

1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 *The following report summarises the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by AOC Archaeology between 6th June and 21st June, 2005 ahead of development works for the London Academy, Edgware. The evaluation consisted of twenty two trenches.*
- 1.2 *The western edge of the development area revealed a good level of survival of archaeological remains, with a series of ditches and several isolated pits and postholes recorded in Trenches 1, 2, 4, 6 & 7 (See Figure 3). These were cut from the surface of a layer of colluvium containing similar cultural material. Much of the pottery recovered from the ditches, pits and colluvial layer was from jars and other domestic vessels of low to medium status. This was dated to the late Roman period, with no evidence of earlier activity.*
- 1.3 *The large quantity of Ceramic Building Material (CBM) recovered from these features is thought to have come from the nearby Brockley Hill Kilns, which were a major producer of CBM during the Roman period. The alignment of the linear features, running north to south, parallel with the known Roman road, and east west, at right angles to the road, support the idea that these features formed part of a Roman roadside settlement. The site may represent late Roman expansion into the hinterland of Londinium as the city declined.*
- 1.4 *Towards the east of the development area very few archaeological remains were observed. A shallow pit in Trench 12, which contained the remains of a terret ring dating from the 1st century BC to the Roman period. This would have been mounted onto a horse's harness-pad. There was also an undated ditch in Trench 19.*
- 1.5 *The remainder of the trenches contained only ill-defined variations in the natural clay. Slots were excavated through these features to confirm that they were of natural origin.*
- 1.6 *Mitigation in the western side of the site has been achieved by revision of the construction design. This change means that there will be no further damage to the archaeological deposits.*

2 INTRODUCTION

Site location

- 2.1 The site of the London Academy Development is situated in the London Borough of Barnet, north-west of Edgware (Figure 1). The northern section of the site was the focus of this phase of the evaluation; a scheme of works having been previously completed in the southern part of the development area by AOC Archaeology in 2004 (AOC Archaeology 2004). The development area lay within an Area of Archaeological Significance, as designated by the London Borough of Barnet. It contained no Listed Buildings or Scheduled Ancient Monuments.
- 2.2 The site comprises an irregular shaped piece of land covering an area of c.5ha and centred on NGR TQ 518437 192926. It lies immediately to the north of Spur Road, which runs from south-west to north-east. The A5 (Brockley Hill) bounds the site to the west, with Spur Road to the south and Pipers Green Lane to the north-east. To the north-west is a residential area whilst Edgware school lies to the south.

Development Proposals

- 2.3 The development plan for this plot of land comprised the construction of new sporting facilities for the London Academy, including football pitches, a tennis court, and an athletics track. The proposal included the possibility that at least some of these facilities would have all weather surfaces.

Planning Background

- 2.4 The site had already undergone a number of earlier phases of predetermination. In March 2001 Oxford Archaeology carried out an excavation immediately adjacent to the south-west corner of the development area on behalf of the National Grid Company plc, prior to the sinking of a shaft and construction of a head house and access road. This revealed a section of the Watling Street Roman Road with associated drainage features, pits and postholes (Smith 2003). In September 2002 an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of the area was carried out (AOC Archaeology 2002a), followed by a geophysical survey (Stratascan 2002). A Watching Brief during the excavation of the geotechnical test pits was also carried out (AOC Archaeology 2002b). No features or finds predating the 20th century were recorded during the archaeological monitoring of the geotechnical test pits. Furthermore, an archaeological evaluation, conducted by AOC Archaeology in 2004, to the south of Spur Road, revealed modern made ground and significant levels of modern disturbance that had, in all likelihood, truncated any previously surviving archaeological deposits (AOC Archaeology 2004).
- 2.5 Despite the paucity of archaeological evidence revealed by the investigations to the south of Spur Road, it was felt that the area to the north had significant archaeological potential, as indicated by the excavations by Oxford

Archaeology in 2001, not only due to its proximity to Watling Street but also because this area lay on higher ground and appeared to be relatively undisturbed.

- 2.6 In accordance with *Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16)* issued by the Department of the Environment in 1990 (DoE 1990), and following an application for Outline Planning Permission (Ref.: W13031/02), English Heritage requested that an *Archaeological Evaluation* be carried out in order to determine the potential archaeological impact to the site during development.
- 2.6 A *Written Scheme of Investigation* was accordingly prepared by AOC Archaeology in June 2005 (AOC Archaeology 2005).

3 TRENCH LAYOUT

- 3.1 In order to satisfy the planning condition, a sample of 4% of the total area was to be investigated. In consultation with Kim Stabler, the Archaeological Advisor to the London Borough of Barnet, it was decided that a total of twenty trenches measuring, 50m x 1.8m would be used to achieve the level of sampling. The trench plan was altered prior to the commencement of the site works to a total of twenty two trenches comprising eighteen 50m x 1.8m trenches and four 25m x 1.8m trenches, due to the constraints of the topography and the priority given to the western limits of the site. Once on site the locations of trenches 9 and 22 had to be revised as they lay under the tree line extending north–south across the western portion of the site. The final trench locations are shown in Figure 2.
- 3.2 The trenches were located according to the potential for archaeology in the different parts of the development site, in the light of previous investigations. The area immediately adjacent to the A5 (Brockley Hill), in close proximity to the probable line of the Roman Road, was deemed to be the most likely location for identifying evidence for Roman occupation. A greater concentration of trenches was located here in order to define the nature of that activity, should it be present.
- 3.3 The remaining trenches were located in order to gain a representative sample of the study area, which would enable the nature of any archaeological activity to be defined and its potential assessed.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Geology

- 4.1 The underlying geology across the site was light brown/dark yellow compact London Clay with sporadic outcrops of gravel to the east of the site and more gravelly natural deposits predominant towards the west. Details of the test pits

excavated in the southern part of the site in 2002 can be found in *An Archaeological Watching Brief at London Academy Development, Edgware, London Borough of Barnet*, (AOC Archaeology 2002b).

Topography

- 4.2 The site comprised an irregular piece of land, approximately 5ha. The site lay on a hill, between 79.64m OD and 72.81m OD, with the highest ground lying towards the east of the development area, sloping downwards towards Spur Road to the south and the A5 to the west.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 *An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (AOC Archaeology 2002a) was prepared in 2002 by AOC Archaeology which documented the historical and archaeological background of the immediate area.
- 5.2 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the vicinity of the proposed development site and the only listed buildings in the area are not visible from the site.
- 5.3 The results of this investigation are summarised by period, in conjunction with the results of the earlier evaluation (AOC Archaeology 2004), watching brief and geophysical survey (Stratascan 2002), below:

Prehistoric

- 5.3 There is evidence for prehistoric activity within the area, ranging from the Mesolithic through to the Iron Age. The presence of a Bronze Age barrow and Iron Age enclosure 300m to the west of the development suggested the possibility for prehistoric remains.

Romano-British

- 5.4 The major Roman road, Watling Street, passes immediately west of the site, and although considerable evidence for Roman activity has been found within the vicinity, nothing dating to the Roman period had been found on the site itself. Surrounding sites have revealed the presence of kiln and pottery dumps, as well as roadside cremation sites and linear drainage ditches. The possibility of Roman remains was considered likely.

Saxon

- 5.5 Little is known of the Saxon presence within the local area; larger settlements being located at Covent Garden and The Strand. This is no reference to Saxon finds within the development area or the immediate vicinity.

Medieval

- 5.6 There is documentary evidence that the village of Edgware prospered throughout the 12th and 13th centuries. The poor condition of the main road into London contributed to Edgware becoming a principal market town. Pottery dating to the 12th-14th centuries has been located on the heavily truncated site at Canon's Corner.

Post-medieval

- 5.7 Since the 16th century no major alterations have been made to the site. The construction of the school in the 1930's resulted in a change in status, to sports fields. The surrounding area, however, was subjected to dramatic changes with the suburban growth of the area and the consequent development of domestic houses and offices.

6 AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION

- 6.1 The primary aim of the investigation was to make a detailed record of the archaeological and palaeoenvironmental remains within the areas of evaluation prior to the proposed works.
- 6.2 The evaluation sought to establish the nature and extent of any archaeological remains by characterising the date, nature and significance of such archaeological structures, features and deposits as might have been found, and the artefacts and ecofacts that might have been contained within or associated with them, along with the impact which development will have upon them.
- 6.3 The evaluation sought to enable an informed decision to be made regarding the future treatment of any archaeological remains, and consider any appropriate mitigation required either in advance of and/or during development.
- 6.4 The final aim was to make public the results of the archaeological work.

7 STRATEGY

Research Design

- 7.1 A Written Scheme of Investigation, (AOC Archaeology 2005), was designed by AOC Archaeology and approved by Kim Stabler, of English Heritage, on behalf of the London Borough of Barnet.
- 7.2 Site procedures to be followed were defined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC Archaeology 2005) and the Archaeological Guidance Papers 3, 4 and 5: Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork in London (English Heritage London Region 1998).

- 7.3 Provision was made in the Written Scheme of Investigation for a report, as required by *Archaeological Guidance Paper 4: Archaeological Reports* (English Heritage London Region 1998).

Methodology

- 7.4 A unique site code was obtained from the Museum of London for the evaluation (LAK 05).
- 7.5 The trenches were marked out using a TST using stations established by Gordon Tomalin Partnership Consultant Land Surveyors during the previous phases of work.
- 7.6 The trenches were machine excavated using a 13 ton mechanical 360° excavator equipped with a 1.8m toothless ditching bucket, supplemented by hand investigation of the deposits. Mechanical excavation was to the top of the 'natural' deposits.
- 7.7 A full written record was completed for all the trenches. A unique context number was assigned to each recorded deposit or cut. Heights for each context were established relative to Ordnance Datum (OD). This was achieved by using two of the engineering benchmarks established by Gordon Tomalin Partnership Consultant Land Surveyors (Station 1, value: 75.691mOD and Station 3, value: 74.736).
- 7.8 All of the work was carried out in line with *Archaeological Guidance Paper (AGP) 3, Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork* (English Heritage 1998). The work was monitored by Kim Stabler (English Heritage Advisor to the London Borough of Barnet).
- 7.9 Work was carried out to the standard specified by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (1994), and *Archaeological Guidance Paper 5 Archaeological Evaluation Reports (guidelines)* (English Heritage 1998).

8 RESULTS – (Figure 3)

- 8.1 Upon excavation the majority of the trenches were archaeologically sterile. However the overwhelming majority of those that did contain archaeological features were concentrated on the western edge of the site, in close proximity to the Watling Street Roman Road, which is believed to have run along a similar line to the A5 (Brockley Hill).
- 8.2 Each trench is summarised below, where applicable this is followed by a brief discussion of any archaeological features found within them.

Trench 1

8.3 Ground level = 76.83mOD.

- 0.00 – 0.25m (1/001) Topsoil. Mid brown humic sandy silt. Moderate ceramic building material (CBM) inclusions.
- 0.25 – 0.50m (1/002) Subsoil. Light brown sandy silt. Occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions.
- 0.50 – 0.70m (1/003) Colluvial deposit. Dark brown clay silt. Frequent CBM and charcoal inclusions.
- 0.70 – 1.00m (1/004) Mid grey orange mottled silty clay. Occasional charcoal inclusions.
- 1.00 – L.O.E (1/005) Natural. Mid yellow brown clay with frequent gravel patches.

Trench 1 ran north-south along the western edge of the area of investigation. A number of archaeological features were recorded in this trench, all of which were cut from the top of layer (1/003).

Layer (1/003) was interpreted as a colluvial deposit and was observed in Trenches 1 to 8. This layer varied in thickness and contained a sherd of late Roman mortaria and cup.

Two wide ditches were excavated and recorded which ran on an east-west alignment through the trench, [1/013] & [1/017]. Both were similar in size and profile, being 6.10m and 5.80m in width respectively, and comparatively shallow (up to 0.66m deep), given their width, with gently sloping sides. Only one fill was identified for each ditch (1/012) & (1/016), a dark mottled orange brown silty clay which contained frequent fragments of Roman Ceramic Building Material (CBM). The majority of this was brick, though several sherds of box-flue tile were also recovered, which would have formed part of a hypocaust heating system (Appendix B, Smith 2005). A large number of sherds from late Roman jars and a fragment of samian ware, along with beaker, bowl, dish, lid and mortaria fragments were also recovered from these fills (Appendix B, Featherby 2005).

The northern most edge of ditch [1/013] truncated a third, steep sided, V-shaped ditch [1/015], which was 1.10m wide and ran on a similar alignment to the later ditch, at right angles to the line of the Roman road. The fill of this feature (1/014) contained an assemblage of CBM similar to that of the later ditch fills.

Approximately 20m to the north of the ditches a shallow pit [1/019] was excavated whose fill (1/018) contained a large amount of charcoal. At the southern end of the trench, just south of ditch [1/013], was a small posthole [1/011], which measured 0.21m in diameter. This contained firm grey silty clay (1/010) with fragments of Roman pottery.

To the south of the ditches was a shallow, ill defined pit [1/007], which contained a single, charcoal flecked fill (1/006) with fragments of Roman pottery. A posthole [1/009], measuring 0.16m in diameter was recorded in the base of this feature. The posthole was filled by grey silty clay (1/008). No datable finds were recovered from the posthole.

Trench 2

8.4 Ground level = 77.10mOD

0.00 – 0.27m (2/001) Topsoil. Soft dark grey silty clay. Frequent sub-rounded stone inclusions.

0.27 – 0.47m (2/002) Subsoil. Firm mid yellow grey silty clay. Occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions.

0.47 – 0.72m (2/003) Colluvial Deposit. Dark yellow grey silty clay. Frequent CBM and charcoal inclusions.

0.72 – L.O.E (2/004) Natural. Firm mid orange brown clay with frequent gravel patches.

Trench 2 lay in the northwest corner of the development area on an east-west alignment. Two linear features, [2/008] & [2/010], were recorded, both measured 0.80m wide and ran north-south through the trench. Ditch [2/008] was V-shaped in profile with a single charcoal flecked fill (2/007). Ditch [2/010] had a far more shallow profile and single fairly sterile fill (2/009). Ditch fill (2/007) contained a fragment of Roman brick material, but no finds were recovered from fill (2/009).

The remaining features observed in this trench comprised a shallow depression [2/012] whose charcoal rich fill (2/011) suggests that it may have been part of, or associated with, a hearth; and a shallow posthole [2/006] that appeared to contain a high frequency of burnt material, (2/005). Both of these features were sampled for environmental analysis. Posthole fill (2/005) also contained a fragment of a late Roman dish and brick material (Appendix B, Featherby 2005).

Trench 3

8.5 Ground level = 76.73mOD

0.00 – 0.28m (3/001) Topsoil. Soft, mid grey silty clay. Frequent small sub-rounded stone inclusions.

0.28 – 0.60m (3/002) Subsoil. Firm mid grey orange mottled silty clay. Moderate sub-rounded stone inclusions.

0.60 – 0.86m (3/003) Colluvial Deposit. Soft mid grey yellow mottled silty clay. Frequent sub-rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions.

0.86 – L.O.E (3/004) Natural. Firm mid orange brown clay with frequent gravel patches.

No archaeological features were recorded in this trench.

Trench 4

8.6 Ground level = 76.92mOD

0.00 – 0.20m (4/001) Topsoil. Soft, Dark grey brown silty clay. Occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions.

0.20 – 0.35m (4/002) Subsoil. Firm mid orange grey mottled silty clay.

0.35 – 1.15m (4/003) Colluvial Deposit. Soft mid grey brown clay silt. Occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular stone, CBM, charcoal and pottery inclusions.

1.15 – L.O.E (4/008) Natural. Firm mid orange grey clay with frequent gravel patches.

Two parallel ditches ran on a north-south alignment within this trench, [4/005] & [4/007]. Both had very similar profiles, with steep, straight sides and flat bases.

A layer of clay silt ran through most of the length of the trench (4/003). Towards the west of the trench it was up to 0.80m thick though it gradually dissipated to the east. Three pieces of late Roman low to medium status mortaris (Appendix B, Featherby 2005) were collected from this colluvial deposit.

Trench 5

8.7 Ground level = 76.22mOD

0.00 – 0.38m (5/001) Topsoil. Loose mid brown sandy clay silt. Moderate small sub-rounded stone.

0.38 – 0.83m (5/002) Subsoil. Loose light yellow brown, sandy silt.

0.83 – 0.98m (5/003) Colluvial Deposit. Mixed root disturbed dark grey brown clay silt. Moderate CBM inclusions.

0.98 – 1.15m (5/004) Mid grey mottled silty clay. Occasional CBM and late Roman pottery inclusions.

1.15 – L.O.E (5/005) Natural. Mid yellow brown clay with frequent gravel patches.

No archaeological features were recorded in this trench.

Trench 6

8.8 Ground level = 75.61mOD

0.00 – 0.30m (6/001) Topsoil. Loose humic mid brown sandy clay silt. Occasional sub-rounded small stone.

0.30 – 0.50m (6/002) Subsoil. Loose light brown sandy silt. Occasional sub-rounded small stone inclusions.

- 0.50 – 0.95m (6/007) Colluvial Deposit. Firm mid grey brown silty clay. Occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular stone, CBM, charcoal and pottery inclusions.
- 1.15 – L.O.E (6/008) Natural. Firm mid orange grey clay with frequent gravel patches.

A shallow ditch was excavated in this trench that ran on an east west alignment [6/006]. The ditch contained three fills, (6/003), (6/004), (6/005) varying from light to dark grey sandy silt. Several sherds of late Roman pottery, probably bowls or dishes, were recovered from the primary fill of this feature (6/005) (Appendix B, Featherby 2005). As with the other features excavated in the development area, the ditch appeared to cut the colluvial deposit recorded in this trench as (6/007), which contained a number of fragments from a late Roman flagon or jar.

Trench 7

- 8.9 Ground level = 75.44mOD

- 0.00 - 0.20m (7/001) Topsoil. Loose humic mid brown sandy silt. Occasional sub-rounded small stone.
- 0.20 – 0.50m (7/002) Subsoil. Loose light brown sandy silt. Occasional sub-rounded small stone inclusions.
- 0.50 – 0.65m (7/003) Colluvial Deposit. Mixed root disturbed dark grey brown clay silt. Moderate charcoal inclusions.
- 0.65 – 0.85m (7/004) Mid grey mottled silty clay.
- 0.85 – L.O.E (7/005) Natural. Mid yellow brown clay with frequent gravel patches.

A single ditch was recorded in this trench [7/007] which was shallow and U-shaped in profile. It had a single mottled clay fill (7/006), which contained two sherds of samian ware dated to the 3rd Century AD. This ditch was of note as it ran northwest-southeast and was the only linear feature on the site that deviated from a north-south or east-west alignment.

Trench 8

- 8.10 Ground level = 75.59mOD

- 0.00 – 0.30m (8/001) Topsoil. Loose humic mid brown sandy silt. Occasional sub-rounded small stone.
- 0.30 – 0.50m (8/002) Subsoil. Loose light brown clay silt. Occasional sub-rounded small stone inclusions.
- 0.50 – L.O.E (8/003) Natural. Mid yellow brown clay with frequent gravel patches.
- 0.50 – 0.80m (8/004) Colluvial Deposit overlying natural. Dirty dark grey silty clay with occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular stone, CBM and charcoal inclusions.

No archaeological features were recorded in this trench.

Trench 9

8.11 Ground level = 76.50mOD

0.00 – 0.13m (9/001) Topsoil. Loose dark grey/brown sandy clay silt.
Occasional sub-rounded small stone.

0.13 – 0.31m (9/002) Subsoil. Firm mid grey brown sandy clay silt.
Occasional small stone inclusions.

0.31 – L.O.E (9/003) Natural. Mid brown orange stony clay with gravelly patches.

No archaeological features were recorded in this trench.

Trench 10

8.12 Ground level = 78.87mOD

0.00 – 0.25m (10/001) Topsoil. Loose humic mid brown sandy silt.
Occasional sub-rounded small stone.

0.25 – 0.45m (10/002) Subsoil. Loose light brown clay silt. Occasional sub-rounded small stone inclusions.

0.50 – L.O.E (10/003) Natural. Mid yellow brown clay with frequent gravel patches.

No archaeological features were recorded in this trench.

Trench 11

8.13 Ground level = 75.56mOD

0.00 – 0.13m (11/001) Topsoil. Loose dark grey brown sandy clay silt.
Occasional sub-rounded small stone.

0.13 – 0.27m (11/002) Subsoil. Firm mid brown grey sandy clay silt.
Occasional small-medium sized stone inclusions.

0.31 – L.O.E (11/003) Natural. Mid yellow orange silty gravel with clay outcrops.

No archaeological features were recorded in this trench.

Trench 12

8.14 Ground level = 79.53mOD

0.00 – 0.25m (12/001) Topsoil. Loose humic mid brown sandy silt.
Occasional sub-rounded small stone.

0.25 – 0.45m (12/002) Subsoil. Loose light brown clay silt. Occasional sub-rounded small stone inclusions.

0.50 – L.O.E (12/003) Natural. Mid yellow brown clay with frequent gravel patches.

A very shallow, and quite probably severely truncated, circular cut [12/006] was recorded in this trench, whose upper fill, (12/005), contained a very high concentration of charcoal and burnt material, including very fragmented bone and three sherds of late Roman Oxfordshire red/brown colour-coated ware pottery. Also recovered were three pieces of copper alloy, identified as the remains of a terret ring which would have been mounted onto a harness-pad to facilitate the passing through of a driving-rein (Appendix B, Powell 2005). It is unclear at this stage whether the fragments of bone are human or animal bone. Only further analysis of the fragments will determine this which will then help to identify the purpose for the deposit i.e. whether it is a cremation, pyre debris or a layer of occupation waste.

The remainder of the trench was blank with no other features observed.

Trench 13

8.15 Ground level = 77.34mOD

0.00 – 0.20m (13/001) Topsoil. Loose dark grey/brown sandy clay silt. Occasional sub-rounded small stone.

0.20 – 0.25m (13/002) Subsoil. Firm mid grey brown sandy clay silt. Occasional small stone inclusions.

0.25 – L.O.E (13/003) Natural. Mid grey orange stony clay with gravelly patches.

No archaeological features were recorded in this trench.

Trench 14

8.16 Ground level = 76.37mOD

0.00 – 0.20m (14/001) Topsoil. Loose humic mid brown sandy clay silt. Occasional sub-rounded small stone.

0.20 – 0.35m (14/002) Subsoil. Loose light brown sandy silt. Occasional sub-rounded small stone inclusions.

0.35 – 0.50m (14/007) Redeposited natural. Slightly silty firm mid brown clay with occasional medium sized pebbles and charcoal inclusions.

0.50 – L.O.E (14/008) Natural. Firm mid brown clay.

No archaeological features were recorded in this trench.

Trench 15

8.17 Ground level = 79.33mOD

0.00 – 0.25m (15/001) Topsoil. Loose dark grey/brown sandy clay silt.
Occasional sub-rounded small stone.

0.25 – 0.45m (15/002) Subsoil. Loose light grey brown sandy clay silt.
Occasional small stone inclusions.

0.45 – L.O.E (15/003) Natural. Mid yellow brown clay with gravely patches.

No archaeological features were recorded in this trench.

Trench 16

8.18 Ground level = 77.96mOD

0.00 – 0.20m (16/001) Topsoil. Loose humic mid grey brown sandy silt.
Occasional sub-rounded small stone.

0.20 – 0.35m (16/002) Subsoil. Loose mid yellow brown clay silt. Occasional
sub-rounded small stone inclusions.

0.35 – L.O.E (16/003) Natural. Mid brown orange clay with occasional
small-medium sized stones.

No archaeological features were recorded in this trench.

Trench 17

8.19 Ground level = 75.66mOD

0.00 – 0.18m (17/001) Topsoil. Loose humic dark grey brown sandy silt.
Occasional sub-rounded small stone.

0.18 – 0.37m (17/002) Subsoil. Loose mid brown grey clay silt. Occasional
sub-rounded small stone inclusions.

0.37 – L.O.E (17/003) Natural. Mid brown orange clay.

No archaeological features were recorded in this trench.

Trench 18

8.20 Ground level = 74.18mOD

0.00 – 0.20m (18/001) Topsoil. Loose dark grey/brown sandy clay silt.
Occasional sub-rounded small stone and CBM inclusions.

0.20 – 0.35m (18/002) Subsoil. Loose light grey brown sandy clay silt.
Occasional small stone inclusions.

0.35 – L.O.E (18/003) Natural. Mid yellow brown clay with gravely patches.

No archaeological features were recorded in this trench.

Trench 19

8.21 Ground level = 79.64mOD

0.00 – 0.20m (19/001) Topsoil. Loose dark grey/brown sandy clay silt.
Occasional sub-rounded small stone.

0.20 – 0.40m (19/002) Subsoil. Loose light grey brown sandy clay silt.
Occasional small stone inclusions.

0.40 – L.O.E (19/003) Natural. Mid yellow brown clay with gravely patches.

A single, shallow, V-shaped ditch was observed and recorded running northeast-southwest through the southern end of the trench [19/004]. This feature was filled by firm mid orange grey silty clay which yielded no finds and was ephemeral.

Trench 20

8.22 Ground level = 76.90mOD

0.00 – 0.20m (20/001) Topsoil. Loose dark grey/brown sandy clay silt.
Occasional sub-rounded small stone.

0.20 – 0.40m (20/002) Subsoil. Loose light grey brown sandy clay silt.
Occasional small stone inclusions.

0.40 – L.O.E (20/003) Natural. Mid yellow brown clay with gravely patches.

No archaeological features were recorded in this trench.

Trench 21

8.23 Ground level = 74.75mOD

0.00 – 0.23m (21/001) Topsoil. Loose dark grey/brown sandy clay silt.
Occasional sub-rounded small stone.

0.23 – 0.38m (21/002) Subsoil. Loose light grey brown sandy clay silt.
Occasional small stone inclusions.

0.38 – L.O.E (21/003) Natural. Mid yellow brown clay with gravely patches.

No archaeological features were recorded in this trench.

Trench 22

8.24 Ground level = 76.64mOD

0.00 – 0.10m (22/001) Topsoil. Loose dark grey/brown sandy clay silt.
Occasional sub-rounded small stone.

0.10 – 0.30m (22/002) Subsoil. Loose mid brown grey sandy clay silt.
Occasional small stone inclusions.

0.30 – L.O.E (22/003) Natural. Mid orange grey silty gravel with silty clay patches.

No archaeological features were recorded in this trench.

9 FINDS

- 9.1 The overwhelming majority of the finds were recovered from features excavated in the trenches along the site's western edge.
- 9.2 Overall the preservation quality of the pottery assemblage was fairly low, with many of the sherds being quite severely abraded. Many of the pottery fragments were from low to medium status jars and dishes of a domestic function. Oxfordshire red/brown colour-coated ware (AD 270–400), Oxfordshire white ware (AD 240–400), and Alice Holt/Farnham ware (AD 250–400) were the most common types identified with only four sherds of imported wares being recovered. Of note within the assemblage was a four-handled jar with a frilled rim in Much Hadham oxidised ware (Appendix B, Featherby 2005).
- 9.3 The assemblage was dominated by late Roman fabrics, with no finds evidence for any early activity in this area being recovered. The absence of early Roman wares, and preponderance of late Roman material, possibly indicates late Roman expansion into the hinterland of Londinium as the city declined (Appendix B, Featherby 2005).
- 9.4 A large quantity of Roman Ceramic Building Material (CBM) was recovered, from the features in Trench 1 in particular, the majority of which was brick. Several sherds of box-flue tile were also recovered which would have formed part of a hypocaust heating system (Appendix B, Smith 2005).
- 9.5 The assemblage comprised the most common type of Roman CBM found within the London area. In all likelihood this was manufactured at Brockley Hill and neighbouring kiln sites between Londinium and Verulamium during the period AD50 to AD160. The finds were fairly abraded and clearly not *in situ* which suggests that although Roman building activity probably occurred in the vicinity during that period, the contexts from which they were recovered may have been some distance from their original place of use (Appendix B, Smith 2005). The early date of the CBM relative to the pottery with which it is associated also helps account for its abraded state.
- 9.4 The high ground on the eastern side of the development area yielded very few archaeological finds. However, three pieces of copper alloy, in poor condition and with evidence of burning, were found within the fill of a possible cremation up the hill on the east part of the site. Following analysis these appear to be the remains of a terret ring; usually D-shaped and ornate, these were mounted onto a harness-pad to facilitate the passing through of a driving-rein. The portion recovered comprised most of the attachment plate of the terret and a large disc-moulding from the apex. The outer face of the loop was ribbed with other decoration, a pair of raised ring and dot 'eyes', that gave the terret a zoomorphic appearance (Appendix B, Powell 2005).

- 9.5 Roman harness fittings were similar to those from the Iron Age, meaning that this find could only be broadly dated from the 1st century BC through the Roman period (Appendix B, Powell 2005).

10 CONCLUSIONS

- 10.1 The level of modern disturbance across the site was low, with the ground apparently lying fallow and being used as common ground for much of its recent history.
- 10.2 On the western side of the development area, in Trenches 1-8, there was a layer of probable colluvium containing Roman CBM and late Roman pottery. This implies that some activity, probably occupation, took place higher up on the slope in this area in the late Roman period, but that the soil there was truncated. Alternatively, it is possible that this layer represents some type of *in situ* activity, with the finds being incorporated into it by disturbance, such as cultivation, or natural processes of soil movement and bioturbation.
- 10.3 In this part of the site there was also a good level of survival of archaeological features, with a series of ditches and several isolated pits and postholes recorded in Trenches 1, 2, 4, 6 & 7 (Figure 3). These features all cut through the layer of probable colluvium, indicating that the phase of occupation they represent took place subsequent to the deposition of the layer. The cultural material that was recovered from the features was similar to that in the layer, so the time separating the two phases was not substantial, and the activities may well have been similar.
- 10.4 The alignment of the linear features, running north south, parallel with the known Roman road, and east-west, at right angles to it, supports the inference that these features formed part of a Roman roadside settlement system. Whilst no evidence for the Roman road itself was uncovered, the assemblage was broadly similar to that observed during the excavations conducted immediately to the south (Oxford 2003), which suggests that both sites were part of the same occupation activity.
- 10.5 On the eastern side of the development area very few archaeological remains were observed. These were limited to a shallow pit and ditch in Trenches 12 & 19 respectively.

11 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 11.1 The survival of archaeological remains along the western edge of the site, and their considerable potential for revealing the nature of the settlement established there during the Roman period, meant that mitigation of the damage to the archaeological resource was required by English Heritage Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS). The developers

decided to achieve this through revision of the construction design rather than by archaeological fieldwork, and this was considered to be acceptable by GLAAS. It is the author's recommendation no further archaeological investigation is required. The final decision regarding any further requirements will rest with Kim Stabler of GLAAS.

- 11.2 Publication of the results will be limited to inclusion in the London Archaeologist *Fieldwork Round-up*, and by completion of the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) OASIS form.

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Figure. 1

Figure. 2

Figure. 3

APPENDIX A - List of Recorded Contexts

Context	Type	Length	Width	Thickness
1/001	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.25m
1/002	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.25m
1/003	Colluvial Deposit	Trench	Trench	0.20m
1/004	Buried subsoil topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.30m
1/005	Natural clay and gravel	Trench	Trench	N.F.E
1/006	Fill of pit	3.20m	1.30m	0.14m
1/007	Pit cut	3.20m	1.30m	0.14m
1/008	Fill of posthole	0.16m	0.16m	0.20m
1/009	Cut of posthole	0.16m	0.16m	0.20m
1/010	Fill of posthole	0.21m	0.21m	0.10m
1/011	Cut of posthole	0.21m	0.21m	0.10m
1/012	Ditch fill	Trench	6.10m	-
1/013	Ditch Cut	Trench	6.10m	-
2/001	Top soil	Trench	Trench	0.27m
2/002	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20m
2/003	Colluvial Deposit	Trench	Trench	0.25m
2/004	Natural clay and gravel	Trench	Trench	N/A
2/005	Fill of posthole	0.60m	0.40m	0.13m
2/006	Cut of posthole	0.60m	0.40m	0.13m
2/007	Ditch fill	Trench	0.80m	0.30m
2/008	Ditch cut	Trench	0.80m	0.30m
2/009	Ditch fill	Trench	0.89m	0.14m
2/010	Ditch cut	Trench	0.89m	0.14m
2/011	Fill of depression	0.86m	0.80m	0.06m
2/012	Depression	0.86m	0.80m	0.06m
3/001	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.28m
3/002	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.32m
3/003	Colluvial Deposit	Trench	Trench	0.26m
3/004	Natural gravel and clay	Trench	Trench	N/A
4/001	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20m
4/002	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.15m
4/003	Colluvial Deposit	Trench	Trench	0.80m
4/004	Fill of ditch	Trench	1.22m	0.74m
4/005	Cut of ditch	Trench	1.22m	0.74m
4/006	Fill of ditch	Trench	0.90m	0.64m
4/007	Cut of ditch	Trench	0.90m	0.64m
4/008	Natural	Trench	Trench	N/A

Context	Type	Length	Width	Thickness
5/001	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.38m
5/002	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.45m
5/003	Colluvial Deposit	Trench	Trench	0.30m
5/004	Buried soil	Trench	Trench	0.34m
5/005	Natural	Trench	Trench	N/A
6/001	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.30m
6/002	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20m
6/003	Ditch fill	Trench	1.50m	0.30m
6/004	Ditch fill	Trench	1.50m	0.56m
6/005	Ditch fill	Trench	0.70m	0.20m
6/006	Ditch cut	Trench	1.70m	0.74m
6/007	Colluvial Deposit	Trench	Trench	0.45m
6/008	Natural clay	Trench	Trench	N/A
7/001	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20m
7/002	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.30m
7/003	Colluvial Deposit	Trench	Trench	0.15m
7/004	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20m
7/005	Natural clay and gravel	Trench	Trench	N/A
7/006	Fill of ditch	Trench	1.5m	0.27m
7/007	Cut of ditch	Trench	1.5m	0.27m
8/001	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.30m
8/002	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20m
8/003	Natural	Trench	Trench	N/A
8/004	Colluvium	S Trench	Trench	0.30m
9/001	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.13m
9/002	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.18m
9/003	Natural	Trench	Trench	N/A
10/001	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.25m
10/002	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20m
10/003	Natural clay and gravel	Trench	Trench	N/A
11/001	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.13m
11/002	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.14m
11/003	Natural	Trench	Trench	N/A
12/001	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.25
12/002	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.25
12/003	Natural	Trench	Trench	N/A

Context	Type	Length	Width	Thickness
12/004	Fill of possible cremation	0.80m	0.50m	0.40m
12/005	Fill of possible cremation	0.80m	0.50m	0.40m
12/006	Cremation?	0.80m	0.50m	0.80m
13/001	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20m
13/002	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.25m
13/003	Natural clay	Trench	Trench	N/A
14/001	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20m
14/002	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.15m
14/003	Disturbed natural	Trench	Trench	0.15m
14/004	Natural	Trench	Trench	N/A
15/001	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.25m
15/002	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20m
15/003	Natural clay and gravel	Trench	Trench	N/A
16/001	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20m
16/002	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.15m
16/003	Natural clay and gravel	Trench	Trench	N/A
17/001	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.18m
17/002	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.19m
17/003	Natural clay and gravel	Trench	Trench	N/A
18/001	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20m
18/002	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.15m
18/003	Natural clay and gravel	Trench	Trench	N/A
19/001	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20m
19/002	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.15m
19/003	Natural clay and gravel	Trench	Trench	N/A
19/004	Fill of gully	Trench	0.70m	0.29m
20/001	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20m
20/002	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20m
20/003	Natural clay and gravel	Trench	Trench	N/A

Context	Type	Length	Width	Thickness
21/001	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.23m
21/002	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.15m
21/003	Natural clay and gravel	Trench	Trench	N/A
22/001	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.10m
22/002	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20m
22/003	Natural clay and gravel	Trench	Trench	N/A

APPENDIX B - Specialist Find Reports

Assessment of the Roman pottery from London Academy North, Edgware, LAK05

Museum of London Specialist Services

MoLSS ref: AOC/[LAK05]

DATE.02.09.05

Rupert Featherby

Quantification

Summary/Introduction

Roman pottery 1.293kg 64 sherds

Sixty-four sherds from twelve small (30 sherds or less) contexts were examined. No post Roman pottery was identified within the contexts. The sherds were all small to medium in size and most were heavily abraded.

Methodology

The pottery was examined macroscopically and using a binocular microscope (x20). It was recorded on proforma sheets and an Excel spreadsheet using standard Museum of London codes for fabric and decoration; the numerical data comprises sherd count, estimated vessel count (ENV), and weight. The data was entered onto an Excel spreadsheet, LAK05rpot.xls.

Discussion

Table 1-1 below shows the range of dates for LAK05. Three quarters of the contexts date to the 3rd/4th centuries, one is dated to the 2nd/3rd centuries and two contexts contain either unsourced fabrics or single sherds and are therefore less secure for dating purposes.

Date Range	Late Date			Total
	250	300	400	
50			2	2
120	1			1
240		1	1	2
250			4	4
270			3	3
Total	1	1	10	12

Table 1-1 Date Range of Contexts in LAK05

Imported wares comprised only four sherds of the total assemblage (6.3%) (see Table 4), and consisted of one sherd of unsourced amphora and 3 sherds of central Gaulish samian.

The rest of the assemblage is comprised almost entirely by late Roman fabrics such as Oxfordshire red/brown colour-coated ware, dating AD 270–400, Oxfordshire white ware dating AD 240–400, and Alice Holt/Farnham ware, dating AD 250–400. The complete range of fabrics from LAK05 is shown in Table 1-2.

Fabric	Sherds	% Sherds	ENVs	% ENVs	Weight	% Weight
<i>Amphorae</i>						
AMPH	1	1.6%	1	3.2%	29	2.2%
<i>Samian wares</i>						
SAMCG	3	4.7%	2	6.5%	8	0.6%
<i>Romano-British fine wares</i>						
NVCC	1	1.6%	1	3.2%	83	6.4%
MHAD	19	29.7%	1	3.2%	112	8.7%
OXRC	4	35.9%	4	16.1%	56	13.0%
<i>Fine reduced wares</i>						
FINE	3	4.7%	1	3.2%	5	0.4%
<i>Reduced wares</i>						
AHFA	6	9.4%	6	19.4%	91	7.0%
SAND	8	12.5%	3	9.7%	149	11.5%
<i>Tempered wares</i>						
PKG	3	4.7%	2	6.5%	373	28.8%
SHEL	1	1.6%	1	3.2%	8	0.6%
<i>Oxidised wares</i>						
OXID	9	14.1%	6	19.4%	148	11.4%
OXIDF	2	3.1%	1	3.2%	15	1.2%
OXWW	4	6.3%	2	6.5%	216	16.7%
Total	64	100.0%	31	100.0%	1293	100.0%

Table 1-2 Fabrics represented in LAK05

Not surprisingly, a relatively narrow range of vessels have been identified on LAK05 with jars being the most common at 34.4% by sherd count, with dishes being the next most common at 9.4% (Table 1-3). Of note within the assemblage was a four-handled jar with a frilled rim in Much Hadham oxidised ware.

Forms	Sherds	% Sherds	ENVs	% ENVs	Weight	% Weight
Flagons/jars	4	6.3%	1	3.2%	37	2.9%
Jars	22	34.4%	3	9.7%	493	38.1%
Beakers	2	3.1%	2	6.5%	108	8.4%
Bowls/dishes	2	3.1%	2	6.5%	32	2.5%
Dishes	7	10.9%	2	6.5%	123	9.5%
Cups	1	1.6%	1	3.2%	43	3.3%
Mortaria	6	9.4%	4	12.9%	245	18.9%
Amphorae	1	1.6%	1	3.2%	29	2.2%
Lids	1	1.6%	1	3.2%	26	2.0%
Unknown	18	28.1%	14	45.2%	157	12.1%
Total	64	100.0%	31	100.0%	1293	100.0%

Table 1-3 Range of vessels forms on LAK05

Unfortunately this assemblage is too small to provide much information on many pottery related issues, although the range of vessels would indicate a domestic function. What is of interest, however, is the over-whelming dominance of late Roman and complete lack of early Roman fabrics, strongly suggesting the absence of any early activity in this area. Quite possibly this represents late Roman expansion into the hinterland of Londinium as the city itself declines.

Analysis of Potential

Due to its size, the Roman assemblage has limited potential for the refinement of the dating once the spot-date information has been fully integrated with the stratigraphic sequence.

Significance of data

This assemblage by itself has little significance in understanding the Roman land-use in general of the area. Understanding that it is probable that this site is part of roadside settlement it would best be served by being considered along with other nearby Edgware sites.

Revised Research Aims

No Research Aims were available whilst the assessment report was being written.

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Assessment of the building material from London Academy, Edgware (LAK05)

Museum of London Specialist Services

MoLSS ref: AOC/LAK05

09.09.2005

Terence Paul Smith

Quantification

Table 1 Ceramic building material

	Wt (gm)	No.
Roman CBM	15,210	126

Summary/Introduction

Ceramic building material from a total of twelve contexts was recorded. All is of Roman date and most is abraded. The fragments of two pieces are unidentifiable but otherwise all belong to the MoL fabric group 2815, dating from the period c.50 to c.160. Quantities (by weight and number) are shown in Table 1 above.

Methodology

Materials, from a total of twelve contexts, were examined microscopically (x10) and recorded using standard MoL fabrics numbers on standard MoL recording sheets. Data have been entered into an Excel database. One fragment of box-flue tile has been retained for the Archive; all other material has not been so retained but has been kept at the request of the school, which wishes to use it in a display.

Description

Two fragments – one each from contexts 1/003 and 1/010 – were too overfired (or in one case possibly reduced) for their fabrics to be ascertainable. But all others belong to the 2815 fabric group; it is likely that the two unidentifiable fabrics are in fact similar. Materials belonging to this fabric group were manufactured at Brockley Hill and neighbouring kiln sites between Londinium and Verulamium in the period c.50 to c.160. They are by far the commonest Roman ceramic building materials found within the London area and it is unsurprising to find them at Edgware.

Nearly all the material is abraded and some 44.4% of the pieces (by count) are too fragmentary for their forms to be ascertained. Other forms present, a few of them only probable identifications, are shown in Table 2 below.

One box-flue tile is in individual fabric 2452 and has combed keying; the other is in individual fabric 2459A and is the plain (unkeyed) side. They would have been used

in the construction of a hypocaust heating system. Two of the bricks are in individual fabric 2459A and have so-called signature marks, 2459A type3 and 2459A type 11.

Table 2 Ceramic building material: recognisable forms

Form	Wt (gm)	% wt	No.	% no.
Box-flue tile	150	66.9	2	65.7
Brick	8,750	1.5	46	1.4
Brick?	200	1.1	1	2.9
Imbrex?	80	0.6	2	2.9
Tegula	3,400	26.0	16	22.9
Tegula?	500	3.8	3	4.3
Total	13,080	99.9	70	100.1

Analysis of Potential

The ceramic building material indicates Roman building activity within the general area of the site in the period *c.*50 to *c.*160, although most is abraded and not in its primary contexts: it may, therefore, have ‘wandered’ some way from its original place of use. The disparity between the number of tegula (or probable tegula) fragments and that of probable imbrex fragments perhaps suggests that at some time – possibly in the Anglo-Saxon or early Norman periods – the materials were garnered for reuse, the flat tegulae (with or without their flanges removed) being more suitable for this than the curved imbrices. The particular fabrics of the materials illustrate, but do not increase knowledge of, north London trade in such materials in Roman times.

Significance of data

The building material is of local significance in indicating Roman building activity and *perhaps* later reuse of such materials. It is not of regional or national significance.

Revised Research Aims

The building material does not suggest any revised research aims.

Assessment of the copper alloy object find from London Academy, Edgware, London, LAK05

Museum of London Specialist Services

MoLSS ref: AOC/LAK05

DATE.14.09.2005

Nicola Powell

Quantification

Summary/Introduction

This report assesses the find of three pieces of copper alloy from London Academy, Edgware (LAK05).

Methodology

The copper alloy was examined by eye and considered along with x-rays taken from all possible angles and over different exposure times. The find has also been examined in the light of the available stratigraphic and dating evidence. A summary of the artefact is given below, and its significance and potential discussed in terms of understanding the function and development of the site itself.

Material	Number	Weight (g)
Copper alloy	3	18.5

Copper alloy

The three pieces of copper alloy appear to be all that remains of a terret ring. Mounted onto a harness-pad through which a driving-rein would pass, terrets were usually D-shaped and often ornate. This find comprises most of the bottom or attachment plate of the terret and a large disc-moulding from the apex. A fine moulded rib runs around the outer face of the loop, which has a D-section. Shortly before the moulded stops either side of the attachment bar, there are a pair of raised ring and dot 'eyes' that would have given the terret a zoomorphic appearance. The attachment bar is ovoid in section. As the terret may have originally consisted of three equal arcs (Jackson 1990, 33, 56), it is possible that what is missing are two smaller disc-mouldings and lengths of the loop.

As Roman harness fittings were similar to those from the Iron Age, this find dates from the 1st century BC and after this can only be given a broad Roman date. Its context, 12/004, the fill of a possible cremation, makes this an interesting find. It is in poor condition and does have some evidence of burning.

Analysis of Potential

The find has limited potential for helping to date context 12/004. Further research may refine the date of the terret and a parallel should be sought. It should be subject to some investigative conservation, to clarify the object for illustration and to determine whether there are any traces of enamelling.

Significance of data

The terret cannot help when considering the Roman land-use and landscape at the time. It may be significant that this find of evidence of transportation was recovered from part of a roadside settlement, being close to Watling Street. The terret was recovered from what may be a cremation and this may also be significant, as the find could be the remains of a deliberate deposit or an accidental loss.

Revised Research Aims

Research aims not available at time of writing report.

Bibliography

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APPENDIX C – OASIS Data Collection Form**OASIS ID: aocarcha1-10474****Project details**

Project name	London Academy (North)
Short description of the project	<p>The evaluation consisted of twenty two trenches. The western edge of the development area revealed a good level of survival of archaeological remains with a series of ditches and several isolated pits and postholes. These were cut from the surface of a layer of colluvium containing similar cultural material. Much of the pottery was from jars and other domestic vessels of low to medium status. The pottery was dated to the late Roman period, with no evidence of earlier activity. The large quantity of CBM recovered very probably came from the nearby Brockley Hill Kilns. The alignment of the linear features, parallel with, and at right angles to, the Roman road, support the idea that they formed part of a Roman roadside settlement. The site may represent late Roman expansion into the hinterland of Londinium as the city declined. Towards the east of the development area very few archaeological remains were observed. A shallow pit contained the remains of a terret ring, which would have been mounted onto a horse's harness-pad, dating from the 1st century BC to the Roman period. Apart from one undated ditch, the remainder of the trenches contained only ill-defined variations in the natural clay. Mitigation in the western side of the site has been achieved by revision of the construction design.</p>
Project dates	Start: 06-06-2005 End: 21-06-2005
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	LAK05 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Significant Finds	CU ALLOY TERRET RING Roman
Methods & techniques	'Targeted 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 EDGWARE London Academy (North)
Postcode	HA8
Study area	5.00 Hectares
National grid reference	TQ 18437 92926 Point
Height OD	Min: 72.81m Max: 79.64m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	AOC Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	AOC Archaeology
Project director/manager	Tim Carew
Project supervisor	Chris Thatcher
Sponsor or funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Museum of London
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones', 'Ceramics', 'Metal'
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London
Digital Media available	'Survey', 'Text'

Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London
Paper Media available	'Context sheet', 'Drawing', 'Miscellaneous Material', 'Photograph', 'Plan', 'Report', 'Section', 'Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	LONDON ACADEMY NORTH, EDGWARE - AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Thatcher, C
Date	2005
Issuer or publisher	AOC Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	Unbound text and illustrations

Entered by	Tim Carew (timcarew@aocarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	26 October 2005