CRIB19

Land at Cricklewood Broadway, Barnet, London

Archaeological Evaluation

Prepared on behalf of J Murphy & Sons Ltd

HEADLAND ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

CRIB19

Archaeological Evaluation

Land at Cricklewood Broadway, Barnet, London

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London

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LAND AT CRICKLEWOOD BROADWAY, BARNET, LONDON

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd undertook an archaeological evaluation of land at Cricklewood Broadway, Borough of Barnet, London, between 8th-11th July 2019. The work was commissioned by EDP on behalf of J Murphy & Sons Ltd in advance of development at the site. The heritage assets identified comprised the foundations of structures related to demolished Victorian terraced houses that would have fronted onto Cricklewood Broadway, in addition to modern features. No pre-Victorian archaeological features were identified during the investigation. A very small quantity of residual artefacts including prehistoric flint debitage and late-medieval to early Post-medieval tile were recovered. These had been redeposited by plough action or during 19th-20th century ground disturbance. The majority of the site had been affected by modern disturbance in the form of large infilled pits, services, ground reduction and terracing related to 20th century use of the land.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Planning Background

Headland Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by EDP on behalf of J Murphy & Sons Ltd (hereafter 'Murphy') to undertake a programme of archaeological works in advance of development at Cricklewood Broadway (hereafter referred to as 'the site'). Planning permission for the development was granted by Borough of Barnet Council (Ref: 17/0233/FUL) subject to an archaeological condition (Condition 47) which states:

> *No demolition or development shall take place until a written scheme of investigation (WSI) has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. For land that is included within the WSI, no demolition or development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed WSI, which shall include the statement of significance and research objectives, and*
>
> *A. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works*
>
> *B. The programme for post-investigation assessment and subsequent analysis, publication & dissemination and deposition of resulting material. this part of the condition shall not be discharged until these elements have been fulfilled in accordance with the programme set out in the WSI*
>
> *Reason: Heritage assets of archaeological interest may survive on the site. The Local Planning Authority wishes to secure the provision of appropriate archaeological investigation*

EDP prepared a Written Scheme of Investigation (EDP 2019) on behalf of Murphy, setting out the proposed strategy for archaeological mitigation. The WSI was submitted to and agreed with the Greater London Archaeological Advice Service (GLAAS) who advise the Borough of Barnet Council on archaeological matters.

1.2 Site Description

The site was located in Cricklewood, at the southern extent of the London Borough of Barnet and covered an area of 0.8ha (Illus 1). It was bounded to the west by Cricklewood Broadway and to the north by Depot Approach. To the south were Victorian terraces and modern apartment buildings and to the east a retail park.

The site comprised three terraces of a redundant and vacant plot, rising away from Cricklewood Broadway. The lowest terrace (in which trenches 1-3 were situated) was 50m aOD and the upper terrace (in which trench 4 was situated) at 52m aOD. The central terrace consisted of a disused swimming pool and was not accessible on health and safety grounds. The natural geology within the site is recorded as clays, silts and sands of the London Clay Formation deposited between 48-56 million years ago during the Palaeogene Period (NERC 2019).

1.3 Archaeological Background

The site has previously been subject to a Desk Based Assessment (EDP 2016) and Written Scheme of Investigation (EDP 2019) which outlined the historical and archaeological background of the site. An overview of these is outlined below.

The site falls partially within two areas of 'special archaeological interest'. One area relates to the Roman road of Watling Street and the other relates to the medieval settlement of Cricklewood. The single non-designated asset previously recorded within the site, as listed on the Greater London Historic Environment Record, is also for the medieval settlement of Cricklewood.

However, historic maps show that the site was first developed in the mid-19th century and had been agricultural land from at least the 18th century. The Victorian terraces that fronted Cricklewood Broadway were demolished in the early 20th century and subsequent development of the site consisted of significant terracing, phases of demolition, basementing and laying of concrete slab. A site walkover in 2013 demonstrated the extent of modern disturbance to the site and it was concluded that there was a low potential for the survival of archaeological remains (EDP 2019).

2 OBJECTIVES

The archaeological investigations were undertaken in order to:

- "Establish the presence, location, extent and condition of any archaeological features within the site" (EDP 2019)
- Place, where possible, the archaeological features within their local and regional context with reference to the relevant regional research framework and any previous work undertaken in the vicinity;
- Establish any constraints to further fieldwork (e.g. services) and factors concerning the survival of archaeological remains (e.g. natural and human disturbance);

The resulting archive will be organised and deposited with the Museum of London Archaeological Archive (accession no.: CCW19) to facilitate access for future research and interpretation for public benefit (CIfA 2014a). An online OASIS form has been completed and will be ultimately submitted with the approved version of the report (OASIS ID: headland4-359893).

3 METHODOLOGY

Trial trenching was carried out between the 8th and 11th July 2019. In total 4 trenches were excavated within the site. Trenches 1-3 were situated on the bottom terrace, adjacent to Cricklewood Broadway and Trench 4 was situated on the third terrace east of the road.

The trenches were set out using a Trimble GNSS device. Due to the nature of the site and the extent of the modern disturbance, trenches 1-2 and 4 were moved or altered in order to facilitate their excavation. Trench 1 was turned 90^{o} and moved 8.5m to the southwest in order to avoid blocking the access to the site. Trench 2 was moved 6.5m to the south as the northern half of the trench was overlying a modern infilled pit that would have been dangerous to excavate. Trench 4 was halved in length and doubled in width in order to avoid a group of modern manholes and services at the northern end of the trench. These changes were made in consultation with EDP and GLAAS.

A mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket was used to remove the overburden under direct archaeological supervision. Potential archaeological features were excavated by hand. A breaker was used in order to remove concrete slab overlying Trench 4.

Investigation of archaeological remains was undertaken through hand excavation. All archaeological remains were investigated and recorded, and the stratigraphy of each trench was recorded in full. Following the hand excavation and recording of the structures revealed in Trenches 1 and 2 these were removed by a machine equipped with a toothless ditching bucket in order to reveal any deposits of archaeological interest which may have been underlying the structures.

All recording followed the guidance laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014b) and was in line with the approved WSI (EDP 2019). All trenches and contexts were given a unique number. All recording was undertaken on pro forma recording sheets which conform to archaeological standards. All stratigraphic relationships were recorded.

A plan of the trenches and features across the entire site was recorded digitally using a GNSS device. A full photographic record was taken using digital photography and a metric scale was clearly visible in record photographs.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

Full context descriptions and trench descriptions, including dimensions, depths and orientations, are presented in the Appendix 1. Contexts are identified numerically by trench (i.e. Trench 01: (0101), Trench 02: (0201)) with cuts indicated by square brackets and deposits by rounded brackets.

Archaeology was revealed in Trenches 1, 2 and 4 all of which could be securely dated to the Victorian period (Illus 2). These remains comprised two structures related to the Victorian terraced houses fronting Cricklewood Broadway and two pits, likely garden features of the same period as the terraced houses. Trench 3 contained no archaeological remains. Test pits were excavated in Trenches 1 and 4 to depths of 1.35m and 2.5m below present ground level (bpgl) respectively both of which revealed natural clay deposits.

4.2 Trench results

Trench 1

Trench 1 was orientated northwest-southeast and measured 10m in length by 1.8m in width and was excavated by machine in two phases. The first phase of machining involved the removal of modern layers of hardcore, asphalt and tarmac (0101) to a depth of 0.50m bpgl. This revealed evidence of Victorian structures [0107] related to terraced housing fronting onto Cricklewood Broadway. The second phase removed the structures and excavated the trench to a maximum depth of 1.05m bpgl revealing natural, mid grey-brown

clay (0114) at a depth of 0.60m bpgl. This also revealed a second, earlier Victorian or at least 19th century structure [0117] in the southwest facing section of the trench.

Structure [0117] was only evident in the southwest facing section of the trench after the second phase of excavation of Trench 1. The foundation cut [0115] for [0117] was partially evident in plan in the northern end of the trench and measured >3.50m in length, >0.42m in width with a maximum depth of 0.27m and a northwest-southeast orientation. It was filled with a bedding layer (0116) of mid orange-brown coarse sandy clay and gravel upon which [0117] had been built. The bricks making up the main structure of [0117] measured 0.23m x 0.11m x 0.08m and were frogged, mid red-brown with few inclusions. The bonding material was a mid brown-yellow, coarse sandy mortar and the wall had been constructed with headers and stretchers. Structure [0117] also included significant amounts of machine cut limestone which measured on average 0.60m x 0.20m x 0.05m and had been used to dress the lower courses of the building.

Structure [0117] had been heavily truncated by the foundation cut [0118] of building [0107], which was only visible in section after the second phase of machining and had not been evident in plan prior to this. This section demonstrated that the full floorplan of the building had been excavated and the foundation courses of [0107] had been built up against the cut. Foundation cut [0118] had steep, straight sides and a flat base, it measured 5.45m in with and extended beyond the limit of excavation to the south.

Building [0107], which contained walls [0103] [0104] and [0106], had a maximum internal width of 4.20m and was orientated northeast-southwest, extending beyond the limit of excavation to the southwest. The bricks making up each structure within [0107] measured 0.23m x 0.11m x 0.08m and were mostly frogged, mid red-brown and with few inclusions; occasional light yellow-brown and light grey-brown bricks were laid intermittently throughout [0107]. The bonding for [0107] was a light yellow-brown coarse sandy mortar.

Context [0103] comprised the external wall of building [0107] and consisted of two surviving foundation courses and two wall courses of headers and stretchers. The foundation courses had a maximum width of 0.55m and the wall courses had a width of 0.40m. Occasional slates were scattered throughout the wall in order to level uneven bricklaying. Walls [0104] and [0103] were bonded together and form part of the same phase of building. Wall [0104] was present at the southern extent of [0103] and measured 0.95m in width by >0.80m in length. Given this extra thickness compared to [0103] it may be that [0104] was the base of chimney stack. Internal to [0107], and against the northern wall, wall [0106] was constructed overlying but not bonded into the foundation course of [0103]. Wall [0106] was probably constructed after a hole was cut into the northern wall of [0103], likely as a soakaway into a ceramic drain that runs adjacent to the building at this point. A single fragment of late 18th-20th century clay pipe stem and a fragment of modern, polished granite was recovered in association with [0103].

Overlying [0107] were two layers of demolition rubble (0113) and (0102). Layer (0102) extended over the entire width of the trench and for 5.60m from its northern end. It consisted of a light brown-yellow coarse sand with frequent mortar and brick rubble throughout. 19th-20th century pottery and brick rubble of the same type as used in the construction of [0103] was recovered from this layer. Layer (0113) was overlying (0102) at its southern extent and covered the remainder of the southern half of the trench. It was a mid grey-brown silty-sand with frequent brick rubble. The bricks within layers (0102) and (0113) was the same as those within [0107].

At the southern end of Trench 1 and separate from [0107] was [0108]. Context [0108] consisted of five courses of bricks, laid horizontally and with no bonding material. The bricks were mid red-brown in colour, with few inclusions and measured 0.23 x 0.13 x 0.10m. Context [0108] was laid in a linear fashion, orientated northeast-southwest and measured 1.81m in length. There was no cut evident for [0108] and it appeared to have been laid directly on top of the geological substrate (0114). It is unclear what the function of [0108] was but it may relate to a brick surface exterior to [0107] that had been heavily truncated by modern disturbance.

Trench 2

Trench 2 was orientated north-south and measured 10m in length and 1.8m in width, it was also excavated by machine in two phases. The first phase of machining involved the removal of modern layers of hardcore,

asphalt and tarmac (0201) and (0202) to a depth of 0.40m bpgl. This also revealed evidence of Victorian structures [0213] fronting onto Cricklewood Broadway, as in Trench 1. The second phase removed the structures and excavated the trench to a maximum depth of 1m bpgl. Unlike in Trench 1 the second phase of excavation did not reveal any earlier features and showed that the foundations [0214] for the structure [0213] were cut directly into the natural clay (0209) which was the same as (0114).

The foundation cut [0214] for structure [0213] had steep, straight sides and a flat base. As with [0107] the floorplan of the building had been excavated and [0213] was built against the outside of this cut. Prior to the construction of [0213] a deposit of mid grey-brown clay (0212) with occasional inclusions of mid brown-red angular brick rubble was laid down, likely as a bedding layer for [0213].

Structure [0213] was constructed using the same materials and techniques as [0107] in Trench 1 suggesting they relate to the same phase of development. It was orientated northeast-southwest and consisted of three distinct walls [0204] [0205] and [0206]. It had a maximum internal width of 3.30m and extended beyond the limit of excavation to the east. Wall [0204] was the earliest of the three walls and at its southern extent a 0.60m long section of it was standing to six courses and a height of 0.58m, although these were still within the foundation cut. The foundation courses of [0204] had a width of 0.45m and the wall courses had a width of 0.28m.

The interior of wall [0204] was filled with a layer of mid brown-yellow coarse sand (0210) measuring 0.08m in thickness, this was probably a bedding layer for the floor of [0213] which was removed during the demolition of the building. Inside the eastern corner of wall [0204] was a small deposit of sub-angular limestone blocks (0211) with a diameter between 0.05-0.15m which was contemporary with sand layer (0210). There was some evidence of burning on the inside face of wall [0204] around limestone (0211). Overlying sand layer (0210) and limestone (0211) was a layer of demolition rubble (0203) which related to the destruction of the building. Demolition layer (0203) was a mid grey-brown silty coarse sand with frequent, angular brick rubble. A large, modern concrete block measuring 1.30m diameter was excavated by machine from within (0203) which would confirm the date of demolition as within the 20th century.

At the northern extent of wall [0204] it was truncated by wall [0205] which also had the same building materials and techniques but measured 0.50m in width and >0.62m in length, extending beyond the limit of excavation to the northwest. Wall [0205] itself was truncated by a large, modern, void or pit [0207] filled with demolition rubble and concrete blocks (0208) on its eastern corner. Against the southwestern side of wall [0205] was constructed a smaller wall [0206] which abutted both [0205] and [0204]. Wall [0206] measured 0.27m in width and >0.75m in length and also extended beyond the limit of excavation to the northwest. It may have been a supporting wall for [0205] if it became unstable. Neither [0205] nor [0206] were surviving for more than 2 courses.

Trench 3

Trench 3 was orientated northwest-southeast and measured 13m in length and 1.8m in width. Three modern layers were excavated by machine in Trench 3. Layer (0302) was asphalt measuring present between 0-0.25m bpgl which was overlying a layer of hard-core rubble (0303) present between 0.25-0.47m bpgl, which in turn was overlying a layer of clay and brick rubble (0304) present between 0.47-0.69m bpgl. Layer (0304) may have been related to the demolition of the original Victorian terraced houses. The natural clay (0301) was encountered at a depth of 0.69m bpgl and consisted of a mid grey-brown sterile clay. A test pit was excavated in (0301) at the northern end of the trench to a depth of 1.35m bpgl and natural clay (0301) was found to continue beyond this depth.

No archaeology was present in trench 3.

Trench 4

Trench 4 was orientated northwest-southeast and measured 8m in length and 3.8m in width. A layer of concrete slab (0401) was present between 0-0.20m bpgl, which was overlying a layer of made ground (0402) consisting of brick and concrete rubble and included modern plastic between 0.20-0.40m bpgl. Made ground (0402) was overlying a layer of contaminated clay (0403) between 0.40-0.65m bpgl which in turn was overlying a mid grey-green natural clay alluvium (0404) with occasional marine shell inclusions at a depth of 0.65m bpgl. A test pit in (0404) was excavated in the northwest corner of trench 4 which demonstrated that (0404) was present to a depth of 1.20m bpgl. Natural clay alluvium (0404) was shown to be overlying the same mid grey-brown sterile natural clay as was evident in Trenches 1-3, to a depth of >2.5m bpgl.

Two pits, [0405] and [0407] were excavated in Trench 4 from which roof tiles of a late-medieval to early Post-medieval date were recovered. Their presence alongside modern glass, modern pottery, and a fragment of late 18th-early 20th century clay pipe stem suggests that the earlier finds are likely residual.

Pit [0405] measured 1m in diameter and 0.15m in depth with shallow, concave sides and a rounded base. It was filled by a dark grey-brown coarse sandy-gravel (0411) at its base which was overlain by a deposit of dark grey-brown coarse sandy-silt with occasional charcoal inclusions (0406).

Pit [0407] was only partially visible against the southwest facing section of Trench 4. It measured >0.35 in length by 0.90m in width and 0.31m in depth with steep, concave sides and a rounded base. It contained three fills, the first of which was a dark grey-brown clayed-silt (0408) with occasional charcoal inclusions and one residual late-medieval to early post-medieval roof tile. Clayed-silt (0408) was overlain by a deliberate deposition of oyster shell within a dark grey-brown clayed-silt matrix (0409) of a similar composition to (0408). 1 sherd of Modern pottery and 9 sherds of Modern glass were recovered from (0409). Fill (0409) was overlain by (0410) which was the same as (0408). An environmental sample <1> was taken from fill (0409) which produced 53 oyster shells and evidence of oat grains, weed seeds and invertebrates that had likely been preserved by waterlogging. Sample <1> also produced 3 small pieces of residual worked flint, and magnetic residue and fired clay indicative of metalworking, although the small quantity of recovered material suggests this was also residual and not necessarily suggestive of nearby industrial activity. Indeed, no other indications of industrial activity were noted in any other trench or feature.

4.3 Environmental Assessment

By Laura Bailey

Introduction

One bulk soil sample taken during an archaeological evaluation at Cricklewood, Broadway, Barnet, London, was received for environmental assessment. The site comprised the remains of structural foundations relating to demolished Victorian terraced houses. The sample was taken from deposit (409) of pit [407]. A large amount of oyster shell was also recovered from the deposit. The pit contained modern pottery, glass and industrial waste. A small amount of hand collected animal bone from deposits (210) and (103), was also received for assessment. The aims of the assessment were to assess the presence, preservation and abundance of any environmental remains and to determine the potential of the material for indicating the character and significance of the deposit.

Method

The sample was subjected to flotation and wet sieving in a Siraf-style flotation machine. The floating debris (the flot) was collected in a 250 µm sieve and once dry, scanned using a binocular microscope. Any material remaining in the flotation tank (retent) was wet-sieved through a 1mm mesh and air-dried. The sample was scanned using a stereomicroscope at magnifications of x10 and up to x100. Identifications, where provided, were confirmed using modern reference material and seed atlases including Cappers *et al.* (2006) and Zohary *et al*. (2012); nomenclature for wild taxa follows Stace (1997).

Oyster shells were examined for epibiont infestation (damage caused by worms and/or sponges) and man-made marks such as perforations and notches (as detailed by Winder 2011). No measurements were taken at this stage.

Faunal remains were examined by eye or under low magnification and, as far as possible, identified to species and skeletal element, with reference to Schmid (1972) and Hillson (1992), and any marks of butchery were noted.

Results

Results of the assessment are presented in Table 1 (Environmental sample results).

Cereal grain

A small number of oat (*Avena* sp.) grains were recovered from deposit (409) of pit [407].

Wild taxa

The sample contained an abundance of uncharred ‘weed seeds’ (here used to include seeds, fruits, achene, caryopses etc.) from a number of different environments. These included ruderal taxa: orache/goosefoot (*Atriplex* sp/*Chenopodium* sp.), knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*) and common chickweed (*Stellaria media*) as well as wetland taxa including rushes (*Juncus* sp.) and crowfoot (*Ranunculus* subg. *Batrachium*). Raspberry (*Rubus idaeus*) seeds were also recovered. The material appeared to have been preserved by waterlogging.

Wood charcoal

Small fragments of non-oak wood charcoal were present in deposit (409) of pit [407]. The charcoal was heavily fragmented and abraded and is likely to have been incidentally incorporated into the deposit.

Animal bone

A sheep distal tibia and distal metatarsal were recovered from deposits (103) and (210) respectively. The bone preservation was excellent, and it is likely that they are modern.

Oyster shells

Fifty-three oyster shells were recovered from deposit (409) of pit [407]. Many of the shells had evidence of epibiont infestation from both worm (*Polydora ciliate*) and sponge (*Cliona celata*) (Winder 2017 246). The epibiont organisms associated with oysters are an important indicator of local and regional environment (Winder 2011).

Context	Sample	Description	Common name	Species	Weight (g)	No
409	1	Fill of pit [407]	oyster	*Ostrea edulis*	1011	53

Other

Occasional mites, fly puparia, beetle fragments and worm eggs were preserved in deposit (409) of Pit [407]. Modern glass and pottery were also recovered from the pit. No further assessment of the environmental finds is necessary.

Scientific dating potential of the remains

The dating potential of the remains will be dependent on the nature of the research questions posed. Of the environmental evidence recovered the remains that offer the best potential for AMS radiocarbon dating are the better-preserved oats.

Discussion and recommendations

The environmental assemblage contained oat grains, weed seeds indicative of a variety of environments, occasional insects and abundant oyster shell, providing some information on site economy and the utilisation of available resources. The plant macrofossils and insect remains appear to have been preserved by waterlogging. The environmental assemblage was dated by association with Modern finds of glass, pottery and CBM. No further assessment of the environmental finds is necessary.

4.4 Finds assessment

By Amy Koonce, Paul Blinkhorn & Rebecca Devaney

The finds assemblage numbered six sherds (433g) of pottery, 88 sherds (5.183kg) of ceramic building material, 21 sherds of glass, 73g of industrial waste and a handful of lead, glass, clay pipe stems, lithics and stone objects. These were found in six different features across three separate trenches. The prehistoric, late medieval/early post-medieval and modern periods are represented. The finds are summarised by feature in Table 1 and a complete catalogue is given at the end.

Table 1. Summary of finds assemblage by feature with spot dating (dating is for finds in the backfill of these features and does not necessarily date the features; small assemblages should be used with particular caution for dating purposes).

Tr	Feature Type	Cut No	Pottery (Mod)	Pottery (Mod)	Lead	Glass	Clay Pipe	Stone	Lithics	Lithics	CBM	CBM	Ind Waste	Spot Date
-	-	-	Count	Wgt (g)	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Wgt (g)	Count	Wgt (g)	Wgt (g)	-
1	demolition layer	0102	1	122	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	319	-	Mod
1	structure	0103	1	111	-	10	1	2	-	-	1	2,894	-	L18th+
2	wall	0204	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1,565	-	18th+
2	layer	0210	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1830-1900
4	pit	0405	2	187	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	222	-	19th-20th
4	pit	0407	1	1	-	9	1	-	3	<0.5	83	183	73	19th-20th
-	**Total**	-	**6**	**433**	**1**	**21**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**<0.5**	**88**	**5,183**	**73**	-

Methodology

The report includes both hand-collected finds and those from sample retents. The finds were collected, processed and packaged for long term storage in accordance with professional guidelines (CIfA 2014; Watkinson & Neal 1998). The finds were each assessed and recorded by appropriate specialists. The resultant data was then drawn together into one MS Access database. A copy of this data is given at the end of the report.

The pottery was examined visually, using x20 magnification where necessary. It was recorded according to standards set out by specialist bodies (Barclay et al 2016; Slowikovski 2001). The pottery was recorded using the conventions of the Museum of London Type-Series (eg Vince 1985).

Modern pottery
Six sherds (433g) of modern pottery were retrieved from demolition layer (0102) and structure [0103] in Trench 1, layer (0210) in Trench 2 and pits [0405 and 0407] in Trench 4. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region. The stoneware (ENGS) is all fragments of ink- or boot-blacking bottles.

Table 2. Modern pottery type series

Fabric Code	**Fabric**	**Dating**	**Sherds**	**Wgt (g)**
ENGS	English Stoneware	1700-1900	3	297
HORT	Horticultural Earthenwares	19th-20th	1	123
REFW	Refined Whiteware	1800-1900	1	1
TPW	Transfer-printed Whiteware	1830-1900	1	12
Total	-	-	**6**	**433**

Metalwork
A single lead pipe was retrieved from demolition layer (0102) in Trench 1. It is broken at both ends, flattened at one and has a fragment of corroded iron on its surface.

Glass
A total of 28 sherds of bottle and window glass was retrieved from demolition layer (0102) and structure [0103] in Trench 1 and in pits [0406 and 0407] in Trench 4. All are modern in date.

Clay pipe
Two clay pipe stems were retrieved from structure [0103] and pit [0407] in Trench 1 and 4, respectively. Both have a narrow bore, and date from the late 18th to the early 20th century.

Lithics
Three pieces of worked flint were recovered from pit [0407] in Trench 4. The flint comprises small flakes less than 10mm in size (chips). Each chip is a tertiary piece with the negative markings of previous removals on the dorsal surfaces. The slightly larger piece exhibits a bulb of percussion and a hinge termination, clear indicators of having been struck. The flint remains unaffected by surface alteration (cortication) and is in a good condition. The debitage is not chronologically diagnostic but does represent the likelihood of flint knapping having taken place nearby at some point in the past.

Coarse stone
A fragment of flat polished granite probably derives from decorative stone facing or a work surface. It is modern in date and was found in structure [0103] in Trench 1. A sherd of slate from the same feature may derive from roofing.

Ceramic building material
A total of 88 sherds (5.183kg) of ceramic building material and fired clay were retrieved from demolition layer (0102) and structure [0103] in Trench 1, wall [0204] in Trench 2 and pits [0405 and 0407] in Trench 4. Demolition layer (0102) produced fragments of modern brick and tile, but the roof-tiles from pits [0405 and 0407] are older, and clearly hand-made. They are in a fairly smooth, slightly sandy, red fabric, and are both 12mm thick. The fragment from pit [0407] has a peg-hole c15mm in diameter. They are probably late medieval or early post-medieval in date. The bricks from structure [0103] and wall [0204] are in a similar fabric to that from demolition layer (0102) and are frogged, indicating that they date from at least the 18th century onwards (Hammond 2001, 11). The former is nearly complete, and measures, 225mm x 60mm x 100mm.

The fired clay (82 sherds, 73g) was all found in pit [0407] in Trench 4, associated with modern finds. They are somewhat amorphous, in a soft, reddish-brown sandy fabric. They cannot be dated. They may be related to metalworking being associated with ironworking waste.

Industrial waste
Slag and magnetic residues totalling 73g were retrieved from pit [0407] in Trench 4. The slag is dense and vitrified, though undiagnostic. The magnetic residues contain a small amount of possible hammerscale and slag spheres. Hammerscale and slag spheres are created during iron smithing or smelting, though here are found here in such low concentrations that they are not indictive of metalworking in the immediate vicinity.

Discussion
The earliest evidence for activity on site derives from the prehistoric lithics, though these are residual, most being associated with later finds. They are indicative of knapping activity within the general vicinity. There is also light evidence for local activity during the late medieval/early post-medieval period as indicated by roof-tiles. Again, these appear to be residual, and may derive from repairs to, or demolition of, earlier structures during the 19th or 20th centuries.

The majority of the assemblage is modern in date and includes both structural remains (bricks, lead piping, window glass, stone roofing and facing materials) and domestic midden (pottery, glassware, clay pipe). Ironworking waste and fired clay in pit [0407] might suggest industrial activity in the vicinity of this feature, though the remains are relatively few and may have been introduced to the area by other mechanisms. Indeed, no other evidence for such activity has been recorded in or adjacent to the site.

Recommendations for further work
No further work is recommended for these finds as the small size of the assemblage limits the potential for further analysis.

Recommendations for archive
The sherds of medieval/post-medieval roof tile should be retained. Presuming there is no further work on the site, it is recommended the remaining finds be discarded. The archive has been prepared in accordance with professional standards (AAF 2011) and the specific requirements of the Museum of London (MOL 2009).

5 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

This evaluation revealed the remains of Victorian terraced houses as shown on historic maps in Trenches 1 and 2. The demolition of these houses in the early 20th century is evidenced by the layers of demolition rubble present in both trenches. The presence of a truncated building in Trench 1, pre-dating the main structure suggests that there may have been an earlier phase of building work during the 19th century.

The only other remains were two pits in Trench 4 which may have been garden features or rubbish pits associated with the Victorian terraced houses to the west. These pits contained the earliest evidence of activity in the form of a very small number of residual, prehistoric flint debitage, residual late-medieval to early Post-medieval roof tiles and Modern pottery and glass. Additionally, sampling of one of these pits produced small quantities of metalworking residue and a number of oyster shells providing some, limited evidence for the local economy of Cricklewood. The likelihood of Trench 4 to be situated in what was once agricultural land prior to modern development of the area would explain how the finds came to be deposited in these features, most likely through plough action.

Despite the site's proximity to the possible line of Roman Watling Street (now Cricklewood Broadway) and the nearby core of medieval Cricklewood no direct evidence for these was revealed during the evaluation. This supports the suggestion from the desk-based research that this area of land remained as undeveloped agricultural or waste land until the mid-19th century. In addition, the Victorian terraced houses were demonstrated to have been constructed on sterile natural clay deposits and modern disturbance was shown to be extensive.

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7 APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Trench and Context Summary

Min. D GD/L = Minimum depth to geological deposit/level of archaeological significance
Max. D GD/L = Maximum depth to geological deposit/level of archaeological significance

TR01					
L (m)	**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**		**Max. D GD/L (m)**	
10.00	1.8	1.05		1.1	
Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**	**Dimensions (as appropriate)**			
		Ø (m)	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
0101	Asphalt		>10	>1.8	0-0.4 bpgl
0102	demolition layer; Coarse yellow brown sandy rubble		>6	1.8	0.4-1.1 bpgl
0103	3 walls of large structure, mid orange-brown bricks and friable yellow coarse sand mortar		5.7	1.3	0.5-0.9 bpgl
0104	Possible base of chimney, part of and same material as [0103]		1.27	0.86	0.5-0.9 bpgl
0105	Cut of manhole		1.6	1	0.19 bpgl
0106	Inner wall at NW end of (0103), same brick and mortar		1.08	0.28	0.19 bpgl
0107	Group number for structures [0103], [0104], and [0106]		5.7	1.3	0.5-0.9 bpgl
0108	Wall in SE of tr1, only 2 surviving courses of dark redish brown bricks remain.		1.81	0.1	0.13 bpgl
0109	Fill of possible manhole, dark reddish brown rubble fill		0.59	0.59	0.19 bpgl
0110	19th-early 20th century ceramic service pipe associated with possible manhole [0105]		1.6	0.69	0.05 bpgl
0111	Cut for clay pipe (0112) in NW of tr1		0.9	0.12	0.09 bpgl
0112	19th-early 20th century ceramic service pipe just nw of structure (0107)	0.12	0.9	0.12	0.09 bpgl
0113	Rubble layer associated with manhole and 19th-early 20th century ceramic service pipe [0105]		>2	>1.8	0.28 bpgl
0114	Natural light brown clay		>10	>1.8	>1.1 bpgl
0115	Cut for structure [0117]		>6	unex	0.3 bpgl
0116	Fill of [0115], firm mid orange brown coarse sandy clay		>6	unex	0.3 bpgl
0117	Structure only seen in section		>6	unex	0.3 bpgl
0118	Foundation cut of [0107]		>6	>1.2	0.4 bpgl

TR02					
L (m)	**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**		**Max. D GD/L (m)**	
10	1.8	0.2		1	
Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**	**Dimensions (as appropriate)**			
		Ø (m)	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
0201	Asphalt from carpark, not present at S end of trench		>10	>1.8	0-0.2
0202	Hard-core, bedding for asphalt		>10	>1.8	0-0.2
0203	Demolition rubble from [0213], mid grey brown silty coarse sand and brick		3	>1.8	0.44
0204	Largest demolished wall part of [0213]. Made of mid red-brown brick with a dark yellow brown friable coarse sand mortar		2.66	2.63	0.18
0205	Demolished wall at N end of [0213], truncates [0204] but made of the same type of brick and mortar		>0.7	0.46	0.1
0206	Demolish wall a part of [0213], made of same materials as [0205] and [0204], abuts (0205)		>0.59	00.2	0.08
0207	Cut of large modern pit		>4	>1.8	unex
0208	Voidy rubble/brick/concrete fill of [0207]		>4	>1.8	unex
0209	NATURAL- mid grey brown friable clay		>10	>1.8	0-0.2
0210	Sand bedding layer for floor inside [0204], loose mid yellow coarse sand		2.1	1.83	0.08
0211	Limestone rubble deposit in corner of [0204], with burning residue		0.5	0.3	0.1
0212	Redeposited natural clay with brick rubble, used as a bedding layer for {0204] and (0210)		1.5	0.8	
0213	Group number for [0204] [0205] and [0206]				
0214	Foundation cut for [0213]		>9	>1.8	0.6

TR03					
L (m)	**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**		**Max. D GD/L (m)**	
13	1.8	0.48		1.32	
Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**	**Dimensions (as appropriate)**			
		Ø (m)	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
0301	NATURAL- mid grey-brown firm clay		>10	>1.8	0.69-
0302	Asphalt from carpark, not present at S end of trench		>10	>1.8	0-0.25
0303	Hard-core, bedding for asphalt		>10	>1.8	0.25-0.47
0304	Clay and Brick rubble		>10	>1.8	0.47-0.69

TR04					
L (m)	**W (m)**	**Min. D GD/L (m)**		**Max. D GD/L (m)**	
8	3.8	0.75		2.5	
Context	**Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)**	**Dimensions (as appropriate)**			
		Ø (m)	**L (m)**	**W (m)**	**D (m)**
0401	Concrete slab		>8	>3.8	0-0.2
0402	Made Ground		>8	>3.8	0.2-0.4
0403	Contaminated clay		>8	>3.8	0.4-0.65
0404	Natural- mid grey-green clay alluvium, occasional marine shells		>8	>3.8	0.65-1.2
0405	Cut of modern regular circular pit, flat base; probable garden feature	1			0.15
0406	Upper fill of [0405], loose dark grey-brown coarse sandy silt	1			0.1
0407	Cut of post med-modern pit. Sub circular cut with rounded base, probable garden feature like [0405]		>0.35	0.9	0.31
0408	Upper fill of [0407], similar to (0406) (loose dark grey brown clay-silt)		>0.35	0.9	0.14
0409	Dump of oyster shell in [0407]; compact dark grey brown clay silt – sample <1>		>0.35	0.78	0.12
0410	Lowest fill of [0407], similar to (0408)		>0.35	0.9	0.17
0411	Lower fill of [0405], loose dark grey-brown coarse sandy-gravel			0.76	0.03
0412	NATURAL- mid grey-brown firm sterile clay, same as natural deposits in trenches 1-3		>8	>3.8	1.2-2.5

Appendix 2 Photo Register

Photo No	Facing	Contexts	Description
001	W		Pre-ex condition shot of site, entrance to site
002	S		Pre-ex condition shot of site
003	SE		Pre-ex condition shot of site
004	NE		Pre-ex condition shot of site, site hut
005	NW		Pre-ex condition shot of site, vegetation
006	E		Pre-ex condition shot of site towards underground tank (not visible)
007	SE		Pre-ex condition shot of site
008	NW		Pre-ex condition shot of site
009	S		Pre-ex condition shot of site, vegetation
010	S		Pre-ex condition shot of site
011	S		Pre-ex condition shot of site, hole at S end
012	SW		Pre-ex condition shot of site, hole at S end
013	W		Pre-ex condition shot of site
014	NE		Pre-ex condition shot of site
015	NE		Pre-ex condition shot of site
016	E		Pre-ex condition shot of site towards underground tank (not visible)
017	NW		Pre-ex condition shot of site
018	NE		Pre-ex condition shot of site
019	E		Pre-ex condition shot of site
020	SE		Pre-ex condition shot of site
021			Pre-ex condition shot of site, manhole
022			Pre-ex condition shot of site, manhole
023			Pre-ex condition shot of site, manhole
024	S		Pre-ex condition shot of site, side of nearby victorian houses
025	S		Pre-ex condition shot of site
026	NW		Pre-ex condition shot of site, vegetation
027	N		Pre-ex condition shot of site , showiing lower ground level
028	S		Pre-ex condition shot of site, showing cleared vegetation
029	SW		Pre-ex condition shot of site
030	SW		Machining TR3
031	SW		Machining TR3
032	NW		Machining TR3
033	E	0301, 0302, 0303, 0304	TR3 Representitive section
034	NW	0301, 0302, 0303, 0304	TR3 pre excavation shot
035	NW		Pre-ex condition shot of site
036	NW		Pre-ex condition shot of site
037	SE		Machining TR1

038	NE	0301, 0302, 0303, 0304	TR3 Representitive section with North Arrow
039	N	0301, 0302, 0303, 0304	Location of TR3 Representitive section
040	NE	0301, 0302, 0303, 0304	TR3 pre excavation shot
041	SW	0301, 0302, 0303, 0304	TR3 pre excavation shot
042	S	0102	Walls during excavation of TR1
043	S	0102	Walls during excavation of TR1
044	NW	0102	Walls during excavation of TR1
045	NW	0105	Walls during excavation of TR1
046	SE	0108	Walls during excavation of TR1
047		0102	Walls during excavation of TR1
048	NW	0102	TR1 during excavation
049	NW	0102	TR1 during excavation
050	VOID	VOID	VOID
051	SE	0102	TR1 during excavation
052		0208	Machining TR2
053		0208	Machining TR2
054		0208	Machining TR2
055		0208	Machining TR2
056		0208	Machining TR2
057		0208	Machining TR2
058	SE		Backfilling hole in TR2
059	W		Backfilling hole in TR2
060	N		TR2 pre excavation shot
061	N		TR2 pre excavation shot
062	S		TR2 pre excavation shot
063	S		TR2 pre excavation shot
064	SW	0213	TR2 structure 0213
065	SW	0213	TR2 structure 0213
066	NE	0213	TR2 structure 0213
067	NEE	0213	TR2 structure 0213
068	SW	0213	TR2 structure 0213
069	NE	0213	TR2 structure 0213
070	NE	0213	TR2 structure 0213
071	SWW	0213	TR2 structure 0213
072	SWW	0213	TR2 structure 0213
073	SWW	0213	TR2 structure 0213
074	NNE	0213	TR2 structure 0213, close up of SW wall section
075	NNE	0213	TR2 structure 0213, close up of SW wall section
076	NW	0213	TR2 structure 0213, close up of 211
077	SE	0213	TR2 structure 0213, close up of 211
078	SEE	0213	TR2 structure 0213, close up of 211

079	SW	0213	TR2 structure 0213, close up of plaster
080	NW	0213	TR2 structure 0213, close up of plaster
081	W	0213	TR2 structure 0213, close up of plaster
082	NW	0107, 0105	TR1 Structure 0107
083	SE	0107, 0105, 0108	TR1 Structure 0107
084	SE	0107, 0105, 0108	TR1 Structure 0107
085	SE	0107	TR1 Structure 0107
086	E	0107	TR1 Structure 0107
087	NE	0107	TR1 Structure 0107
088	NE	0107	TR1 Structure 0107
089	SW	0107	TR1 Structure 0107
090	NE	0107	TR1 Structure 0107
091	NE	0107	TR1 Structure 0107
092	NE	0107	TR1 Structure 0107
093	SW	0102	TR1 Structure 0107
094	NW	0107, 0111	TR1 Structure 0107
095	NE	0107	TR1 Structure 0107
096	N	0107, 0111	TR1 Structure 0107
097	SE	0107, 0111	TR1 Structure 0107
098	NW	0107, 0105	TR1 Structure 0107
099	SE	0107	TR1 Structure 0107
100	SE	0107	TR1 Structure 0107
101	SE	0107	TR1 Structure 0107
102	NE	0107	TR1 Structure 0107
103	NE	0107	TR1 Structure 0107
104	SE	0111, 0112	NW pipe in TR1
105	SE	0107, 0111	NW pipe in TR1, showing location adjacent to 0107
106	NW	0107, 0111	double wall of 0107
107	NW	0107	double wall of 0107
108	NW	0107, 0111	double wall of 0107
109	NW	0107, 0111	double wall of 0107
110	NW		Pre-ex of NE corner of site
111	SW		Pre-ex of NE corner of site
112	S		Pre-ex of NE corner of site
113	SW		Pre-ex of NE corner of site
114	NW		Pre-ex of NE corner of site
115	S		Pre-ex of NE corner of site
116	SE		Pre-ex of NE corner of site
117	S		Pre-ex of NE corner of site
118	NW		Pre-ex of NE corner of site
119	W		Pre-ex of NE corner of site
120	W		Pre-ex of NE corner of site
121	SE	0108	Single wall/brick surface in TR1
122	SE	0108	Single wall/brick surface in TR1

123	S	0209	Re-machined TR2
124	S	0209	Re-machined TR2
125	N	0209	Re-machined TR2
126	NW	0209	Re-machined post ex of TR2
127	NE	0101, 0102, 0103, 0105, 0114	Post ex representative section of TR1 part 1
128	NE	0101, 0102, 0114, 0117	Post ex representative section of TR1 part 2
129	NE	0101, 0102, 0114, 0117	Post ex representative section of TR1 part 3
130	NE	0101, 0102, 0103, 0105, 0114	Post ex representative section of TR1 part 4
131	NE	0101, 0102, 0114, 0117	Post ex representative section of TR1 part 5
132	NE	0101, 0102, 0103, 0105, 0114	Post ex representative section of TR1 part 6
133	NE	0101, 0102, 0103, 0105, 0114	Post ex representative section of TR1 part 7
134	W	0213, 0203	Post ex representative section of TR2 part 1
135	W	0213, 0203	Post ex representative section of TR2 part 2
136	W	0213, 0203	Post ex representative section of TR2 part 3
137	W	0213, 0203	Post ex representative section of TR2 part 4
138	W	0213, 0203	Post ex representative section of TR2 part 5
139	W	0213, 0203	Post ex representative section of TR2 part 6
140	NE	0301	Sondage in TR3
141	NE	0301	Sondage in TR3
142	NE	0301	Sondage in TR3
143	NW	0115, 0116, 0117	Foundation trench for [0117]
144	NW	0115, 0116, 0117	Foundation trench for [0117]
145	SE	0115, 0116, 0117	Foundation trench for [0117]
146	NE	0115, 0116, 0117	Foundation trench for [0117]
147	NW	0401, 0402, 0403, 0404	TR4 pre excavation shot
148	NW	0401, 0402, 0403, 0404	TR4 pre excavation shot
149	NW	0401, 0402, 0403, 0404	TR4 pre excavation shot
150	NW	0401, 0402, 0403, 0404	TR4 pre excavation shot

151	NE	0407, 0408, 0409, 0410	SW facing section of pit [0407]
152	NE	0407, 0408, 0409, 0410	SW facing section of pit [0407]
153	NE	0407, 0408, 0409, 0410	SW facing section of pit [0407], bad light
154	NE	0407, 0408, 0409, 0410	SW facing section of pit [0407]
155	NE	0407, 0408, 0409, 0410	SW facing section of pit [0407]
156	SE	0407, 0408, 0409, 0410	SW facing section of pit [0407], bad light
157	SE	0405, 0406, 0411	NW facing section of pit [0405]
158	SE	0405, 0406, 0411	NW facing section of pit [0405]
159	SE	0405, 0406, 0411	NW facing section of pit [0405], bad light
160	SE	0405, 0406, 0411	NW facing section of pit [0405]

Appendix 3 Drawing Register

Drawing no.	Scale	Type	Description
1.1	1:50	Plan	Plan of trench 1 showing [0103], [0104], [0105], [0106], [0108]
1.2	1:20	Section	South West facing section of trench 1 post ex showing (0101), (0102), [0107], (0114), [0115]
2.1	1:50	Plan	Plan of Trench 2 showing structures [0204], [0205], [0206]
2.2	1:20	Section	East facing section of trench 2 showing structure [0204]
4.1	1:10	Section	North west facing section of pit [0405]
4.2	1:10	Section	South west facing representative section of trench 4 and pit [0407]

Appendix 4 Sample Register

Sample no.	Context no.	Trench	Description
01	0409	4	Deposit of marine mollusc shells and charred wood

Appendix 5 Environmental data

By Laura Bailey

Table 1 Environmental sample results

Key: + = rare (0–5), ++ = occasional (6–15), +++ = common (15–50) and ++++ = abundant (>50)
ch = charred, w/l = waterlogged, u = uncharred, m= mineralised
NB charcoal over 10mm is sufficient for identification and AMS dating

Context			409
Sample			1
Feature			Pit [407]
Sample Vol (l)		-	3
Retent Vol (l)		-	9
Flot Vol (ml)		-	5
Sufficient for AMS?		-	Y
Cereal			
Avena sp.	Oats	u	++
Avena sp.	Oats	ch	+
Plant remains			
Atriplex sp./ *Chenopodium* sp.	Orache/goosefoots	u	+
Chenopodium sp.	Goosefoots	u	+
Caryophyllaceae	Pink family	u	+
Juncus sp.	Rushes	u	++
Poaceae	Grass seed <2mm	ch	++
Polygonum aviculare	Knotgrass	u	++
Ranunculus subg. *batrachium*	Crowfoot	u	++
Ranunuculs sp.	Buttercups	u	+
Rubus idaeus	Raspberry	u	++
Stellaria media	Common chickweed	ch	+++
Charcoal			
Charcoal	Qty	ch	+
Charcoal	Max size (mm)	ch	5
Charcoal	Oak	ch	-
Charcoal	Non-oak	ch	+
Other			
Cinders		-	+
Mites		-	++
Beetle		-	+
Fly puparia		-	+
Worm eggs		-	+

Appendix 6 Finds catalogue

By Amy Koonce, Paul Blinkhorn and Rebecca Devaney

Tr	Cut	Context	Sample	Qty	Wgt (g)	Material	Object	Description	Spot Date
1	0102	0102	-	1	116	Glass	window	thick sherd (c10mm), laminating	-
1	0102	0102	-	1	97	Lead	pipe	cylindrical object, crimped at one end	-
1	0102	0102	-	1	122	Pottery (Mod)	ENGS	light brown-glazed	1700-1900
1	0102	0102	-	1	136	CBM	tile	unglazed red earthenware, broken at one end, 66mm wide, 19mm thick	Mod
1	0102	0102	-	1	183	CBM	brick	fragment, medium red fabric with occasional stone inclusions	Mod
1	0103	0103	-	1	111	Pottery (Mod)	ENGS	bottle neck, stamped '-TE'	1700-1900
1	0103	0103	-	10	27	Glass	window	laminating	-
1	0103	0103	-	1	4	Clay Pipe	stem	narrow bore?	L18th-e20th
1	0103	0103	-	1	47	Stone	roof tile	some mortar attached, possible roofing slate	-
1	0103	0103	-	1	42	Stone	fronting/working surface	worked and polished on three sides, broken, black granite?, W 67mm	Mod?
1	0103	0103	-	1	2894	CBM	brick	two bricks mortared together, one near complete, c1/3 present of the other, mid red fabric with frequent stone inclusions, frogged, stock moulded, L 225 x W 100 x H 60mm	18th+
2	0204	0204	-	1	1565	CBM	brick	broken in half, frogged, mid red fabric with frequent stone inclusions, stock moulded, W 96 x H 70mm	18th+
2	0210	0210	-	1	12	Pottery (Mod)	TPW	blue transfer print	1830-1900
4	0405	0406	-	1	123	Pottery (Mod)	HORT	rim sherd of a plant pot, unglazed	19th-20th
4	0405	0406	-	1	9	Glass	bottle	light blue transparent, sherd bent at an angle	Mod
4	0405	0406	-	1	64	Pottery (Mod)	ENGS	bottle, light brown-glazed	1700-1900
4	0405	0406	-	1	222	CBM	roof tile	hand-made, 12mm thick	LMedi/EPM
4	0407	0408	-	1	4	Clay Pipe	stem	narrow bore?	L18th-e20th
4	0407	0408	-	1	110	CBM	roof tile	hand-made, one peg hole present, 12mm thick, peg hole diam c15mm	LMedi/EPM
4	0407	0409	1	1	1	Pottery (Mod)	REFW	body sherd	1830-1900
4	0407	0409	1	9	6	Glass	bottle	eight sherds colourless transparent, one sherd green transparent, thin curving sherds, starting to laminate	Mod?
4	0407	0409	1	-	66	Industrial Waste	slag	dense, vitrified	-
4	0407	0409	1	-	7	Industrial Waste	mag res	possible hammerscale and slag spheres present	-
4	0407	0409	1	82	73	CBM	fired clay	amorphous fragments, soft, reddish-brown sandy fabric	-
4	0407	0409	1	3	0	Lithics	chips	tertiary pieces with removals on dorsal surfaces	PH?

Appendix 7 OASIS Form

OASIS ID: headland4-359893

Project details

Project name	Land at Cricklewood Broadway
Short description of the project	Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd undertook an archaeological evaluation of land at Cricklewood Broadway, Borough of Barnet, London, between 8th-11th July 2019. The work was commissioned by EDP on behalf of Murphy Group in advance of development at the site. The heritage assets identified comprised the foundations of two structures related to demolished Victorian terraces that would have fronted onto Cricklewood Broadway in addition to modern features. Much of the site had been affected by modern disturbance in the form of large infilled pits, modern services, ground reduction and terracing related to 20th century use of the land.
Project dates	Start: 08-07-2019 End: 11-07-2019
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	CCW19 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	17/0233/FUL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	CRIB19 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	TERRACED HOUSE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	N/A None
Methods & techniques	"'Annotated Sketch'","'Sample Trenches'"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON BARNET BARNET Land at Crickelwood Broadway
Postcode	NW2 3EB
Study area	0.8 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 238 858 51.5569912301 -0.213999830104 51 33 25 N 000 12 50 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 50m Max: 52m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Headland Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Environmental Dimension Partnership
Project design originator	Matthew Morgan
Project director/manager	Hayley Goacher
Project supervisor	Sam Bithell
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	John Murphy and Sons Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC)
Physical Archive ID	CCW19
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC)
Digital Archive ID	CCW19
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC)
Paper Archive ID	CCW19
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Drawing","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at Cricklewood Broadway, Barnet, London: Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Bithell, S.
Other bibliographic details	Project Number CRIB19
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Headland Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Silsoe

Description	PDF Grey Literature Report. Archaeological Evaluation

Project bibliography 2

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Investigations, Land at Cricklewood Broadway
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Morgan, M.
Other bibliographic details	Ref: 17/0233/FUL
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Environmental Dimension Partnership
Place of issue or publication	Cheltenham
Description	PDF grey literature report. Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)

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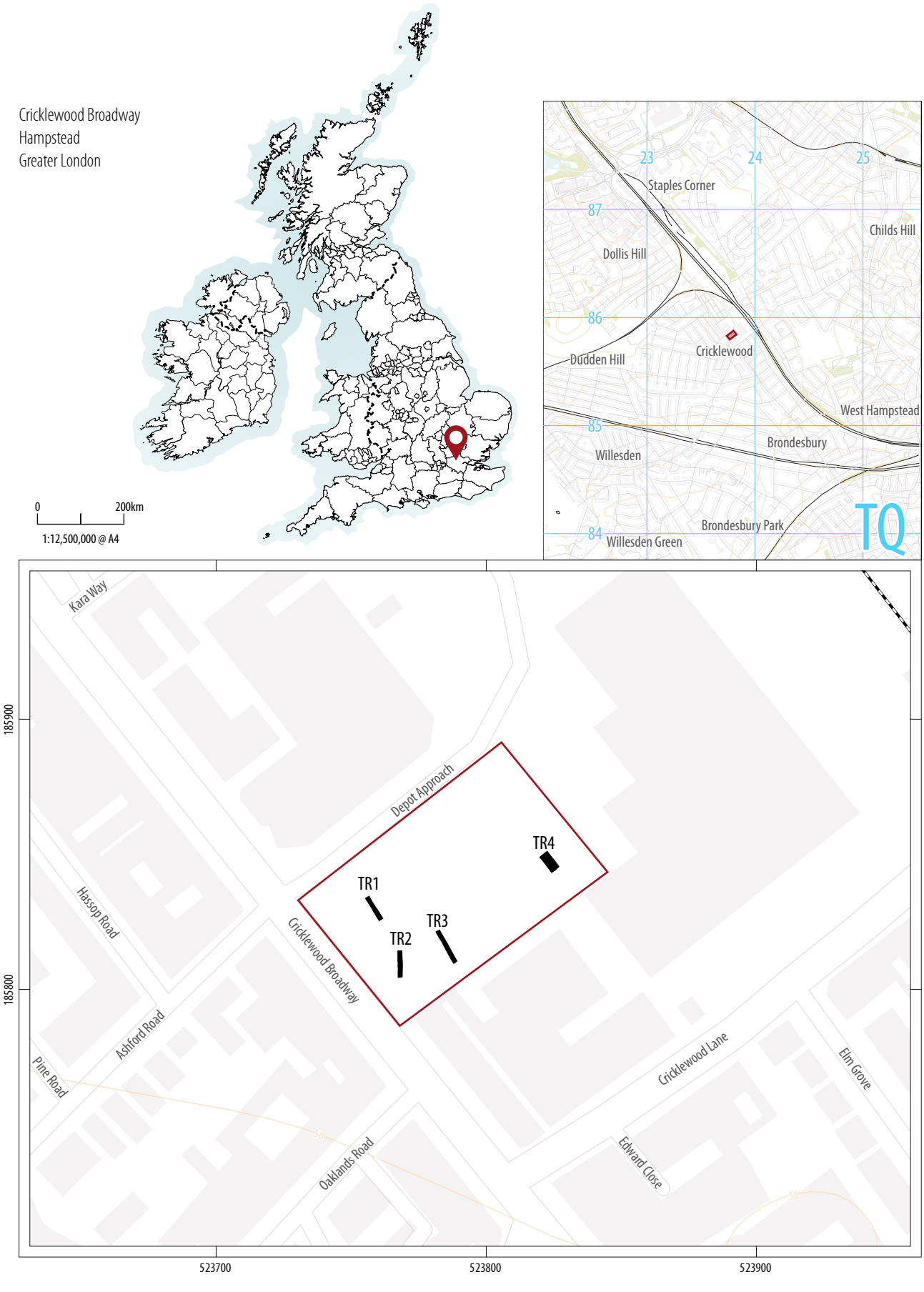

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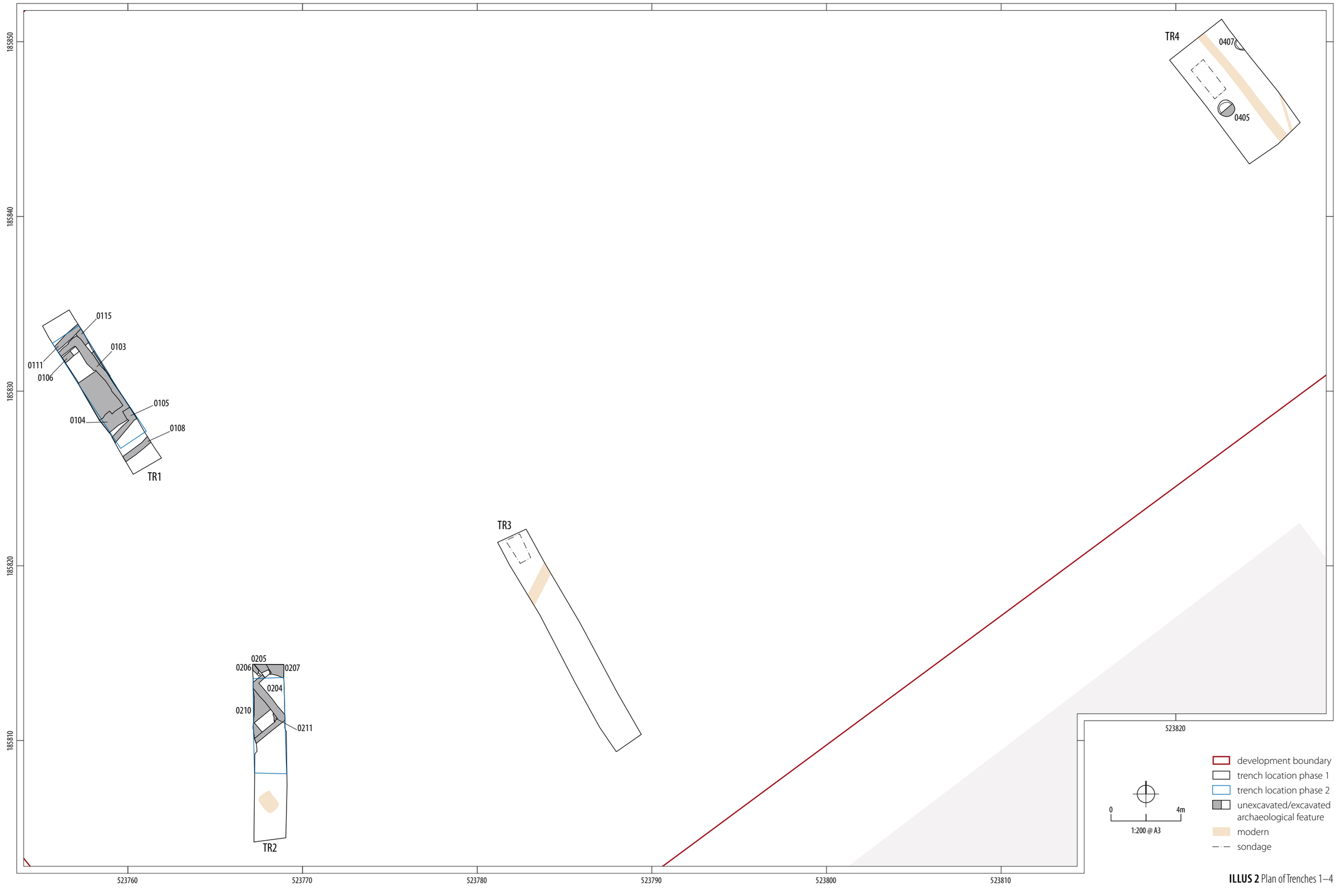
ILLUS 1 Site location



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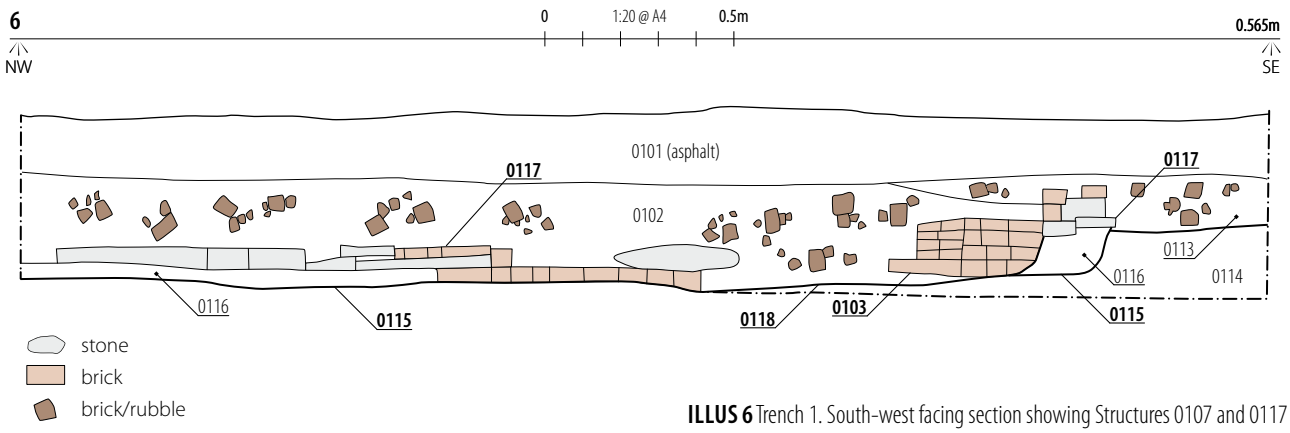

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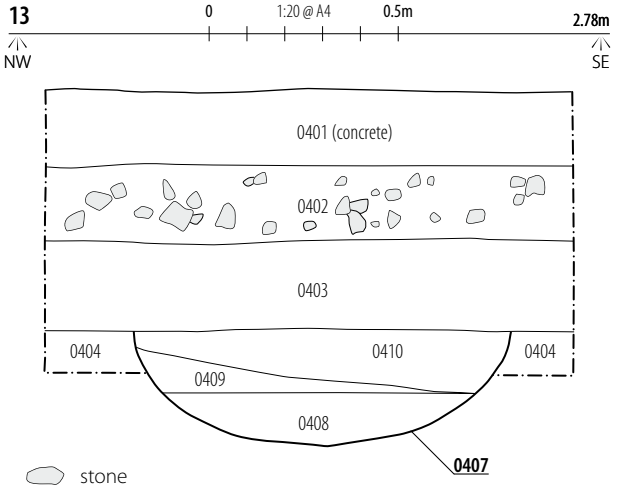

ILLUS 10 Trench 3. Looking north-west, showing London clay throughout **ILLUS 11** Trench 4. Pre-excavation photograph **ILLUS 12** Trench 4. North-west facing section of pit 0405 **ILLUS 13** Trench 4. South-west facing section of trench and pit 0407

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