

Barnet and Southgate College, London Borough of Enfield: An Archaeological Evaluation Report

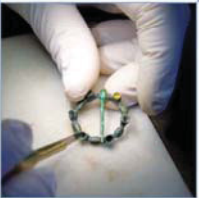
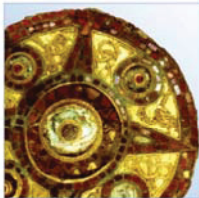
Planning Application Number: P13-00601PLA

National Grid Reference Number: TQ 2947 9397

AOC Project No: 32367

Site Code: SGT13

June 2013



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

Barnet and Southgate College, London Borough of Enfield: An Archaeological Evaluation Report

On Behalf of:	Barnet and Southgate College Grahame Park Way London NW9 5RA
National Grid Reference (NGR):	TQ 2947 9397
AOC Project No:	32367
Prepared by:	Chris Clarke
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Date of Fieldwork:	13th & 14th June 2013
Date of Report:	June 2013

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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Date: June 2013

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Date: 26th June 2013

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Non-Technical Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group, on behalf of Barnet and Southgate College, on the 13th and 14th June 2013 at the site of Barnet and Southgate College, Southgate, London Borough of Enfield. The evaluation consisted of three machine excavated trenches measuring 15m by 2m at base.

Overlying the natural sand, clay and gravel deposits was a 19th or 20th century gravel surface associated with the late post-medieval property of The Wilderness, which was formerly present on site. A phase of 19th and/or 20th century horizontal truncation, removing existing soil horizons, was followed by the deposition of made ground designed to raise the localised ground level. This phase of truncation and build up indicates that the potential for features and horizons of archaeological interest, pre-dating the 19th century, to survive is limited.

Due to the lack of the archaeological deposits or features of interest, it is recommended that no further archaeological fieldwork be undertaken. The final decision regarding the requirement for further archaeological fieldwork lies with Adam Single of GLAAS, Archaeology Advisor to the London Borough of Enfield.

The results of the evaluation will be summarised for inclusion in the London Archaeology Round-up and published via the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) website.

1. Introduction

1.1 Site Location

- 1.1.1 This document details the results of an archaeological evaluation, consisting of three trenches excavated at the site of Barnet and Southgate College, Southgate, London Borough of Enfield (Figure 1). The centre point of the site is located at (NGR) TQ 2947 9397.
- 1.1.2 The site is located within the campus of Barnet and Southgate College, which is on the western side of the High Street, approximately 350m south of Southgate town centre. The development is roughly rectangular in plan, measuring approximately 2000sqm in size. The site is bounded to the north and east by existing college buildings, to the south east by an area of trees and Blagden's Lane, to the south and west by the grounds of Ashmote School and to the north by residential properties (Figure 2).

1.2 Planning Background

- 1.2.1 The local planning authority is the London Borough of Enfield. Archaeological advice to the borough is provided by Adam Single of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS), part of English Heritage.
- 1.2.2 Planning permission has been approved (P13-00601LPA), for development of the southwest corner of the campus. The archaeological potential was addressed in an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (AOC 2013a). This assessment concluded that, due the proximity of a Roman Road and a medieval settlement, archaeological evaluation may be necessary. This was confirmed by a condition on the planning application with the following wording:

Reason *Heritage assets of archaeological interest survive on the site. The planning authority wishes to secure the provision of archaeological investigation and historic buildings assessment followed by the subsequent recording of significant remains prior to development (including preservation of important remains), in accordance with recommendations given by the borough and in PPS 5/NPPF.*

Condition A) No demolition or development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the local planning authority.

B) No development or demolition shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Part (A).

C) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Part (A), and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of the results and archive deposition has been secured.

Informative *The development of this site is likely to damage heritage assets of archaeological and historical interest. The applicant should therefore submit detailed proposals in the form of an archaeological project design. The design should be in accordance with the appropriate English Heritage guidelines.*

- 1.2.3 Adam Single (GLAAS) has subsequently confirmed that in the first instance, a trial trench evaluation is required. There is no need for a historic building assessment, despite the wording of the condition.

- 1.2.4 There are no designated heritage assets within the site boundary. The site, however, lies adjacent to the Archaeological Priority Area for Grovelands Park and Southgate, which surrounds the Grade II* listed post-medieval Registered Park and Garden of Groveland Park and the medieval to post-medieval settlement of Southgate.
- 1.2.5 Barnet and Southgate College does not lie within any designated Conservation Areas and does not contain any statutory listed buildings. The nearest conservation area is Southgate Circus, which is located c. 200m to the north of the site. Southgate Green, Meadway and Abbotshall Avenue Conservation Areas are all located within the wider area.
- 1.2.6 The first phase of the archaeological investigation was the production of a desk-based assessment (AOC 2013a) for the site which recommended evaluation trenching. The evaluation trenching forms the second phase of investigation.
- 1.2.7 AOC Archaeology Group were commissioned by Barnet and Southgate College to carry out the field evaluation. The methodology was set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (AOC 2013b). This document detailed how the evaluation would be undertaken and was approved by Adam Single of GLAAS.

1.3 Geology and Topography

- 1.3.1 British Geological Survey (BGS 1994) mapping shows that the site is situated on Dollis Hill Gravel, which is one of the Thames River Terrace gravel deposits. This is part of the Pre-Anglian to Anglian Pleistocene group of Quaternary deposits and overlies London Clay of the Tertiary Palaeogene group. Dollis Hill gravel is one of the older river terrace gravel deposits which overlies glacial till outcrops to the north; generally it consists of lenses of sand and small flint and chert pebble gravels. No artificial ground or landslide is recorded within or close to the site boundary.
- 1.3.2 A geotechnical site investigation was undertaken by the Harrison Group in January 2013 (Harrison Group 2013). The results indicated that natural sands and clays were encountered between 1.30m (recorded deepest in the percussion boreholes) and 0.5m across the site. The overlying deposit consisted of a 0.40m - 0.90m thick made deposit recorded generally as soft clay with brick and other building material. This is sealed by topsoil up to 0.5m deep.
- 1.3.3 A detailed survey with topographic data has been completed of the site (HNW Architects drawing no. P103 1:500 and 1:200 scale). The site is generally flat, with a gentle slope from c. 72.5m OD in the east to 73.00m OD in the west.
- 1.3.4 Pymme's Brook lies 750m west of the site, and flows southeast to the River Lea, joining it at Tottenham. This is the nearest watercourse to the site.

2. Historical and Archaeological Background

2.1 The Prehistoric Periods

(Palaeolithic c. 500,000 – 10000 BC; Mesolithic c. 10000 to 4000 BC; Neolithic c. 4000-2200 BC; Bronze Age c. 2200-700 BC and Iron Age c. 700 BC - AD 43)

- 2.1.2 General prehistoric activity in the area of the site is shown through a number of findspots of stone implements and flint flakes. The nearest evidence is waste flakes and burnt flint found during an evaluation at Cannon Hill, c. 250m to the east of the site. No significant prehistoric settlements or deposits have been recorded within 1km of the site.

2.2 The Roman Period (AD 43 – AD 410)

- 2.2.1 The major Roman settlement of the London area is Roman Londinium, located where the modern City of London lies. The site of the Southgate campus is 8km north of the City, on the line of a route to Stevenage. Although a number of road lines have been suggested within the wider landscape, none have yet been proved convincingly. The Viatores' route Number 220, considered to run from Cripplegate via Islington, Highbury and Wood Green to Stevenage, is said to run north south between Pinkhams Way and Blagden's Lane, placing it in close proximity to the site (The Viatores 1964). Further evidence to suggest the location of the road close to the site is the location of the parish / borough boundary which historically ran through the site, along the line of Blagden's Lane.
- 2.2.2 No evidence of significant Roman occupation has been recorded within the 1km of the site, with the exception of a Dupondius (brass coin). Archaeological investigations in the general area are yet to have encountered evidence for Roman occupation horizons.2.3

2.3 The Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066) and Medieval Periods (AD 1066 – AD 1538)

- 2.3.1 The site falls within the area of Edmonton (a Saxon place name meaning Eadhelm's settlement) which, in AD 790, was granted by King Offa of Mercia to St Albans Abbey. The River Lea bounds Edmonton to the east, and in AD 794-5 it formed the front line in King Alfred's war against invading Danes (Dalling 1996), however there is scant evidence for early medieval occupation within or in close proximity to the site itself.
- 2.3.2 Southgate is not specifically mentioned in the Domesday survey of 1086, but early medieval settlements are known at Edmonton and Enfield. These manors were held by Ansgor, Sherriff of London and Middlesex, formerly a prominent official in the court of King Edward the Confessor. By 1086 the land had passed to Geoffrey de Mandeville, the Domesday tenant-in-chief and grandfather of the more notorious Geoffrey de Mandeville, the 1st Earl of Essex. During this period the settlements of Edmonton and Enfield are recorded as having enough woodland to sustain 2,000 pigs (Dalling 1996). The site may have been located within this extensive woodland during the early medieval period.
- 2.3.3 The settlement of Southgate has medieval origins although historical and archaeological evidence for the development of the settlement is scant. It is said to have formed as the 'South Gate' of Enfield Chase; the King's medieval hunting ground. The medieval settlement was centred on modern day Southgate Circus, c. 100m to the north of the site. Two entries in the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) record physical evidence of activity in the medieval period. One is an assemblage of pottery from the Ridgeway, and the second is a record of a visible 'agger' (an embankment) 450m west of the site. This is known as Southgate Agger, and the word originally defines this as a raised bank carrying a road. Whether this is a road, a parish boundary or part of a woodland enclosure is unproven.

2.4 The Post-Medieval (AD 1538 – AD 1900) and Modern Period (AD 1900 to present)

- 2.4.1 Remains of the historic Southgate as it enlarged in the 16th century are present to the south and east as extant listed buildings. These include boundary walls to 44-50 The Bourne, a wall at Southgate Parish Church and 103 -105 High Street. A group of cottages next to the site are also listed; Avington Cottage, Croft Cottage and Holcombe House. The principal change to Southgate, which allowed expansion and development, was the enclosure of Enfield Chase by parliament in 1777.
- 2.4.2 The earliest detailed cartographic source dates to the beginning of the 19th century and shows linear settlement along the line of the High Street and nucleated settlement around modern day Southgate Circus with enclosed agricultural lands to the north. The site itself contains a number of structures

including 'The Wilderness', a Georgian property which may have only recently been constructed at the date of the map. Blagden's Lane, which forms the southern limit of the site, is shown on the enclosure map. The lane was named after a local estate and schoolmaster who died in 1880 (Mason 1948). The settlement pattern seen in the 1800 and 1802 enclosure map is likely to reflect historic settlement patterns. There is, however, no evidence of pre-Georgian development within the site boundary.

- 2.4.3 A potted history of 'The Wilderness' was completed by local journalist Tom Mason and published in the *Palmer's Green Gazette* in 1948. The property is described as Georgian and constructed in 1798. The first recorded occupier of the property was Rev. William Beckett who died in 1813. Subsequently Captain Thomas Smith and his wife Sarah Downs Smith occupied the property until c. 1846. Between c. 1846 and 1886 the property was occupied by the Figgins family. Vincent Figgins was a type-founder with a business in West Smithfield. The 19th century owners of The Wilderness were all successful and prominent local characters, with memorials within the nearby Christ Church (the large east window for example was erected in the memory of Vincent Figgins and a memorial tablet and window is also dedicated to Captain Smith). The grave of Rev. Beckett is located near the main door of the church.
- 2.4.4 The property is shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1879. It was accessed from Blagden's Lane and sat within designed gardens with a number of greenhouses towards the east. A number of structures fronting the High Street extend onto the campus, but lie beyond the limits of The Wilderness. Kelly's directory from 1892-1900 indicates that these were occupied by Cuthbert Rd & George Nurserymen. The properties fronting onto the High Street between Blagden's Lane and the nurseries are recorded as being occupied by a poultry dealer, a teacher of music, surgeons and a professor of music in the 1892 – 1900 directory (Kelly's 1892 – 1900). The western part of the site, where the proposed development is planned, is located within enclosed fields.
- 2.4.5 Between c. 1886 and 1946 The Wilderness property was owned by the Hasluck family who also owned the adjoining fields (Mason 1948). Ordnance Survey mapping indicates that the site and surrounding area changed only slightly during this period, with slight alteration to the field layout within the area of the proposed development seen on the 1896 Ordnance Survey. The line of the Piccadilly Underground first appears on 1950s mapping, and underlies part of the proposed building. Southgate Technical College first appears on 1960s mapping, at which point The Wilderness remains extant. The Wilderness was subsequently demolished and the current layout of the college was in place by the 1970s.

3. Strategy

3.1 Aims of the Archaeological Investigation

- 3.1.1 The aims of the evaluation were defined as being:
- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the site.
 - To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
 - To map any archaeological remains encountered and sample excavate the features.
 - To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of excavated archaeological features and deposits.
 - To determine the extent of previous truncations of the archaeological deposits.

- To enable, archaeology advisor, to make an informed decision to satisfy the condition.
- To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation.

3.1.2 The specific aims of the evaluation were defined as being:

- To evaluate the site for potential evidence of prehistoric activity.
- To determine whether the route of a Roman road passes through the site.
- To evaluate the site for activities carried out in the medieval period.
- To evaluate the site for potential evidence for the layout of the grounds of 'The Wilderness'.

3.1.3 The final aim is to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions, through ADS OASIS website.

3.2 Methodology

3.2.1 A Written Scheme of Investigation, prepared by AOC Archaeology (2013b), defined the site procedures for the archaeological evaluation. This document detailed how the evaluation, consisting of three machine excavated trenches, would be undertaken. All work was carried out in accordance with local and national guidelines (IfA 2009 & 2010, EH 2008 & 2009). Provision was made for a report as defined in the Written Scheme of Investigation.

3.2.2 A unique site code for the project (**SGT13**) has been issued by the London Archaeological Archive Resource Centre (LAARC), and was used as the site identifier for all records produced.

3.2.3 The evaluation trenching was undertaken on the 13th and 14th June 2013.

3.2.4 The levels for the trenches were established using a Trimble R6 Global Positioning System.

3.2.5 The evaluation was conducted by the author under the overall management of Melissa Melikian, AOC Operations Director. The site was monitored by Adam Single of GLAAS on behalf of Enfield Borough Council.

4. Results

4.1 Trench 1

4.1.1 Surface of Trench = 72.94m AOD

Level (OD)	Depth BGL	Context Number	Description
72.94-72.87m	0.00m	(100)	Tarmac.
72.87-72.49m	0.07m	(101)	Made ground. Firm, mid orangey brown, clayey silt. Frequent CBM debris.
72.49-72.19m	0.45m	(102)	Made ground. Compact, dark grey, clay gravel. Moderate CBM and concrete fragments.
72.19-71.99m (NFE)	0.75- 0.95m	(103)	Natural. Firm, orangey brown, clay.
72.19-71.99m (NFE)	0.75- 0.95m	(104)	Natural. Compact, yellowish brown, sandy gravel.

4.1.2 Trench 1 was located in the northern area of the site, orientated northwest-southeast and measured 15m by 2m at base (Figures 2 & 3, Plate A).



Plate A. Trench 1 Looking Northwest

- 4.1.3 The earliest deposit identified in Trench 1 was compact, yellowish brown, natural sandy gravel (104), present in the southeast half of the trench, recorded at a height of 72.19m AOD. Natural gravel (104) was overlain by a second natural deposit in the form of firm, orangey brown clay (103) which survived at a similar height in the northwest half of the trench.
- 4.1.4 Sealing natural deposits (103) and (104) was compact, dark grey, clay gravel, a made ground deposit (102) 0.30m thick, which contained modern concrete and ceramic building material (CBM) debris. A further layer of made ground overlay context (102) consisting of a firm, orangey brown, clayey silt material (101) 0.40m thick which also contained frequent CBM fragments. The sequence was sealed by a layer of tarmac (100) 0.10m thick, forming the existing surface of the car park.
- 4.1.5 No finds or features of archaeological interest were identified in Trench 1.

4.2 Trench 2

- 4.2.1 Surface of Trench = 72.97m AOD

Level (OD)	Depth BGL	Context Number	Description
72.97-72.85m	0.00m	(200)	Tarmac.
72.85-72.22m	0.12m	(201)	Made ground. Hard, dark brownish grey, silty clay. Frequent building debris.
72.22-72.02m	0.70m	(202)	Made ground. Firm, dark brown, clayey silt. Frequent CBM fragments.
72.02-71.97m (NFE)	0.95-1.00m	(203)	Natural. Firm, orangey brown, sandy clay.

- 4.2.2 Trench 2 was located in the western area of the site, orientated northwest-southeast and measured 15m by 1.8m at base (Figures 2 & 3, Plate B).



Plate B. Trench 2 Looking Northwest

- 4.2.3 The earliest deposit observed was firm orangey brown, natural sandy clay (203) recorded at a height of 72.02m AOD. A significant proportion of the natural horizon exposed had been discoloured by contamination.
- 4.2.4 Overlying natural deposit (203) was a firm, dark brown, clayey silt made ground (202) 0.20m thick, which contained frequent small CBM fragments. Above this was a second layer of made ground (201), consisting of hard, dark brownish grey, silty clay up to 0.65m thick, contained frequent modern building debris. The sequence was sealed by a 0.10m thick layer of tarmac (200) forming the existing surface of the car park.
- 4.2.5 No finds or features of archaeological interest were identified in Trench 2.

4.3 Trench 3

- 4.3.1 Surface of Trench = 72.95m AOD

Level (OD)	Depth BGL	Context Number	Description
72.95-72.88m	0.00m	(300)	Tarmac.
72.88-72.71m	0.07m	(301)	Made ground. Soft, black, silt. CBM debris.
72.71-72.21m	0.24m	(302)	Made ground. Firm, dark greenish brown, clay. Moderate CBM fragments.
72.32-72.21m	0.63m	(303)	Made ground. Firm, dark grey, clayey silt.
72.21-72.01m	0.74m	(304)	Buried Surface. Loose, greenish grey, sandy clay gravel.
72.01-71.91m (NFE)	0.94- 1.04m	(305)	Natural. Firm, greyish yellow, sandy clay.

- 4.3.2 Trench 3 was located in the southern area of the site, orientated northwest-southeast and measured 15m by 2m at base (Figures 2 & 3, Plate C).



Plate C. Trench 3 Looking Northwest

- 4.3.3 The earliest deposit recorded in was a firm, greyish yellowish, natural sandy clay (305) recorded at a height of 72.01m AOD.
- 4.3.4 Above natural sandy clay (305) was a loose, greenish grey, clay gravel deposit (304), up to 0.20m thick, which appeared to constructed as a temporary surface. Inspection of the deposit identified small fragments of 19th or 20th century pottery and CBM. At the northwest end of Trench 3 the gravel surface (304) was overlain by a firm, dark grey, clayey silt deposit (303), 0.10m thick, extending for a distance of 2.50m. The context contained preserved mixed turf and topsoil elements. Sealing made ground (303) and extending across the full area of the trench was a firm, dark greenish brown, clay made ground (302), measuring up to 0.50m thick, which contained moderate fragments of CBM. Above made ground (302) was a soft, fine, black silty deposit (301), 0.15m thick, with occasional CBM fragments. The sequence was sealed by a 0.10m thick layer of tarmac (300) forming the existing surface of the car park.
- 4.3.5 No finds of archaeological interest were identified in Trench 3.

5. Finds

- 5.1 No finds were recovered during the course of the evaluation.

6. Conclusion

- 6.1 The evaluation successfully characterised both the stratigraphic sequence and the archaeological potential of the site. The undisturbed natural deposits encountered varied, and were a mix of sand, clay and gravels, observed between a height of 72.01m AOD and 72.19m AOD.
- 6.2 The only feature of archaeological interest identified was a 19th or 20th century gravel surface (304) identified in Trench 3 which may have previously been part of a footpath or trackway associated with the late post-medieval property 'The Wilderness' formerly located in the area of the site.

- 6.3 Sealing the gravel surface in Trench 3, and natural deposits in Trenches 1 and 2, was a sequence of layers of made ground dating to the 20th century, which appeared to related to the deliberate dumping of waste material in order to raise the localised ground level; most likely relating to the construction of the college complex during the 1970s. Due to the lack of undisturbed deposits overlying the natural horizon, it is likely that a phase of horizontal truncation has taken place on site during the 19th and/or 20th century which removed any previously existing deposits.
- 6.4 The high level of 19th and/or 20th century truncation encountered during the evaluation, suggests that the potential for features and horizons of archaeological interest to survive on site is limited.
- 6.5 In reference to the aims of the investigation; no evidence for activity pre-dating the 19th century was observed.
- 6.6 Due to the lack of archaeological deposits/features it is recommended that no further archaeological fieldwork be undertaken. The final decision in regards to the requirement for further archaeological fieldwork lies with Adam Single of GLAAS, Archaeology Advisor to the London Borough of Enfield.

7. Publication and Archive Deposition

- 7.1 Due to the nature of the results, publication is expected to be in a summary in the London Archaeology Round-up and publication via the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) (Appendix B).
- 7.2 On completion of the project, the archive, consisting of paper records, drawings, and digital photographs, will be deposited with the LAARC.

8. Bibliography

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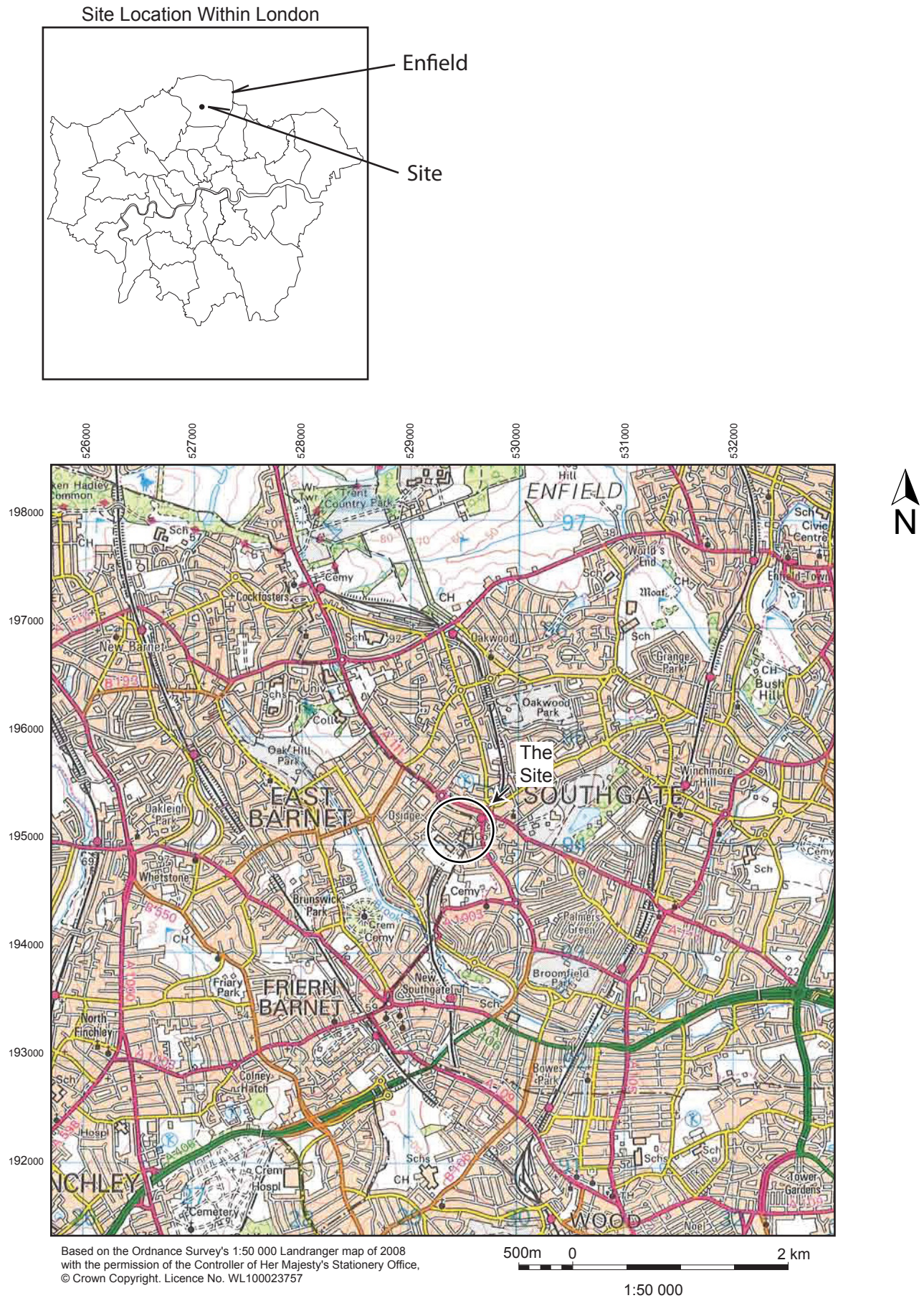


Figure 1: Site Location



Figure 2: Detailed Site/Trench Location Plan

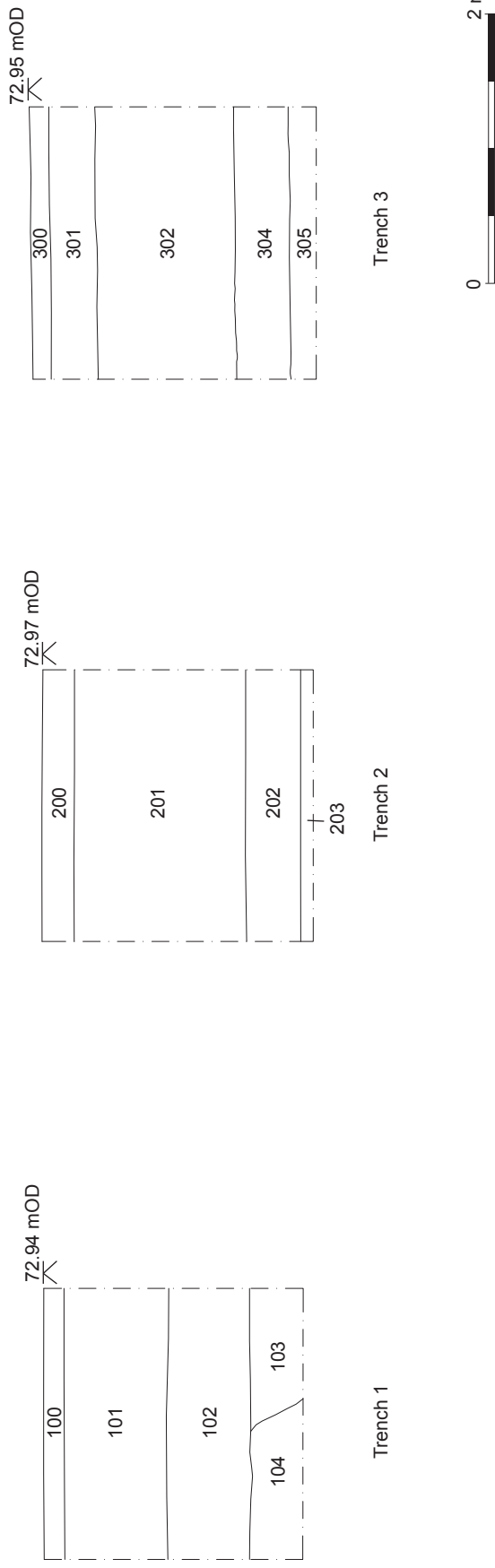


Figure 3: Sample Sections

Appendices

Appendix A – Context Register

Context No.	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth
100	Tarmac Surface	15.00m	2.00m	0.07m
101	Made Ground	15.00m	2.00m	0.38m
102	Made Ground	15.00m	2.00m	0.20m
103	Natural	15.00m	2.00m	0.20m+
104	Natural	15.00m	2.00m	0.20m+
200	Tarmac Surface	15.00m	1.80m	0.12m
201	Made Ground	15.00m	1.80m	0.63m
202	Made Ground	15.00m	1.80m	0.20m
203	Natural	15.00m	1.80m	0.05m+
300	Tarmac Surface	15.00m	2.00m	0.07m
301	Made Ground	15.00m	2.00m	0.17m
302	Made Ground	15.00m	2.00m	0.50m
303	Made Ground	2.50m	2.00m	0.11m
304	Gravel Surface	15.00m	2.00m	0.20m
305	Natural	15.00m	2.00m	0.10m+

Appendix B – OASIS Form

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-151213

Project details

Project name Barnet and Southgate College Evaluation

Short description of the project An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at the site of Barnet and Southgate College, Southgate, London Borough of Enfield. The evaluation consisted of three machine excavated trenches. Truncating the natural sand, clay and gravel deposits was a 19th or 20th century gravel surface associated with the late post-medieval property of The Wilderness, which was formerly present on site. A phase of 19th and/or 20th century horizontal truncation was followed by the deposition of made ground horizons designed to raise the localised ground level. This phase of horizontal truncation recorded indicates that the potential for the survival of any archaeological features and horizons pre-dating the 19th century is limited.

Project dates Start: 13-06-2013 End: 14-06-2013

Previous/future work No / No

Any project codes associated reference 32367 - Contracting Unit No.

Any project codes associated reference SGT13 - Sitecode

Any project codes associated reference P13-00601PLA - Planning Application No.

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Community Service 1 - Community Buildings

Monument type GRAVEL SURFACE Post Medieval

Methods & "Sample Trenches"

techniques

Development type Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Position in the After full determination (eg. As a condition)
planning process

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON ENFIELD SOUTHGATE Barnet and Southgate College

Postcode N14 6BS

Study area 0.11 Hectares

Site coordinates TQ 29495 93974 51 0 51 37 45 N 000 07 43 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 72.00m Max: 72.00m

Project creators

Name of AOC Archaeology
Organisation

Project brief English Heritage
originator

Project design AOC Archaeology
originator

Project director/manager Melissa Melikian

Project supervisor Chris Clarke

Type of Developer
sponsor/funding
body

Name of Barnet and Southgate College
 sponsor/funding
 body

Project archives

Digital Archive LAARC
 recipient

Digital Archive ID SGT13

Digital Media "Images raster / digital photography"
 available

Digital Archive notes To be held at AOC until ready to archive

Paper Archive LAARC
 recipient

Paper Archive ID SGT13

Paper Media "Context sheet", "Plan", "Report", "Section"
 available

Paper Archive notes To be held at AOC until ready to archive

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title BARNET AND SOUTHGATE COLLEGE, LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD: A WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Author(s)/Editor(s) Capon, L.

Date 2013

Issuer or publisher AOC Archaeology

Place of issue or London
publication

Description A4 text, 2 illustrations, 23 pages bound between plastic covers

**Project
bibliography 2**

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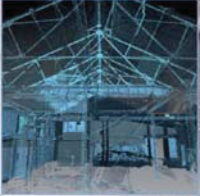
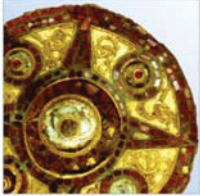
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