

Pardes House Grammar School, Hendon Lane, London: An Archaeological Evaluation Report

Planning Application Number: 20/5783/FUL

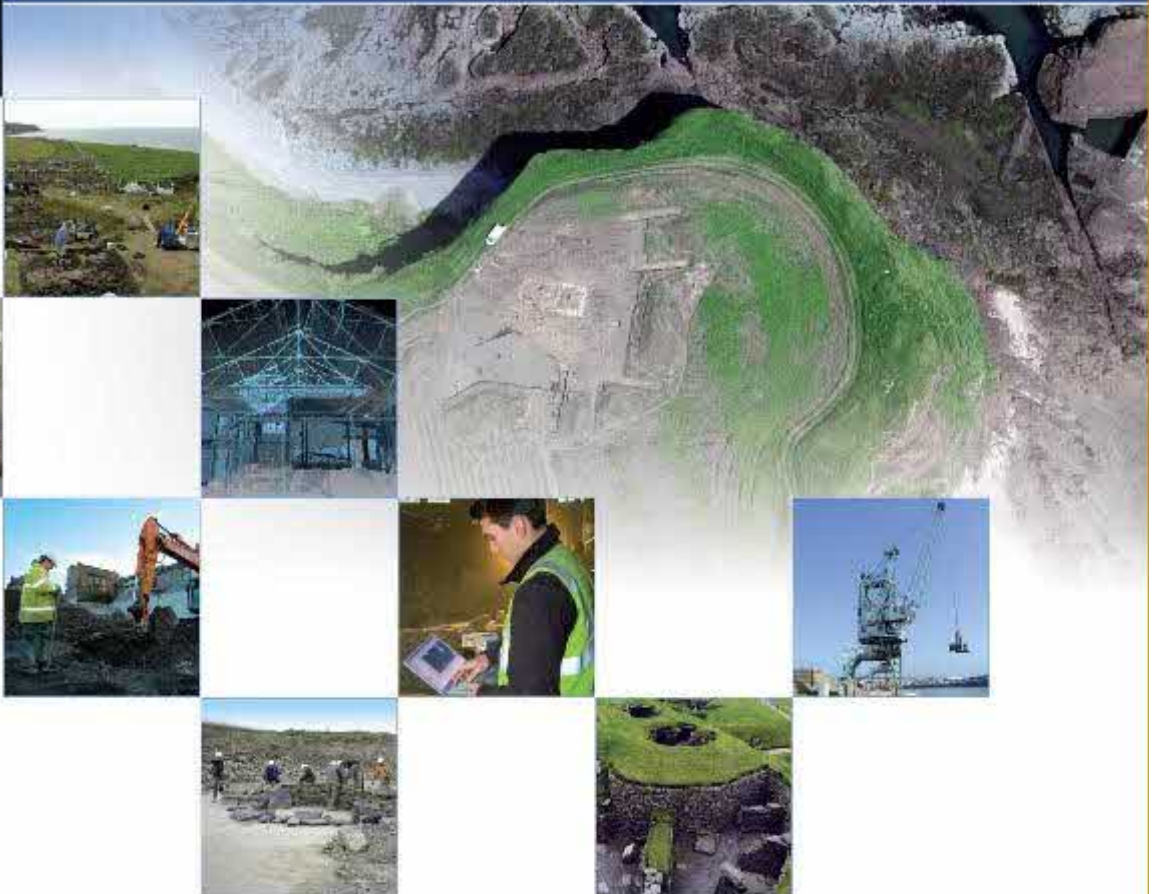
National Grid Reference: TQ 24942 90464

Site Code: PDS23

AOC Project: 34800

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-521708

Date: January 2024



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On Behalf of: HCUK
The Office Marylebone
12 Melcombe Place
London
NW1 6JJ

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Prepared by: Gemma Ward

Illustration by: Sam O'Leary

Date: January 2024

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

Author: Gemma Ward **Date:** January 2024
Approved by: Catherine Edwards **Date:** January 2024
Draft/Final Report Stage: Draft **Date:** January 2024

Enquiries to: AOC Archaeology Group
Unit 7
St Margaret's Business Centre
Moor Mead Road
Twickenham
TW1 1JS



www.aocarchaeology.com

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This report provides the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken at the site of the Pardes Grammar School, Hendon Lane, Finchley, London by AOC Archaeology in December 2023. The work was commissioned by HCUK Group Limited on behalf of the school in advance of development work.

The investigation was composed of three trenches, one measured 15m long by 1.80m wide, one 6m by 1.80m and one 10m by 2m. The trenches were situated on land at c.84.19m to 84.06m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD). The trenches contained no archaeological features.

The evaluation confirmed the presence of London Clay recorded at a varying height of 83.18m OD to 83.63m OD. No subsoil was present, indicating that the natural sequence of deposits and most likely the natural horizon itself had suffered horizontal truncations during the development of the site. A series of modern levelling layers likely linked to the most recent phase of development on the site were noted. The lowest of these being composed of redeposited clay with modern building materials, levels of which ranged from 84.06mOD to 84.33mOD.

*An OASIS form (**aocarcha1-521708**) has been complied and an electronic copy of all reports will be deposited within the Archaeological Data Service (ADS). The site archive will be prepared in accordance with local and national guidance and will be deposited at the end of the project.*

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. AOC Archaeology was commissioned by HCUK Group (the “client”) on behalf of Carlton Grove Surveying and Property Management Ltd. to undertake an archaeological evaluation at the site of the Pardes House Grammar School, London, N3 1SA (centred on NGR: TQ 24942 90464) Figure 1.
- 1.2. The Site (Figure 2) was formerly covered by a single school building, which has since been demolished and is due to be replaced with a new single-storey ancillary school building, within the same footprint as the demolished building.
- 1.3. The site is bounded to the north by Hendon Lane, to the east by residential properties fronting onto College Terrace, to the south by Regents Park Road, and to the west by Gravel Hill.
- 1.4. The site is currently occupied by the remnants of demolished buildings of the present Pardes House Grammar School.

2. PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The local planning authority is the Barnet London Borough Council Planning and Building Control who take archaeological advice from the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS).
- 2.2 A planning application (20/5783/FUL – Decision date 27th January 2021) was submitted to Barnet London Borough Council Planning and Building Control on the 2nd December 2020 for the proposed demolition and redevelopment of Pardes House Grammar School, Hendon Lane, London
- 2.3 Condition 4 addressed the archaeological potential of the site:

4 a) No development shall take place until the implementation of a programme of archaeological evaluation has been secured in accordance with a written scheme which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority in writing and a report on that evaluation has been submitted to the Local Planning Authority.

b) If heritage assets of archaeological interest are identified by the evaluation under a) above, then before development (other than demolition to present ground level) commences the implementation of a programme of archaeological investigation shall be secured in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the local planning authority in writing.

c) No development or demolition shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under b).

d) The development shall not be first occupied or brought into use until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under b), and the provision for analysis, publication and dissemination of the results and archive deposition has been secured.

Reason: To enable archaeological investigation of the site in accordance with Policy DM06 of the Development Management Policies DPD (adopted September 2012) the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD and Policy 7.8 of the London Plan 2016

- 2.4 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by HCUK Group (2023), which set out the detailed methodology to be employed during the archaeological evaluation.

3. THE GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 3.1. The British Geological Survey (BGS) identifies the underlying bedrock geology as London Clay Formation - Clay, Silt and Sand, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 48 to 56 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period, when the local environment dominated by deep seas. Encountered on site at 83.63mOD to 83.48mOD. This is overlain by superficial depositions of Lowestoft Formation – Diamicton, a superficial deposit formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was dominated by ice age conditions (U)1.
- 3.2. The Site is located approximately 86m above Ordnance Datum (AOD).
- 3.3. The Site is set within the boundaries of Pardes House Grammar school. Its northwestern boundary is set back slightly from Hendon Way, separated from a short drive-through lane. It is bounded to the northeast by the Grade-II listed Christ's College building and Pardes House School to the south. An open, tarmacked area extended from the southwestern boundary of the Site.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1. A thorough description of the geology, archaeology, and history of the Site was provided in the earlier WSI (HCUK, 2023). For a full archaeological and historical background of the Site, this document should be read in conjunction with the WSI. A succinct summary is provided below, utilising a Study Area of 1.5km.
- 4.2. The Site lies within the Archaeological Priority Area (APA) of Finchley: Nether Street & Ballard Street, Church End and Manor House (DLO33089). The APA covers the full extent of the Site.
- 4.3. There are no designated archaeological assets, such as scheduled monuments or registered battlefield, within the Site or wider 1.5km study area. The Site does lie adjacent to two grade II listed buildings: Christ's College (1064776), to the northeast, and Pardes House School (1119705) to the southern corner of the Site. These buildings have been assessed in a separate report.

Previous Archaeological Work

- 4.4. The GLHER documents 15 records for previous archaeological investigations within the 500m study area. These are detailed within the WSI.

Prehistoric Periods (c. 500,000 BC – AD 43)

- 4.5. The GLHER documents one record for a non-designated assets of prehistoric date within the 500m study area.
- 4.6. There is a paucity of evidence for prehistoric activity within the study area. Excavations at The Rectory Close in 1987 identified Mesolithic flints in later medieval deposits identified at the site (MLO16417).

Saxon/Early Medieval & Medieval Period

- 4.7. The placename Finchley derives from Anglo-Saxon, and means 'Finch's clearing' or 'finches clearing'. However, Finchley is only first mentioned in the 13th century but evidence for Saxon occupation has been identified in the area now known as Church End. Pottery and two boundary or drainage ditches dating from this period have been discovered.
- 4.8. The Grade II* listed St Mary's Church, Finchley (MLO103641) stands c. 80m to the north of the Site. The GLHER states that a church has existed on this site since 675AD, with a later church replacing this structure replacing this building in the 12th century. Foundations relating to the earlier church were

discovered in 1872, and the church is believed to have been founded by Bishop Erkenwald of London in c.675 AD to serve workmen felling timber to build the old St Paul's Cathedral. This formed the centre of the settlement known as Church End. According to the GLHER the current extant church building (MLO12878) contains stone fragments incorporated into the north aisle, dating to the late 12th century. It seems much of the church was rebuilt during the 15th century and further minor alterations and expansions occurred in the 16th and 19th centuries

- 4.9 Evidence of early-medieval timber buildings (MLO89336) were located during archaeological investigations at the former St Mary's School, Finchley, c.215m to the north east of the Site. Within the excavated buildings a large amount of pottery was recovered, mainly dating to the early medieval period. Two hearths were also identified from this period.
- 4.10 Two archaeological investigations, c.266m to the northeast of the Site, in 1992 (ELO4398) identified a range of slots, ditches, post holes and gravel surfaces (MLO59908) dating to 900-1300AD. The excavation interpreted these features as a number of buildings and yards, potentially a farm or residences within the village of Finchley. Earlier archaeological investigations (ELO12902) in 1990 at St Marys School, Finchley (MLO25929) found evidence of early medieval occupation in the form of post holes, beam slows and hearths. The report suggests that the most intensive occupation was between c.1150-1350AD.
- 4.11 Despite the place name having Anglo Saxon origins Finchley or Church End are not mentioned in the 1086 Domesday Survey. The village is first recorded, as Pardes House Grammar School | 9 'Finchelee', in the Early Charter of the Cathedral Church of St Paul, London in 12104. It seems to have been sparsely populated and the area mainly covered by extensive woodlands, cultivated to provide fuel and pigs for the city of London⁵. It seems farming had begun to make an appearance by the end of the Norman period and by the post medieval period the woodlands were being cleared to form Finchley Common, the approximate location of the common is just over 1.5km to the east of the site.
- 4.12 The GLHER records the approximate location of a small settlement, Church End (MLO16338), as being sited c.415m to the southeast of the Site. Depicted on an estate map drawn by Thomas Allen in 1727 it is shown as a very small settlement. As noted, this settlement does not appear in the 1086 Domesday Survey. It seems Church End was quite a scattered settlement and this may have been an outlying farmstead within the hamlet.
- 4.13 The GLHER records a dwelling and associated outbuildings (MLO16302), c.415m southwest of the Site. This is in the same location as the settlement of Church End, it is not known if the two assets are related. The GLHER states that the building relates to the Knights Templars.
- 4.14 The proposed location of Finchley's former rectory (MLO18880), first mentioned in 1476, sits c.125m to the northwest of the Site. A plan of the rectory from 1778 shows that it was built of timber, with roofs of slate and tiles Thomas Reader White, rector from 1848 to 1877, replaced the old house with a new one to the north. This was demolished in 1974 and a smaller rectory built nearby. Excavations on the site in 1978 identified large deposits of demolition material which probably related to the site of the medieval building. 12th century pottery was present throughout this material, including a disturbed layer which included Mesolithic flints (MLO81995).
- 4.15 In the wider area the former site of Finchley Manor House, a Scheduled Monument, sits just outside the south-eastern extent of the 500m study area, c. 684m from the Site. The area occupied by Finchley was granted by King John to the Bishop of London in 1199, and a manor house existed in the area by 1253, there may have been earlier occupation of the site. The original manor house was destroyed by fire in the 15th and 16th centuries.

Post-Medieval and Modern Periods

- 4.16 In the grounds of St Mary-at-Finchley Church (MLO18880), c.80m to the north of the site, two post medieval assets were identified. A late 19th C sandstone wall (MLO075364), c.72m to the north of the Site, was identified during a watching brief in 2002 at Church of St Mary-at-Finchley (MLO12878). Disarticulated human remains and a variety of post medieval finds (MLO75360) were recovered during a watching brief in 2002 by the Museum of London (ELO302).
- 4.17 Post medieval pit (MLO43716) identified c. 130m northwest of the Site, in the same location as the demolition deposits from the medieval vicarage (MLO18880) and the Mesolithic lithic fragment found in a medieval deposit (MLO16417). Find from the pit dated it to around 1850.
- 4.18 A potentially late post medieval fence line (MLO102688) was recording during a watching brief at Grove Lodge, c. 50m to the south of the site.
- 4.19 Avenue House, a late C19 villa and gardens, lies c.230m to the southeast of the Site. The GLHER states that the house is sited on an area previously known as Temple Croft Field, after the Knights Templar who were granted 40 acres there in 1243. The land passed through various hands, including the Knights Hospitallers who held it from 1312 to the Dissolution of the Monasteries in 1538/1539. The current house was built in 1859 for the Reverend Edward Philip Cooper, the estate and gardens were acquired by ink manufacturer Henry Stephens, who developed and enlarged the house and gardens. The house and gardens were bequeathed to the people of Finchley in 1900, and in 1928 subsequently became a public park. Archaeological investigations in 2015 were undertaken to investigate the layout and water management system of a standing 19th century water tower and associated auxiliary buildings. Only find associated with the post medieval and modern occupation were identified.
- 4.20 The 1840 Finchley Tithe Plan depicts the Site as sitting within plot 8. The accompanying tithe apportionment, dated 27th November 1839, lists Reverend Edward Philip Cooper as the landowner and Franklin as the occupier.
- 4.21 A shop at 364 Regents Park Road (MLO105844) was recorded as part of the Defence of Britain project. This project was to record the 20th century military sites across the UK, with a view to the future preservation of surviving structures. It records a Pillbox 'on premises' c.310m to the northeast of the Site.
- 4.22 The existing building to be demolished is a single storey building of mid-20th century date, built of brown brick with, metal framed windows and low pitched roofs. To the northeast lies the listed Pardes Christ's College (1064776) and Pardes House School (1119705) to the southern corner of the Site. The existing building has a tarmacked area associated with a playground to the adjacent school and small areas around the structure between it and other buildings.
- 4.23 An undated pit (MLO59304) was identified, c.160m to the northwest of the Site, during an evaluation on land to the rear of 311-3 Regent's Park Road. A single pit, shallow and without finds, was recorded cutting the subsoil and below overlying clay loam containing 19th/20th C pottery. There were no other features recorded during this evaluation.

5 AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION

5.1 The general aims of the investigation were defined as being:

- To determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits or remains;
- To record the character, date, location, and preservation of any archaeological remains on Site; and
- To record the nature and extent of any previous damage to archaeological deposits or remains on site.

Site Specific Objectives

5.2 Taking into account the archaeological and historical background of the site, and the overarching aims of the Research Framework for London (MoLAS, 2002), the following site-specific objectives of the evaluation were:

- To excavate three trenches to expose the surface of any underlying archaeological horizon or the natural ground;
- to direct the machine excavation required for ground investigation works and groundworks to allow for observation and recording; and
- to observe and record any archaeological features so as to ascertain their extent, form, function, and where possible, date.
- To clean the base and representative sections of the test pits and record them in both plan and representative section;
- To partially excavate any identified archaeological features so as to ascertain their extent, form, function and where possible date; and
- To inform the need (or otherwise) for any future archaeological works on the site by means of an illustrated report. Are prehistoric features or isolated finds present?

6 SCOPE OF WORKS AND STRATEGY

6.1 The evaluation comprised the excavation of three trenches, positioned to target the area of impact posed by the redevelopment of the site.

6.2 As noted above, due to onsite constraints some minor alterations were made to length and direction of trenches 2 and 3 after conferring with James Meek of HCUK. During the opening of Trench 2, concrete blocks from the recently demolished school building were encountered, these were noted on survey as constraints as it was not feasible to remove them due to restricted space for plant movement and the trench was angled to maintain the same coverage. Trench 3 was relocated half a metre southwards due to a remaining wall from the recent demolitions as removal would compromise security fence, and shortened by five metres to avoid gas and electricity services feeding current school building.

6.3 The results of the archaeological evaluation are collated into this evaluation report, which will enable the Archaeological Advisor to come to a decision as to the requirement for further work at the site ahead of development works.

6.4 The fieldwork was carried out according to best archaeological practice and to local and national standards and guidelines:

- Universal guidance for archaeological field evaluation ClfA (2023)
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists – Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials (ClfA 2020a).
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists – Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives (ClfA 2020b).
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists – Code of Conduct (ClfA 2022).
- Historic England – Management of Archaeological Projects (HE 2015a).
- Historic England – Archaeological Guidance Paper 3: Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork (2015c).
- Historic England – Archaeological Guidance Paper 4: Standards and Practices in Archaeological Reports (2015d).
- Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHLG) – National Planning Policy Framework (Updated 2023).
- Museum of London – Archaeological Site Manual (MoL 1994).
- Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS), Archaeology of Greater London (2000),
- Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS), A Research Framework for London Archaeology (2002),
- Museum of London, A Strategy for Researching the Historic Environment of Greater London (2015),
- Society of Museum Archaeologists – Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections: Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland (1993).
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation – Conservation Guidelines No.2 (UKIC 1983).
- Brown, D.H. (2011) Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation (Second Edition).

- 6.5 The archaeological investigation was undertaken by Gemma Ward (Project Officer), and Meghan French (Site Assistant) under the overall direction of AOC Operations Manager Catherine Edwards (AOC) and James Meek of HCUK Group Ltd.
- 6.6 The archaeological works were monitored remotely by Sandy Kidd, Archaeological Advisor to the London Borough of Barnet.
- 6.7 James Meek of HCUK monitored the works on behalf of the client and issued site updates to Sandy Kidd before the backfilling of the trenches.
- 6.8 A site code was allocated for the works, PDS23.

7 METHODOLOGY

- 7.1 The full methodology is laid out in the WSI (HCUK Group Limited, 2023). Please refer to this document for in-depth details. Current service plans were unavailable, however an onsite consultation was undertaken with the principal contractor, and the entire site was visually inspected prior to the commencement of any machine excavation. Trench locations were CAT scanned before excavation.
- 7.2 The archaeological evaluation consisted of the excavation of three trenches, the locations of which are shown on Figure 2.
- 7.3 Actual trench locations on site varied slightly due to unforeseen obstructions, logistical/practical reasons, or health and safety issues. Reasonable judgement was used by the supervising archaeologist where the trenches needed to be relocated and all were carried out in direct consultation with James Meek at HCUK Group Ltd.
- 7.4 Hand excavation was undertaken once the archaeological horizon was exposed, with excavation, sampling and recording following the methodology set out in the WSI.

8 RESULTS

- 8.1 No archaeological features were identified in the excavated trenches.
- 8.2 The natural horizon comprised firm, slightly silty clay, mid-yellowish brown, with occasional bands of sand and gravels, tallying with the London Clay formation recorded by the BGS. This was overlain by modern levelling layers, variously formed of yellowish grey, silty sands with crushed concrete and crushed red brick with frequent inclusions of modern debris, and dark sandy silts with lots of brick and modern material. The stratigraphic sequence was capped by a thin layer of demolition rubble.
- 8.3 The upper height of the uppermost modern levelling layer varied between 84.06mOD to 84.33mOD. The thickness of the various levelling layers varied between 0.12m to 0.30m.
- 8.4 The trenches are discussed below in turn. Heights of deposits are provided in the stratigraphic table at the centre of the trench. Archaeological deposits are defined within (curved brackets) and archaeological cuts are defined within [square brackets]. The full context inventory is supplied in Appendix A.

Trench 1

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height above Ordnance Datum (AOD)	Description	Interpretation
(101)	0.07m	84.09m	Loose, dark yellowish grey sandy gravel with very frequent CBM and small sub angular stones.	Demolition rubble
(102)	0.18m	83.56m	Loose, but compacted, bright red, crushed brick and gravel with small, white subangular stone chips.	Levelling layer
(103)	0.30m	83.51m	Firm, mid brownish grey, gravelly clay, with frequent small sub-angular stones and rare fragments of modern blue and white china pottery sherds and CBM.	Levelling layer
(104)	0.10m+	83.48m	Stiff, mid-brownish yellow clayey gravels with very frequent small sub rounded stones.	Natural

- 8.5 Trench 1 measured 15m by 1.8m and was orientated northeast to southwest (Plates 1 and 2).
- 8.6 London clay (104) was exposed across the whole trench at 83.18mOD to 83.51mOD, raising from the southwest to the northeast. This was overlain by levelling layer (103), a 0.30m deep, composed of firm, mid brownish grey gravelly clay with frequent small sub-angular stones and rare fragments of modern blue and white China and CBM. Overlaying (103), was a second levelling layer (102), measuring 0.18m deep, comprised of loose but compacted bright red crushed brick and gravel with small white subangular stone chips. This was capped with a thin layer of demolition rubble (101), measuring 0.07m thick and comprised of a loose dark yellowish grey sandy gravel with very frequent CBM and small sub angular stones. This demolition rubble layer extends across the entire site.
- 8.7 No archaeological deposits or features were present in the trench.



Plate 1: Trench 1, facing South



Plate 2: Trench 1, representative section facing East

Trench 2

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height above Ordnance Datum (AOD)	Description	Interpretation
(201)	0.13m	84.31m	Loose, dark yellowish grey sandy gravel with very frequent CBM and small sub angular stones.	Demolition rubble
(202)	0.17m	84.18m	Loose, but compacted, bright red, crushed brick and gravel with small, white subangular stone chips.	Levelling layer
(203)	0.23m	83.95m	Firm, mid brownish grey, gravelly clay, with frequent small sub-angular stones and rare fragments of modern blue and white China pottery sherds and CBM.	Levelling layer
(204)	>0.20m	83.50m	Stiff, mid-brownish yellow clayey gravels with very frequent small sub rounded stones.	Natural

- 8.8 Trench 2 measured 6m by 1.80m and was orientated northwest-southeast (Plates 3 and 4). The trench location was adjusted slightly due to the presence of large concrete bases. The lowest deposit observed was (204), a stiff, mid-brownish yellow clayey gravels with very frequent small sub rounded stones observed as London clay, recorded at upper heights of 83.70mOD to 83.50mOD. The natural (204), was overlain by two levelling layers, the lowest of which was (203), a 0.23m deep firm mid brownish grey gravelly clay, with frequent small sub-angular stones and rare fragments of modern blue and white China pottery sherds and CBM. This in turn was overlain by (202), a 0.17m depth loose but compacted, bright red crushed brick and gravel with small white subangular stone chips. This was sealed by a thin layer of demolition rubble, (201), measuring 0.13m thick, which lay generally level at 84.31mOD.
- 8.9 No archaeological features or deposits were present in the trench.

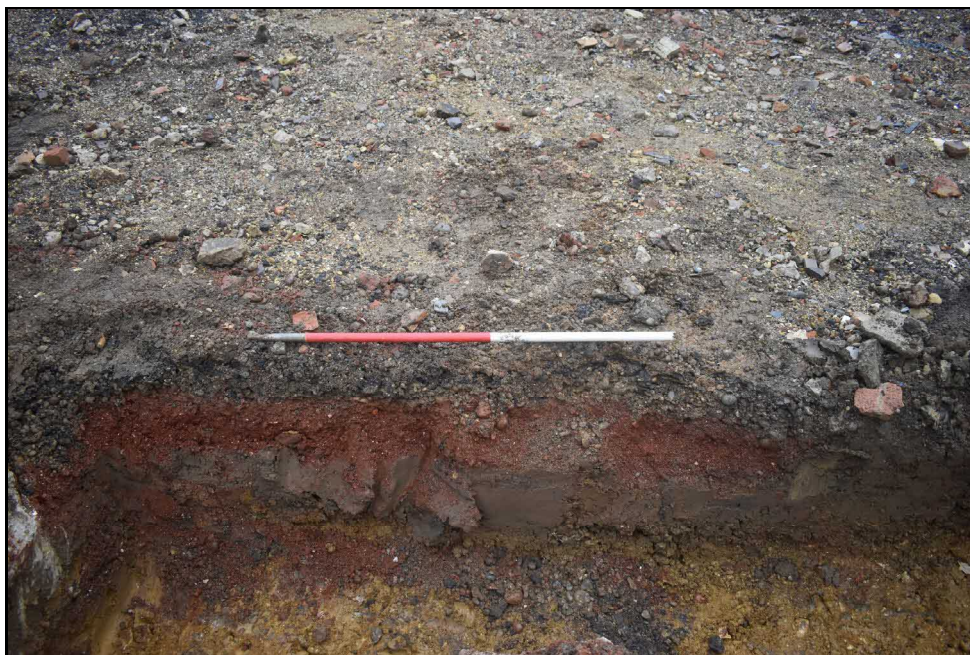


Plate 3: Representative section of Trench 2, facing East



Plate 4: Trench 2, facing South

Trench 3

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height above Ordnance Datum (AOD)	Description	Interpretation
(301)	0.23m	84.33m	Loose, dark yellowish grey sandy gravel with very frequent CBM and small sub angular stones.	Demolition rubble
(302)	0.12m	84.10m	Loose, but compacted, bright red, crushed brick and gravel with small, white subangular stone chips.	Levelling layer
(303)	0.36m	83.74m	Firm, mid brownish grey, gravelly clay, with frequent small sub-angular stones and rare fragments of modern blue and white China pottery sherds and CBM.	Levelling layer
(304)	0.15m+	83.63m	Stiff, mid-brownish yellow clayey gravels with very frequent small sub rounded stones.	Natural

8.10 Trench 3 measured 10m by 2m and was orientated roughly north to south (Plates 5 and 6). The trench was shortened slightly to a gas and electrical services.



Plate 5: Representative section of Trench 3, facing West

8.11 The lowest deposit observed was (304), a stiff, mid-brownish yellow clayey gravels with very frequent small sub rounded stones, lying at 83.63mOD. The natural (304), was overlain by two levelling layers recorded as (303) and (302). The lowest (303) was composed of 0.36m thick of firm mid brownish grey

gravelly clay with frequent small sub-angular stones and rare fragments of modern blue and white China pottery sherds and CBM. This was followed by (302), a 0.12m thick modern levelling layer of loose but compacted bright red crushed brick and gravel with small white subangular stone chips. This sequence was sealed by a 0.23m thick layer of demolition rubble (301) recorded at a height of 84.33mOD.

8.12 No archaeological deposits or features were present in the trench.



Plate 6: Trench 3, facing South

9 FINDS

9.1 No finds were recovered from the site. Modern brick, China pottery sherds and concrete were present within the modern levelling layer, but these were not retained as they would not provide any further dating refinement and the potential for contamination due to the mixed nature of the demolition rubble.

10 CONCLUSIONS

10.1 This investigation was composed of three trenches which uncovered no archaeological remains. The trenches all confirmed the presence of London Clay as noted by the BGS and recorded at a varying height of 83.18m OD to 83.63m OD. No subsoil was present, indicating that the natural sequence of deposits and most likely the natural horizon itself had suffered horizontal truncations during the development of the site.

10.2 Overlying the natural was a series of modern levelling layers deposited to establish a level ground, likely for the most recent phase of development on the site. Composed of redeposited clay with modern building materials, these deposits ranged in height from 83.56m OD to 84.33m OD.

Realisation of Aims

10.3 Each of the research aims set out in Section 5.1 have been realised and detailed below:

The general aims of the investigation were defined as being:

- Identification of the earliest archaeological deposits
No such evidence was identified.
- Identification of the latest archaeological deposits
No such evidence was identified.
- The nature and character of archaeological deposits encountered.
No such evidence was identified.
- The extent of modern disturbance

The stratigraphy of modern works was recorded thoroughly.

Site Specific Objectives

10.4 Taking into account the archaeological and historical background of the site, and the overarching aims of the Research Framework for London (MoLAS, 2002), the following site-specific objectives of the evaluation were:

- To excavate three trenches to expose the surface of any underlying archaeological horizon or the natural ground.
No such evidence was identified.
- to direct the machine excavation required for ground investigation works and groundworks to allow for observation and recording; and
No such evidence was identified.
- to observe and record any archaeological features so as to ascertain their extent, form, function, and where possible, date.
No such evidence was identified.
- To clean the base and representative sections of the test pits and record them in both plan and representative section;
No such evidence was identified.
- To partially excavate any identified archaeological features so as to ascertain their extent, form, function and where possible date; and
No such evidence was identified.
- To inform the need (or otherwise) for any future archaeological works on the site by means of an illustrated report. Are prehistoric features or isolated finds present?
No such evidence was identified.

10.5 The site works were remotely monitored by Sandy Kidd of GLAAS, and a decision on the requirements for further work will be made upon his receipt of this report.

11 ARCHIVING AND PUBLICATION

- 11.1 Copies of the final evaluation report will be issued to the client, to Sandy Kidd (GLAAS), to the Local Planning Authority and ultimately to the Local Studies Library, on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period of time. A digital copy of the report will also be submitted to the HER and the ADS. An OASIS form has been completed for the works (Appendix B). A short summary of the results will be submitted to the Greater London Archaeological round-up.
- 11.2 The site archive will comprise all written and drawn records. It is to be consolidated after completion of the whole project, with records collated and ordered as a permanent record. The archive will be prepared in accordance with guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage, as well as the requirements of the accessioning museum (UKIC 1990) and (Brown & AAF 2007).

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FIGURES

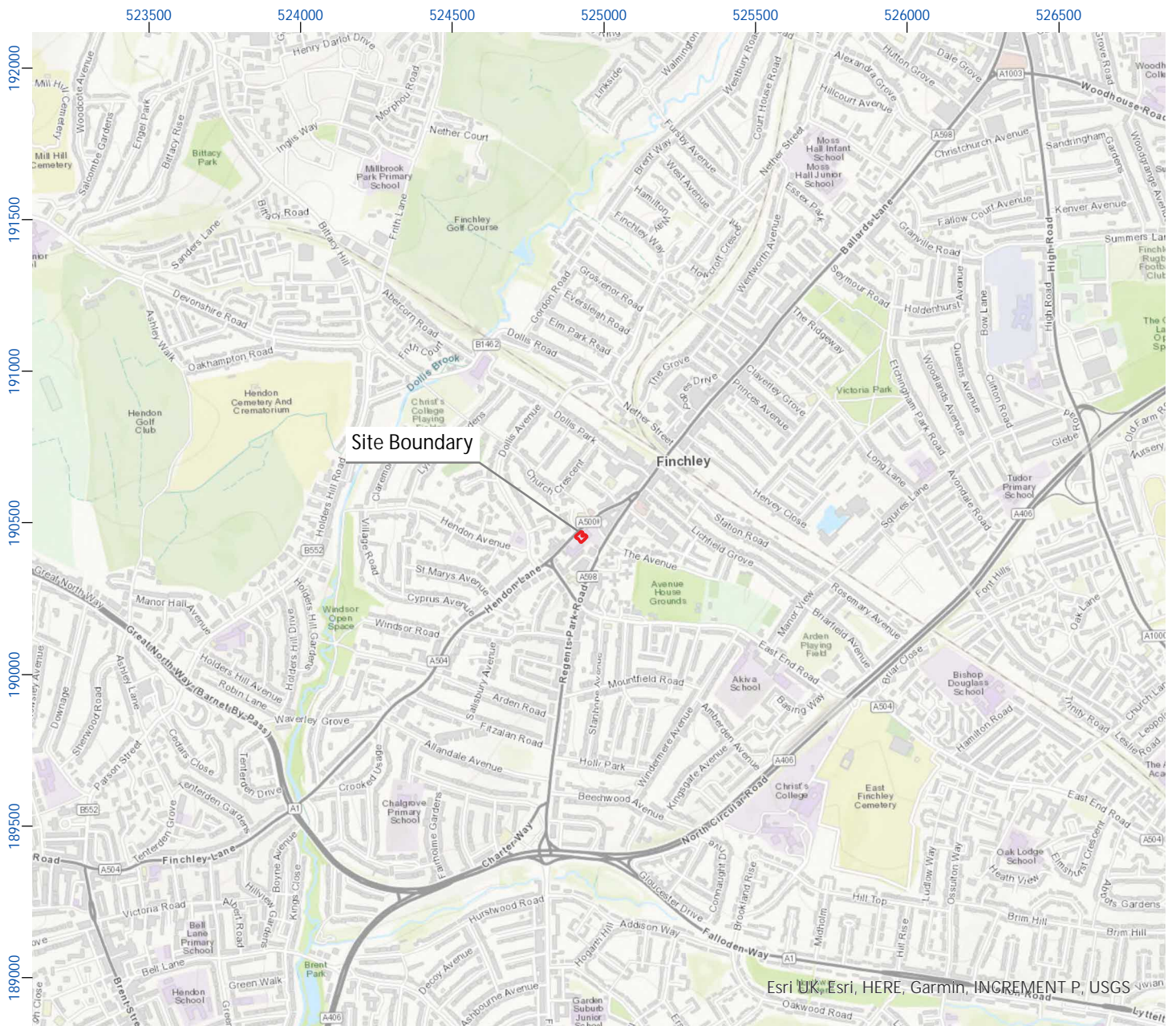
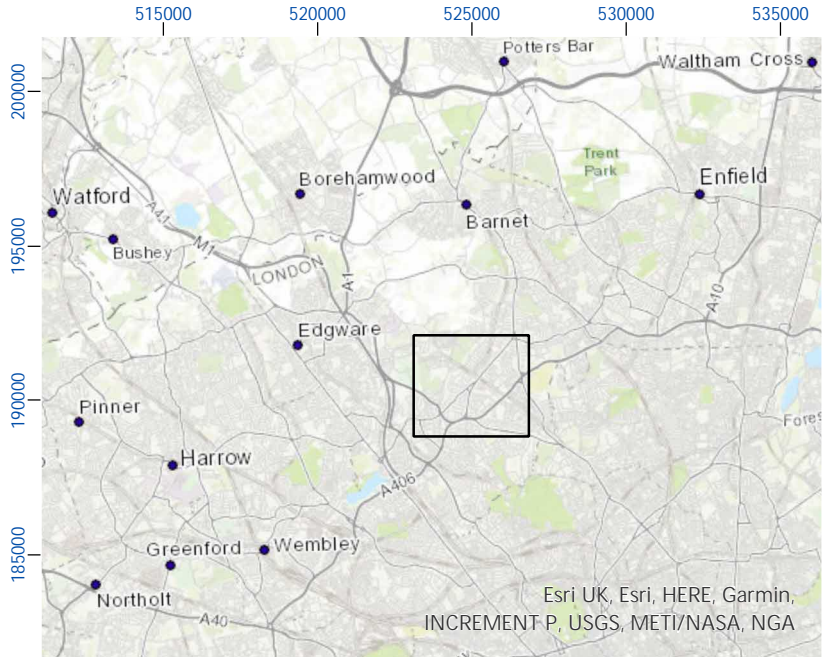
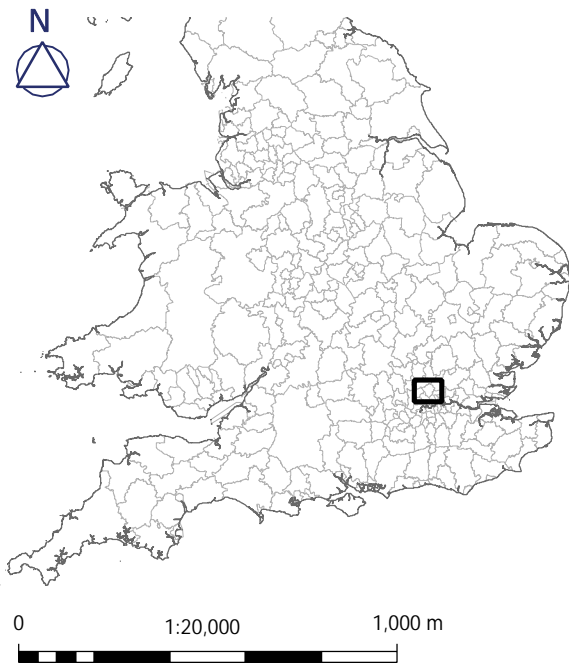


Figure 1: Site location plan

01/24000/WSI/01/01

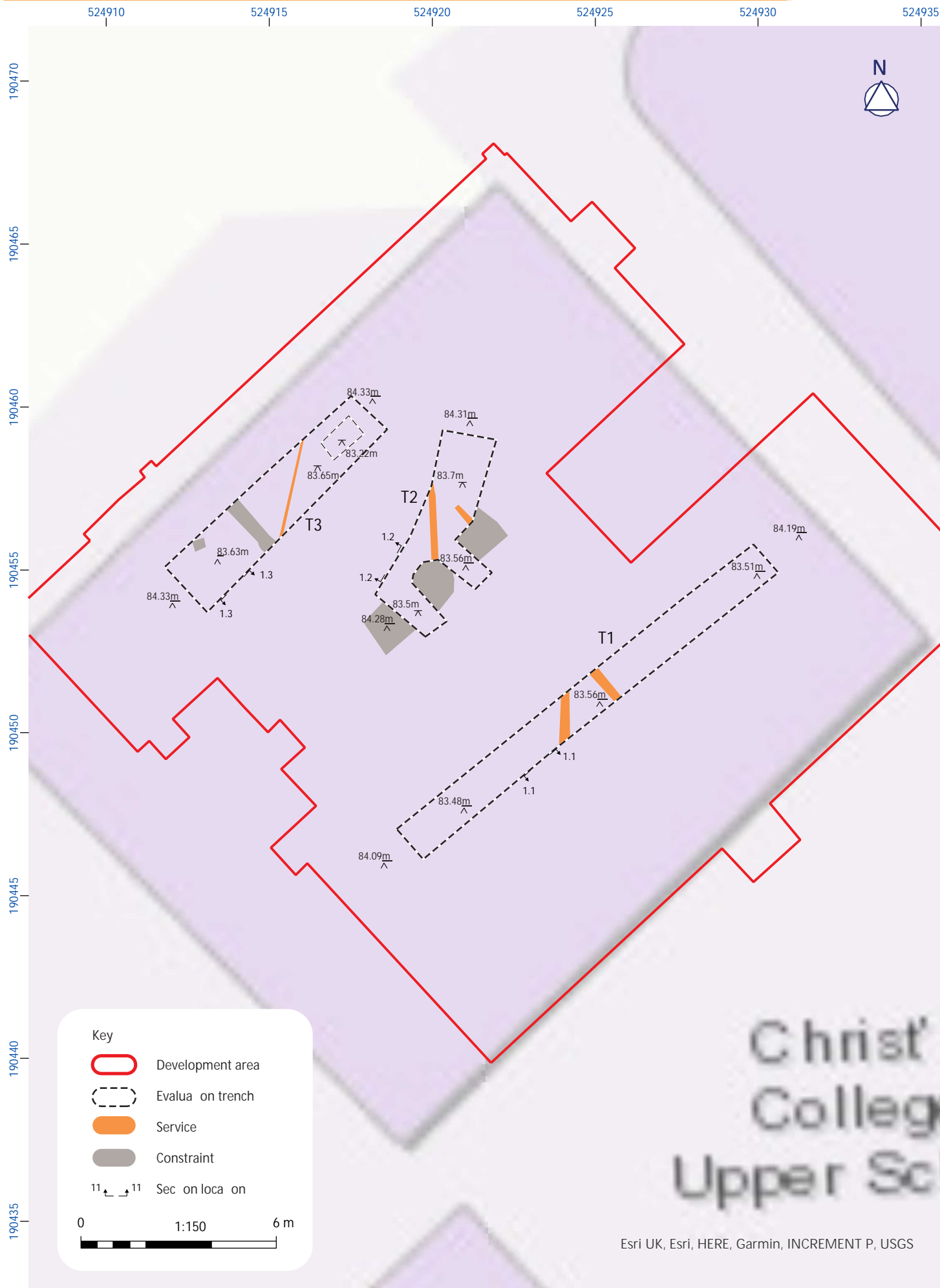


Figure 2: Trench location plan

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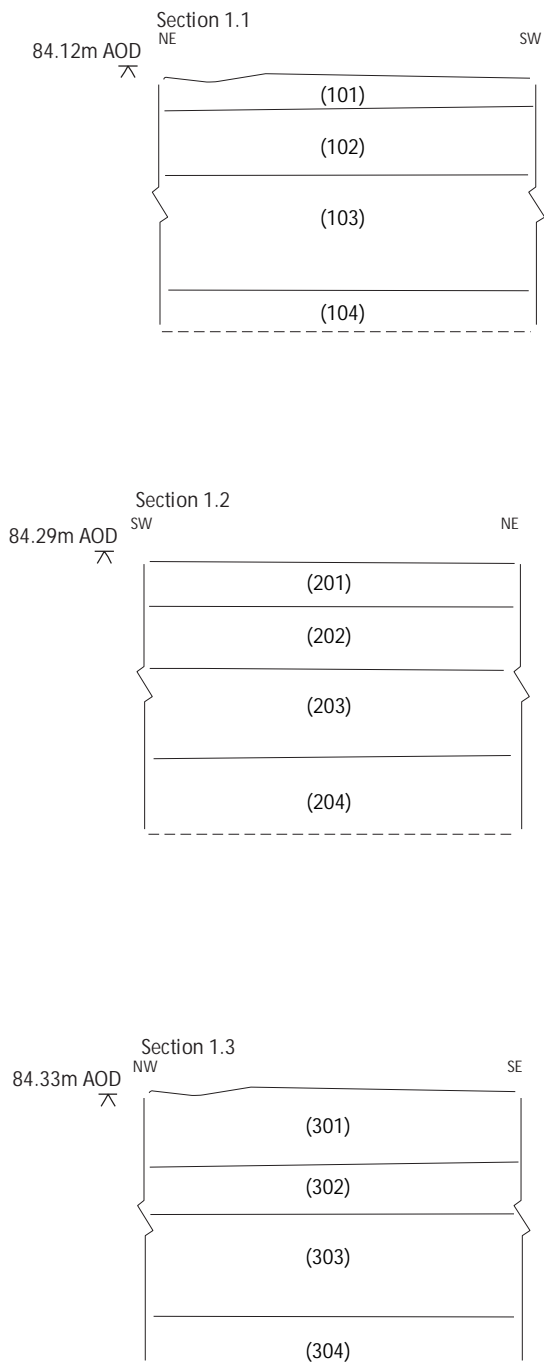


Figure 3: Representative sections

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Context Register

Context	Description	Length	Width	Depth
Trench 1				
(101)	Loose, dark yellowish grey sandy gravel with very frequent CBM and small sub angular stones.	10m	1.8m	0.07m
(102)	Loose, but compacted, bright red, crushed brick and gravel with small, white subangular stone chips.	10m	1.8m	0.18m
(103)	Firm, mid brownish grey, gravelly clay, with frequent small sub-angular stones and rare fragments of modern blue and white china pottery sherds and CBM.	10m	1.8m	0.30m
(104)	Stiff, mid-brownish yellow clayey gravels with very frequent small sub rounded stones.	10m	1.8m	0.10m+
Trench 2				
(201)	Loose, dark yellowish grey sandy gravel with very frequent CBM and small sub angular stones.	6m	1.8m	0.13m
(202)	Loose, but compacted, bright red, crushed brick and gravel with small, white subangular stone chips.	6m	1.8m	0.17m
(203)	Firm, mid brownish grey, gravelly clay, with frequent small sub-angular stones and rare fragments of modern blue and white china pottery sherds and CBM.	6m	1.8m	0.23m
(204)	Stiff, mid-brownish yellow clayey gravels with very frequent small sub rounded stones.	6m	1.8m	>0.20m
Trench 3				
(301)	Loose, dark yellowish grey sandy gravel with very frequent CBM and small sub angular stones.	10m	2m	0.23m
(302)	Loose, but compacted, bright red, crushed brick and gravel with small, white subangular stone chips.	10m	2m	0.12m
(303)	Firm, mid brownish grey, gravelly clay, with frequent small sub-angular stones and rare fragments of modern blue and white china pottery sherds and CBM.	10m	2m	0.36m
(304)	Stiff, mid-brownish yellow clayey gravels with very frequent small sub rounded stones.	10m	2m	0.15m+

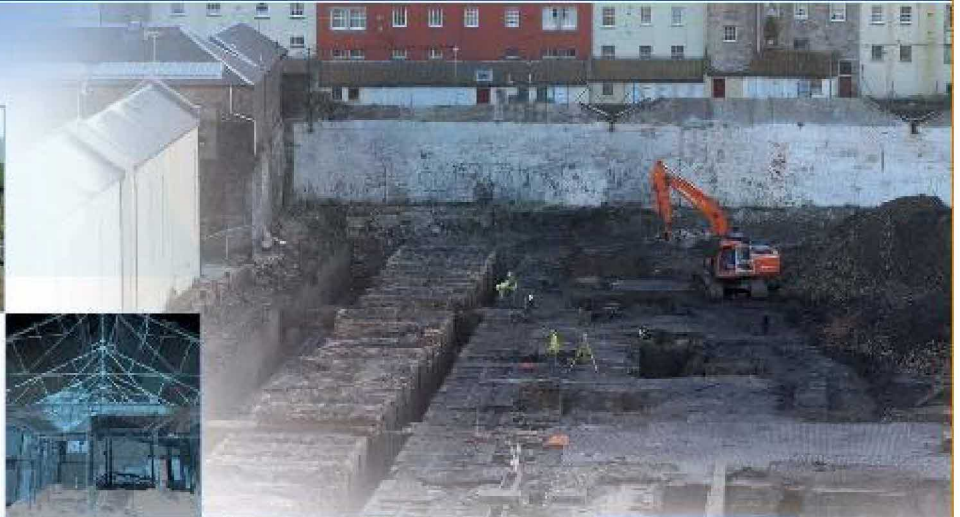
APPENDIX B: OASIS FORM

OASIS Summary for aocarcha1-521708

OASIS ID (UID)	aocarcha1-521708
Project Name	Evaluation at Hendon Lane, London N3 3SW, United Kingdom
Sitename	Hendon Lane, London N3 3SW, United Kingdom
Sitecode	PDS23
Project Identifier(s)	Pardes House Grammar Evaluation
Activity type	Evaluation
Planning Id	20/5783/FUL
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Pre application
Organisation Responsible for work	AOC Archaeology Group
Project Dates	13-Dec-2023 - 15-Dec-2023
Location	Hendon Lane, London N3 3SW, United Kingdom NGR : TQ 24535 90110 LL : 51.59607777465664, -0.203478202955006 12 Fig : 524535,190110
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Barnet Local Authority District : Barnet Parish : Barnet, unparished area
Project Methodology	<p>This report provides the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken at the site of the Pardes Grammar School, Hendon Lane, Finchley, London by AOC Archaeology in December 2023. The work was commissioned by HCUK Group Limited on behalf of the school in advance of development work.</p> <p>The investigation was composed of three trenches, one measured 15m long by 1.80m wide, one 6m by 1.80m and one 10m by 2m. The trenches were situated on land at c.84.19m to 84.06m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD). The trenches contained no archaeological features.</p> <p>The evaluation confirmed the presence of London Clay recorded at a varying height of 83.18m OD to 83.63m OD. No Subsoil was present indicating that the natural sequence of deposits and most likely the natural horizon itself had suffered horizontal truncations during the development of the site. A series of modern levelling layers likely linked to the most recent phase of development on the site were noted. The lowest of these being composed of redeposited clay with modern building materials, levels of which ranged from 84.06mOD to 84.33mOD.</p>

Project Results	<p>This report provides the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken at the site of the Pardes Grammar School, Hendon Lane, Finchley, London by AOC Archaeology in December 2023. The work was commissioned by HCUK Group Limited on behalf of the school in advance of development work.</p> <p>The investigation was composed of three trenches, one measured 15m long by 1.80m wide, one 6m by 1.80m and one 10m by 2m. The trenches were situated on land at c.84.19m to 84.06m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD). The trenches contained no archaeological features.</p> <p>The evaluation confirmed the presence of London Clay recorded at a varying height of 83.18m OD to 83.63m OD. No Subsoil was present indicating that the natural sequence of deposits and most likely the natural horizon itself had suffered horizontal truncations during the development of the site. A series of modern levelling layers likely linked to the most recent phase of development on the site were noted. The lowest of these being composed of redeposited clay with modern building materials, levels of which ranged from 84.06mOD to 84.33mOD.</p>
Keywords	
Funder	Private or public corporation Pardes Grammar School
HER	Greater London HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Catherine Edwards
HER Identifiers	
Archives	

Report generated on: 12 Jan 2024, 11:52



AOC Archaeology Group, Unit 7, St Margarets Business Centre, Moor Mead Road, Twickenham TW1 1JS

www.aocarchaeology.com