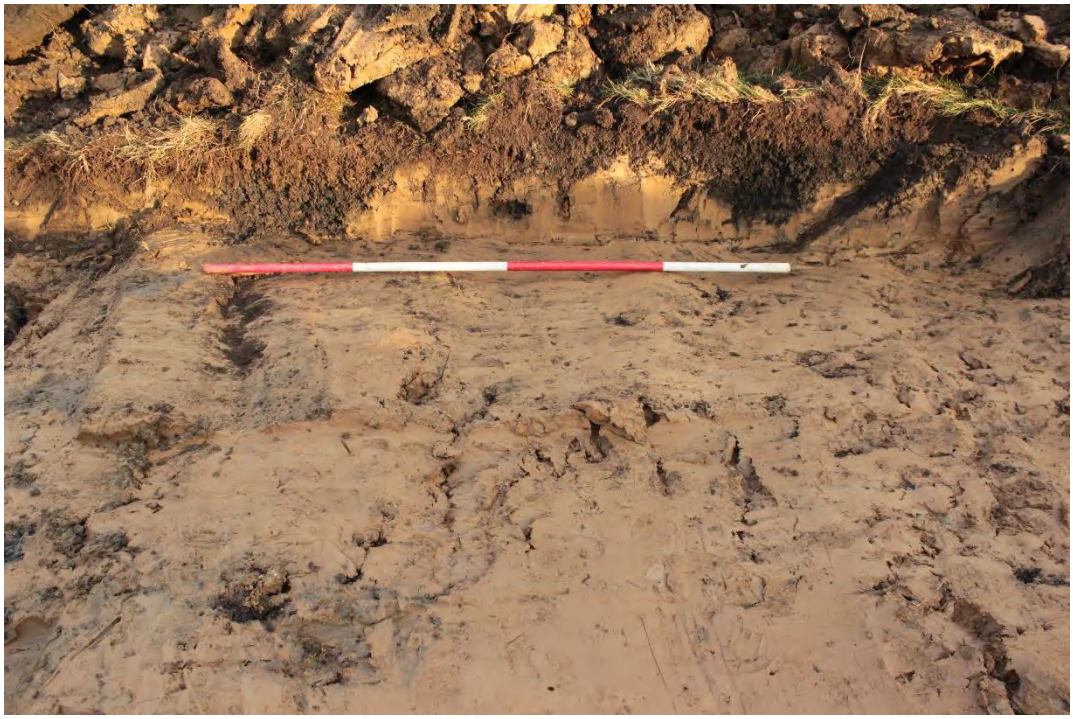

Plate 73: Trench 30 section 11 looking east showing gullies [68], [70] and natural clay [65], 2m scale

Plate 74: Trench 30 looking northeast showing concrete posts [72] and [74], 2m scale

Plate 75: Trench 30 looking east showing concrete posts [72] and [74] with section 11 in background, 2m scale

Plate 76: Trench 30 looking east showing line of small postholes filled with grey clay material

Plate 77: Trench 37 looking north-east

Plate 78: Trench 38 looking south-east

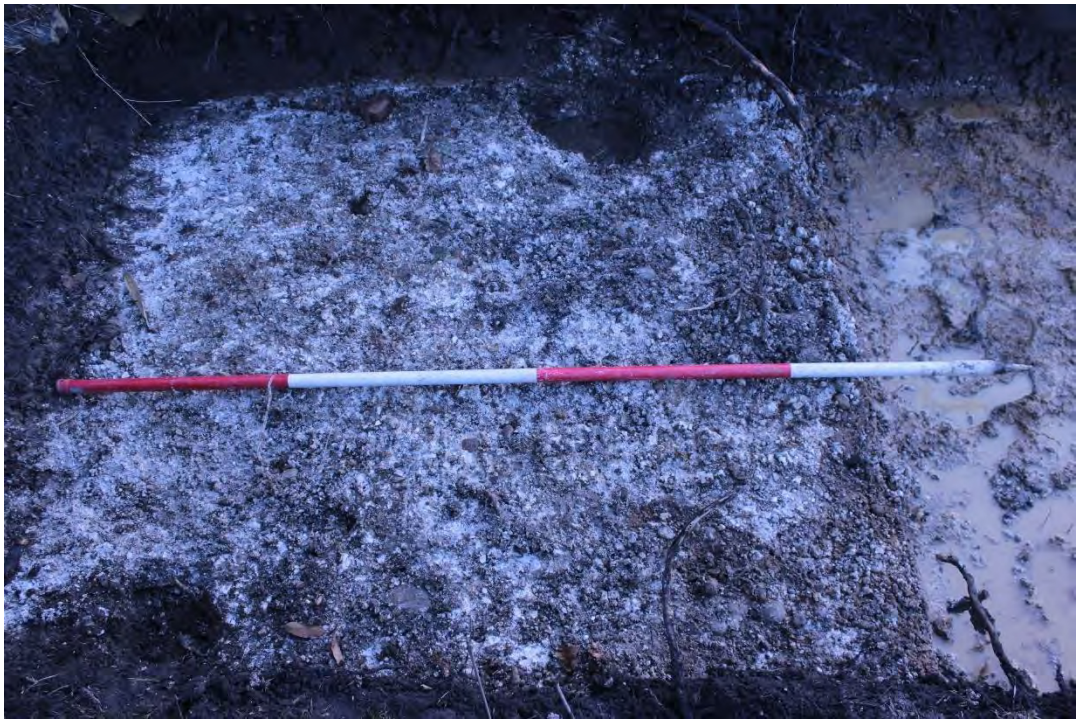

Plate 79: chalk layer in Trench 38

Plate 80: Trench 31 facing north-east

Plate 81: Trench 36 facing north-west

Plate 82: Trench 41 facing north-east

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASE DISCUSSION

8.1 Phase 1: Natural Deposits

8.1.1 The natural geology varied widely across the site, ranging from natural gravel and sand in some areas to a very clayey gravel which did not drain at all, particularly to the north of Trent Park house. The levels of the natural ranged from 59.60m OD in Trench 1 to 82.69m OD in Trench 22, reflecting the size and topographical differences of the site. Natural was not reached in Trenches 7 and 28.

8.2 Phase 2: Prehistoric

8.2.1 Two prehistoric linear features were identified in Trench 15 and dated by one small piece of abraded prehistoric pottery.

8.3 Phase 3: Medieval

8.3.1 Two small pits were identified in Trench 27. One contained two pieces of pottery dated to AD1000-1200. Both had similar fills and were therefore assigned to the same phase.

8.4 Phase 4: Post-Medieval

8.4.1 The post-medieval remains comprised 19th and 20th century glass house remains and farm structure remains. A number of other features of probable 19th century date were also identified, which relate mostly to garden features.

8.4.2 Glass house remains were found in the walled garden and correspond with those shown on historic mapping (Figure 15). Brick walls, floors and plant beds were found in Trench 19. A brick base for a garden feature was found in Trench 14. A tree bowl was found in Trench 4.

8.4.3 In Trench 21, 19th century brick floors and walls and later concrete surfaces were identified. These probably relate to the possible farm buildings shown on the 1865-66 Ordnance Survey map.

8.5 Phase 5: Modern

8.5.1 The wall footing in Trench 29 comprised part of the retaining wall for the northern terrace/lawn at the rear of the mansion-this can be seen on the aerial photographs and historic maps. This wall may be part of the alterations made by Sassoon between 1909 and 1913 when he had the terrace extended and formalized.

8.5.2 The WWII remains found comprised the probable base of a Nissen hut, in Trench 22. The possible hut base had bases for columns fitted into the floor.

8.5.3 Further WWII remains were found in Trenches 28 and 30. Both these trenches found evidence for the remains of the barbed wire perimeter fence. Trench 30 also contained the remains of a cinder path alongside the fence. Trench 28 contained a pit which had been backfilled with barbed wire. The pit may relate t the dismantling of the camp between 1946 and 1947.

8.5.4 The WWII features have a good correlation with the features shown on the aerial photograph (Figure 18).

9 ORIGINAL AND REVISED RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

9.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation (AECOM 2016 revised 2017), prepared before archaeological work commenced at the site, highlighted a set of specific objectives to be addressed by the investigation.

Pre-medieval potential:

- To record the presence or absence of pre medieval deposits associated with the gravel deposits recorded along the ridgeline to the south of the site as well as the potential along the natural spring in the vicinity of Noddins Well.

9.1.1 Features of prehistoric and early medieval date were recorded in Trenches 15 and 27 respectively. However, the trenches located in the vicinity of Noddins Well did not identify any archaeological features of interest.

Enfield Chase landscape:

- To record the presence/absence location and extent of any archaeological evidence associated with the Enfield Chase landscape in particular in the vicinity of Noddins Well.

9.1.2 No archaeological features of interest were recorded in the vicinity of Noddins Well. There was also no evidence for the Enfield Chase landscape.

The Trent Park Manor and designed landscape:

- To record the presence/ absence, location and extent of archaeological evidence associated with the Jebb Landscape (1777–1787) in particular the lean-to structures within the walled garden.

9.1.3 No evidence for the Jebb landscape was identified during the evaluation

- To record the presence/absence, location and extent of archaeological evidence associated with the Earl of Cholmondeley to Cumming (1787–1832) landscape in particular associated with the Ice House located within Ice House Wood and possible ha-ha to the north side of Trent Park house.

9.1.4 No evidence for the possible ha-ha was identified. The possible Ice House location was not trenched due to the presence of thick vegetation and no proposed construction impacts.

- To record the presence/ absence, location and extent of archaeological evidence associated with the Bevan landscape (1833–1909) landscape in particular the Victorian glasshouses in the south western corner of the walled garden.

9.1.5 Evidence for Victorian glasshouses was found in Trench 19.

WW2 Prisoner of War Camp:

- To record the presence/absence location and extent of any archaeological evidence associated with the use of Trent Park house as a Combined Services Detailed Interrogation Centre during World War Two. In particular evidence of the perimeter security fence and pill boxes surrounding the house and evidence of additional temporary buildings near the Dower House and walled garden.

9.1.6 Evidence for the perimeter security fence was found in Trenches 28 and 30, directly below the turf. The pillbox targeted by Trench 26 had been comprehensively demolished and only a crushed concrete layer remained. Evidence for a possible Nissen hut base was found in Trench 22.

10 CONCLUSIONS

10.1 The results of the evaluation show that across the site, there was little in the way of previous impact on the remaining archaeological deposits. The main areas of previous impact were where the site had been terraced for the construction of the 1960s university buildings. The WWII remains were in very good condition and were located directly below the turf and slab.

10.2 Archaeology of several periods was found on the site, although that of prehistoric and medieval date was quite ephemeral in nature. No evidence for the medieval use of the site as a deer park was encountered, nor any remains of 17th and 18th century date. There was good evidence for 19th century and 20th century remains, particularly relating to the WWII use of the site.

10.3 The WWII features found in the evaluation correspond on the whole to those features noted in the aerial photographs. The pillbox had clearly been thoroughly removed since the aerial photograph was taken.

10.4 Other trenches which were targeted on features seen on the aerial photographs had more mixed results. The terrace targeted in Trench 29 was identified during the evaluation. A cut feature proposed to be present in Trench 27 was not identified, although two medieval pits were noted. In Trench 2, no linear feature was present but two post-medieval pits were found. In Trench 3, a possible linear feature as defined in the aerial photographs proved to be a post-medieval ditch.

11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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11.3 Furthermore the authors would like to thank: Rick Archer for the surveying; John Joyce and Wayne Richardson for the logistics and last but not least the archaeological team for their hard work on site.

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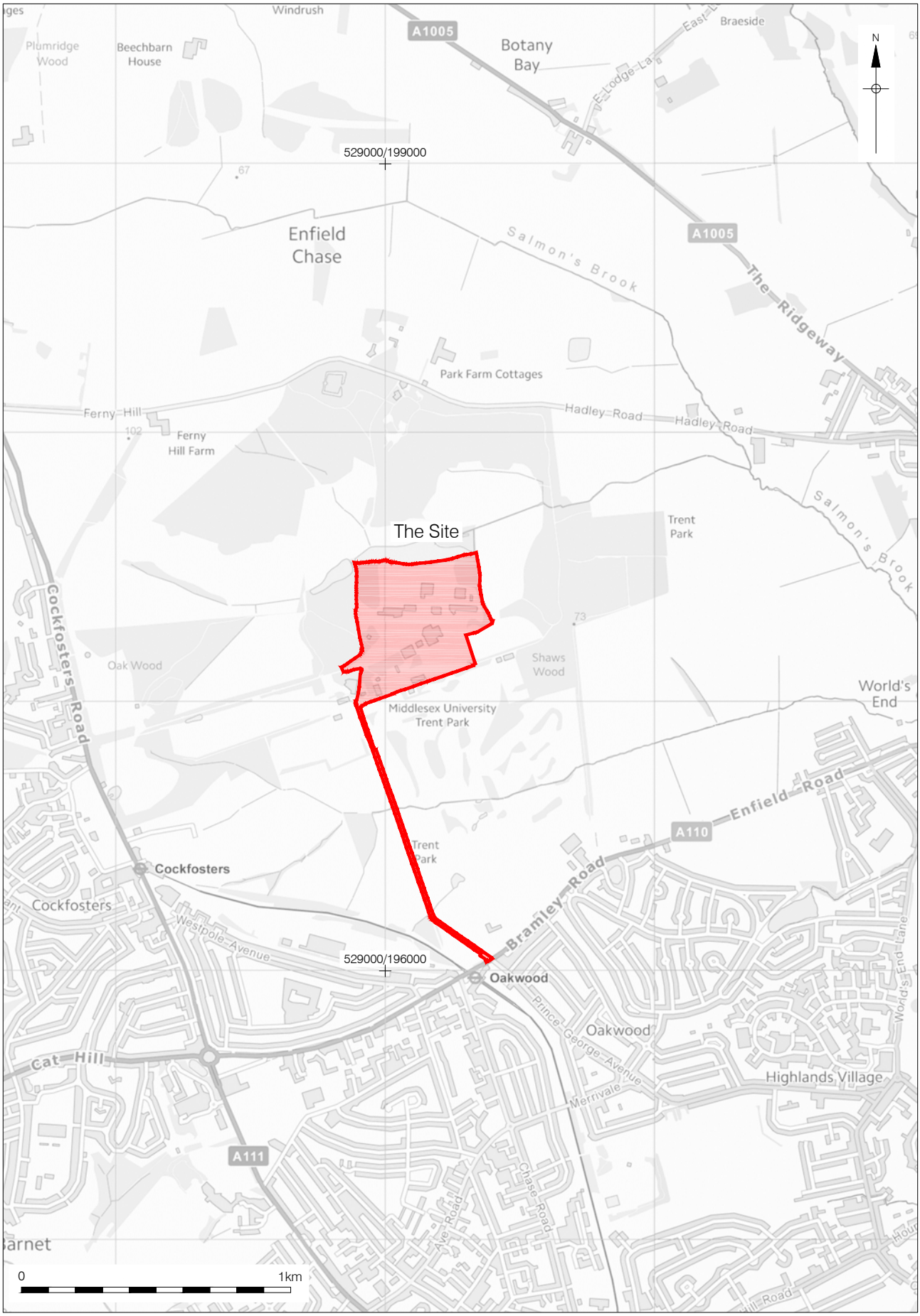
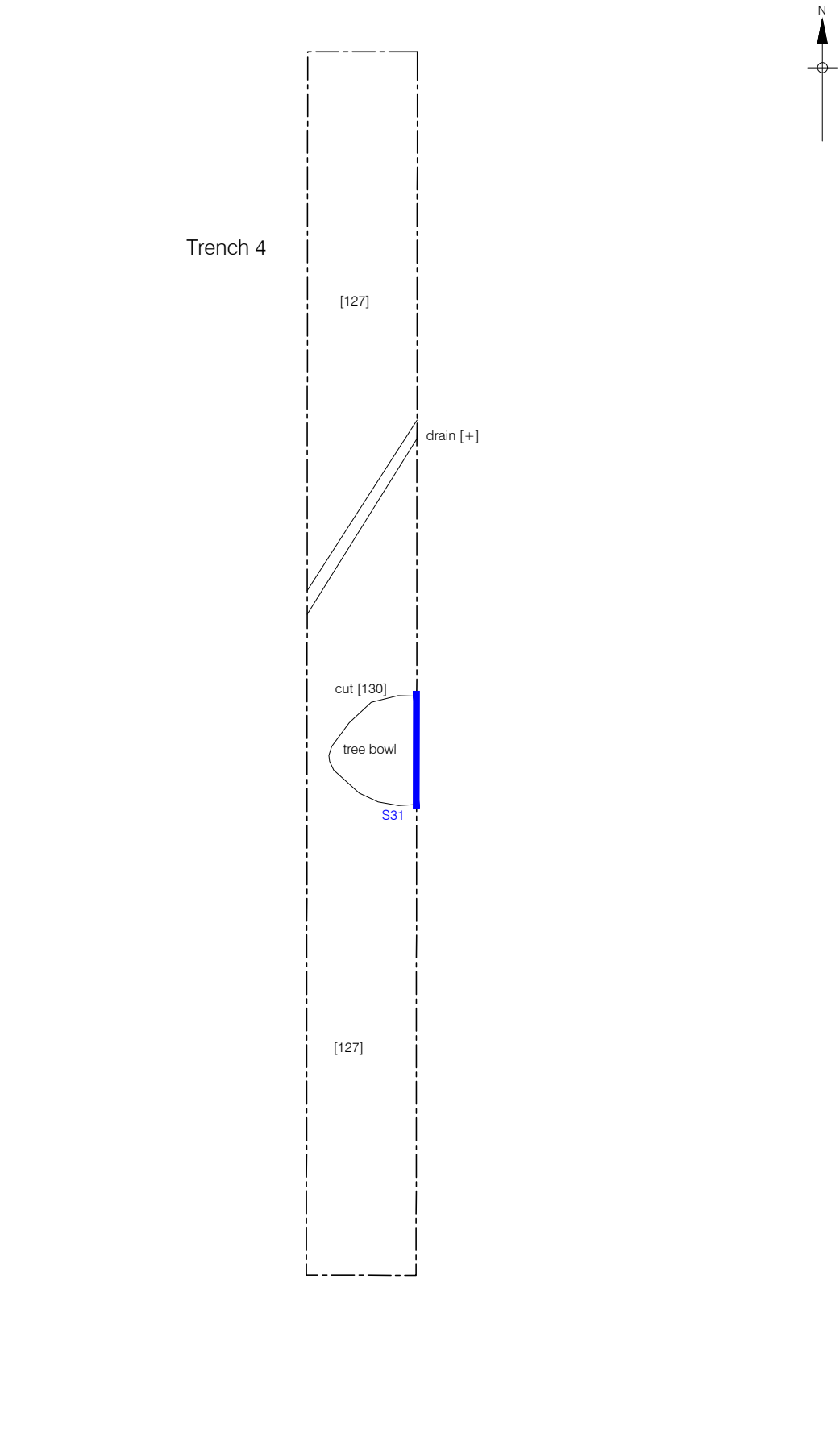


10/01/17 RM

Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4

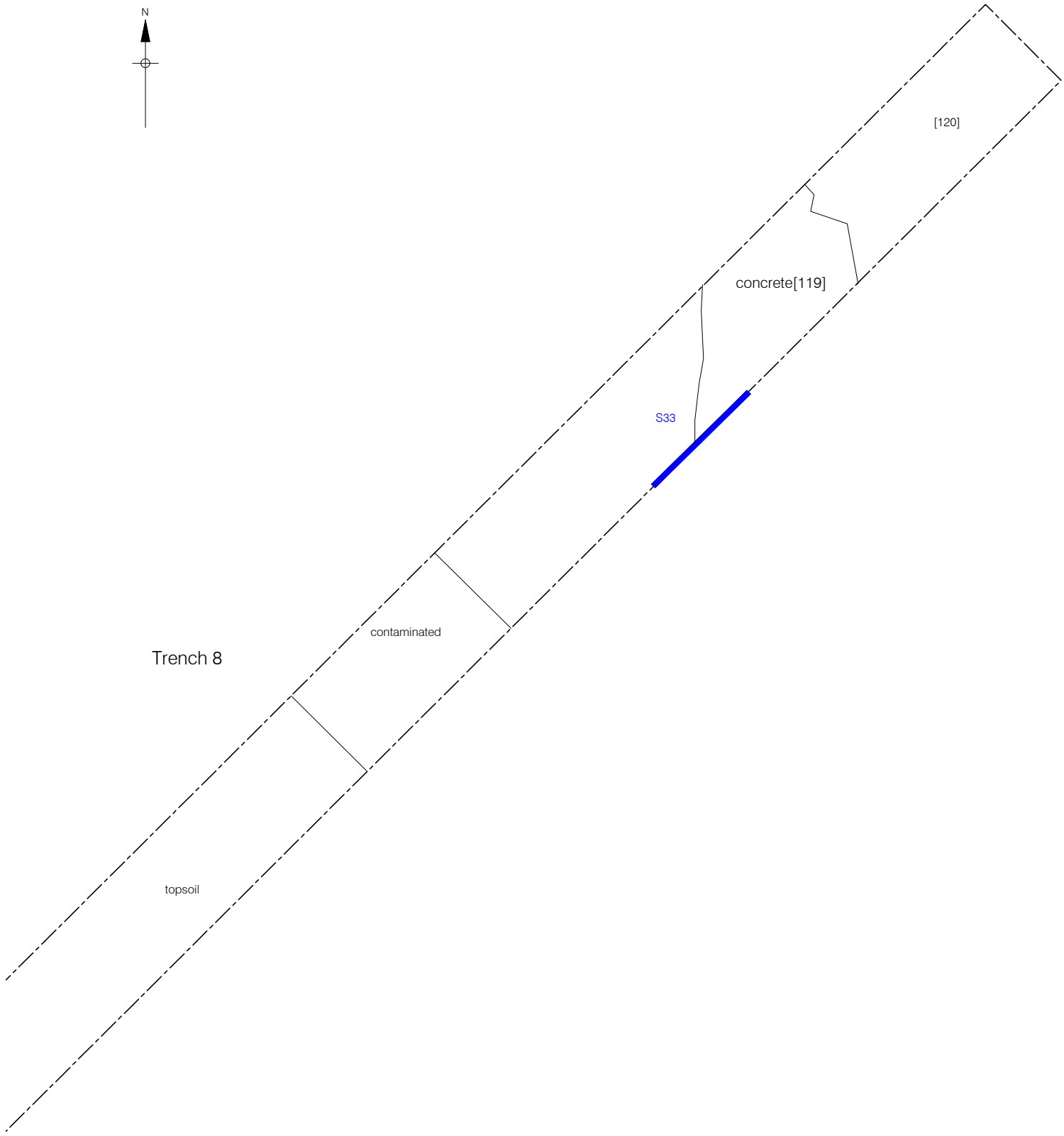
11/05/18 AT

Figure 2
Detailed Site and Trench Location
1:2,000 at A3



11/01/17 RM

Figure 3
Plan of Trench 4
1:100 at A4



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13/01/17 RM

Figure 4
Plan of Trench 8
1:100 at A4

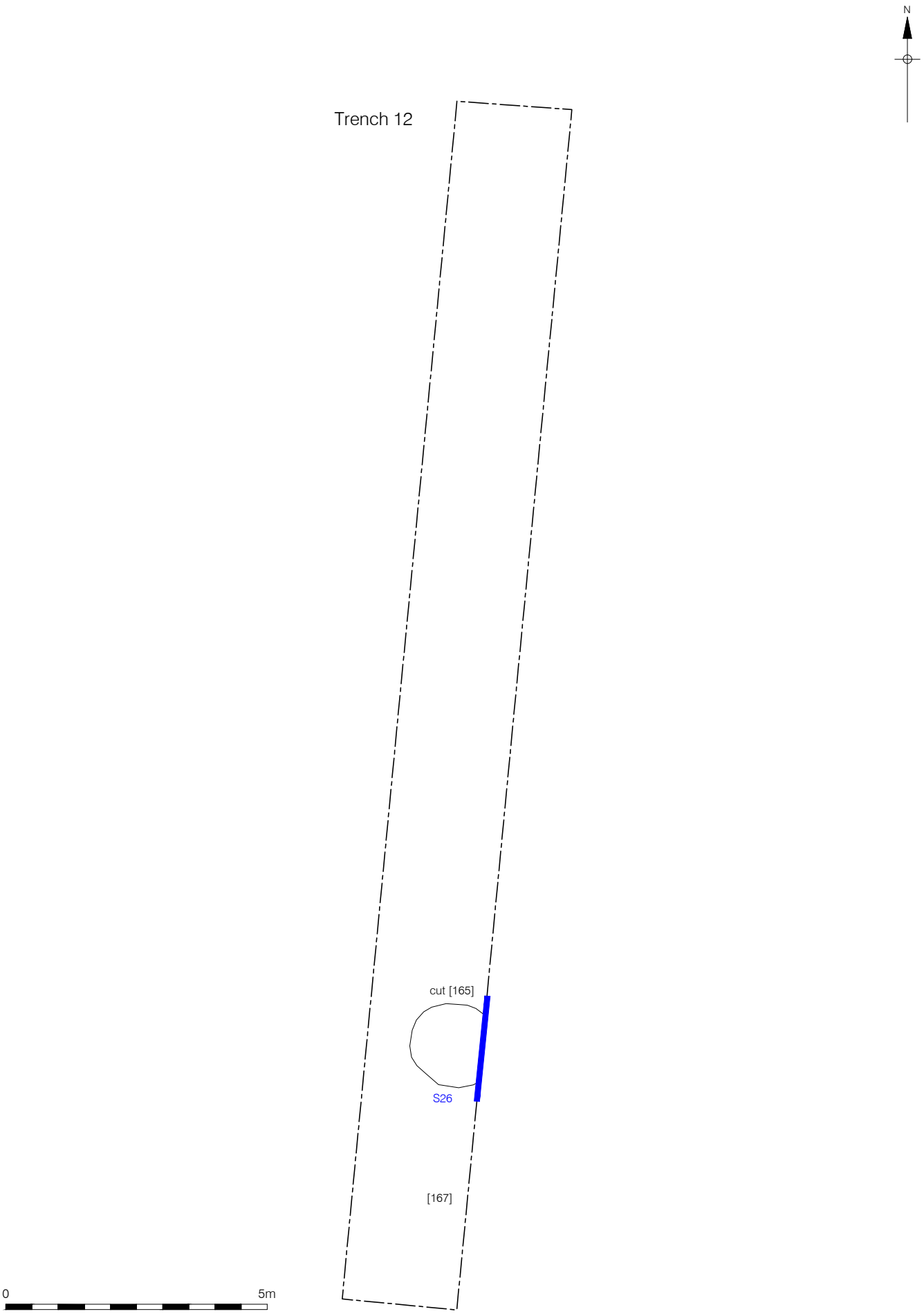

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Figure 5
Plan of Trench 12
1:100 at A4

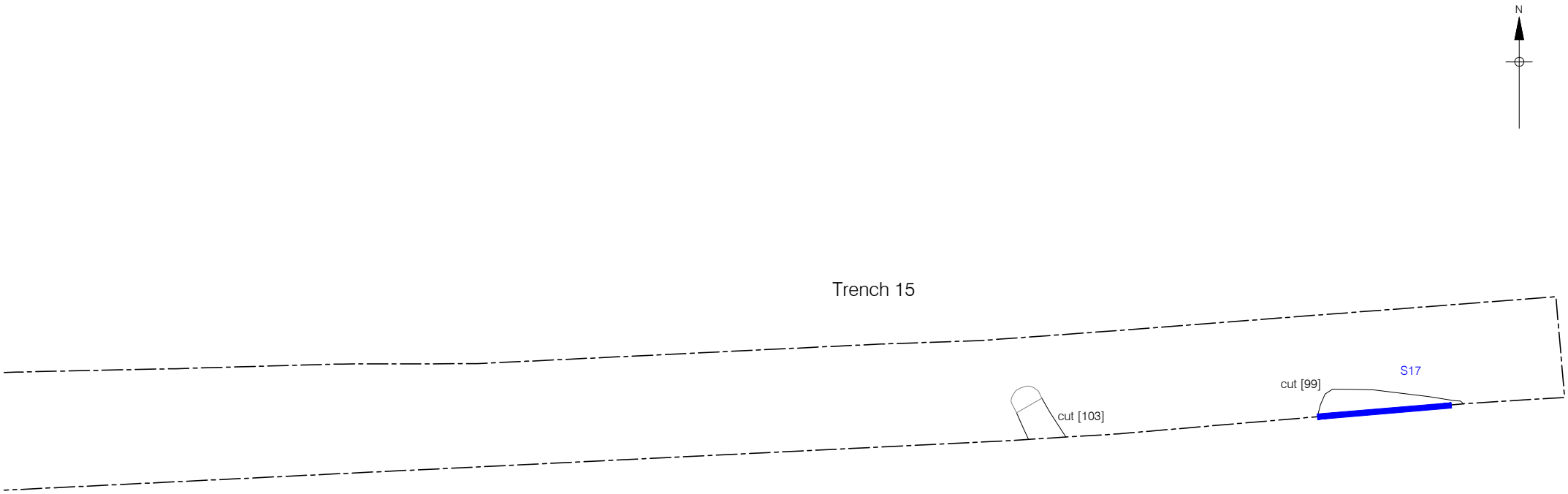

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Figure 6
Plan of Trench 15
1:100 at A4

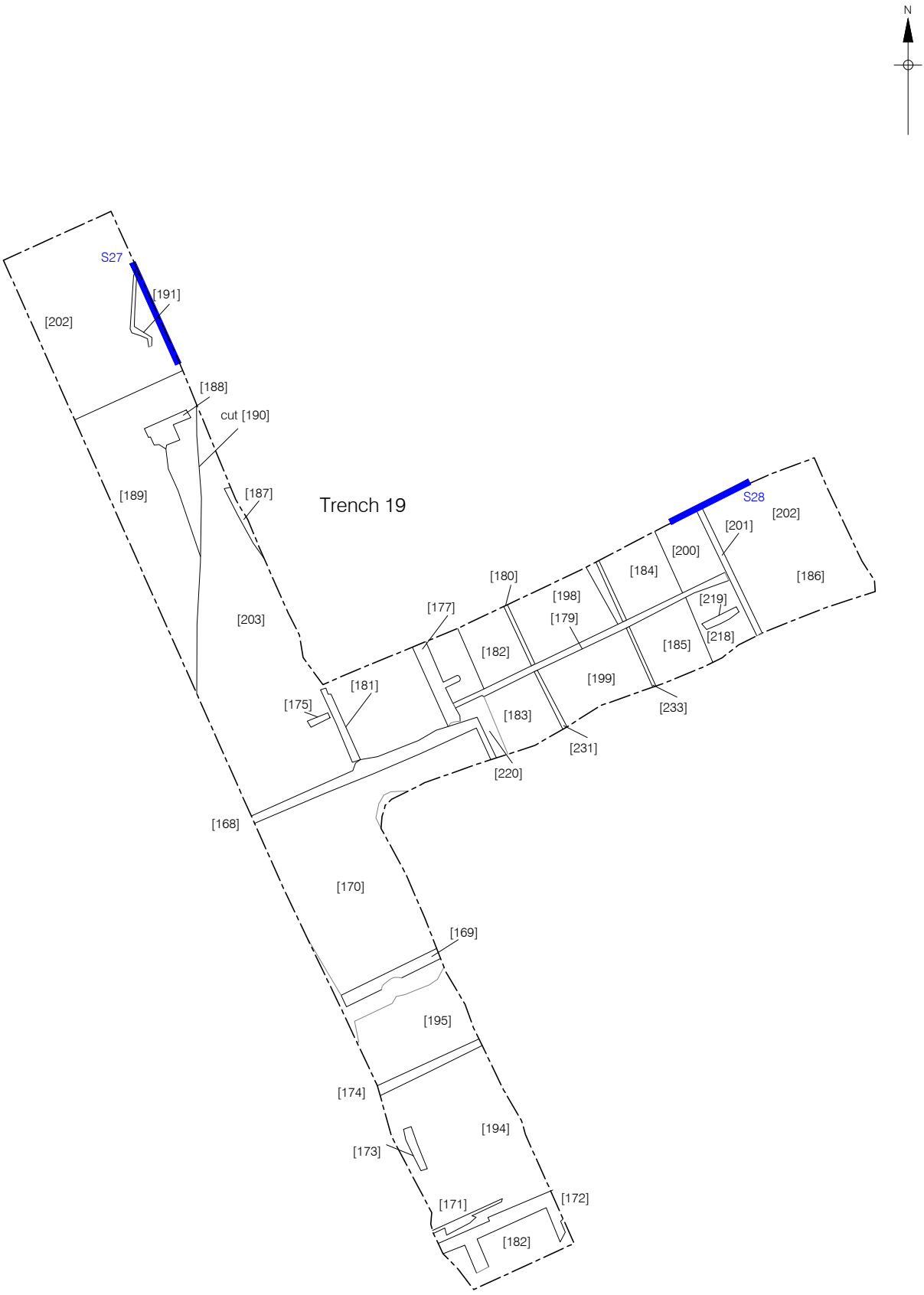

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Figure 7
Plan of Trench 19
1:100 at A4

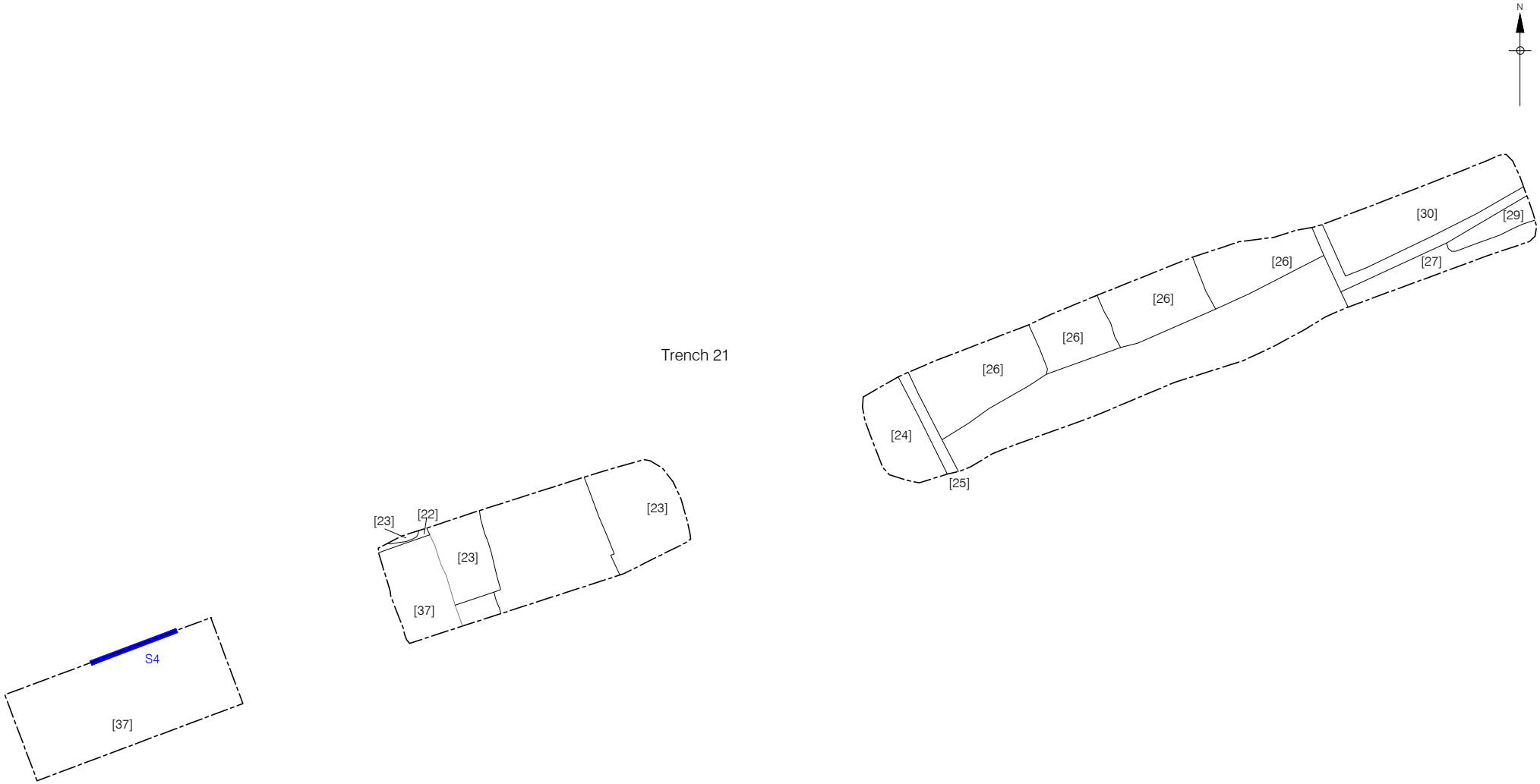

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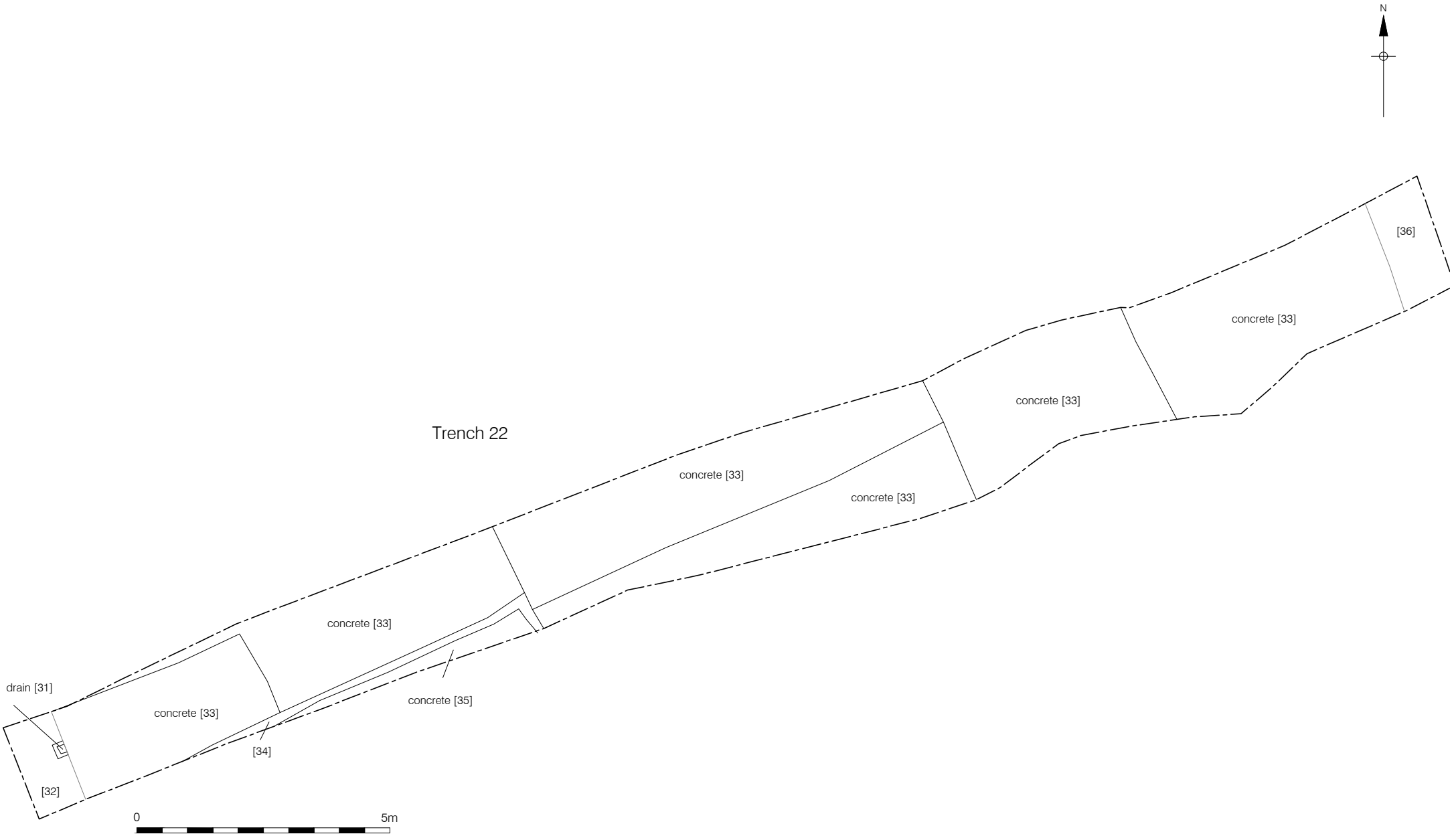
Figure 8
Plan of Trench 21
1:125 at A4



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Plan of Trench 22
1:100 at A4

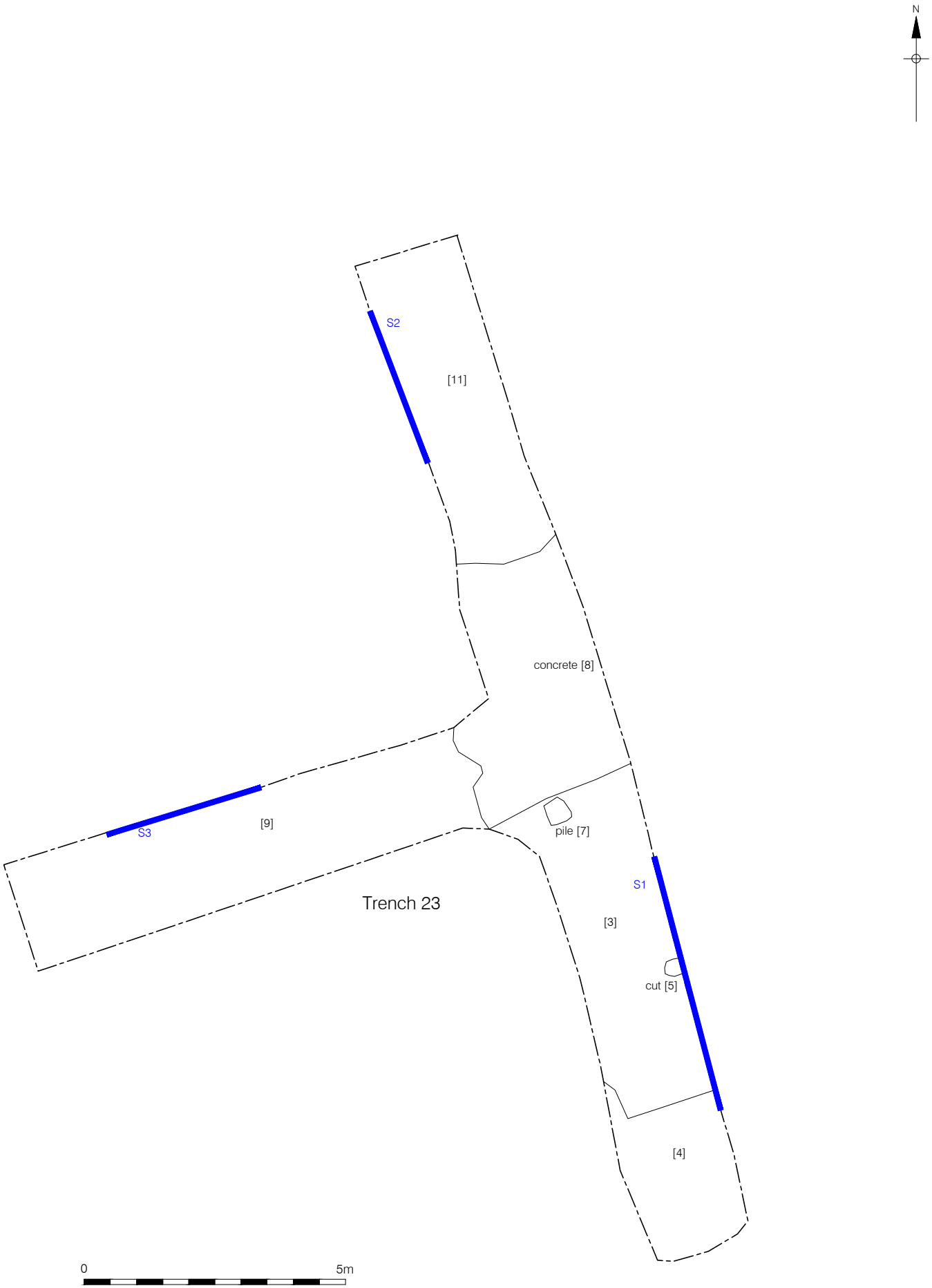

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Figure 10
Plan of Trench 23
1:100 at A4

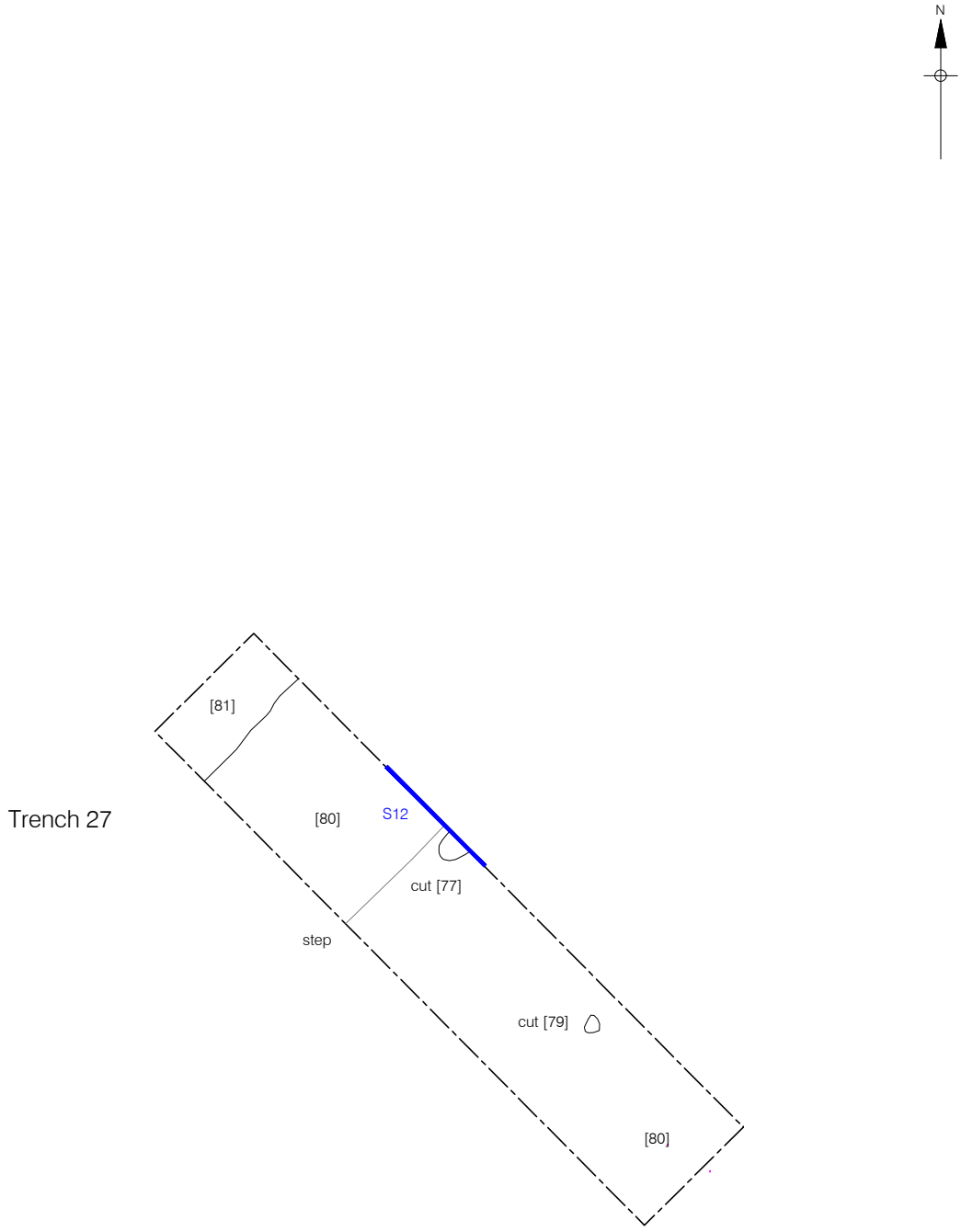

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Figure 11
Plan of Trench 27
1:100 at A4

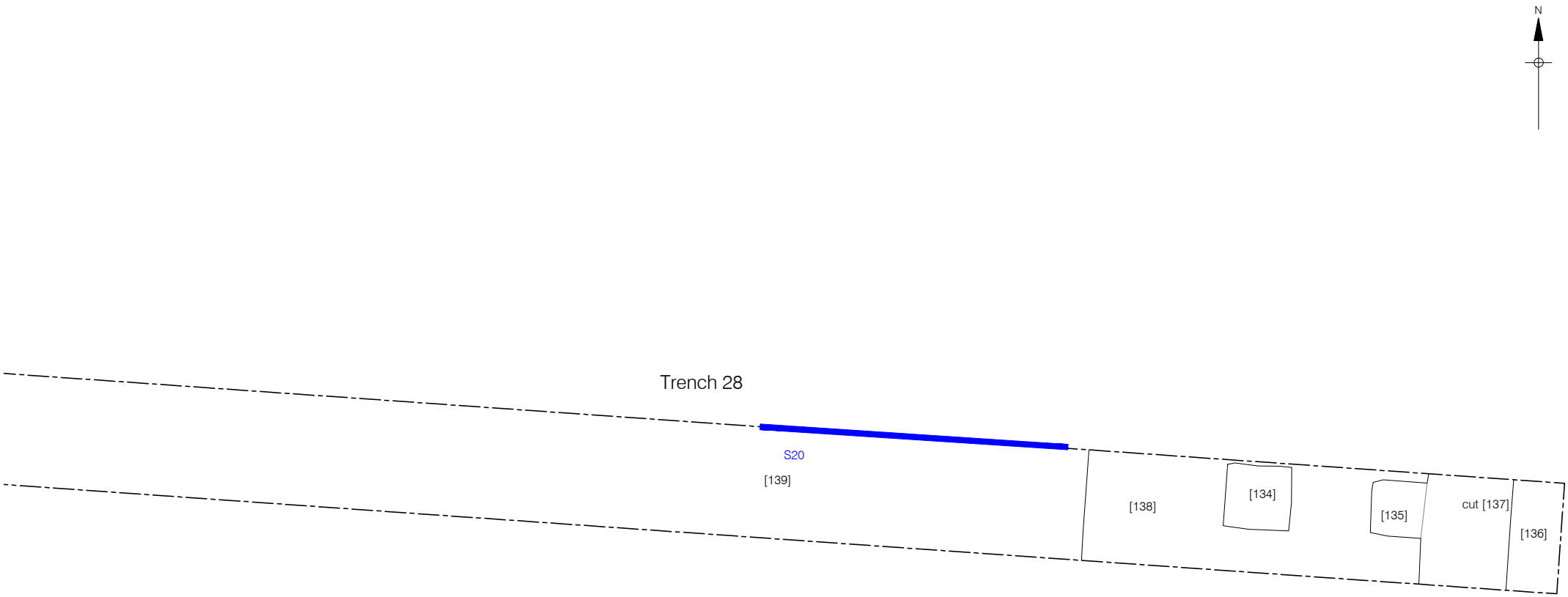

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Figure 12
Plan of Trench 28
1:100 at A4

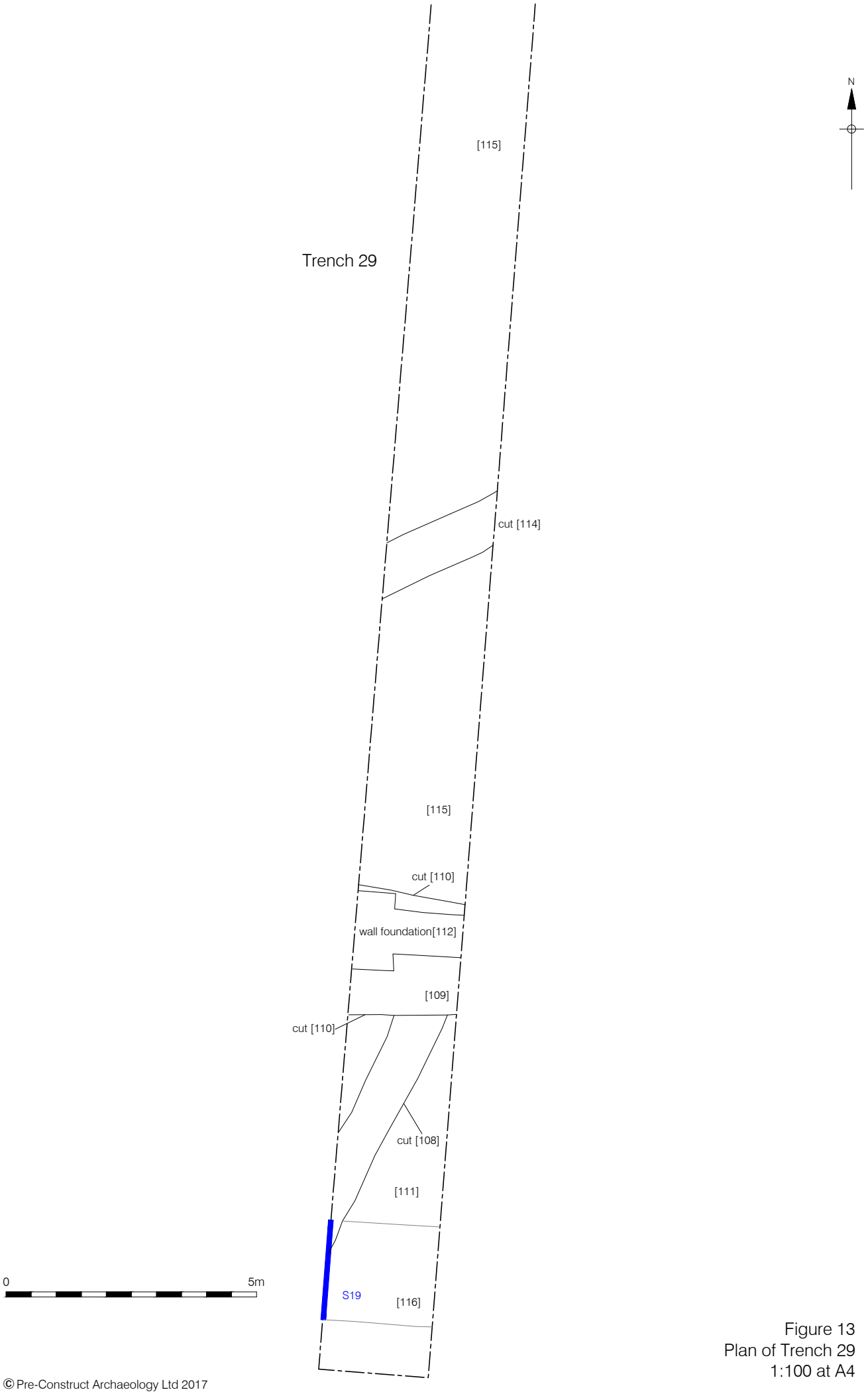

Figure 13
Plan of Trench 29
1:100 at A4

13/01/17 RM

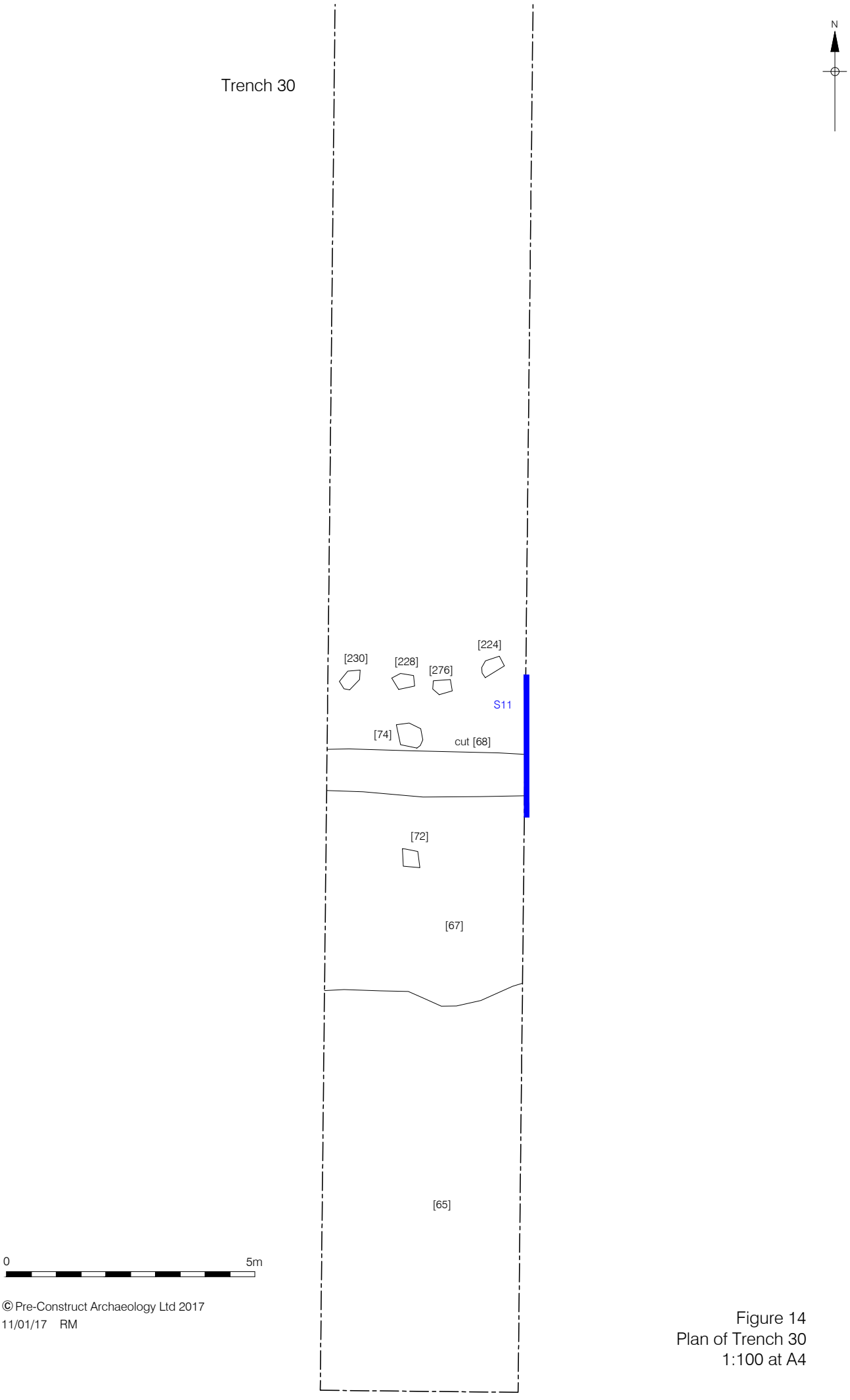

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Figure 14
Plan of Trench 30
1:100 at A4

12/01/17 MR

Figure 15
Archaeological features overlain on the 1935 Ordnance Survey map
1:800 at A4

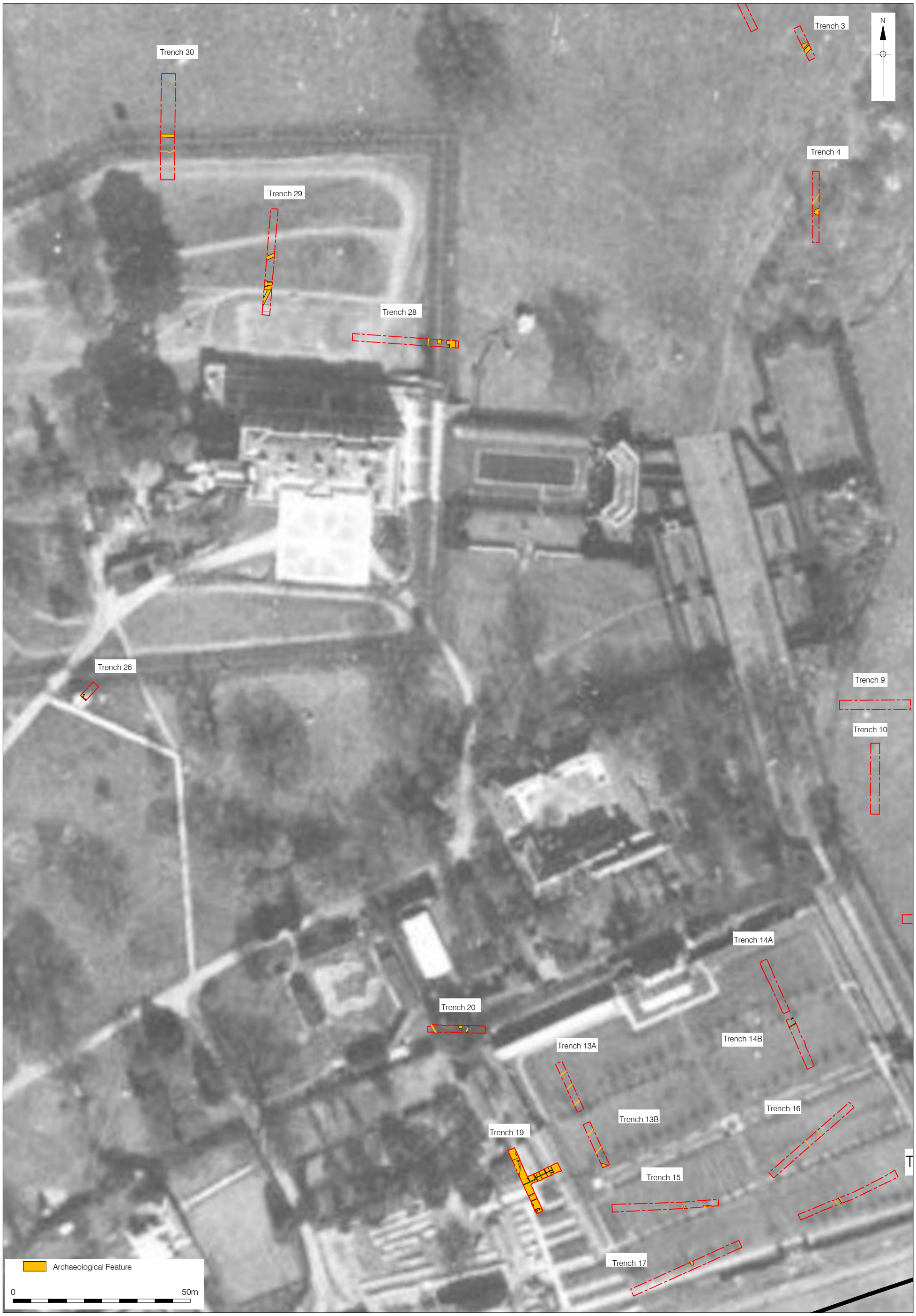

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Figure 18
Trench Locations Plan Overlain on 1940's Mapping
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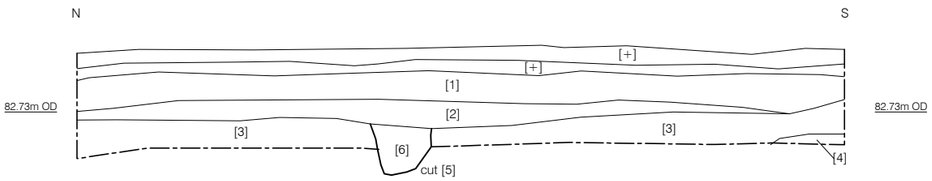

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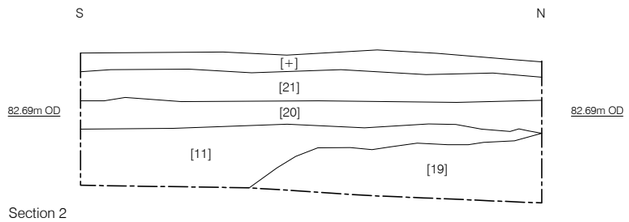
Trench 23



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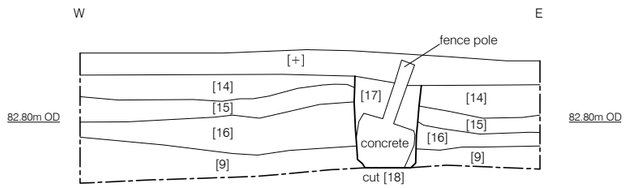
Trench 23



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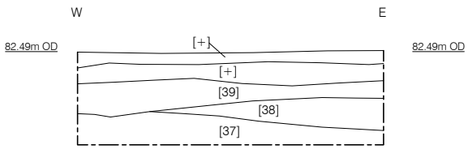

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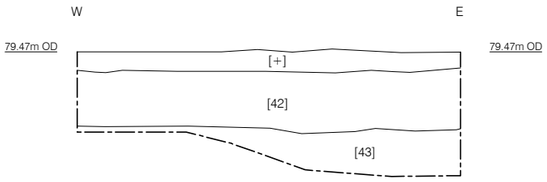
Trench 21A



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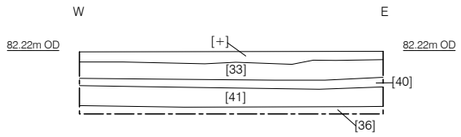
Trench 18



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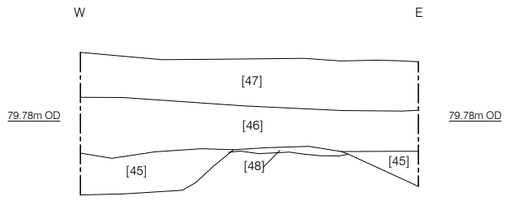
Trench 22



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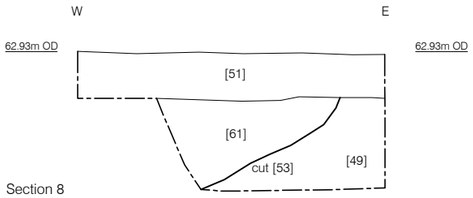
Trench 17



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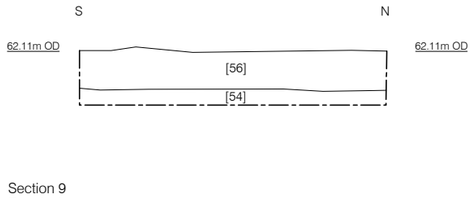

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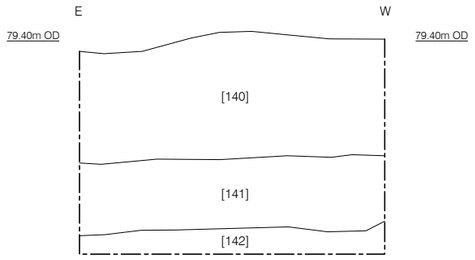
East facing
Trench 2



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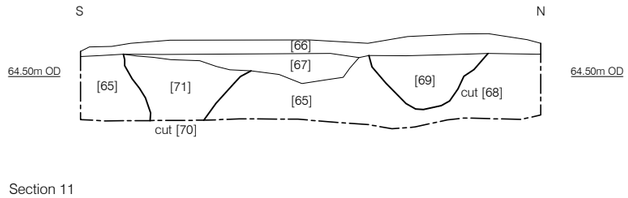
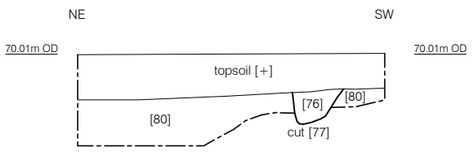
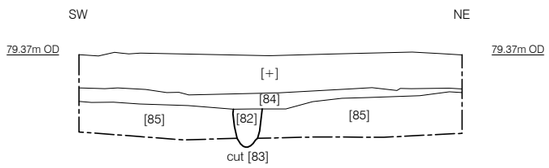


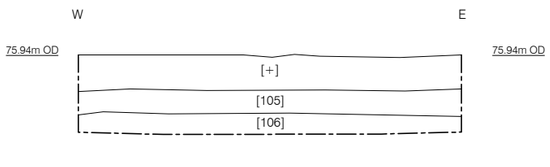
Section 11
West facing
Trench 30



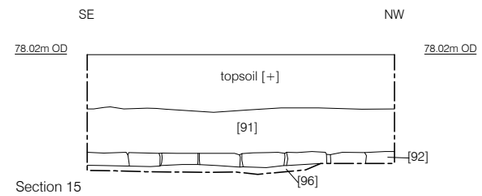
Section 12
Northwest facing
Trench 27



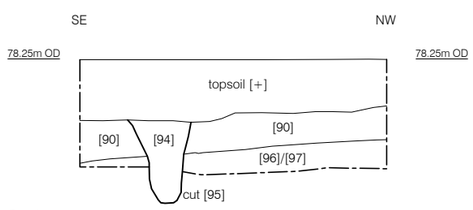
Section 13
Southeast facing
Trench 25



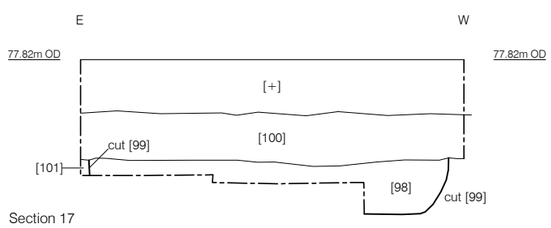
Section 14
South facing
Trench 24



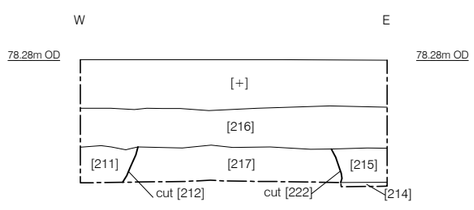
Section 15
Northeast facing
Trench 14A



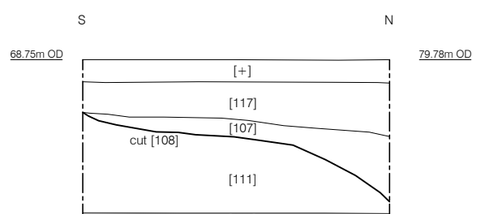
Section 16
Northeast facing
Trench 17



Section 17
North facing
Trench 15



Section 18
South facing
Trench 20

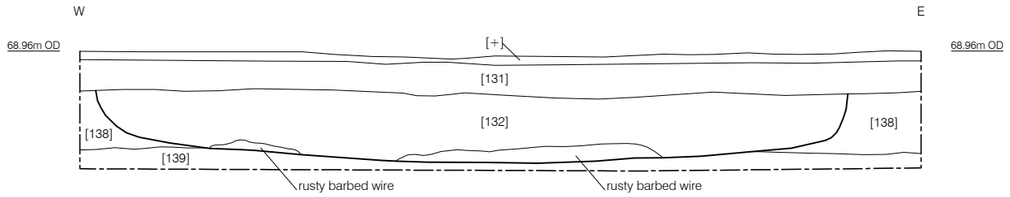


Section 19
East facing
Trench 29

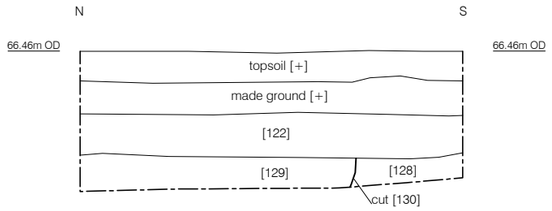
0 2m

11/01/17 MR

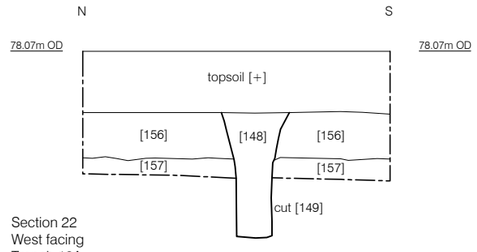
Figure 16
Sections 1-19
1:40 at A3



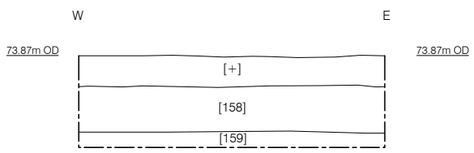
Section 20
South facing
Trench 28



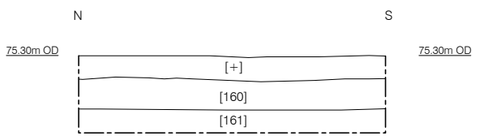
Section 21
West facing
Trench 4



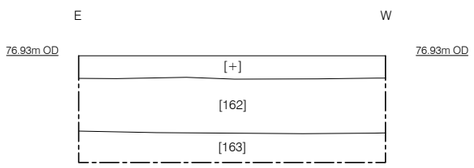
Section 22
West facing
Trench 13A



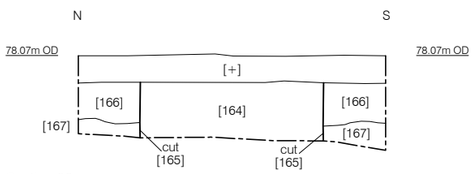
Section 23
South facing
Trench 9



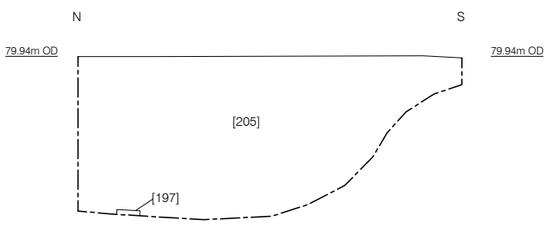
Section 24
West facing
Trench 10



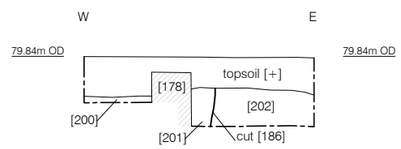
Section 25
North facing
Trench 11



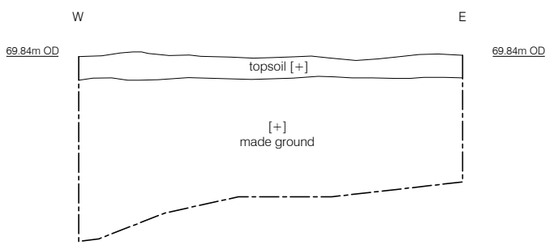
Section 26
West facing
Trench 12



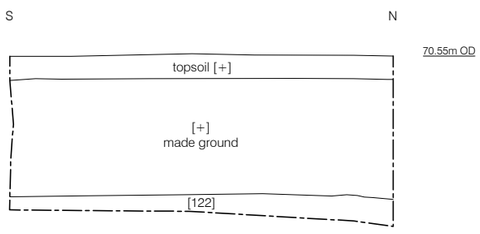
Section 27
West facing
Trench 19



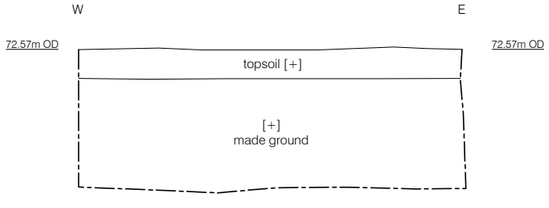
Section 28
South facing
Trench 19



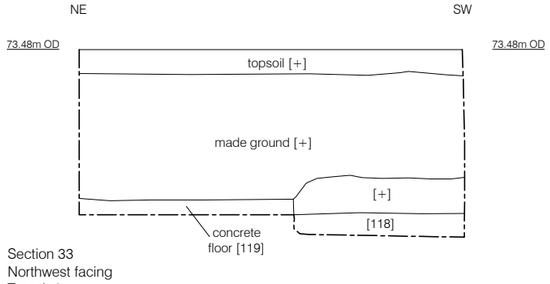
Section 30
North facing
Trench 5



Section 31
East facing
Trench 6



Section 32
South facing
Trench 7



Section 33
Northwest facing
Trench 8

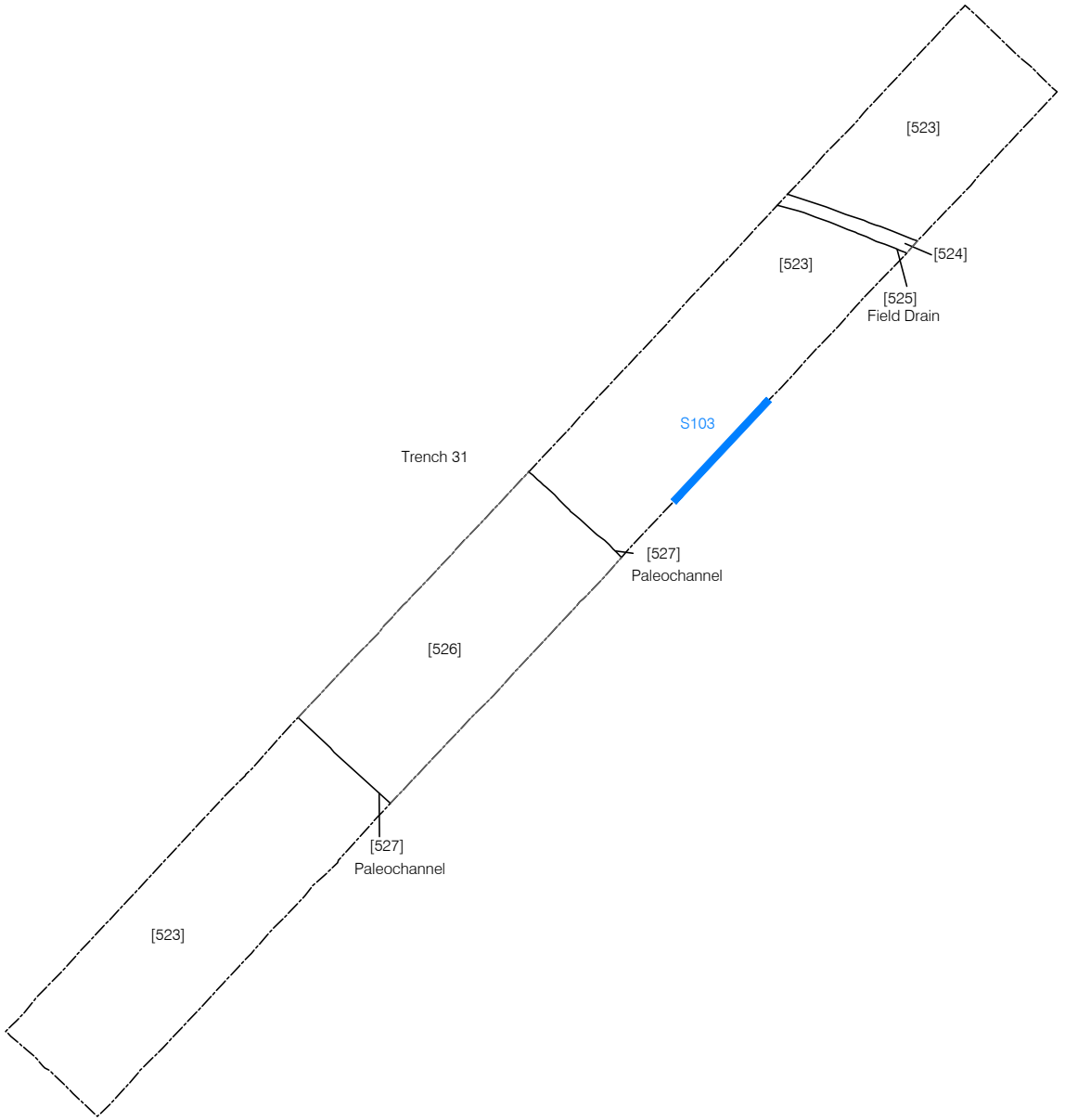
0 2m

11/01/17 MR

Figure 17
Sections 20-28, 30-33
1:40 at A3

11/05/18 AT

Fig 19
Detailed Location Trenches 31-38
1:800 at A4



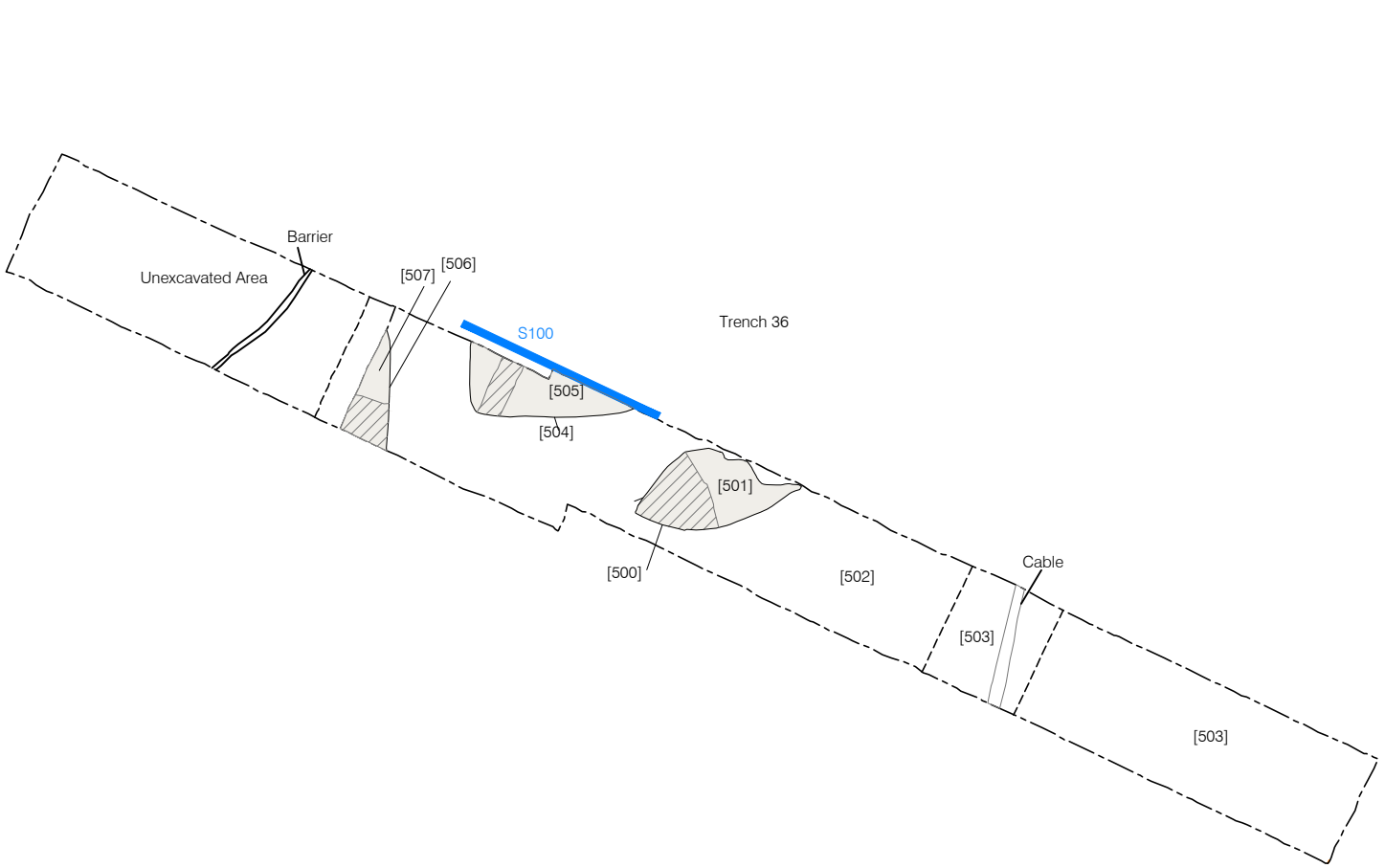
N

Excavated Slot

0 5m

16/05/18 AT

Figure 20
Plan of Trench 31
1:100 at A4



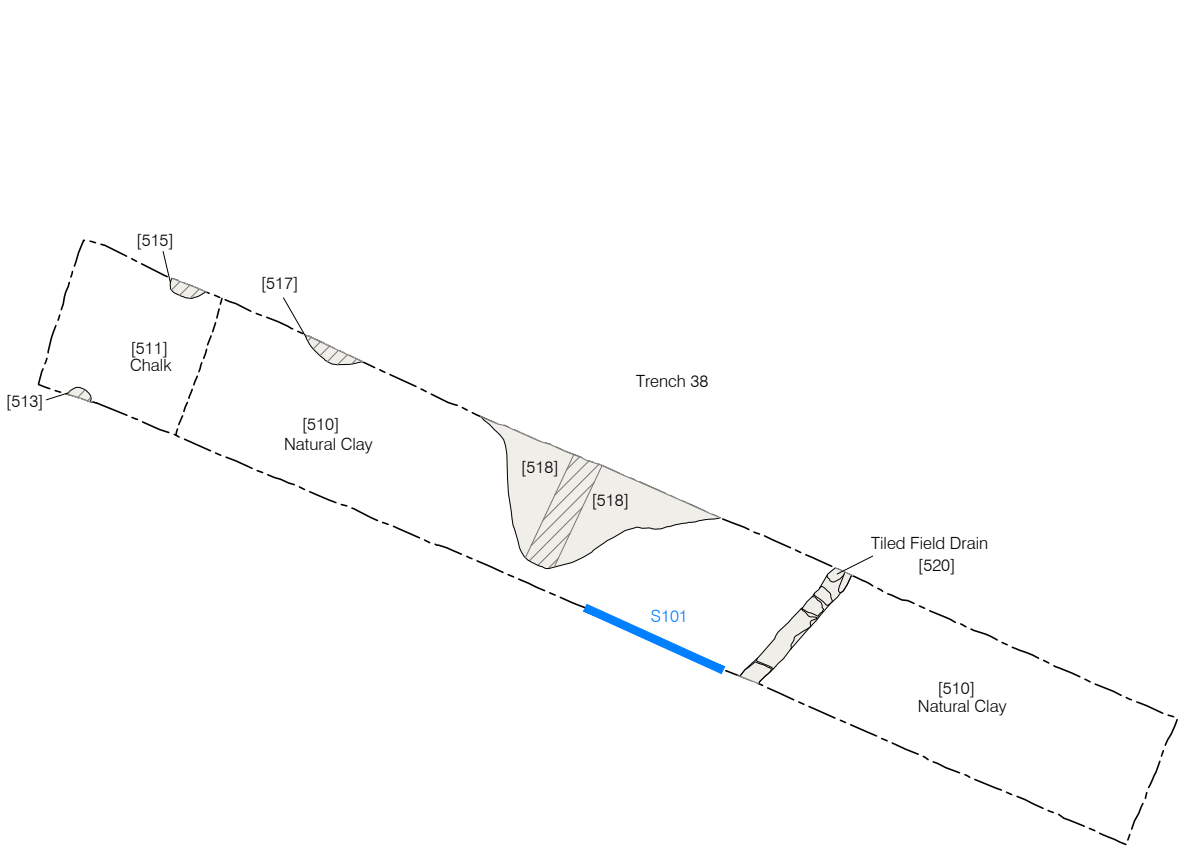
Archaeological Feature

Excavated Slot

0 5m

16/05/18 AT

Figure 21
Plan of Trench 36
1:100 at A4



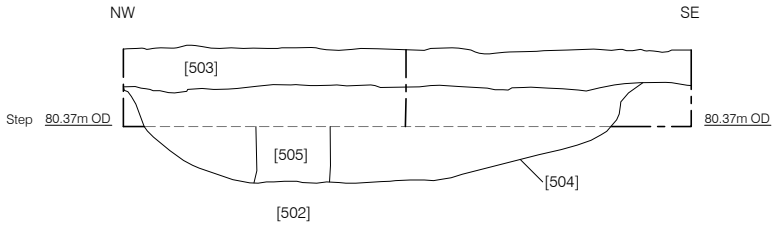
Archaeological Feature

Excavated Slot

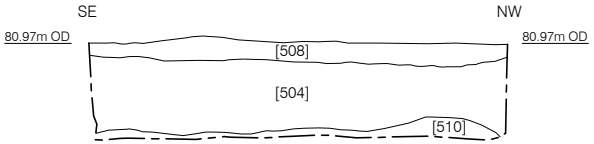
0 5m

16/05/18 AT

Figure 22
Plan of Trench 38
1:100 at A4

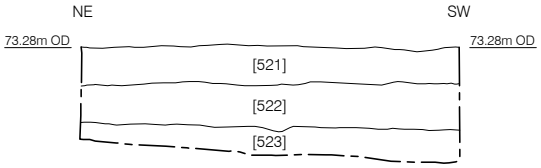


Section 100
South West facing
Trench 36

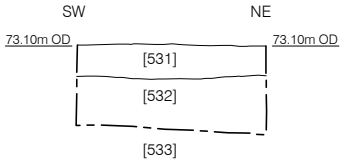


Section 101
North East facing
Trench 38

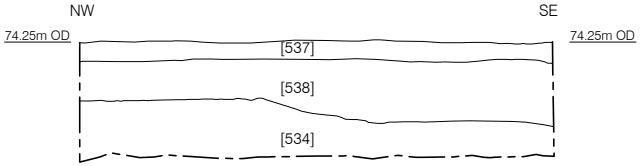
Section 102
South East facing
Trench 37



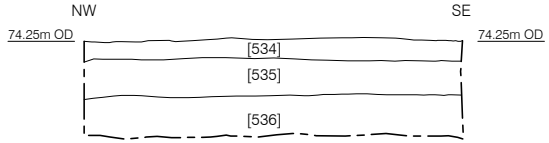
Section 103
North West facing
Trench 31



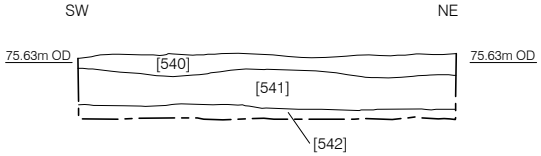
Section 105
South East facing
Trench 32



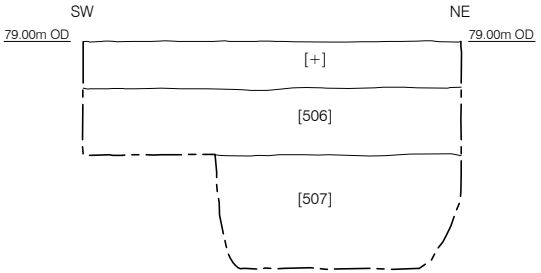
Section 106
South West facing
Trench 33



Section 107
South West facing
Trench 34



Section 108
South East facing
Trench 35



Section 100B
South East facing
Trench 41

16/05/18 AT

Figure 23
Selected Sections
1:40 at A4

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Site_Code	Context	CTX_Type	Trench	CTX_Interpretation	CTX_Levels_high	CTX_Levels_low	Phase
SNK16	1	Layer	23	Crushed rubble made ground	82.98		4
SNK16	2	Layer	23	Gravelly made ground layer	82.83	82.73	4
SNK16	3	Natural	23	Natural gravelly clay	82.69	82.63	1
SNK16	4	Natural	23	Natural clay deposit	82.59		1
SNK16	5	Cut	23	Cut for possible posthole	82.65	82.33	4
SNK16	6	Fill	23	Fill of posthole [5]	82.65	82.63	4
SNK16	7	Masonry	23	Concrete pile? Next to suface [8]	82.64		4
SNK16	8	Masonry	23	Concrete surface of possible WW2 structure with small voids for upright posts	82.92	82.9	4
SNK16	9	Natural	23	Natural gravel deposit	82.7	82.6	1
SNK16	10	Layer	23	Rubble bedding for [8]	82.65		4
SNK16	11	Natural	23	Natural gravels	82.64	82.59	1
SNK16	12	Void					
SNK16	13	Void					
SNK16	14	Layer	23	Crushed rubble made ground	83.1	83.05	4
SNK16	15	Layer	23	Gravelly made ground layer	83.04	82.84	4
SNK16	16	Layer	23	Disturbed gravel deposit	82.94	82.73	4
SNK16	17	Fill	23	Concrete base and metal post in cut [18]	83.1	83.05	4
SNK16	18	Cut	23	Cut for 20th century conctret and metal post [17]	83.1	82.5	4
SNK16	19	Natural	23	Natural clay	82.57		1
SNK16	20	Layer	23	Gravelly made ground layer	82.79		4
SNK16	21	Layer	23	Crushed rubble made ground	82.99		4
SNK16	22	Masonry	21	Frogged red brick wall	82.14		4
SNK16	23	Masonry	21	Large concrete surface, possible yard	82.33	82.2	3
SNK16	24	Masonry	21	Large concrete surface, possible yard	82.23		4

Site_Code	Context	CTX_Type	Trench	CTX_Interpretation	CTX_Levels_high	CTX_Levels_low	Phase
SNK16	25	Masonry	21	Purple frogged brick wall	82.25	82.23	4
SNK16	26	Masonry	21	Large concrete surface, possible yard	82.21	82.16	4
SNK16	27	Masonry	21	Large concrete surface, possible yard	82.12		4
SNK16	28	Masonry	21	Possible pre WW2 wall	82.12	82.1	4
SNK16	29	Masonry	21	Brick floor associated with wall [28]	82.11		4
SNK16	30	Masonry	21	Internal brick floor associated with wall [28]	82.25	82.12	4
SNK16	31	Masonry	22	Brick drain	82.64		4
SNK16	32	Natural	22	Natural gravelly clay	82.27		1
SNK16	33	Masonry	22	Large concrete surface, possible yard	82.64	82.18	4
SNK16	34	Masonry	22	Brick wall	82.48	82.46	4
SNK16	35	Masonry	22	Interior concrete surface	82.44	82.33	4
SNK16	36	Natural	22	Natural gravels	81.9	81.86	1
SNK16	37	Natural	21	Natural clay deposit	82.1	82	1
SNK16	38	Natural	21	Natural gravel	82.19	82.1	1
SNK16	39	Layer	21	Old subsoil deposit	82.32	82.29	4
SNK16	40	Layer	22	Dark greyish brown old subsoil deposit	82.04		4
SNK16	41	Natural	22	Natural gravelly clay layer	82		1
SNK16	42	Layer	18	Subsoil layer	79.36	78.87	4
SNK16	43	Natural	18	Natural sandy gravels and clay	78.99	78.42	1
SNK16	44	Other	18	Metal water pipe for garden	79.23		4
SNK16	45	Natural	17	Natural sands and gravels and clay	79.68	79.19	1
SNK16	46	Layer	17	Subsoil	79.94		4
SNK16	47	Layer	17	Topsoil	80.34	79.96	4
SNK16	48	Layer	17	Tile and slate spread, possibly a base/pad or part of a garden feature	79.6		4
SNK16	49	Natural	3	Natural clay and gravel	63.07	62.31	1
SNK16	50	Void					
SNK16	51	Layer	3	Topsoil	63.3	62.81	4

Site_Code	Context	CTX_Type	Trench	CTX_Interpretation	CTX_Levels_high	CTX_Levels_low	Phase
SNK16	52	Cut	3	Modern service cut	62.63		4
SNK16	53	Cut	TR3	Ditch cut	62.63	62.03	4
SNK16	54	Natural	2	Natural orangy yellow clay	62.47	61.23	
SNK16	55	Fill	2	Broken CBM and rubble fill in base of pit/planting [57]	61.53		4
SNK16	56	Layer	2	Topsoil	62.82	61.09	4
SNK16	57	Cut	2	Circular pit/planting			4
SNK16	58	Fill	2	Top fill of pit [57]	61.75		4
SNK16	59	Cut	2	Small/shallow pit or garden feature	61.75		4
SNK16	60	Fill	2	Fill of feature [59]	61.58		4
SNK16	61	Fill	3	Backfill of ditch [53]	62.62		4
SNK16	62	Fill	3	Fill of modern service cut [52]	62.63		4
SNK16	63	Natural	1	Natural orange clay	59.6	58.72	1
SNK16	64	Layer	1	Topsoil	59.97	59.11	4
SNK16	65	Natural	30	Natural clay	65.01	63.01	1
SNK16	66	Layer	30	Topsoil	65.59	63.16	4
SNK16	67	Layer	30	Possible path or accumulation deposit associated with the perimeter fence of the POW camp	64.78	64.44	4
SNK16	68	Cut	30	Inner drainage gulley associated with perimeter fence of POW camp	64.76	64.42	4
SNK16	69	Fill	30	Clinker fill of gulley [68], for drainage purposes			4
SNK16	70	Cut	30	Same purpose as [68]	64.74	64.64	4
SNK16	71	Fill	30	Same purpose as [69]	64.74		4
SNK16	72	Cut	30	Cut for inner concrete post [73]	64.8		4
SNK16	73	Fill	30	Inner concrete fence post	64.8		4
SNK16	74	Cut	30	Cut for outer concrete post [75]	64.44		4
SNK16	75	Fill	30	Outer concrete fence post	64.44		4
SNK16	76	Fill	27	Fill of shallow pit/posthole	69.78		3
SNK16	77	Cut	27	Cut for small	69.78	69.55	3

Site_Code	Context	CTX_Type	Trench	CTX_Interpretation	CTX_Levels_high	CTX_Levels_low	Phase
				pit/posthole			
SNK16	78	Fill	27	Fill of very shallow feature [79]	69.79		4
SNK16	79	Cut	27	Cut for shallow feature/pit	69.79	69.72	4
SNK16	80	Natural	27	Natural clayey gravels	69.86	69.71	1
SNK16	81	Natural	27	Natural clay	69.33		1
SNK16	82	Fill	25	Fill of field drain [83]	73.02		4
SNK16	83	Cut	25	Linear field drain	73.02	72.77	4
SNK16	84	Layer	25	Subsoil	73.15	73.12	4
SNK16	85	Natural	25	Gravelly clay	74	72.82	1
SNK16	86	Layer	26	Demolition layer containing crushed concrete	73.37	73.36	4
SNK16	87	Layer	26	Layer of crushed concrete and sharpe sand	73.37		4
SNK16	88	Layer	26	Levelling deposit under [86]	73.37		4
SNK16	89	Natural	26	Natural clayey silty gravels	73.07		1
SNK16	90	Layer	14	Subsoil	77.95	77.85	4
SNK16	91	Fill	14a	Backfill of cut for ceramic fied drain [92]	77.67		4
SNK16	92	Other	14a	Ceramic field drain	77.39		4
SNK16	93	Masonry	14b	Small fragment of brick structure	77.95		4
SNK16	94	Fill	14b	Fill of field drain [95]	77.85		4
SNK16	95	Cut	14b	Field drain	77.85	77.32	4
SNK16	96	Natural	14	Natural gravelly clay	78.11	77.31	1
SNK16	97	Natural	14	Same as [96]	78.11	77.31	1
SNK16	98	Fill	15	Fill of prehistoric feature	79.17		2
SNK16	99	Cut	15	Prehistoric cut	79.17	78.82	2
SNK16	100	Layer	15	SUBsoil	79.47		4
SNK16	101	Natural	15	Natural gravelly clay	79.38	79.08	1
SNK16	102	Fill	15	Fill of prehistoric feature [103]	79.17		2
SNK16	103	Cut	15	Prehistoric cut	79.17	78.97	2
SNK16	104	Layer	15	Remains of possible garden feature	79.38		4
SNK16	105	Layer	24	Subsoil	75.72		4

Site_Code	Context	CTX_Type	Trench	CTX_Interpretation	CTX_Levels_high	CTX_Levels_low	Phase
SNK16	106	Natural	24	Natural silty clay with gravel patches	75.58	75.47	1
SNK16	107	Fill	29	Fill of [108]	68.4	68.26	4
SNK16	108	Cut	29	Linear cut	68.4		4
SNK16	109	Fill	29	onstruction backfil of footing [112] in cut [110]	67.9		4
SNK16	110	Cut	29	Construction cut for footing [112]	67.9	67.57	4
SNK16	111	Layer	29	Made ground associated with terracing	67.9		4
SNK16	112	Masonry	29	Concrete footing associated with feature on the terrace	68.31		4
SNK16	113	Fill	29	Fill of drain [114]	66.5		4
SNK16	114	Cut	29	Drain run	66.5		4
SNK16	115	Layer	29	Made ground associated with terracing in north of trench	67.56	65.5	4
SNK16	116	Natural	29	Natural gravels	67.75		1
SNK16	117	Layer	29	Subsoil			4
SNK16	118	Layer	8	Subsoil, contaminated with asbestos	72.43		4
SNK16	119	Masonry	8	Concrete floor/surface	72.53	72.51	4
SNK16	120	Natural	8	Natural gravels	72.28	72.18	1
SNK16	121	Layer	7	Modern made ground deposit, contaminated with asbestos	72.38		4
SNK16	122	Layer	6	Made ground, some asbestos contamination present in south of this deposit	69.65		4
SNK16	123	Fill	6	Fill of field drain	69.55		4
SNK16	124	Cut	6	Field drain	69.55		4
SNK16	125	Natural	6	Natural silty clay	70.64	69.17	1
SNK16	126	Layer	5	Modern made ground	69.71		4
SNK16	127	Layer	4	Subsoil/made ground associated with landscaping	66.06	66.03	4

Site_Code	Context	CTX_Type	Trench	CTX_Interpretation	CTX_Levels_high	CTX_Levels_low	Phase
SNK16	128	Natural	4	Natural gravels	66.11	64.76	1
SNK16	129	Fill	4	Fill of tree-bowl [130]	65.8	65.76	4
SNK16	130	Cut	4	Cut of tree-bowl	65.76		4
SNK16	131	Layer	28	Subsoil/made ground	68.92		4
SNK16	132	Fill	28	Backfill of feature on the inside of the POW camp fence. Had barbed wire at the base			4
SNK16	133	Cut	28	Cut feature located to the west of the POW perimeter fence	68.7	68.24	4
SNK16	134	Masonry	28	Concrete foundation block for inner POW camp fence post similar to [135]. Gap in between [134] and [135] would be the killzone	68.78		4
SNK16	135	Masonry	28	Foundation block of outer POW fence post. (see [134]	68.79		4
SNK16	136	Fill	28	Fill of drain cut [137]	68.33		4
SNK16	137	Cut	28	Linear drain cut	68.33		4
SNK16	138	Layer	28	Made ground deposit associated with terracing	68.78	68.7	4
SNK16	139	Layer	28	Terracing material	68.44	68.27	4
SNK16	140	Layer	16	Topsoil	79.49	79.43	4
SNK16	141	Layer	16	Subsoil	79.07		4
SNK16	142	Natural	16	Natural gravels and clay	79.02	78.3	1
SNK16	144	Fill	13	Gravelly silt fill of field drain	78.2		4
SNK16	145	Cut	13	Field drain	78.2		4
SNK16	146	Fill	13	Similar to [144]	78.3		4
SNK16	147	Cut	13	Field drain	78.3		4
SNK16	148	Fill	13	Similar to [144]	78.85		4
SNK16	149	Cut	13	Field drain	78.85	78.03	4
SNK16	150	Fill	13	Similar to [144]	78.8		4
SNK16	151	Cut	13	Field drain	78.8		4
SNK16	152	Fill	13	Similar to [144]	78.91		4
SNK16	153	Cut	13	Field drain	78.91		4
SNK16	154	Fill	13	Fill of [155]	78.55		4
SNK16	155	Cut	13	Cut feature	78.55		4

Site_Code	Context	CTX_Type	Trench	CTX_Interpretation	CTX_Levels_high	CTX_Levels_low	Phase
SNK16	156	Layer	13	Subsoil	78.85		4
SNK16	157	Natural	13	Natural silty clay with gravels	79.15	78.07	1
SNK16	158	Layer	9	Modern, hydrocarbon contaminated bedding for tarmac	73.67		4
SNK16	159	Natural	9	Natural gravelly clay	73.37	73.19	1
SNK16	160	Layer	10	Modern, hydrocarbon contaminated bedding for tarmac	75.15		4
SNK16	161	Natural	10	Natural clay	74.95	73.97	1
SNK16	162	Layer	11	Modern, hydrocarbon contaminated bedding for tarmac	76.78		4
SNK16	163	Natural	11	Natural clayey gravels	76.43	73.3	1
SNK16	164	Fill	12	Contaminated fill of [166]	77.9		4
SNK16	165	Cut	12	Circular contaminated pit cut Excavated depth of 0.38m	77.9		4
SNK16	166	Layer	12	Contaminated subsoil	79.9		4
SNK16	167	Natural	12	Natural clayey gravels	79.9	76.96	1
SNK16	168	Masonry	19	Wall associated with later glasshouse build	80.07	79.77	4
SNK16	169	Masonry	19	Outer wall of a garden structure, containing paved surface [170]	80.08		4
SNK16	170	Masonry	19	Paved surface inside walls [168]/[169]	79.77		4
SNK16	171	Masonry	19	Wall of service duct containing high pressured water pipe and asbestos	80.17		4
SNK16	172	Masonry	19	Plant bed wall	80.22		4
SNK16	173	Masonry	19	Reddish purple brick wall remnant	80.17		4
SNK16	174	Masonry	19	Deep frogged brick wall of possible planter	80.08		4
SNK16	175	Masonry	19	Brick wall remnant	79.77		4

Site_Code	Context	CTX_Type	Trench	CTX_Interpretation	CTX_Levels_high	CTX_Levels_low	Phase
SNK16	177	Masonry	19	Western wall of possible greenhouse structure. Yellowish red frogged bricks	79.77		4
SNK16	178	Masonry	19	Eastern wall of possible greenhouse structure. Yellowish red frogged bricks	79.85	79.74	4
SNK16	179	Masonry	19	Central wall of greenhouse structure lies between [177] and [178]	79.96		4
SNK16	180	Masonry	19	Wall of plant bed in greenhouse	79.96		4
SNK16	181	Masonry	19	Wall of structure possibly same as [187]	79.77		4
SNK16	182	Masonry	19	York Stone floor slab, in greenhouse, northern portion	79.73		4
SNK16	183	Masonry	19	York Stone floor slab, in greenhouse, southern portion	79.76		4
SNK16	184	Masonry	19	Concrete floor in greenhouse, northern portion	79.85		4
SNK16	185	Masonry	19	Concrete floor in greenhouse, southern portion	79.85		4
SNK16	186	Cut	19	Construction cut of green house	79.64		4
SNK16	187	Masonry	19	Wall possibly same as [181]	79.68		4
SNK16	188	Masonry	19	Wall fragment	79.8		4
SNK16	189	Masonry	19	Concrete floor	79.8		4
SNK16	190	Cut	19	Possible modern service cut	79.78		4
SNK16	192	Fill	19	Backfill of planter [172]. Contains traces of asbestos	80.22		4
SNK16	193	Fill	19	Backfill of planter [172]. Contains traces of asbestos	80.22		4
SNK16	194	Fill	19	Backfill of planter possibly contaminated like	80.17		4

Site_Code	Context	CTX_Type	Trench	CTX_Interpretation	CTX_Levels_high	CTX_Levels_low	Phase
				[192]/[193]			
SNK16	195	Fill	19	Backfill of planter possibly contaminated like [192]/[193]	20.08		4
SNK16	200	Fill	19	Planter fill	79.59		4
SNK16	201	Fill	19	Construction backfill for greenhouse cut [186]	79.64		4
SNK16	202	Natural	19	Natural clayey gravels	79.64	79.48	1
SNK16	203	Fill	19	backfill of [190], possible service?	79.78		4
SNK16	204	Layer	19	20th century subsoil	79.78		4
SNK16	211	Fill	20	Contaminated pit fill (hydrocabons)	77.71		4
SNK16	212	Cut	20	Sub-oval pit cut	77.71		4
SNK16	213	Masonry	20	Red brick wall footing running NW-SE	77.99		4
SNK16	214	Masonry	20	Reb brick wall running N-S	77.69		4
SNK16	215	Fill	20	Construction backfill of wall [214] in cut [222]	77.71		4
SNK16	216	Layer	20	Contaminated subsoil (very strong hydrocarbon smell)	77.98	7796	4
SNK16	217	Natural	20	Natural sandy clay	77.71	77.63	1
SNK16	218	Fill	19	Similar to [200]	79.85		4
SNK16	219	Masonry	19	Wall in greenhouse	79.85		4
SNK16	220	Layer	19	Bedding for floor slab [220]	79.73		4
SNK16	222	Cut	20	Construction cut for wall [214]	77.71		4
SNK16	223	Fill	30	Soft grey clay fill of posthole [224]	64.44		4
SNK16	224	Cut	30	Small posthole cut associated with outer perimeter fence	64.44		4
SNK16	225	Fill	30	Similar to [223]	64.44		4
SNK16	226	Cut	30	Similar to [224]	64.44		4
SNK16	227	Fill	30	Similar to [223]	64.44		4
SNK16	228	Cut	30	Similar to [224]	64.44		4
SNK16	229	Fill	30	Similar to [223]	64.44		4

Site_Code	Context	CTX_Type	Trench	CTX_Interpretation	CTX_Levels_high	CTX_Levels_low	Phase
SNK16	230	Cut	30	Similar to [224]	64.44		4
SNK16	231	Masonry	19	plant bed wall	79.76		4
SNK16	232	Masonry	19	Plant bed wall	79.76		4
SNK16	233	Masonry	19	Plant bed wall	79.76		4
SNK16	500	Cut	36	Tree Throw cut	80.23		4
SNK16	501	Fill	36	Fill of [500]	80.46		4
SNK16	502	Natural	36	Natural	80.57		1
SNK16	503	Topsoil	36	Layer	81.06		5
SNK16	504	Cut	36	Tree Throw cut	80.37		4
SNK16	505	Fill	36	Fill of [504]	80.37		4
SNK16	506	Cut	36	Tree Throw cut	80.37		4
SNK16	507	Fill	36	Fill of [506]	80.37		4
SNK16	508	Layer	38	Topsoil	81.1		5
SNK16	509	Layer	38	Subsoil	81		4
SNK16	510	Natural	38	Natural	80.83		1
SNK16	511	Layer	38	Chalk surface	80.83		4
SNK16	512	Fill	38	Fill of [512]	80.83		4
SNK16	513	Cut	38	Cut for tree throw	80.83		4
SNK16	514	Fill	38	Fill of [514]	80.83		4
SNK16	515	Cut	38	Cut of tree-bowl	80.83		4
SNK16	516	Fill	38	Fill of [517]	80.7		4
SNK16	517	Cut	38	Cut of tree-bowl	80.7		4
SNK16	518	Fill	38	Fill of [518]	80.54		4
SNK16	519	Cut	38	Cut of garden feature	80.54		4
SNK16	520	Masonry	38	Field Drain	80.49		4
SNK16	521	layer	31	topsoil	73.84		5
SNK16	522	layer	31	subsoil	73.74		4
SNK16	523	Natural	31	natural	73.24		1
SNK16	524	Fill	31	Fill of [525]	73.24		4
SNK16	525	Cut	31	cut for field drain	73.24		4
SNK16	526	Fill	31	Fill of Palaeochannel [527]	73.13		1
SNK16	527	Cut	31	Cut for Palaeochannel	73.13		1
SNK16	528	Layer	37	Topsoil	81.07		5
SNK16	529	Layer	37	Subsoil	80.97		4
SNK16	530	Natural	37	Natural	80.75		1
SNK16	531	Layer	32	Topsoil	73.07		5
SNK16	532	Layer	32	Subsoil	73.68		4
SNK16	533	Natural	32	Natural	73.38		1
SNK16	534	Layer	34	Topsoil	74.25		5
SNK16	535	Layer	34	Subsoil	74.15		4
SNK16	536	Natural	34	Natural	73.95		1

Site_Code	Context	CTX_Type	Trench	CTX_Interpretation	CTX_Levels_high	CTX_Levels_low	Phase
SNK16	537	Layer	33	Topsoil	74.25		5
SNK16	538	Layer	33	Subsoil	74.15		4
SNK16	539	Natural	33	Natural	73.85		1
SNK16	540	Layer	35	Topsoil	75.86		5
SNK16	541	Layer	35	Subsoil	75.35		4
SNK16	542	Natural	35	Natural	75.05		1

APPENDIX 2: POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett

A small assemblage of pottery was recovered from the excavation (24 sherds/17 estimated number of vessels /253g, of which two sherds/3 estimated number of vessels (ENV) /7g are unstratified. The pottery dates to the Roman, early medieval and post-medieval periods and more specifically the mid-late 19th century, although one fragment of ceramic may be of a prehistoric date. The possible prehistoric fragment and the Roman sherd of pottery, besides some of the post-medieval pottery are abraded. The assemblage as a whole is fragmentary and consists of only sherd material, although the majority of the pottery could be assigned to a form. On the whole, the material appears to be redeposited and was subject to mostly tertiary deposition processes. The material was found in eight contexts as small sized groups (fewer than 30 sherds). The classification of the pottery types is according to the Museum of London Archaeology (2014). The assemblage is discussed as a spot dating index by trench.

Spot dating Index

Trench 2

Context [58], spot date: AD 50–400

Roman unsourced oxidised ware (OXID), AD 50–400, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 6g. Body sherd, worn.

Trench 3

Context [61], spot date: 19th century

London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 9g. Flower pot: body sherd

Trench 14

Context [90], spot date: 1680–1900

Chinese Imari porcelain (CHPO IMARI), 1680–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 10g. Body sherd, external blue branch and leaves and red leaves. Rivet hole/perforation

Trench 15

Context [98], spot date: ?prehistoric

Pottery/fired clay, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 1g. Body sherd, soft fine fabric, inclusion free, possibly daub, oxidised surface and black core

Trench 17

Context [48], spot date: 19th century

English brown salt-glazed stoneware (ENGS), 1700-1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 5g. Blacking bottle: rim
London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 19g. Flower pot: base sherd

Trench 18

Context [42], spot date: 19th century
London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 13g. Horticultural dish: complete profile, simple rim, rounded top. Short flared wall, flat base

London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580–1900, 8 sherds, 2 ENV, 58g. Flower pot: rim sherd, rolled, rounded, base and body sherds
Surrey-Hampshire border redware (RBOR) 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 32g, 1550–1900. Body sherd, external surface is missing and the internal glaze is chipped

Trench 27

Unstratified

Bone china with under-glaze painted decoration (BONE PNTD), 1794–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 4g. Tea cup: rim sherd, external band of pink and green flowers below the rim
Refined whiteware with under-glaze painted decoration (REFW PNTD), 1805–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 3g. Bowl: simple rim, external moulded lattice and scroll design and green painted decoration

Context [76], spot date: 1000–1200

Essex early medieval sandy ware (EMSX), 1000–1200, 2 sherds, 1 ENV, 5g. Jar: short, everted simple rim, semi-oxidised coarse sandy fabric

Trench 30

Context [60], spot date: 19th century

Bone china (BONE), 1794–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 4g. Saucer: rim sherd
Creamware (CREA), 1740–1830, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 3g. Body sherd, laminated

Context [67], spot date: mid-late 19th century
London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 77g. Flower pot: rim sherd consisting of a deep rounded collar. A large vessel.
Refined whiteware (REFW), 1805–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 4g. Cylindrical (preserve *etc*.) jar: rim sherd with an external groove.

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The assemblage has some significance for demonstrating possible prehistoric, Roman and early medieval activity on the site or in the vicinity of the area. The post-medieval pottery is likely to relate to later residents of Trent Park and occurs as types found in the London region. Certainly horticultural activity associated with this property is well represented by the flower pots and the horticultural dish, while other elements of the ceramics relate to domestic activities. The pottery has the potential to date the contexts it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the pottery at this stage, although its importance should be reviewed if new material is excavated.

References

Museum of London Archaeology, 2014. Medieval and post-medieval pottery codes. http://www.mola.org.uk/resources/medieval-and-post-medieval-pottery-codes

APPENDIX 3: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

REVIEW OF CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL, AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION FORMER MIDDLESEX UNIVERSITY, TRENT PARK, LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD (SNK16)

Amparo Valcarcel

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 291 972

BUILDING MATERIALS SPOT DATES

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
8	3101PM	Roman mortar	1						1800-1950
24	3101PM	Roman mortar	1						1800-1950
25	3032	Post great fire brick fragments	7	1666	1900	1666	1900	1666-1900	No mortar
26	3101PM	Roman mortar	3						1800-1950
27	3101PM	Roman mortar	1						1800-1950
28	3035	London stock deep frogged brick	1	1770	1940	1800	1940	1800-1940	No mortar
29	3032;3035	Post great fire and London stock deep frogged bricks	3	1666	1940	1740	1940	1800-1940	No mortar
30	3035	London stock deep froggeg bricks	3	1740	1940	1740	1940	1800-1940	No mortar
31	3032;3101PM	Post great fire deep frogged brick; concrete	3	1666	1900	1666	1900	1780-1900	1850-1950
33	3101PM	Roman mortar	1						1800-1950
34	3032;3101PM	Post great fire deep frogged brick	3	1666	1900	1666	1900	1780-1900	1850-1950
35	3101PM	Roman mortar	2						1800-1950
42	3046	Post medieval red sandy brick paver	2	1450	1900	1450	1900	1700-1900	1800-1950
48	2276;2279	Post medieval unglazed pan and peg tiles	5	1480	1900	1480	1900	1630-1900	No mortar
55	3032	Post great fire unfrogged and frogged bricks	2	1666	1900	1666	1900	1780-1900	No mortar
58	3032	Abraded post great fire brick	1	1666	1900	1666	1900	1666-1900	No mortar
66	2276	Post medieval unglazed peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1900	No mortar
67	3046	Abraded post medieval red sandy brick	1	1450	1900	1450	1900	1450-1900	No mortar
73	3101PM	Roman mortar	2						1800-1950
75	3101PM	Roman mortar	1						1800-1950
86	3101PM	Roman mortar	1						1800-1950
92	3032; Terracotta	Terracotta and post great fire tile	2	1666	1900	1666	1900	1800-1900	No mortar
216	UNK	Rope edging	1	1865	1890	1865	1890	1865-1890	No mortar

Review

The small assemblage (48 fragments, 25.4 kg) consists mainly of pieces of post medieval ceramic building material and mortars (post medieval red sandy, post great fire and London stock bricks, peg and pan tiles).

The very sandy red 3046 brick fabric was identified. These fragments are abraded and shallow, probably the fragment from [42] is a brick paver. This sandy fabric was manufactured for city use from local London brick clay between 1450 and 1700. However, the fabric continued to be used outside of the confines of the City of London, where local brickearth was exploited until 1900 (Ken Sabel pers. comm.).

Overlapping, flat rectangular peg tiles attached to roofing by two nails (as represented by two nail holes) form numerically the most common post medieval roofing form. Peg tile from the London sandy fabric 2276, attested to extensive later post medieval red roofing tile development in this area.

One example of curved, nibbed roofing tile which came into force only during the mid 17th century was recorded [48], attesting to extensive later post medieval red roofing tile development in this area.

A small group of purple post great fire bricks were recovered from the site. The largest proportion of bricks is narrow and frogged. Some have sharp arises suggesting possible machine manufacture. Four examples of deep frogged 3035 fabric were collected from [28] [29] [30].The presence of these bricks shows a phase of redevelopment at the end of 19th century and probably earlier.

A ceramic field drain made of terracotta was collected from [92].

An interesting piece [216] is a Victorian rope edging (Die 443, Green, 1999) used in lawns, paths and flower beds, probably made from Fulham‘s kiln (Bailey period 1865-90).

Several fragments of ‘Roman’ mortar were collected from the site. This mortar called Hydraulic cement was made from burning lumps of marl found in London between 1800 and 1950. It’s associated with structures [8] [24] [26] [27] [33] and [35].

The building material assemblage reflects the post medieval development of this site and none of the material is of intrinsic interest. No further work recommended.

Bibliography

Green, C (1999): *John Dwight’s Fulham pottery*, Excavations 1971-1979, English Heritage.

APPENDIX 4: METAL FINDS

THE METAL FINDS

Dr Märit Gaimster

Ten individual metal finds were recovered from the excavations, along with a small assemblage of slag or clinker. They are listed in the table below.

All finds came from modern Phase 4 contexts, three of which originate from WWII Prisoner of War features. These include several lengths of barbed wire and a coil of plain iron wire from context [132], the backfill of a feature inside the PoW fence. Further fragments of iron wire, at least some of it barbed, were also retrieved from context [73], a concrete post within the PoW fence. The pathway around the fence, context [67], produced a substantial iron pin or peg with a curved-back finial together with three incomplete iron nails. A small assemblage of vitrified slag or clinker also came from this area. Three iron fittings were unstratified in Trench 21 B. They comprise a rectangular cast-iron frame, possibly from a casement window or similar feature, a heavy, oval cast-iron mount and a substantial rectangular iron staple with slightly curved back.

Significance of the assemblage, and recommendations for further work

The metal finds from Trent Park have some significance in their association with the PoW camp situated here during WWII, with the majority of items recovered from features relating to the camp perimeter fence. The unstratified finds, while of modern date, are less diagnostic in terms of their function and may or may not be residual from WWII contexts. At this stage, no further work on this material is recommended; however, extended excavation on the site may warrant some attempts to further identify the possible cast-iron casement window and the iron staple.

The barbed and other iron wire can be discarded, as can the incomplete iron nails and the lumps of slag or clinker.

APPENDIX 5: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-273130	
Project details	
Project name	FORMER MIDDLESEX UNIVERSITY, TRENT PARK, SNAKES LANE, LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology at the former Middlesex University, Trent Park in the London Borough of Enfield. The archaeological work was conducted between 25th November and 19th December 2016. Thirty-nine trenches were carried out across the site. Many were targeted on features identified by the recently completed Heritage Assessment of Aerial Imagery Air Photo Services 2016) and shown on historic maps, relating to the medieval deer park, 18th and 19th century use of the site and the WWII Prisoner of War camp. The evaluation found some evidence for prehistoric features in Trench 15 and early medieval features in Trench 27. Two trenches identified the remains of 19th and 20th century glasshouses in the walled garden area. One trench identified the remains of a possible Nissen hut. Two other trenches found the bases for the posts for the barbed wire fence that surrounded the main house during WWII. Barbed wire was also found, backfilled into a pit.
Project dates	Start: 26-11-2016 End: 19-12-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	SNK16 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	DITCH Late Prehistoric
Monument type	PIT Early Medieval
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Monument type	STRUCTURE Modern
Significant Finds	POT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POT Early Medieval
Significant Finds	WIRE Modern
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"

Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Pre-application
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON ENFIELD SOUTHGATE Trent Park, Enfield
Postcode	EN4 0PS
Study area	22 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 29100 97200 51.658258961585 -0.13338355104 51 39 29 N 000 08 00 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 59.6m Max: 82.69m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	AECOM
Project design originator	AECOM
Project director/manager	Helen Hawkins
Project supervisor	Shane Maher
Type of sponsor/funding body	House builder
Name of sponsor/funding body	Berkeley Homes
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Archive ID	SNK16
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	SNK16
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Metal"

Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	SNK16
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Matrices","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	FORMER MIDDLESEX UNIVERSITY, TRENT PARK, SNAKES LANE, LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Maher, S
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	PCA
Place of issue or publication	London
Entered by	archive (archive@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	11-Jan-17