

**ACADEMY COURT AND STERLING  
GREEN, GREEN LANE, EDGWARE,  
BARNET, HA8 8BJ**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION**

**SITE CODE: ACG 10**

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

**OCTOBER 2010**



**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

ACADEMY COURT AND STERLING GREEN,  
GREEN LANE, EDGWARE, BARNET, HA8 8BJ

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited			K2372
	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	Neil Hawkins		October 2010
Graphics Prepared by:	Jennifer Simonson		October 2010
Graphics Checked by:	Josephine Brown		October 2010
Project Manager Sign-off:	Chris Mayo		October 2010

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd  
Unit 54  
Brockley Cross Business Centre  
96 Endwell Road  
London  
SE4 2PD

**Academy Court and Sterling Green, Green Lane, Edgware, London Borough of  
Barnet, HA8 8BJ**  
**An Archaeological Evaluation**

---

**Site Code: ACG 10**

**Central National Grid Reference: TQ 1859 9298**

**Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Barnet**

**Written by Neil Hawkins**

**Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, October 2010**

**Project Manager: Chris Mayo**

**Commissioning Client: CgMs Consulting on behalf of Barratt Homes**

**Contractor: Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited**  
**Unit 54, Brockley Cross Business Centre**  
**96 Endwell Road**  
**Brockley**  
**London SE4 2PD**

**Tel: 020 7732 3925**  
**Fax: 020 7732 7896**  
**E-mail: [cmayo@pre-construct.com](mailto:cmayo@pre-construct.com)**  
**Web: [www.pre-construct.com](http://www.pre-construct.com)**

**© Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited**

**October 2010**

© The material contained herein is and remains the sole property of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited and is not for publication to third parties without prior consent. Whilst every effort has been made to provide detailed and accurate information, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies herein contained.

## CONTENTS

1	Abstract .....	3
2	Introduction.....	4
3	Planning Background .....	7
4	Geology and Topography.....	9
5	Archaeological and Historical Background.....	9
6	Methodology .....	11
7	Archaeological Sequence.....	12
8	Interpretation and Conclusions .....	15
9	Acknowledgements .....	16
10	Bibliography.....	16

## APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Context Register .....	17
Appendix 2: Site Matrix .....	18
Appendix 3: OASIS Form.....	19

## ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1: Site Location .....	5
Figure 2: Trench Locations.....	6
Figure 3: Sections 2, 6, 10 & 11 .....	14

## **1 ABSTRACT**

- 1.1 This report details the working methods and results of an archaeological evaluation at Academy Court and Sterling Green, Green Lane, Edgware, London Borough of Barnet, HA8 8BJ. The evaluation was commissioned by Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Consulting on behalf of Barratt Homes, and was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. between 11<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> October 2010.
- 1.2 The investigations found a sequence of natural London Clay overlain by 20<sup>th</sup> century made ground and topsoil across both the Academy Court and Sterling Green sites. No archaeological features or deposits which pre-date the 20<sup>th</sup> century were recorded.
- 1.3 Of the ten evaluation trenches, eight on the Academy Court site and two on the Sterling Green site, only four recorded natural London Clay. Recorded throughout all the evaluation trenches and sealing the natural London Clay where it survived were thick 20<sup>th</sup> century deposits. These extensive made ground deposits appear to represent an episode of land fill and ground raising on the sites. The thickness of made ground and its position directly atop the geology strongly suggests that both sites had been terraced well into the natural clay prior to the construction of the various estate buildings erected in the 1960s.

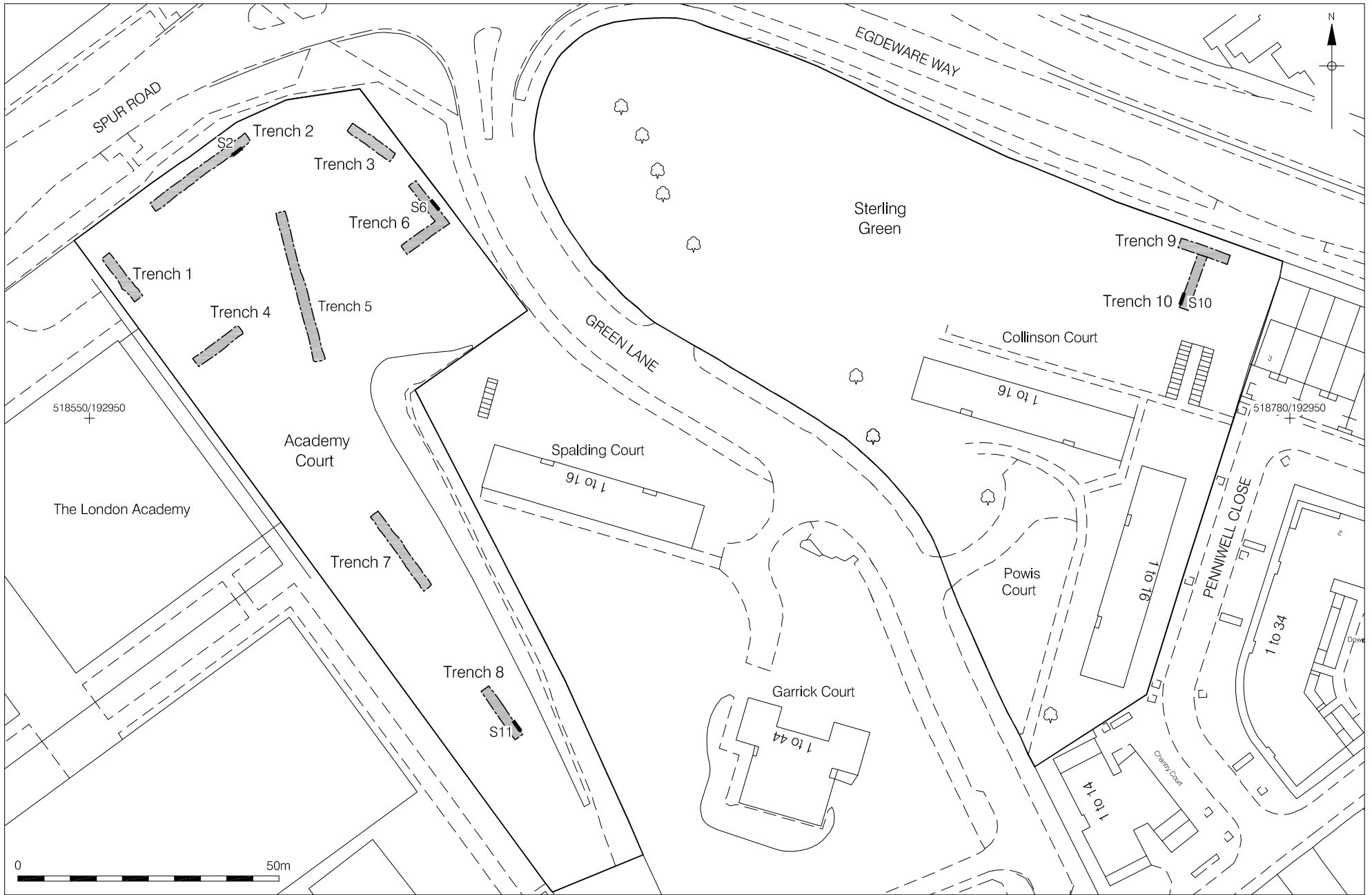
## **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 This report details the methodology and results of an archaeological evaluation conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at Academy Court and Sterling Green, Green Lane, Edgware, London Borough of Barnet, HA8 8BJ (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The evaluation consisted of ten evaluation trenches, eight on the Academy Court site and two on the Sterling Green site. These trenches recorded a sequence of natural London Clay overlain by various 20<sup>th</sup> century made ground deposits, illustrating the site to have been heavily disturbed. Only four of the ten evaluation trenches recorded natural London Clay. No archaeological features of deposits were recorded.
- 2.3 The evaluation was undertaken between the 11<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> October 2010.
- 2.4 Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Consulting commissioned the work on behalf of Barratt Homes. The evaluation was supervised by Peter Boyer and project-managed by Tim Bradley and Chris Mayo for Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. The report was compiled by Neil Hawkins, also of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
- 2.5 The Academy Court site is bounded to the northwest by Spur Road, to the southwest by a school, to the southeast by Garrick Court and to the northeast by Green Lane. The Sterling Green site is bounded to the northeast by Edgware Way, to the west by Green Lane and to the southeast by properties fronting Sterling Avenue (Figures 1 & 2).
- 2.6 The central National Grid Reference of the site is TQ 1859 9298.
- 2.7 The site was allocated the Museum of London site code ACG 10.



© Crown copyright 2010. All rights reserved. License number PMP36110309  
 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2010

Figure 1  
 Site Location  
 1:25,000 at A4



© Crown copyright 2010. All rights reserved. License number PMP36110309  
 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2010

Figure 2  
 Trench Locations  
 1:1,000 at A4



### **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

#### **3.1 National Policy: Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5)**

3.1.1 In March 2010 the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) and Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) jointly published *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (PPS5), which provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation, preservation and investigation of Heritage Assets.

3.1.2 Heritage Assets are defined in Annexe 2 of PPS5 as a **building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions** and as **the valued components of the historic environment**.

3.1.3 In short, government guidance provides a framework which:

- Protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets (which include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas)
- Protects Heritage Assets (as defined above)
- Protects the settings of such designations
- In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from field evaluation) to enable informed decisions
- Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit in-situ preservation

3.1.4 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority is bound by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance PPS5, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.

#### **3.2 Regional Policy: The London Plan**

3.2.1 The relevant Strategic Development Plan framework is provided by the London Plan, published on 10 February 2004 and draft alterations published September 2006. It includes the following policy relating to archaeology within central London:

*POLICY 4B.14 ARCHAEOLOGY  
THE MAYOR, IN PARTNERSHIP WITH ENGLISH HERITAGE, THE MUSEUM OF LONDON AND BOROUGHs, WILL SUPPORT THE IDENTIFICATION, PROTECTION, INTERPRETATION AND PRESENTATION OF LONDON'S ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES. BOROUGHs IN CONSULTATION WITH ENGLISH HERITAGE AND OTHER RELEVANT STATUTORY ORGANISATIONS SHOULD INCLUDE APPROPRIATE POLICIES IN THEIR UDPS FOR PROTECTING SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS WITHIN THEIR AREA.*

#### **3.3 Local Policy: Unitary Development Plan**

3.3.1 The relevant Development Plan framework is provided by the Barnet Unitary Development Plan (UDP) adopted May 2006. The plan contains the following policy which has been saved since September 2007:

*POLICY HC17 – ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS – LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS WHICH MAY AFFECT LOCAL AREAS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND OTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS MAY BE REFUSED. PROPOSALS WILL BE ASSESSED ACCORDING TO:*

- *THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE REMAINS;*
- *THE LIKELY IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT ON THE REMAINS;*
- *THE NEED FOR PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT; AND*
- *THE MEASURES PROPOSED TO MITIGATE THE EFFECTS OF DEVELOPMENT.*

3.3.2 The site lies immediately south of an area designated as an Area of Special Archaeological Significance 'Edgwarebury and Scratchwood' on the UDP proposals map.

## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 4.1 According to the British Geological Survey Sheet 256 (North London 1994), the site is shown to be underlain by London Clay.
- 4.2 A geotechnical investigation was undertaken at the Stirling Green site which consisted of four boreholes and three window samples. These recorded made ground between 0.80m to 1.20m deep overlying London Clay (Darton 2010).
- 4.3 The site lies on a gradual slope from west to east at approximately 70m OD.
- 4.4 The Stirling Green site lies on the western edge of the small stream valley forming a tributary of the Silk Stream which flows approximately 250m to the east.

## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

- 5.1 The archaeological and historical background to the site has previously been reported in an archaeological desk-based assessment (Darton 2010). The results of this report are summarised below:

- *There are no records within the immediate vicinity of the study site for activity during the Palaeolithic period. Two findspots of Mesolithic and Neolithic flint flakes have been recovered from the surrounding area. A handful of sherds of pottery dating to the Bronze Age have also been recovered from sites within a 1km radius including a sherd from the Roman occupation site at Brockley Hill c. 1km northwest of the site.*
- *Evidence of Iron Age activity was recorded at the Roman settlement site of Brockley Hill. This included a field system from which pottery dating to the Iron Age was recovered. A small rectangular earth-banked enclosure, possibly dating to the Late Iron Period was recorded c. 350m west of the site. Evidence for activity during the Roman period in the area of the site is much greater. Modern Edgware Road, c. 330m west of the site, follows the alignment of Watling Street, the Roman road from London to St Albans.*
- *The Brockley Hill site mentioned above saw a multi-phase Roman-British enclosed occupation site. Evidence of occupation included pits, postholes, a well and a waterhole. Brockley Hill is thought to be the site of Sulloniaca, recorded in the Antonine Itinerary. It was the site of a significant pottery industry, producing wares during the late 1<sup>st</sup> century AD though there was probably occupation here throughout the Roman period (Cockburn et al. 1969, 64). The Brockley Hill site also recorded evidence for Roman Watling Street. Roman occupation was also recorded during an evaluation at the London Academy (North) site c. 200m west of the site. This included pits, postholes and linear features suggesting roadside settlement activity. Further Roman occupation evidence was recorded during excavations on former Government Offices c. 400m west of the site and at excavations at London Road, Stanmore.*
- *There is little evidence for Anglo-Saxon, medieval and earlier post-medieval activity in the vicinity of the site. It is likely that medieval and post-medieval settlement would have been concentrated further to the south in the historic core of Edgware and along Watling*

*Street some distance to the southwest. It is likely the site lay within agricultural land during these periods.*

- *Cartographic evidence illustrates the site to be occupied by fields until it was developed during the 20<sup>th</sup> century.*

## **6 METHODOLOGY**

- 6.1 The evaluation was carried out according to a WSI (Mayo 2010), though with a number of modifications to take account of logistical and safety concerns. The programme of work conformed to the IFA code of conduct.
- 6.2 The original methodology for the evaluation outlined that 13 trenches measuring 10m by 1.80m would be undertaken on the Academy Court site and 2 trenches, also 10m by 1.80m, would be undertaken on the Sterling Green site. Due to varying on site conditions this changed somewhat with eight trenches being excavated on the Academy Court site. However Trenches 2, 5 and 7 were extended in length from the original 10m to 20m, 30m and 20m respectively. Trench 6 was also altered into an 'L' shape measuring a total of 20m long. The location of some of these trenches on the Academy Court site also deviated slightly from their original position. This was due to on-site constraints such as the trenches proximity to obstructions such as trees and spoil heaps in their general location. The two trenches on the Sterling Green site also changed from their original layout of a cross to a 'T' shape. Again this was due to on-site constraints.
- 6.3 All excavations were undertaken by mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket under archaeological supervision in c.100mm spits. Exposed sections were then archaeologically cleaned and sample sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Locations of the geotechnical Trench locations were recorded on variably scaled site plans. All written data was entered on proforma sheets following standard 'single-context' recording methods, and a photographic record using digital and film format photography was made as appropriate.
- 6.4 Two temporary benchmarks, one on the Academy Court site and one on the Sterling Green site, were installed on the sites. The temporary benchmark on the Academy Court site had a value of 72.91m OD and was imported onto the site from a local benchmark of 73.48m OD. The temporary benchmark on the Sterling Green site had a value of 68.10m OD and was taken from a spot height installed by the construction engineer on the site.

## 7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

### 7.1 Phase 1: Natural

7.1.1 The earliest deposit encountered during the evaluation was the natural London Clay. This was only recorded within two of the evaluation trenches excavated on the Academy Court Site, Trenches 3 and 6, both on the eastern periphery of the area. In Trench 3 the natural London Clay [9] was recorded at c. 70.33m OD. In Trench 6 the natural London Clay [23] was recorded at c. 69.66m OD. This deposit is consistent with the known underlying geology as recorded on the BGS Map of North London (Sheet 256).

7.1.2 Trenches 9 and 10 located on the Sterling Green site both recorded natural London Clay [18]. This was throughout the entirety of the two trenches and was recorded at c. 66.20m OD. This substantially lower level on the natural than the Academy Court site suggests that it has been previously terraced or stripped.

### 7.2 Phase 2: Modern

#### 7.2.1 Trench 1

7.2.2 The earliest deposits encountered in Trench 1 were a sequence of 20<sup>th</sup> century made ground layers [2] & [3]. These contained 20<sup>th</sup> century rubbish, concrete and metal and appear to represent land fill and ground raising. These continued below the trench limit. This sequence had an overall thickness of c. 0.95m and was recorded at c. 72.44m OD. The made ground was sealed by a layer of modern topsoil [1]. This deposit was between 0.20m and 0.40m thick and was recorded at 72.56m OD.

#### 7.2.3 Trench 2

7.2.4 The earliest deposits encountered in Trench 2 were again a sequence of 20<sup>th</sup> century made ground [5] & [6]. These contained 20<sup>th</sup> century rubbish, concrete and metal and appear to represent land fill and ground raising, continuing below the trench limit. This sequence had an overall thickness of c. 0.95m and was recorded at c. 72.15m OD at the western end of the trench sloping down to 71.40m OD to the east. The made ground was sealed by a layer of modern topsoil [4]. This deposit was between 0.20m and 0.40m thick and was recorded at 72.37m OD to the west sloping down to 71.62m OD to the east.

#### 7.2.5 Trench 3

7.2.6 Sealing the natural London Clay in Trench 3 was a layer of 20<sup>th</sup> century made ground [8]. This mixed clay deposit, which contained modern concrete and metal, was c. 0.50m thick and was recorded at c. 70.70m OD. It was sealed by a layer of modern topsoil [7], which was c. 0.20m thick and recorded at c. 70.93m OD.

#### 7.2.7 Trench 4

7.2.8 The earliest deposits encountered in Trench 4 were a sequence of 20<sup>th</sup> century made ground layers [11] & [12] which contained 20<sup>th</sup> century concrete and metal and appear to represent land fill and ground raising. These continued below the trench limit. This sequence had an overall thickness of 1.10m and was recorded at c. 72.30m OD. The made ground was sealed by a layer of modern topsoil [10]. This deposit was between 0.20m and 0.30m thick and was

recorded at 72.50m OD.

#### 7.2.9 Trench 5

7.2.10 The earliest deposit encountered in Trench 5 was a layer of 20<sup>th</sup> century made ground [14], which contained 20<sup>th</sup> century concrete and metal and appear to represent land fill and ground raising. This deposit continued below the trench limit. This made ground layer was 1.15m thick and was recorded at 71.68m OD. The made ground was sealed by a layer of modern topsoil [13]. This deposit was between 0.20m and 0.40m thick and was recorded at 72.10m OD.

#### 7.2.11 Trench 6

7.2.12 Sealing the natural London Clay in Trench 6 was a layer of 20<sup>th</sup> century made ground [22]. This made ground deposit contained 20<sup>th</sup> century concrete and metal representing land fill and ground raising. This deposit continued below the trench limit. This made ground was 1.15m thick and was recorded at a highest level of 70.50m OD. This was sealed by a layer of modern topsoil [21]. This was 0.30m thick and was recorded at a highest level or 70.90m OD sloping down to 70.29m OD to the east.

#### 7.2.13 Trench 7

7.2.14 The earliest deposit encountered in Trench 7 was a layer of 20<sup>th</sup> century made ground [20]. an extensive made ground deposit representing land fill and ground raising and containing 20<sup>th</sup> century concrete and metal. This deposit continued below the trench limit. It was 1.10m thick and was recorded at 72.27m OD. This made ground was sealed by a thin layer of modern topsoil [19]. This topsoil was 0.15m thick and was recorded at 72.37m OD.

#### 7.2.15 Trench 8

7.2.16 The earliest deposits encountered in Trench 8 were a sequence of 20<sup>th</sup> century made ground layers [25] & [26]. These modern made ground layers contained 20<sup>th</sup> century concrete and metal and appear to represent land fill and ground raising. These continued below the trench limit. This sequence had an overall thickness of 0.95m and was recorded at c. 72.10m OD. The made ground was sealed by a layer of modern topsoil [24]. This deposit was 0.18m thick and was recorded at 72.28m OD.

#### 7.2.17 Trenches 9 & 10

7.2.18 Sealing the natural London Clay in Trenches 9 & 10 was a layer of 20<sup>th</sup> century made ground, [17]. This deposit was 0.30 thick and was recorded at 66.50m OD. Sealing this throughout both trenches was another layer of modern made ground [16] which contained 20<sup>th</sup> century concrete fragments. This deposit was 0.22m thick and was recorded at 66.73m OD.

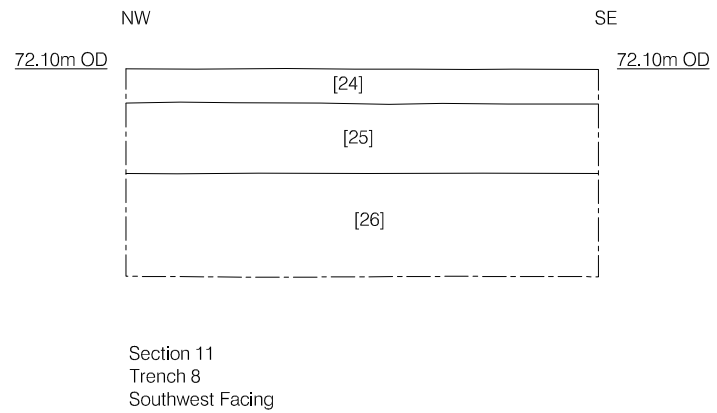
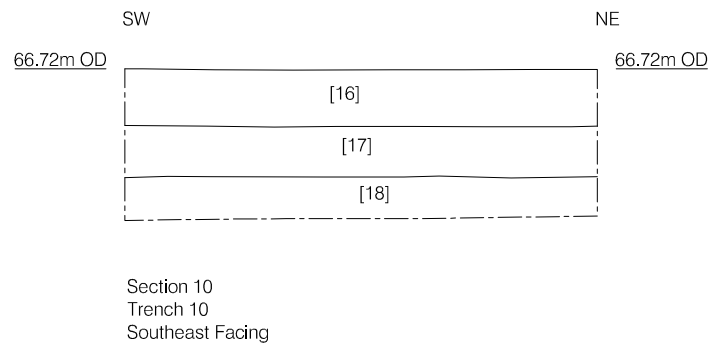
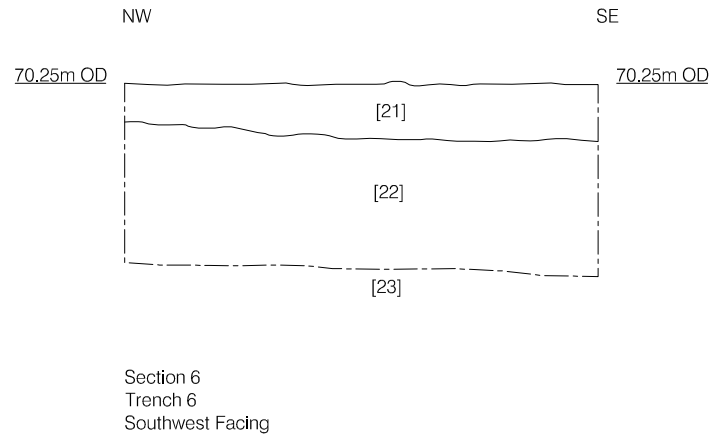
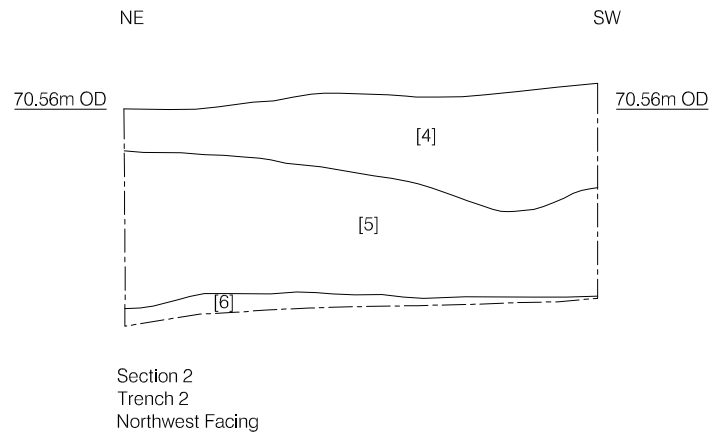


Figure 3  
Sections 2, 6, 10 & 11  
1:40 at A4



## **8 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS**

- 8.1 The evaluation recorded natural London Clay within four of the ten evaluation trenches. Two of these were located on the Academy Court site, Trenches 3 & 6. Trenches 9 & 10, the only ones located on the Sterling Green site, both recorded natural London Clay. These natural deposits are consistent with the known underlying geology as illustrated on the BGS Sheet 256 (North London).
- 8.2 The eight evaluation trenches on the Academy Court site were dominated by thick sequences of 20<sup>th</sup> century made ground. No archaeological features or artefacts pre-dating the 20<sup>th</sup> century were encountered. Only the two trenches on the eastern extreme of the area, 3 and 6, recorded natural geology. The earliest man-made deposits recorded across all eight trenches in the Academy Court area were 20<sup>th</sup> century made ground layers containing concrete, brick rubble and metal. The very mixed nature of these deposits suggests that they represent extensive levelling and ground raising in this area. These deposits were also contaminated to varying degrees with hydrocarbons. All material culture from these deposits dated to the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. It seems likely that considerable dumping and raising of the ground level has occurred most likely prior to the construction in the 1960s of the various estates that were previously extant on the site. Furthermore, owing to the absence of any subsoil deposits (the made ground was directly over the geology) it is considered that the sites would have been subjected to widespread terracing which truncated into the geology prior to the 1960s construction. Natural stratigraphy survived in Trenches 3 and 6 because they were on the extreme eastern edge of the site, an area which did not need levelling as much as elsewhere.
- 8.3 The two evaluation trenches on the Stirling Green site saw a similarly disturbed sequence: natural geology was recorded within these trenches but at a substantially lower level than on the Academy Court site. The area has a very general slope from west down to east. However, the lower levels of natural within the two Stirling Green trenches add weight to the conclusion that this area may have been disturbed previously. This is suggested in the desk-based assessment where it is stated that the area had been terraced in 1964 prior to the erection of Goldsmith Court, Collinson Court and Powis Court which were previously extant on the site (Darton 2010). Sealing the natural London Clay in these two trenches was a sequence of 20<sup>th</sup> century made ground which relates to previous construction work.
- 8.4 No further work is considered necessary for the Academy Court and Sterling Green sites. The site archive will eventually be deposited at the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre under the site code ACG10.

## 9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Consulting for commissioning the work on behalf of Barratt Homes. We also thank Kim Stabler of English Heritage, GLAAS, for monitoring the work.
- 9.2 The author would also like to thank Peter Boyer for supervising the work and Paul McGarrity for his work on site. Thanks also to Sophie White for the logistical support and Nathalie Barrett for the surveying.
- 9.3 The author would like to thank Chris Mayo for project management and editing. The illustrations were undertaken by Jennifer Simonson of PCA.

## 10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Boyer, P. 2008 'An Archaeological Evaluation at Stonegrove and Spur Road Estates, Edgware, London Borough of Barnet, HA7' Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd unpublished report

Cockburn, J. S., King, H. P. F. and McDonnell, K. G. T. (eds.) 1969 *A History of the County of Middlesex: Volume 1*. Victoria County History.

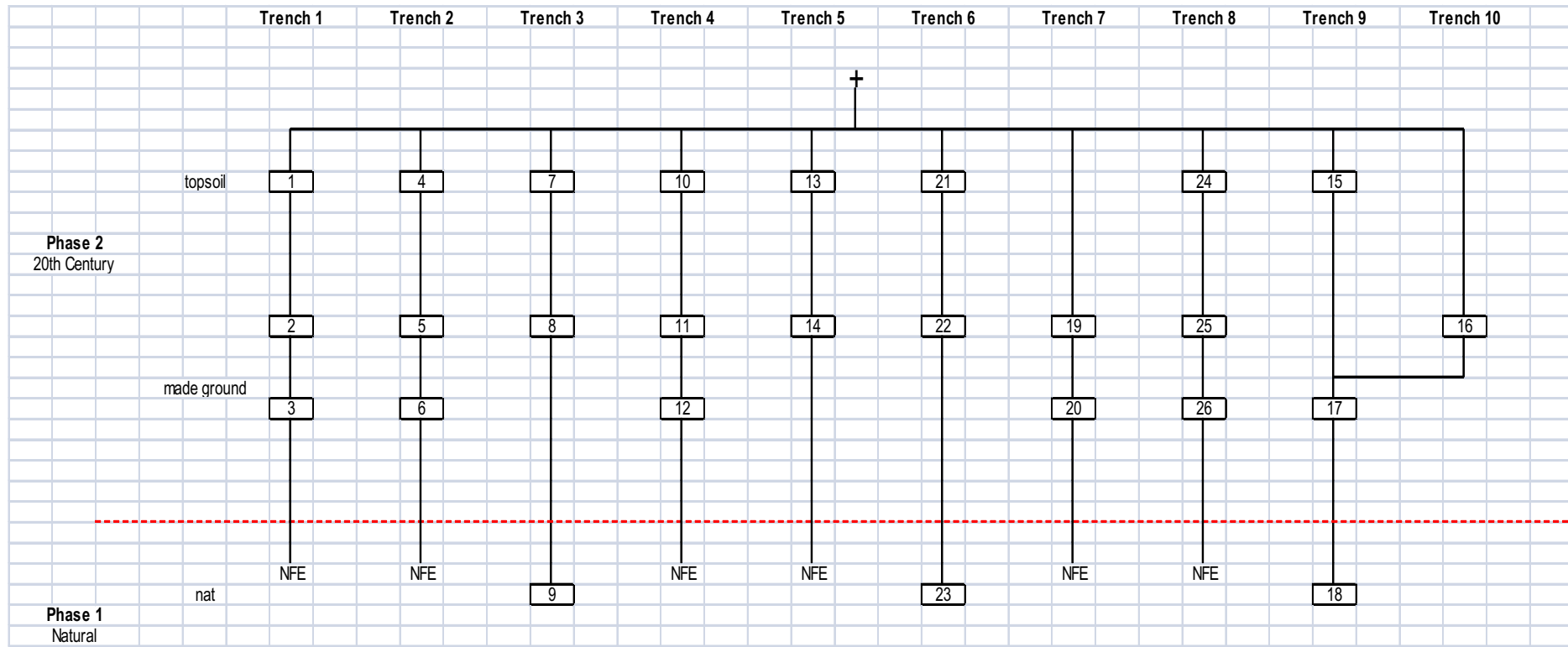
Darton, L. 2010 'Land at Sterling Green, Green Lane, Edgware, London Borough of Barnet. Archaeological Desk Based Assessment' CgMs Consulting, unpublished report

Mayo, C. 2010 'Written Scheme of Investigation For An Archaeological Evaluation at Academy Court and Sterling Green, Green Lane, Edgware, London Borough of Barnet, HA8 8BJ' Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd unpublished report

## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT REGISTER

Context No.	Type	Description	Trench	Phase
1	Layer	Modern Topsoil	Trench 1	2
2	Layer	Modern Made Ground	Trench 1	2
3	Layer	Modern Made Ground	Trench 1	2
4	Layer	Modern Topsoil	Trench 2	2
5	Layer	Modern Made Ground	Trench 2	2
6	Layer	Modern Made Ground	Trench 2	2
7	Layer	Modern Topsoil	Trench 3	2
8	Layer	Modern Made Ground	Trench 3	2
9	Layer	Natural London Clay	Trench 3	1
10	Layer	Modern Topsoil	Trench 4	2
11	Layer	Modern Made Ground	Trench 4	2
12	Layer	Modern Made Ground	Trench 4	2
13	Layer	Modern Topsoil	Trench 5	2
14	Layer	Modern Made Ground	Trench 5	2
15	Layer	Modern Topsoil	Trench 9	2
16	Layer	Modern Made Ground	Trench 10	2
17	Layer	Modern Made Ground	Trenches 9 & 10	2
18	Layer	Natural London Clay	Trenches 9 & 10	1
19	Layer	Modern Made Ground	Trench 7	2
20	Layer	Modern Made Ground	Trench 7	2
21	Layer	Modern Topsoil	Trench 6	2
22	Layer	Modern Made Ground	Trench 6	2
23	Layer	Natural London Clay	Trench 6	1
24	Layer	Modern Topsoil	Trench 8	2
25	Layer	Modern Made Ground	Trench 8	2
26	Layer	Modern Made Ground	Trench 8	2

## APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



## APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

### OASIS ID: preconst1-85120

#### Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Evaluation at Academy Court and Sterling Green, Green Lane, Edgware, London Borough of Barnet, HA8 8BJ
Short description of the project	An Archaeological Evaluation at Academy Court and Sterling Green, Green Lane, Edgware, London Borough of Barnet, HA8 8BJ. Eight evaluation trenches on the Academy Court site and two on the Sterling Green site recorded London Clay sealed by 20th century made ground deposits illustrating the site to be heavily truncated.
Project dates	Start: 11-10-2010 End: 15-10-2010
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ACG 10 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

#### Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON BARNET EDGWARE Academy Court and Sterling Green, Green Lane, Edgware, London Borough of Barnet, HA8 8BJ
Postcode	HA8 8BJ
Study area	21000.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 1859 9298 51.6226490367 -0.286698358541 51 37 21 N 000 17 12 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 66.20m Max: 70.33m

#### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	Pre-Construct Archaeology
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Peter Boyer
Type of sponsor/funding body	Barratt Homes

#### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Physical Archive recipient	Berwick Museum and Art Gallery
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Media available	'Database','Survey','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Drawing','Matrices','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Survey','Unpublished Text'

**Project bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation at Academy Court and Sterling Green, Green Lane, Edgware, London Borough of Barnet, HA8 8BJ
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hawkins. N.
Date	2010
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	London

---

Entered by	Neil Hawkins (nhawkins@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	27 October 2010

# P C A

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED

UNIT 54

BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE

96 ENDWELL ROAD

BROCKLEY

LONDON SE4 2PD

TEL: 020 7732 3925 020 7639 9091

FAX: 020 7639 9588

EMAIL: [info@pre-construct.com](mailto:info@pre-construct.com)

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED (NORTHERN OFFICE)

UNIT 19A

TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK

DURHAM DH6 5PG

TEL: 0191 377 1111

FAX: 0191 377 0101

EMAIL: [info.north@pre-construct.com](mailto:info.north@pre-construct.com)

