

**MIDDLESEX UNIVERSITY, HATCHCROFT  
DEVELOPMENT, HENDON,  
LONDON BOROUGH OF BARNET:**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT**

National Grid Reference: **TQ 2277 8929**

Planning Application Ref: **W00280Y/06**

Site Code: **HCF07**

By: **AOC ARCHAEOLOGY GROUP**

On Behalf of: **BPR ARCHITECTS**

**MAY 2007**

**National Grid Reference:** TQ 2277 8929

**Site Code:** HCF07

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## **1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

*An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group between the 19<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> March 2007 at the site of Middlesex University, Hatchcroft Development, Hendon, on behalf of BPR Architects. The aim of the evaluation was to assess the impact of the proposed redevelopment on any surviving archaeological remains.*

*The evaluation comprised five machine excavated trenches, of various sizes ranging from 7m by 2m, to 27m by 2m. Two trenches contained archaeological features. These features comprised an 18<sup>th</sup> century ditch, a post-medieval pond, and a smaller undated ditch. All features encountered are thought to be linked with landscaping associated with the construction of Grove House in 1753, immediately to the west of the site.*

*The evaluation trenches showed that 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century disturbance and truncation of deposits had occurred in the southwest and central areas of site. The evaluation trenches also demonstrated that undisturbed soil horizons were present in the northwest area of the site.*

*No archaeological features associated with earlier phases of activity were encountered on site.*

## 2 INTRODUCTION

### Site Location (Figures 1 & 2)

- 2.1 The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 2277 8929, and is within land bounded by the Middlesex University Campus to the north, The Burroughs to the east, and civic buildings and facilities to the south and west. The site is roughly rectangular in shape and covers a total area of approximately 0.46 hectares (4,575 m<sup>2</sup>).

### Planning Background

- 2.2 The local planning authority is the London Borough of Barnet. Archaeological advice to the council is provided by Great London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS).
- 2.3 Planning permission to undertake the development has been granted under the Town & Country Planning Act (1990) (Ref No.: W00280Y/06), subject to conditions. A condition relating to archaeology states that:

*“No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents 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.”*

This condition has been required in accordance with *Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG 16) issued by the Department of the Environment in 1990 (DoE, 1990), and was recommended by GLAAS.

- 2.4 The site lies within an Archaeological Priority Zone, as defined by the London Borough of Barnet’s Unitary Development Plan.
- 2.5 AOC Archaeology Group Ltd were commissioned by BPR Architects to carry out the field evaluation. Subsequently a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced (AOC 2007). This document details how the evaluation, comprising of five trenches, would be undertaken.
- 2.6 Prior to commencing work a unique code for the project was obtained from the Museum of London (**HCF07**).
- 2.7 On site field work was undertaken between 19<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> March 2007.

## **Geology and Topography**

- 2.8 The British Geological Survey map (BGS Sheet 256) indicates that the site is situated on drift geology of Dollis Hill Gravel, above London Clay.
- 2.9 The site is on a localised ridge of high ground, directly east of the Silk Stream, at a level of approximately 80m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD).
- 2.10 Geotechnical investigations were conducted on site by Capita Symonds (2006). The borehole logs record depths of made ground on site being between 1.1m to 1.7m thick, sitting over Dollis Hill Gravel and London Clay.

## **3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.**

- 3.1 The following background information is drawn from the Desk Based Assessment (AOC 2001).

### **Prehistoric (before c.AD 43)**

- 3.2 Prehistoric discoveries have been found on two excavations near to the development site. The first at Church Terrace, approximately 100m north-east of the site, had fourteen potentially worked flints recovered. Other prehistoric evidence was recovered during excavations at Church Farmhouse Museum, in which several scattered struck flints were recorded dating to the Mesolithic period.

### **Roman (c. AD 43-410)**

- 3.3 Hendon lies approximately 1.5km to the east of Watling Street, a Roman Road that follows the line of present day Edgware Road. It has been speculated that the high ground of Hendon would be a suitable location for Roman settlement. Archaeological discoveries found within the vicinity of Hendon, suggest a Roman presence in the area. At the Church Terrace excavations late 3<sup>rd</sup> to early 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery and ceramic building material (CBM) fragments were found. Similar brick or tile fragments have been recorded close by, during excavations at Church End Farm. Localised gravel-workings in 1889 also reported finding Roman pottery.

### **Anglo-Saxon (c.451-1065)**

- 3.4 The manor of Hendon dates back to the Saxon period, based on a 10<sup>th</sup> century charter, which states that the lands of Hendon were given over to the Abbey of Westminster. The archaeological investigations at Church Terrace revealed a ditch aligned east-west containing chaff/grass tempered pottery dating to the 6<sup>th</sup>-9<sup>th</sup> century AD, and other finds of a similar date.

### **Medieval (c.1066 - 1485)**

- 3.5 The Norman manor of Hendon is recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086, with the manor assessed at 20 hides. The church of St. Mary's is the oldest surviving standing structure within the parish, with a 12<sup>th</sup> century chancel and font within the nave. It is possible that a church has been present on the site since the Saxon period. The medieval manor house is thought to be located to the north of the site, but its location has never been confirmed.
- 3.6 To the north of the development area, excavations at both Church Terrace and Church Farmhouse Museum revealed substantial archaeological remains relating to this period. At the former, four inhumations and two ditches were found dating to the medieval period. The latter excavation also revealed a north-south ditch containing burnt wood, and a buried land surface cut by gullies and post holes.

### **Post-medieval (1485 – modern)**

- 3.7 Eighteenth and nineteenth century cartographic evidence reveals that the area around the site primarily consisted of open fields. Alteration of this landscape occurred with the construction of Grove House, located directly to the west of the site, in 1753. Grove House was demolished in 1934. The railways arrived in Hendon in 1867, encouraging a rapid growth in urban development. Up to the 19<sup>th</sup> century the local economy was largely agricultural, a large portion of the Hendon area being given over to the production of hay to supply London. Local industries were mostly small-scale crafts, such as brick and tile making.
- 3.8 Little other development occurred on the site until 1937, when Middlesex County Council built the Hendon Technical Institute. Substantial additions to the buildings were made in 1955, and a purpose built engineering block was added in 1969. Since 1972 the Hendon Campus has expanded into open land to the north-west.

### **Previous Archaeological Investigations**

- 3.9 In November 2002, AOC Archaeology Group undertook a four trench archaeological evaluation prior to the construction of the Middlesex University Learning Resources Centre, directly to the north of the current site. The evaluation found no finds or features of archaeological interest (AOC 2002).



## 4 STRATEGY

### Aims of the Investigation

4.1 The aims of the evaluation were identified in the Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2007) 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 record and sample excavate any archaeological remains encountered.
- To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological features and deposits.
- To determine the extent of previous truncations of the archaeological deposits.
- To enable GLAAS to make an informed decision on the status of the condition on the planning permission, and any possible requirement for further work in order to satisfy that condition.
- To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation in order to inform the mitigation strategy as part of the planning process.

4.2 The specific objectives of the Evaluation were to:

- Determine the presence of any remains of a Roman date on the site.
- Determine the presence of any remains of a Saxon or medieval date on the site.
- Assess the degree and extent of truncation of earlier deposits by the phases of modern buildings on the site.

4.3 The final aim was to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

### Research Design

4.4 A Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared by AOC Archaeology and agreed with GLAAS. This involved the excavation of five evaluation trenches (Figure 2).

4.5 Site procedures were defined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2007). All practices were carried out in accordance with local and national guidelines (English Heritage 1998 & IFA 1994). Provision was made for a report as defined in the Written Scheme of Investigation.

## Methodology

- 4.6 During the fieldwork the size of each trench was altered, in agreement with the GLAAS monitor, Kim Stabler, to avoid obstructions and aid site logistics (Figure 2). The alterations are as follows:
- Trench 1 – Extended to 27m by 2m.
  - Trench 2 – Reduced to 10.8m by 2m.
  - Trench 3 - Extended to 22.5m by 2m.
  - Trench 4 - Extended to 22m by 2m.
  - Trench 5 - Reduced to 7m by 2m.
- 4.7 Levels for each context were established relative to Ordnance Datum, taken from a Bench Mark (BM) on the wall outside the adjacent fire station (84.46m Above Ordnance Datum). A Temporary Bench Mark (TBM) was established in the southwestern corner of site at 83.70m AOD.
- 4.8 The evaluation was conducted by the author under the overall management of Ron Humphrey. The site was monitored by Kim Stabler of GLAAS, on behalf of the London Borough of Barnet.

## 5 RESULTS

### Trench 1

- 5.1 Surface of Trench = 84.29m AOD

Level (OD)	Depth (BGL)	Context Number	Description
84.29-83.64m	0.00m	(1/001)	Topsoil. Soft, mid brown, clayey silt.
83.64-83.23m	0.65m	(1/002)	Subsoil. Soft, light brownish grey, sandy clay.
83.23-83.13m (NFE)	1.06m	(1/003)	Natural. Compact, yellowish grey, sandy gravel.

- 5.2 Trench 1 was located adjacent to the northwest boundary of site, orientated east-west. The earliest recorded deposit was a compact, yellowish grey, sandy gravel (1/003). This was interpreted as natural undisturbed gravel, and at its highest was observed at 83.23m AOD. This was overlain by a 0.40m layer of light brownish

grey, sandy clay subsoil (1/002). The subsoil was sealed by a 0.65m thick layer of clayey silt topsoil (1/001), which contained 20<sup>th</sup> century construction debris.

- 5.3 No finds or features of archaeological significance were identified in Trench 1.

**Trench 2** (Figure 3)

- 5.4 Surface of Trench = 84.36m AOD

Level (OD)	Depth (BGL)	Context Number	Description
84.36-83.26m	0.00m	(2/001)	Made Ground. Friable, mid brown, silty clay.
83.26-83.20m	1.10m	(2/002)	Made Ground. Firm, mid greyish brown, silty clay.
83.20-83.00m (NFE)	1.16m	(2/007)	Natural. Compact, yellowish orange, sandy gravel.

- 5.5 Trench 2 was located in the central area of site, orientated north-south. The earliest recorded deposit was a compact, yellowish orange, sandy gravel (2/007). This was interpreted as natural gravel, and at its highest was observed at 83.20m AOD.
- 5.6 Two features were identified as truncating natural. In the north end of Trench 2 was observed east-west aligned ditch [2/006], measuring 1m wide and up to 0.50m in depth. The ditch profile was vertically sided with a rounded yet irregular base. The fill of ditch [2/006] was a firm, bluish grey, clayey silt (2/005) containing flecks of Ceramic Building Material (CBM). No finds were recovered from this context.
- 5.7 The second feature recorded in Trench 2 was a substantial cut [2/004], irregular in shape and profile. Feature [2/004] at its widest point measured 5.20m, and approximately 0.90m deep, with the eastern and western extents outside the limit of the trench. The southern profile of the feature had a steep concave cut, where as the northern profile consisted of a gentle convex gradient. The fill of pond [2/004] was a compact, bluish grey, silty clay (2/003), containing occasional small post-medieval CBM fragments. Feature [2/004] is interpreted as a pond, or part of a larger artificial aquatic construction.
- 5.8 Sealing ditch [2/006] and pond [2/004] was a layer of mid greyish brown, silty clay made ground (2/002), up to 0.35m thick. Above this was a more substantial layer of silty clay made ground (2/001), 1.1m thick, very probably deposited to level the ground.

### Trench 3

5.9 Surface of Trench = 83.57m AOD

Level (OD)	Depth (BGL)	Context Number	Description
83.57-83.23m	0.00m	(3/001)	Garden Soil. Soft, dark grey, clayey silt.
83.23-82.91m	0.34m	(3/002)	Subsoil. Compact, mid brown, sandy clay gravel.
82.91-82.71m (NFE)	0.66m	(3/003)	Natural. Compact, orangey brown, sandy clay gravel.

5.10 Trench 3 was located in the northwest corner of the site, orientated north-south. The earliest recorded deposit was a compact, orangey brown sandy clay gravel (3/003), interpreted as being natural gravel. At its highest it was observed at 82.91m AOD.

5.11 Overlying the natural was a 0.30m thick layer of compact, mid brown, sandy clay subsoil (3/002). Sealing the sequence was 0.35m thick layer of organic, dark grey clayey silt garden soil (3/001).

5.12 No finds or features of archaeological significance were identified in Trench 3.

### Trench 4 (Figure 4)

5.13 Surface of Trench = 83.94m AOD

Level (OD)	Depth (BGL)	Context Number	Description
83.94-83.64m	0.00m	(4/001)	Concrete Slab.
83.64-83.38m	0.30m	(4/002)	Red brick surface.
83.38-83.28m	0.56m	(4/003)	Make-up layer. Soft, dark grey, ashy sand.
83.28-82.78m (NFE)	0.66m	(4/006)	Natural. Compact, orangey brown, sandy clay gravel.

- 5.14 Trench 4 was located in the western area of site, orientated east-west. The earliest recorded deposit was a compact, orangey brown, sandy clay gravel (4/006). This was interpreted as natural gravel, and at its highest was observed at 83.28m AOD.
- 5.15 Present in the middle of Trench 4, cutting into natural, was large ditch [4/005] aligned north-south. The ditch was 2.20m wide, and up to 0.60m deep, with a steep concave side to its eastern edge and a shallower gradient to the cut on the western edge. The size of ditch [4/005] would indicate its use as a boundary ditch, potentially used to control livestock. The ditch was filled by a soft, brownish grey, silty clay (4/004), which appeared to have accumulated over time through disuse of the ditch. Several sherds of 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery were collected from the base of fill (4/004).
- 5.16 Sealing ditch [4/005] was a black ash and sand (4/003) layer, 0.10m thick, supporting a two course, 20<sup>th</sup> century red brick surface (4/002). Due to the discrete horizon between natural and layer (4/003), it is suspected the deposition of (4/003) was predated by a phase of horizontal truncation, removing any previously existing deposits overlying the natural. Above brick surface (4/002) was a 0.30m thick concrete slab (4/001).

## Trench 5

- 5.17 Surface of Trench = 83.62m AOD

Level (OD)	Depth (BGL)	Context Number	Description
83.62-83.40m	0.00m	(5/001)	Car Park Surface.
83.40-83.07m	0.22m	(5/002)	Make-up layer. Soft, dark grey / black, silty clay.
83.40-83.07m	0.22m	(5/003)	Make-up layer. Soft, reddish brown, sand and crushed CBM.
83.07-82.57m	0.54m	(5/005)	Subsoil. Soft, mid brown with greenish mottling, silty clay.
82.57-82.07m	1.04m	(5/006)	Natural. Firm, mid brown, clay.
82.07-81.75m	1.54m	(5/007)	Natural. Compact, pale green, clayey sand gravel.
81.75-81.65m (NFE)	1.86m	(5/008)	Natural. Compact, yellowish brown, sandy gravel.

- 5.18 Trench 5 was located in the southwest corner of site, orientated east-west. The earliest recorded deposit, observed at the base of a machine excavated sondage, was a compact, yellowish brown, sandy gravel (5/008). This was interpreted as natural gravel. Two further natural deposits were recorded sitting above this, first being a compact, pale green, clayey sandy gravel (5/007), overlain by a firm, mid brown, clay (5/006). Natural clay (5/006) at its highest was observed at 82.57m AOD.
- 5.19 Above natural clay (5/006) was a 0.50m thick layer of a mid brown, silty clay subsoil (5/005) demonstrating a greenish mottling. Observed within subsoil (5/005) were occasional fragments of 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery. Truncating the subsoil was a 0.40m wide trench cut wall foundation, constructed of orangey red bricks [5/004]. The remains of wall foundation [5/004] were covered by a sequence of 20<sup>th</sup> century make-up layers (5/003) and (5/002). Both make-up deposits were sealed by 0.20m of concrete and tarmac surfacing (5/001).
- 5.20 No finds or features of archaeological significance were identified in Trench 5.

## **6 FINDS & ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES**

- 6.1 Finds were retrieved from deposits (2/003), (4/004) and (5/005). The earliest datable evidence was retrieved from context (4/004), consisting of seven sherds of 18<sup>th</sup> century red ware pottery. Other finds collected were three small sherds of 19<sup>th</sup> century glazed pottery from context (5/005), and two small fragments of post-medieval CBM from context (2/003), both of which were not retained beyond the completion of fieldwork.
- 6.2 Environmental samples were collected from fills (2/005) and (4/004), each comprising 40 litres of material. Due to the lack of dating evidence from context (2/005), and the dating of pottery from context (4/004) to the 18<sup>th</sup> century, a decision was made not to retain either sample.

## **7 INTERPRETATION**

- 7.1 During the course of the works on site the nature and extent of the archaeological potential was defined. Archaeological features were encountered in two of the five trenches, comprising of a post-medieval pond and small undated ditch in Trench 2, and a large 18<sup>th</sup> century ditch in Trench 4. The extent of previous disturbance of the archaeological potential was also defined.
- 7.2 The size of the 18<sup>th</sup> century boundary ditch [4/005] suggests a concerted effort at this time to define the local landscape by insertion of a boundary ditch. The dating of ditch [4/005] coincides with construction of Grove House in 1753, located

directly to the west of site (Figures 5, 6 & 7). It is likely that ditch [4/005] was excavated at this time as part of a scheme to landscape the new grounds of the house. Unfortunately, ditch [4/005] is not marked on the later maps of 1822 and 1877.

- 7.3 Pond [2/004] also appears to be present in the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century landscape associated with Groove House. Evidence for this comes from a map of 1756 (Figure 5) which does not show any detail associated with the location of the site, but does depict two water features, assumed to be village ponds, adjacent to the northeast corner of the site. It is possible that pond [2/004] was once connected to the larger of the two ponds marked on the map, linked up by means of a culvert or small bridge underneath the then existing Grove House driveway. The ponds are not present on the 1822 or 1877 maps (Figures 5 & 6), so it is assumed that the phase of backfilling and make ground accumulation recognised in Trench 2, had occurred in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 7.4 The excavation of ditch [2/006] produced no dating evidence, but its character and its stratigraphic position and spatial relationship to pond [2/004] strongly suggests the ditch was also part of 18<sup>th</sup> the century landscape. It is likely to have been an element of the 18<sup>th</sup> century field boundary system.
- 7.4 The sequence of deposits recorded in Trench 1 and 3 indicate that disturbance in the northwest area of the site is limited, allowing a substantial soil sequence to accumulate over time.
- 7.5 The deposit sequence recorded in Trench 4 and 5 suggests this southwest area of site has been impacted by a great level of disturbance and horizontal truncation in the past century. However, Trench 4 demonstrated that larger archaeological features still survived there.

## **8 CONCLUSION**

- 8.1 The evaluation successfully characterised both the stratigraphic sequence and archaeological potential of the site. Natural sandy gravel deposits were observed in all trenches, between a height of 82.57m and 83.28m AOD.
- 8.2 The archaeological evaluation identified that, of the five trenches excavated, two contained archaeological features. These features very probably represent 18<sup>th</sup> century landscaping associated with the construction of Grove House, once located adjacent to the western boundary of the site. No archaeological features associated with earlier phases of activity were encountered on site.
- 8.3 The sequence of deposits across the site indicates the least disturbed deposits occur in the northwest area of site. With the greater levels of modern truncation

and disturbance occurring in the central and southwest area. The archaeological features recorded were primarily located in the central area.

- 8.4 Following consultation with GLAAS, no further fieldwork is to be undertaken.

## **9 PUBLICATION**

- 9.1 It is recommended that publication of the results is achieved by a summary in the London Archaeology Round-up and publication via the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) (Appendix C).

## **10 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION**

- 10.1 The archive, consisting of paper records, finds, and digital photographs, will be deposited with the Museum of London.

## **11 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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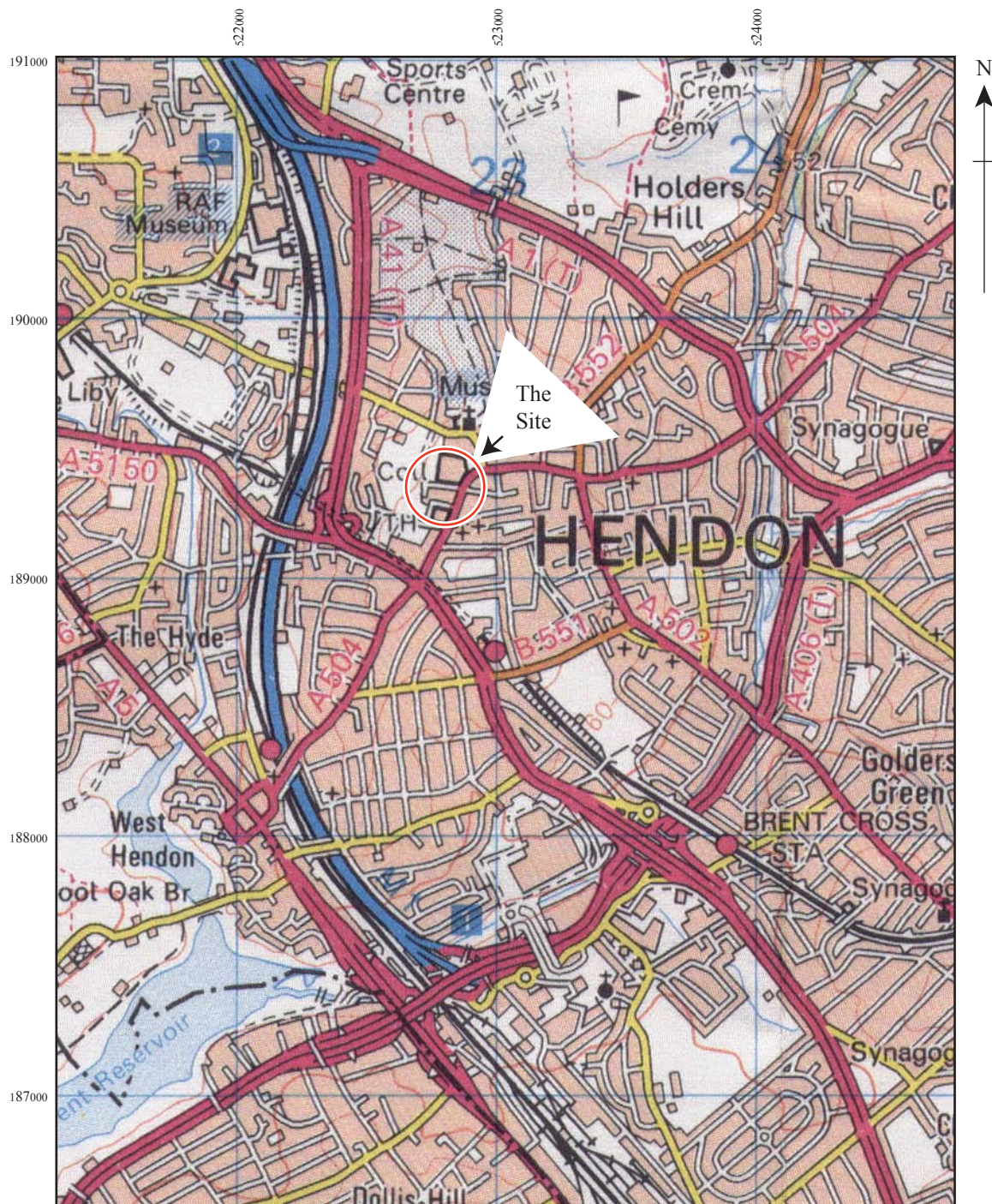
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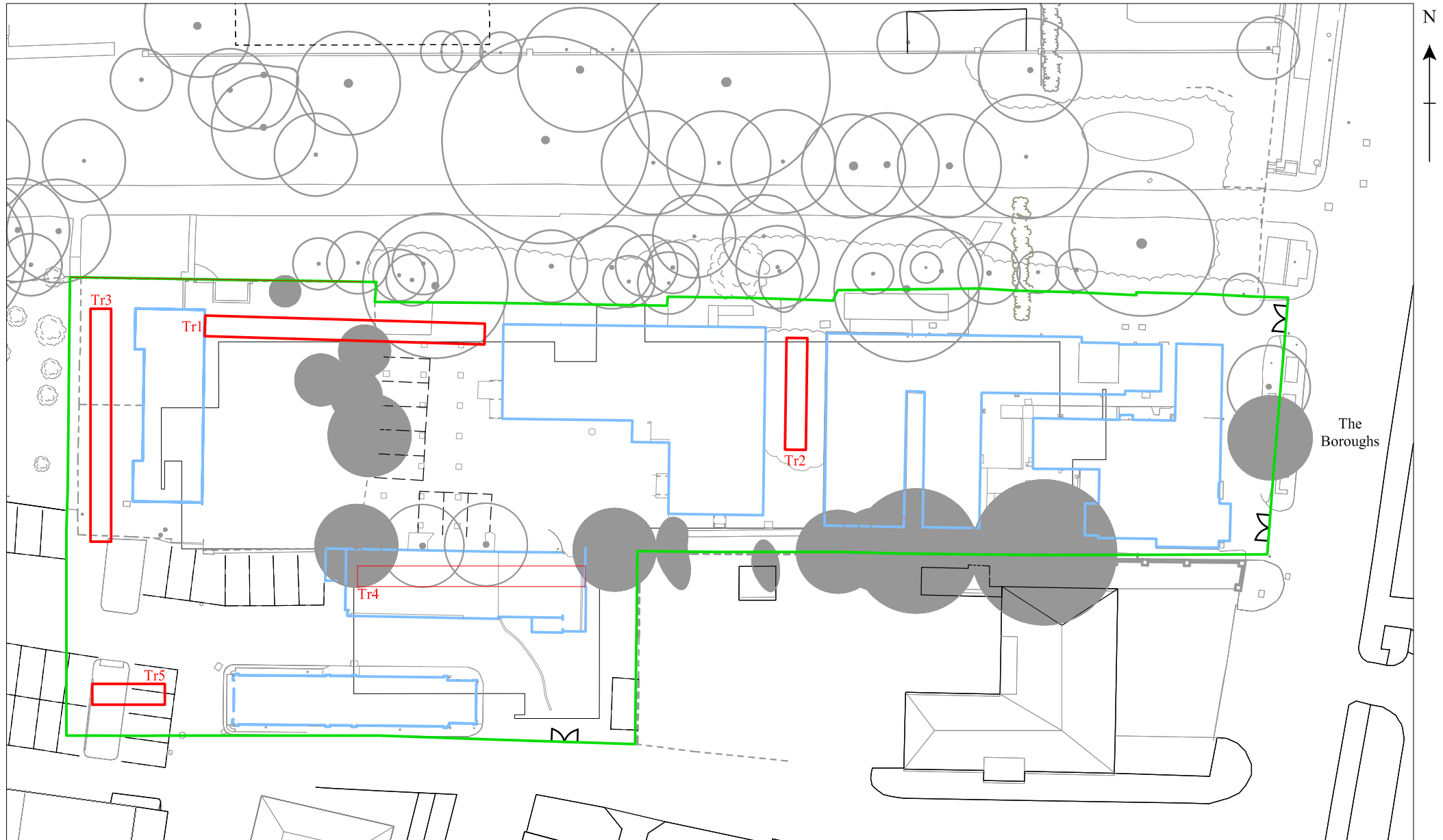
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Based on the Ordnance Survey's 1:50 000 Landranger map of 1999 with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright. Licence No. AL 52393 A0001

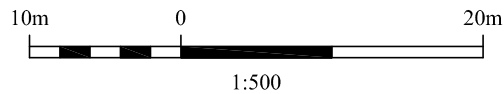
**Figure 1:** Site Location



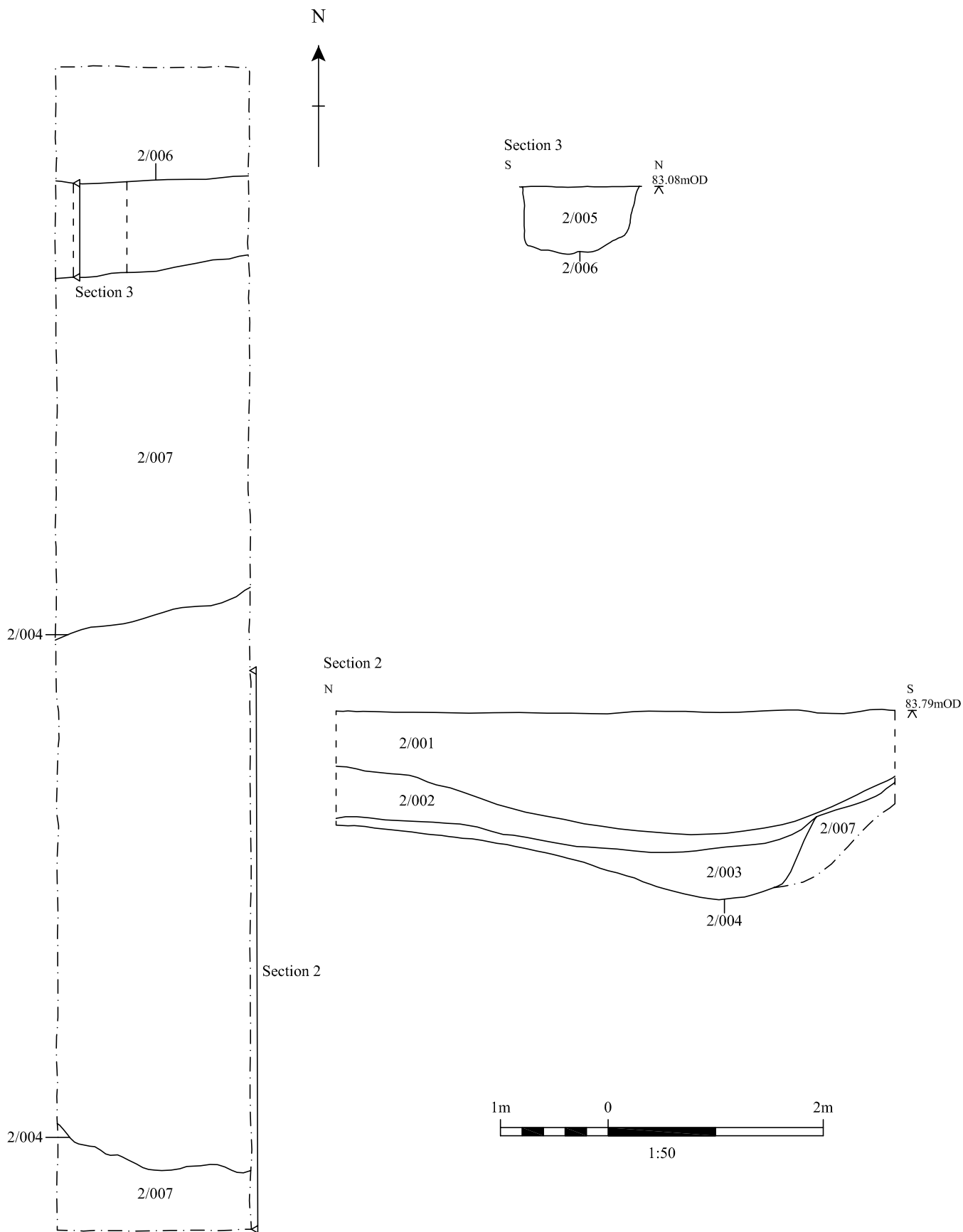
Based on the Plans Produced by BPR Architects

**Figure 2:** Detailed Site Location

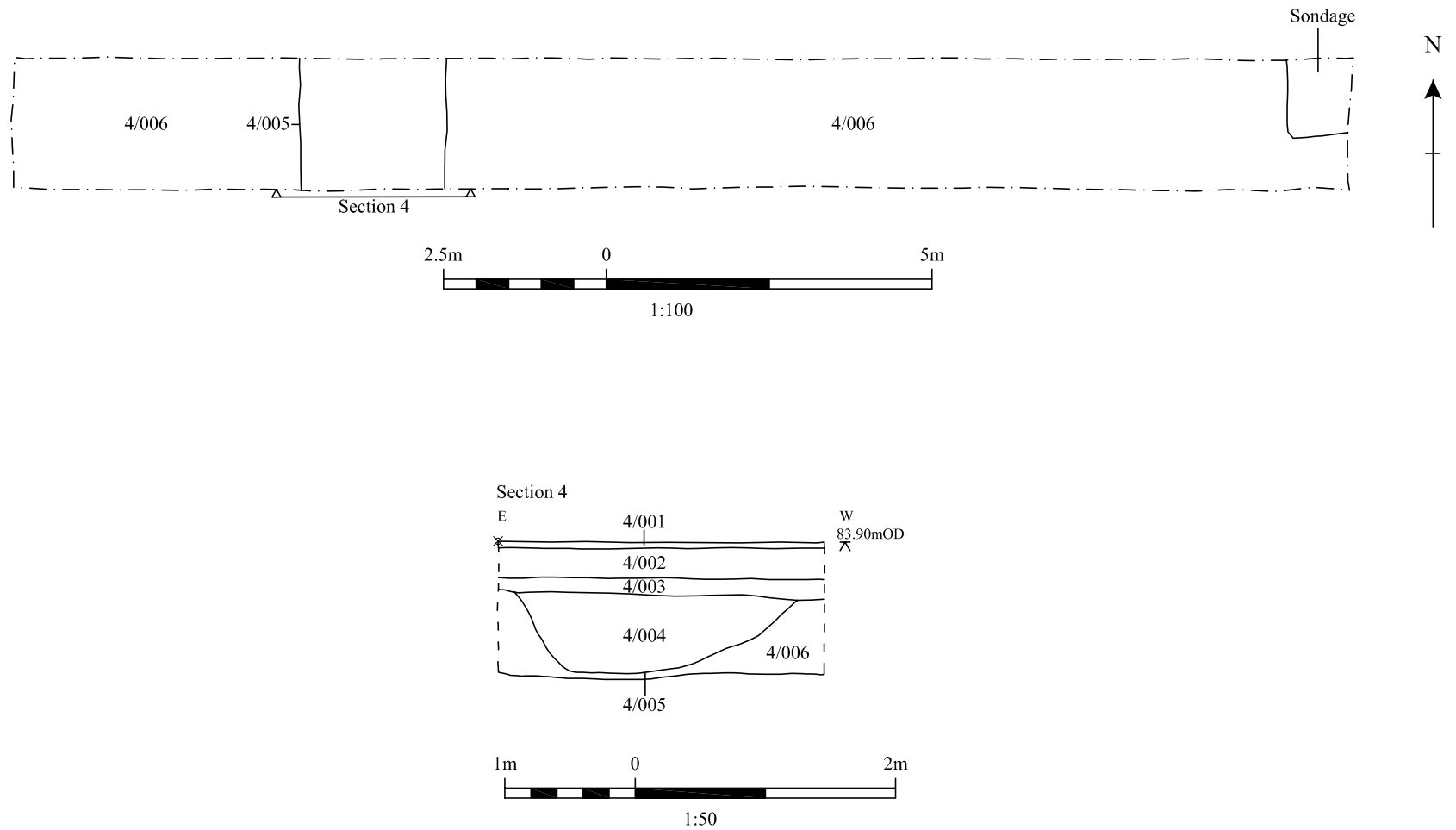
- Current Development
- Site Boundary
- Evaluation Trench



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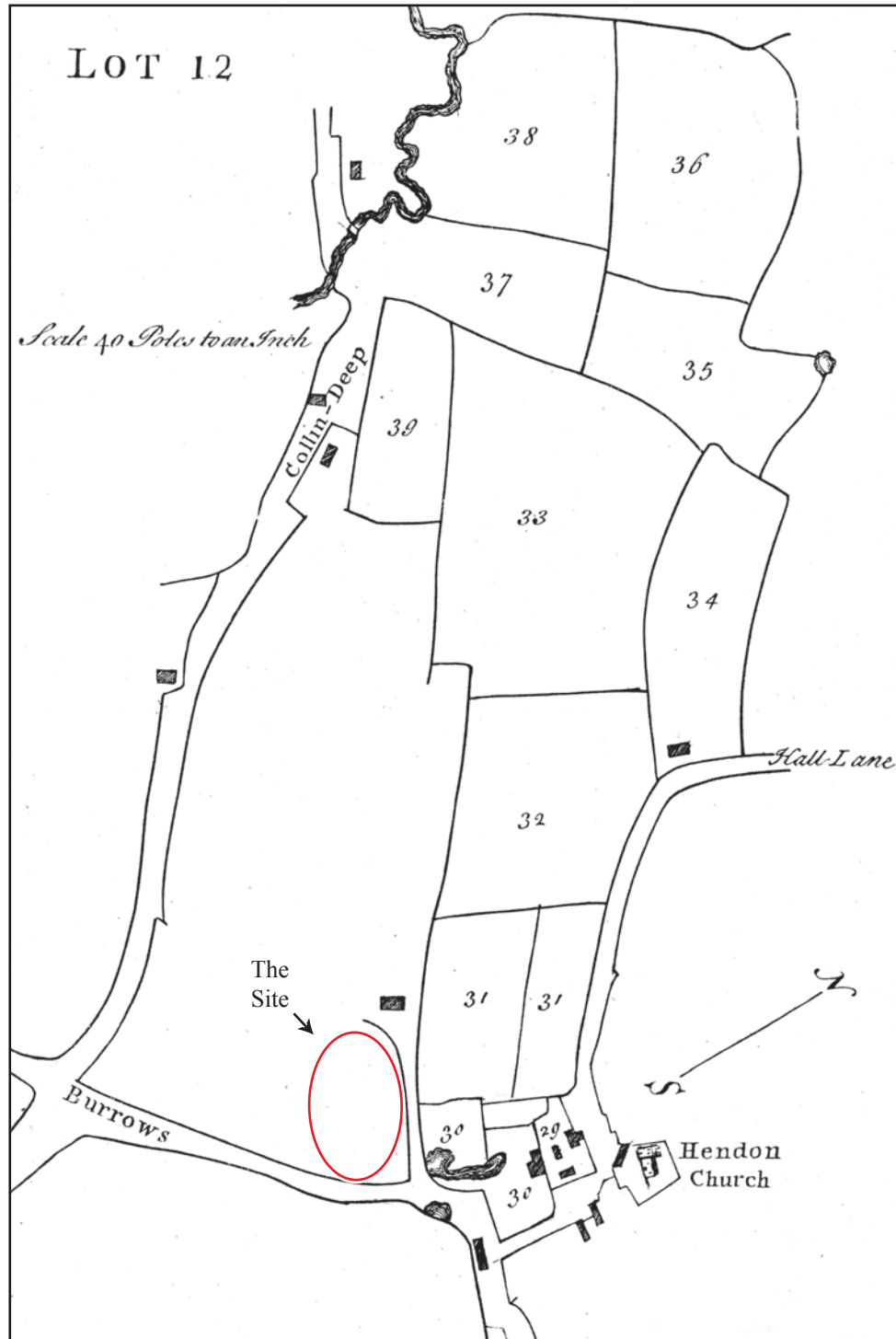


**Figure 3:** Trench 2: Plan & Sections



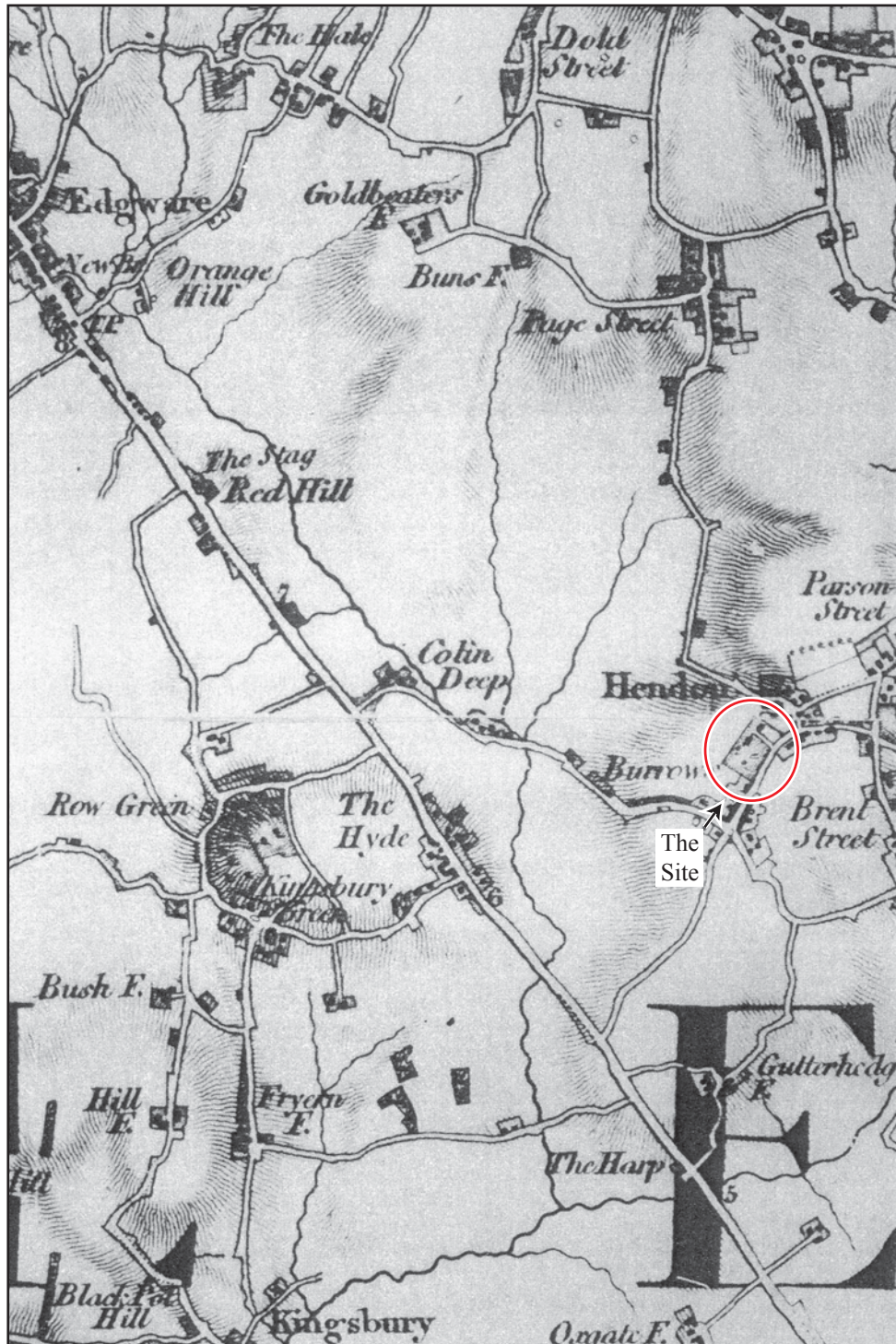
**Figure 4:** Trench 4: Plan & Section





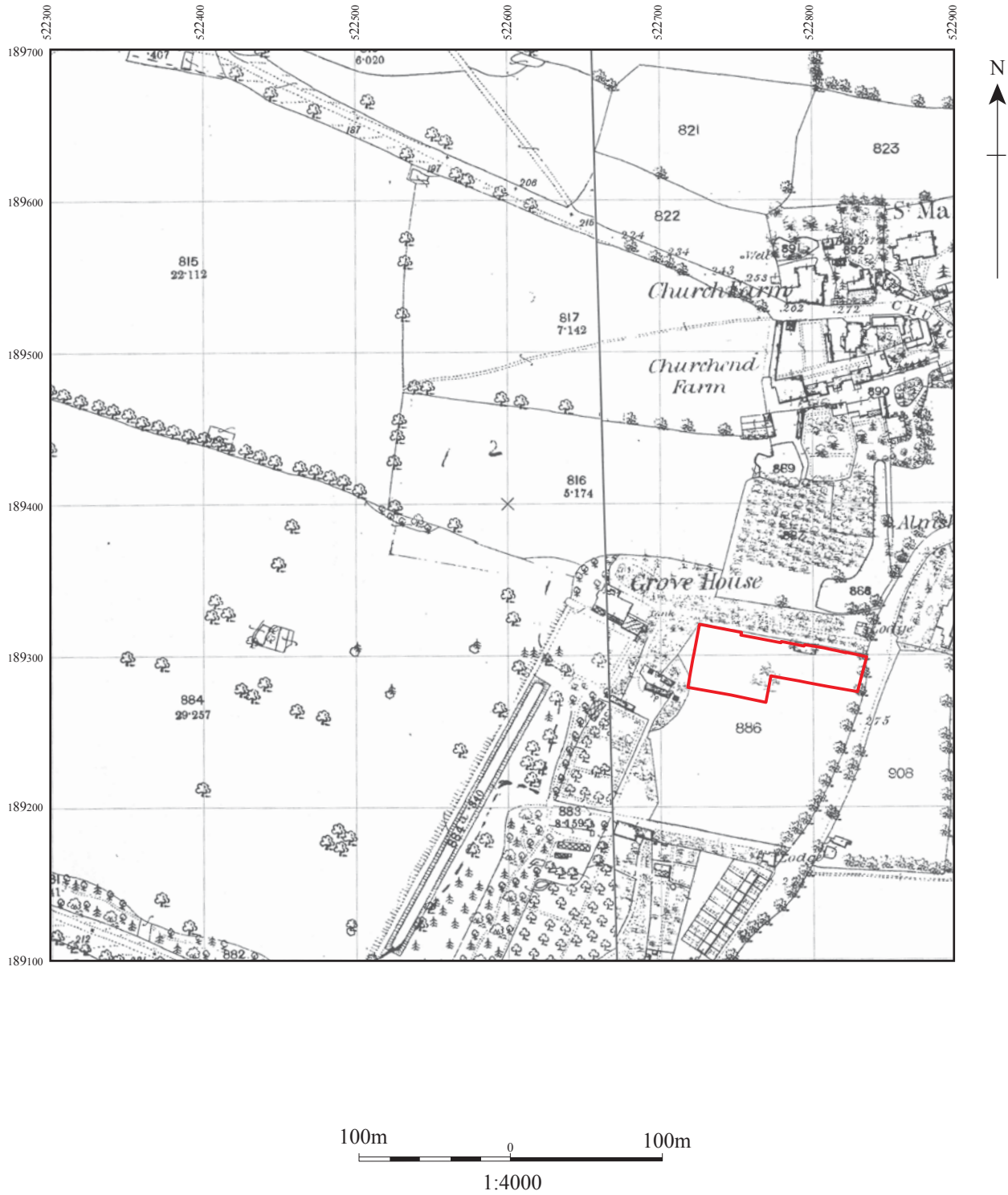
Not To Scale

Figure 5: Powls Lands at Hendon Sale Catalogue, 1756



Not To Scale

Figure 6: Map of 1822



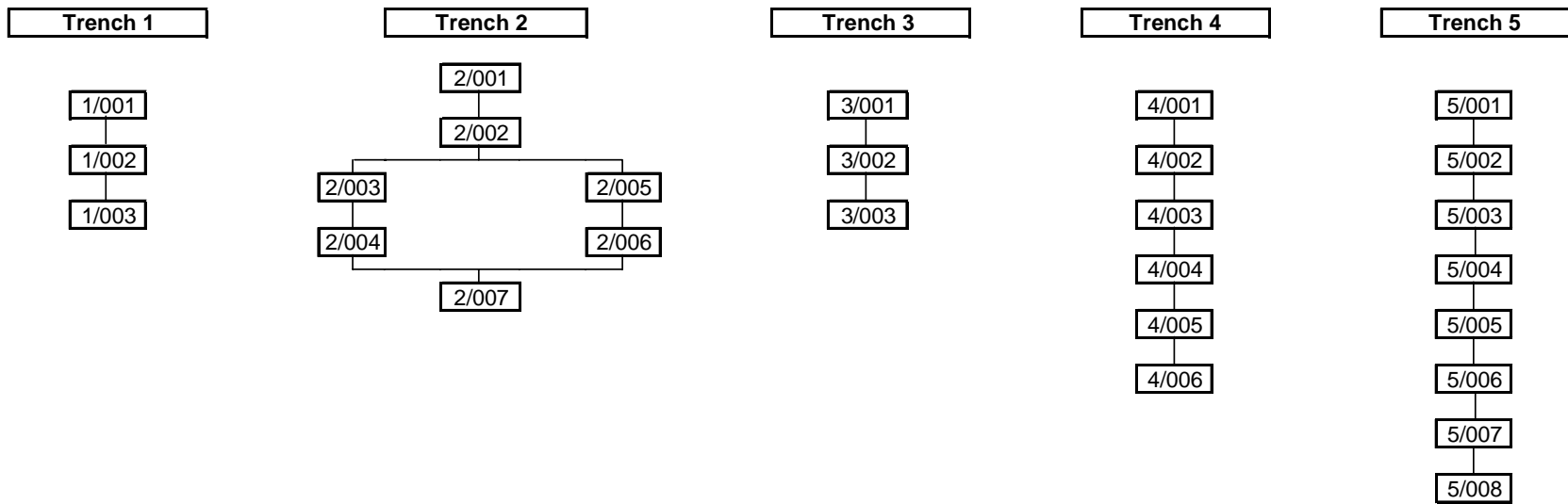
**Figure 7:** Ordnance Survey's 1:2500 Map of 1877

## APPENDIX A – Context Register

Context No.	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth
1/001	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.65m
1/002	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.41m
1/003	Natural	Trench	Trench	N.F.E
2/001	Made ground	Trench	Trench	1.10m
2/002	Made ground	Trench	Trench	0.20m
2/003	Fill of Pond	5.20m	1.80m+	0.42m
2/004	Cut of Pond	5.20m	1.80m+	0.42m
2/005	Fill of Ditch	1.80m+	1.02m	0.52m
2/006	Cut of Ditch	1.80m+	1.02m	0.52m
2/007	Natural	Trench	Trench	N.F.E
3/001	Garden Soil	Trench	Trench	0.34m
3/002	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.32m
3/003	Natural	Trench	Trench	N.F.E
4/001	Concrete Slab	Trench	Trench	0.30m
4/002	Brick Surface	Trench	Trench	0.26m
4/003	Make-up Layer	Trench	Trench	0.10m
4/004	Fill of Ditch	Trench	2.20m	0.60m
4/005	Cut of Ditch	Trench	2.20m	0.60m
4/006	Natural	Trench	Trench	N.F.E
5/001	Concrete/Tarmac	Trench	Trench	0.22m
5/002	Make-up Layer	4.00m	Trench	0.38m
5/003	Make-up Layer	3.00m	Trench	0.29m
5/004	Brick Foundation	Trench	0.40m	0.80m
5/005	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.50m
5/006	Natural	Trench	Trench	0.50m
5/007	Natural	Trench	Trench	0.32m
5/008	Natural	Trench	Trench	N.F.E



## APPENDIX B- Trench Matrices



## APPENDIX C – OASIS Form

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-26669

### Project details

Project name Middlesex University, Hatchcroft Development, Hendon

Short description of the project An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group between the 19th and 21st March 2007 at the site of Middlesex University, Hatchcroft Development, Hendon, on behalf of BPR Architects. The aim of the evaluation was to assess the impact of the proposed redevelopment on any surviving archaeological remains. The evaluation comprised five machine excavated trenches, of various sizes ranging from 7m by 2m, to 27m by 2m. Two trenches contained archaeological features. These features comprised an 18th century ditch, a post-medieval pond, and a smaller undated ditch. All features encountered are thought to be linked with landscaping associated with the construction of Grove House in 1753, immediately to the west of the site. The evaluation trenches showed that 19th and 20th century disturbance and truncation of deposits had occurred in the southwest and central areas of site. The evaluation trenches also demonstrated that undisturbed soil horizons were present in the northwest area of the site. No archaeological features associated with earlier phases of activity were encountered on site.

Project dates Start: 19-03-2007 End: 21-03-2007

Previous/future work Yes / No

Any associated project reference codes 7723 - Contracting Unit No.

Any associated project reference codes HCF07 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)

Current Land use Community Service 1 - Community Buildings

Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	POND Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'
Development type	Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON BARNET HENDON Middlesex University, Hatchcroft Development, Hendon
Postcode	NW4 4BN
Study area	4575.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 22769 89293 51.5886123673 -0.227644951646 51 35 19 N 000 13 39 W Point
Height OD	Min: 82.57m Max: 83.28m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation AOC Archaeology

Project brief originator English Heritage

Project design originator AOC Archaeology

Project director/manager Tim Carew

Project supervisor Chris Clarke

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Name of sponsor/funding body BPR Architects

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Museum of London

Physical Archive ID HCF07

Physical Contents 'Ceramics'

Physical Archive notes To be held at AOC until ready to archive.

Digital Archive recipient Museum of London

Digital Archive ID HCF07

Digital Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography', 'Images vector', 'Spreadsheets', 'Text'
Digital Archive notes	To be held at AOC until ready to archive.
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London
Paper Archive ID	HCF07
Paper Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet', 'Correspondence', 'Matrices', 'Notebook - Excavation', 'Research', 'General Notes', 'Photograph', 'Plan', 'Report', 'Section', 'Unpublished Text'
Paper Archive notes	To be held at AOC until ready to archive.

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	MIDDLESEX UNIVERSITY, HATCHCROFT DEVELOPMENT, HENDON, LONDON BOROUGH OF BARNET: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Clarke, C.
Date	2007
Issuer or publisher	AOC Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	London

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