

**GROVE LODGE,  
287 REGENTS PARK ROAD,  
LONDON BOROUGH OF  
BARNET**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
WATCHING BRIEF**

**MARCH 2010**

**GLV10**

**P**

**C**

**A**

**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**

**An Archaeological Watching Brief at Grove Lodge, 287 Regents Park Road,  
London Borough of Barnet, N3 3JY**

**Site Code: GLV10**

**Central National Grid Reference: TQ 24966 90217**

**Planning Application Number: 2009/1022**

**Written and Researched by Paul McGarrity  
Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, February 2010  
Project Manager: Gary Brown**

**Commissioning Client: Kerrington (Grove Lodge) Ltd**

**Contractor:  
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited  
Unit 54, Brockley Cross Business Centre  
96 Endwell Road  
London SE4 2PD**

**Tel: 020 7732 3925  
Fax: 020 7732 7896  
E-mail: [cmayo@pre-construct.com](mailto:cmayo@pre-construct.com)  
Web: [www.pre-construct.com](http://www.pre-construct.com)**

**©Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited  
March 2010**

©The material contained herein is and remains the sole property of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited and is not for publication to third parties without prior consent. Whilst every effort has been made to provide detailed and accurate information, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies herein contained

## **CONTENTS**

1	Abstract .....	3
2	Introduction .....	4
3	Planning Background .....	7
4	Geology And Topography.....	13
5	Archaeological And Historical Background.....	14
6	Methodology .....	15
7	Archaeological Sequence.....	16
8	Conclusions .....	20
9	Acknowledgements .....	21
10	Bibliography .....	21

## **APPENDICES**

11	Appendix 1: Context Index .....	22
12	Appendix 2: Site Matrices.....	24
13	Appendix 3: OASIS Form .....	26

## **ILLUSTRATIONS**

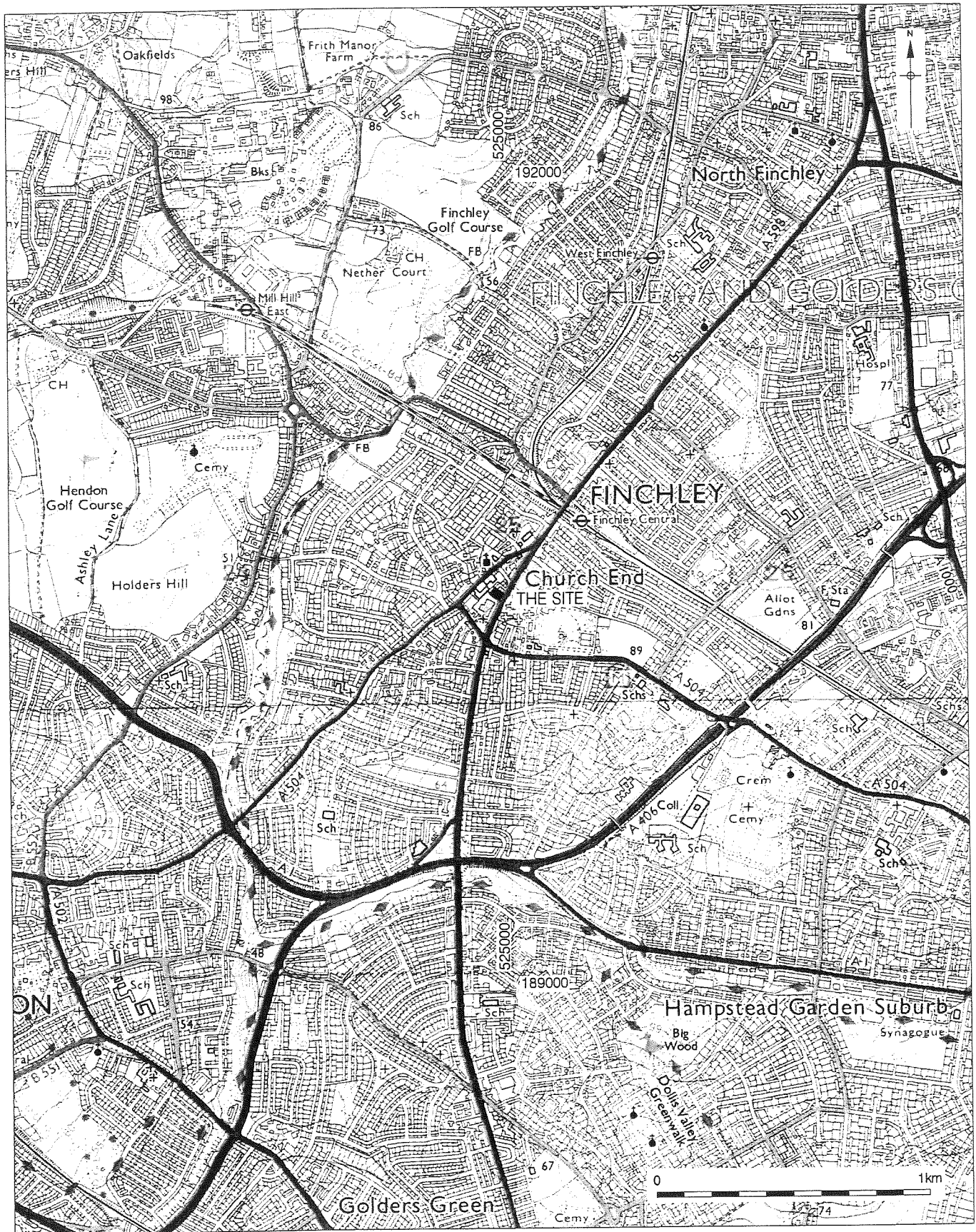
Figure 1: Site Location .....	5
Figure 2: Limit of Excavation .....	6
Figure 3: Plan of Trench .....	18
Figure 5: Section 2.....	19

## **1 ABSTRACT**

- 1.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd Grove Lodge, 287 Regents Park Road, London Borough of Barnet, N3 3JY, between the 5th-23rd February 2010. The work was commissioned by Kerrington (Grove Lodge) Ltd.
  
- 1.2 The ground works for the proposed development involved the ground reduction of the study area to a basement level within the foot print of a planned three storey extension to the west of the existing building know as Grove Lodge. The archaeological impact of the proposed works was mitigated by a watching brief undertaken during the ground reduction phase as specified in a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared for the site by Gary Brown for Pre-construct archaeology.
  
- 1.3 The investigation revealed evidence of a possible post-medieval tree throw and fence line close to the western limit of investigation, as well as a large modern linear feature which may form part of a drainage system.
  
- 1.4 Natural deposits of Glacial till were also encountered on the site.
  
- 1.5 No archaeological features pre-dating the post-medieval period were encountered during the period of the watching brief.

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

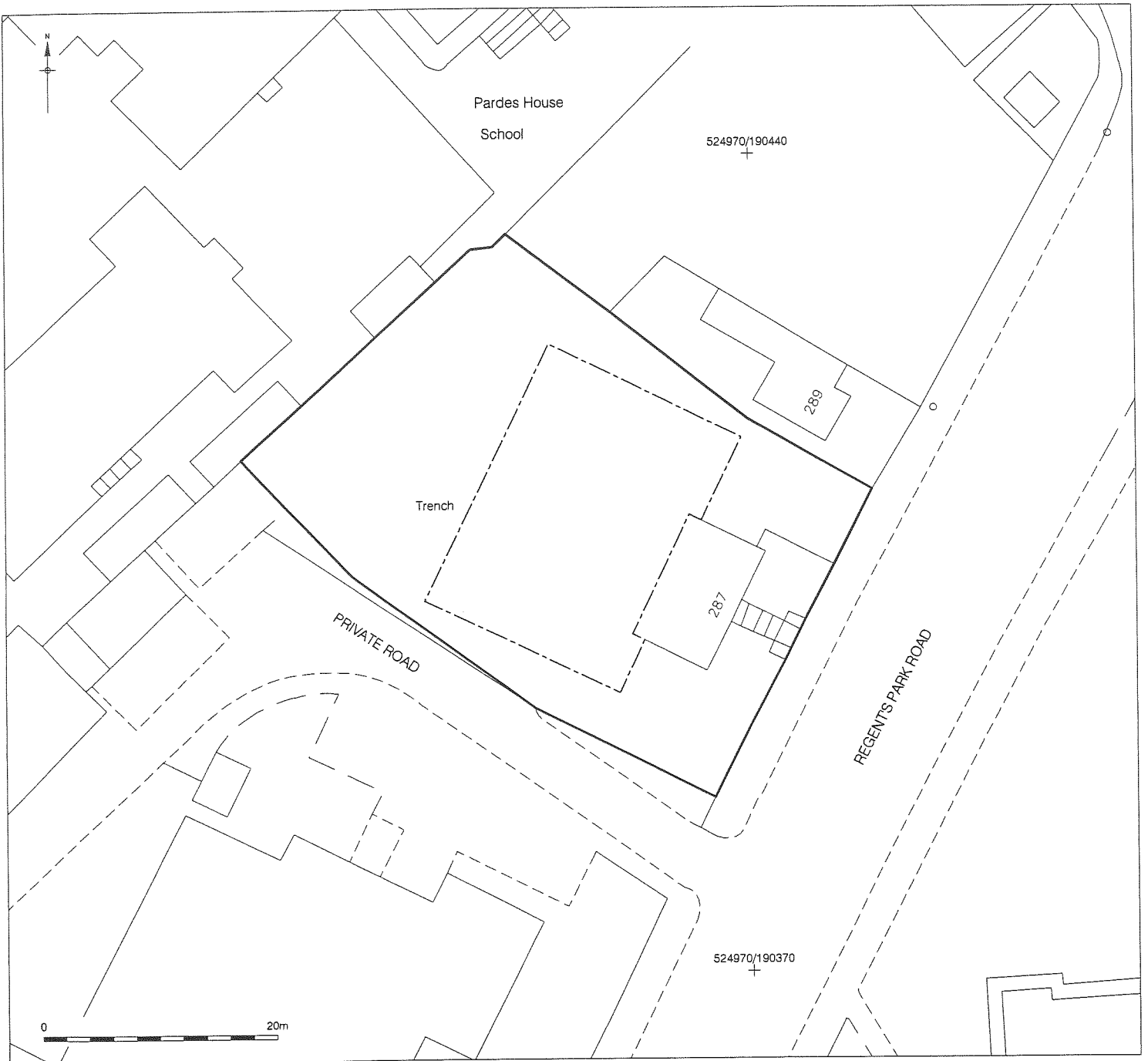
- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted between 5th-23rd February 2010 by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) at Grove Lodge, 287 Regents Park Road, London Borough of Barnet, N3 3JY, in advance of the building of a three storey extension to Grove Lodge. The National Grid Reference of the site is TQ 24966 90217.
- 2.2 The evaluation was commissioned by Kerrington (Grove Lodge) Ltd to satisfy a planning condition applied by the London Borough of Barnet, which stipulated that a programme of archaeological work be implemented prior to any construction works being undertaken on site. The field investigation was supervised by Paul McGarrity and project managed by Gary Brown for PCA. The work was undertaken following an approved Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Gary Brown. The site works were monitored by Kim Stabler, English Heritage (GLAAS) on behalf of English Heritage and the London Borough of Barnet.
- 2.3 The the observed area was located to the west of the building know as Grove Lodge under an area which was previously used as a car park. The watching brief was not maintained in the area previously occupied by Grove Lodge.
- 2.4 The archaeological work was undertaken during the ground reduction phase of works to install a new three storey extension (including a basement).
- 2.5 The site records will be archived at the London Archaeological Archive Research Centre under the site code GLV10.



© Crown copyright 2006. All rights reserved. License number 36110309

©Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2010

Figure 1  
 Site Location  
 1:20,000 at A4



© Crown copyright 2010. All rights reserved. License number PMP36110309

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2010

Figure 2  
Trench Location Location  
1:500 at A4

### 3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

#### 3.1 Archaeology in London Borough of Barnet and the UDP

3.1.1 This archaeological DBA has been compiled as a consequence of the possible archaeological risk posed by the proposed redevelopment of the site. The *Unitary Development Plan* (UDP) of London Borough of Barnet (adopted 2006), which defines the Borough's accepted archaeological policies, is detailed below.

#### Protecting and Preserving Archaeological Remains

4.3.3.14 The borough's archaeological heritage is a valuable educational and community resource which is vulnerable to modern development and land use. Archaeological remains above and below ground level, and ancient monuments, are important surviving evidence of the borough's past, and once removed they are lost forever.

4.3.3.15 Nationally important archaeological remains may be protected by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport and identified as Scheduled Ancient Monuments. The two Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the borough are shown on the Proposals Map and are as follows:

1. Brockley Hill Romano-British Pottery
2. Manor House Moated Site, East End Road, Finchley.

4.3.3.16 The council may refer other nationally important sites to the Secretary of State for scheduling as ancient monuments where appropriate.

4.3.3.17 The council, with assistance from English Heritage, the Museum of London and the Hendon and District Archaeological Society, has identified five prehistoric, four Roman and thirty medieval sites containing archaeological remains of more local importance. These have been grouped into nineteen 'Local Areas of Special Archaeological Significance' as follows:

1. Barnet Gate and Totteridge Fields
2. Burnt Oak
3. Child's Hill
4. Chipping Barnet
5. Cophall
6. Cricklewood
7. East Barnet
8. East Finchley
9. Edgware
10. Edgwarebury and Scratchwood
11. Finchley
12. Friern Barnet
13. Galley Lane
14. Halliwick Manor House
15. Hendon
16. Mill Hill
17. Monken Hadley Common
18. Totteridge and Whetstone
19. Watling Street.



4.3.3.18 The boundaries of these areas are shown on the Proposals Map. The line of a probable Roman road in the west of the borough and a possible Roman road in the centre of the borough are shown on Map 4.4. English Heritage has recommended that an area 50 metres on either side of the probable Roman road and an area 200 metres either side of the possible Roman road be defined as 'Local Areas of Archaeological Significance' (the wider area reflecting a greater degree of uncertainty as to the road's exact route). The council recognises that there may be other archaeological remains which have yet to be identified, and that assessments of archaeological importance are likely to change with greater knowledge in the future.

4.3.3.19 The council will seek to preserve nationally important archaeological remains and their settings, including Scheduled Ancient Monuments, from harmful development and will refuse development proposals which will have an adverse effect on such remains.

4.3.3.20 Development which will affect remains within areas of special archaeological significance, and other archaeological remains, may also be refused. Decisions will take account of the criteria listed in Policy HC17.

#### **Policy HC16 – Archaeological Remains – National**

The council will seek to ensure that nationally important archaeological remains and their settings, including Scheduled Ancient Monuments, are preserved. The council will not permit development which adversely affects such remains.

#### **Policy HC17 – Archaeological Remains – Local**

Development proposals which may affect local areas of archaeological significance and other archaeological remains may be refused. Proposals will be assessed according to:

- The archaeological significance of the remains;
- The likely impact of development on the remains;
- The need for proposed development; and
- The measures proposed to mitigate the effects of development.

4.3.3.21 On sites where development proposals are permitted, the council will expect developers to incorporate appropriate design measures in order to safeguard archaeological remains. Modern methods of site clearance and construction will tend to completely destroy potentially significant archaeological remains. Measures which can help to minimise or avoid damage include designing the layout of new buildings to provide open spaces above remains, using foundations which avoid disturbing remains or sealing remains under buildings. As well as protecting our archaeological heritage from destruction, such measures will allow the potential for more effective excavation techniques to be used in the future. Whilst the science of archaeology is rapidly developing, current excavation involves the total destruction of evidence apart from removable artefacts.

4.3.3.22 Where the preservation of archaeological remains on site is not appropriate, the council will require developers to make arrangements for the investigation, excavation and recording of archaeological remains. The results and findings from such investigations will also need to be analysed, interpreted and published or put on display for the public. All such work should be carried out by a recognised archaeological organisation to a specification agreed by the council. The council may use planning agreements or conditions to secure this work.

4.3.3.23 It is recognised that in some cases, a mixture of preservation of remains on site and excavation and recording of remains may be appropriate.

#### **Policy HC18 – Archaeological Remains – Preservation**

**Development proposals should be designed to minimise damage to archaeological remains where practicable. Where important remains exist preservation in situ is to be preferred.**

#### **Policy HC19 – Archaeological Remains – Recognised Archaeological Organisation**

**Where the preservation of archaeological remains on site is not appropriate, the council will require a recognised archaeological organisation to undertake investigation, excavation, analysis, interpretation and publication of archaeological remains before development begins. All such work shall be carried out to a format to be approved in advance by the council.**

## **Archaeological Site Evaluation**

- 4.3.3.24 Archaeological remains on a site can be most effectively protected when information relating to them is available at the planning application stage. Where a development proposal site is expected to reveal material of archaeological importance, the council will expect prospective developers to submit a preliminary archaeological site evaluation. This could include information on the character and condition of archaeological remains, the likely impact of development and possible ways in which developments can be designed to avoid damaging remains. An evaluation will allow the council to assess the archaeological implications of a development proposal, and to make an informed planning decision. The council will expect developers to seek specialist advice at an early stage in the process, and will require that site evaluations are carried out by a recognized archaeological organisation.

### **Policy HC20 – Archaeological Remains – Site Evaluation**

Where development proposals may affect archaeological remains, the council will expect applicants to have properly assessed and planned for the archaeological implications. The council will require a preliminary archaeological site evaluation before proposals are considered.

## **5.2 The London Development Plan**

- 5.2.1 The proposed development is also covered by policy 4B.15 from the London Development Plan (consolidated with alterations since 2004):

#### **Policy 4B.15 Archaeology**

The Mayor, in partnership with English Heritage, the Museum of London and boroughs, will support the identification, protection, interpretation and presentation of London's archaeological resources. Boroughs in consultation with English Heritage and other relevant statutory organisations should include appropriate policies in their DPDs for protecting scheduled ancient monuments and archaeological assets within their area<sup>10</sup>.

- 4.125 Two thousand years of building have left layers of history, illuminating London's social, political and economic heritage. Today London has a great wealth of fine historic buildings, spaces and archaeology, including four World Heritage Sites and many buildings and sites of national importance that add to the capital's identity, attractiveness and cultural richness. The historic environment also helps to attract tourists, and provides valuable leisure opportunities and commercial and residential space, and is an important part of London's economy. The Mayor wishes to see the sensitive management of London's extraordinary historic assets planned in tandem with the promotion of the very best modern architecture and urban design. Designation of historic buildings is not enough. Sensitive management requires clear details of what needs to be protected, how and why. The Mayor expects boroughs and others to use appropriate tools to manage the historic environment, including character appraisals and conservation plans.
- 4.126 Much of London's historic inheritance is inaccessible, badly maintained or not viewed as relevant to local communities. The sensitive and innovative use of historic assets within local regeneration should be encouraged. Schemes such as Townscape Heritage Initiatives, Heritage Economic Regenerations Schemes and Buildings at Risk Grants and their successors, can play an important role in fostering the regeneration of historic areas (see Policy 4B.13).
- 4.127 Part of the city's unique character is the juxtaposition of many different types of buildings and spaces and this should be reflected in the way the historic environment is managed. Buildings and places should not be seen in isolation, and the settings of historic assets are often important to their character and should be appropriately protected.
- 4.128 Many of London's best loved and historically important buildings and places are situated along the banks of the Thames and London's waterways, including cranes and waterway infrastructure. Rivers are also the focus of much of London's archaeological resources.

- 4.129 Conservation areas should relate to the quality of the waterside and how it relates either to the historical functions or appearance of the area. Where conservation areas do cover the water or waterside areas, their management plans should ensure that they do not prohibit water-dependent development. Chapter 4C contains policies on
- 5.3 The proposed development site is located within an Area of Special Archaeological Significance and the Church End (Finchley) Conservation Area.
- 5.4 The proposed development site does not contain or lie adjacent to any Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

### **4.1 Geology**

4.1.1 A detailed description of the Geology and Topography of the site can be read in the Archaeological Desktop Assessment of Grove Lodge, which was written and researched by Sarah Barrowman and James Langthorne, PCA.

4.1.2 The Geological Survey of England and Wales Sheet 256 (1:50 000) shows the expected geology to comprise of Glacial Till, described as a chalky sandy clay.

4.1.3 Borehole sampling on site have revealed made ground varying in depth between 0.40m – 3.00m across the site above the Glacial Till

### **4.2 Topography**

4.2.1 The nearest watercourses are the Dollis Brook located approximately 850m to the west of the site and the Mutton Brook approximately 1km to the south of the site.

4.2.2 The site slopes down from west to east, generally lying between levels of 102.81m OD to 99.94m OD.

## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

5.1 A detailed description of the Archaeological and Historical background of Grove Lodge can be found in the Archaeological Desktop and this information is set out here.

### **5.2 Prehistoric**

5.2.1 There has been little evidence of settlement in the Finchley area during the prehistoric period, and no findspots are registered on the SMR.

### **5.3 Roman**

5.3.1 Besides the route of the Roman road know as Watling Street, now predominantly marked by the position of the A1000 there are no other find spots of Roman date within the 300m search radius.

### **5.4 Saxon**

5.4.1 Saxon remains have been found within the vicinity of St. Marys School within 300m of the study site. An excavation revealed slots, ditches and postholes dated to 900-1300AD. No other findspots have been discovered within 300m of the study site

### **5.5 Medieval**

5.5.1 Only a small amount of archaeological evidence is extant for this period from the 300m SMR search. An excavation in 1990 revealed evidence of medieval occupation, which comprised postholes, beam slots and two hearths. Some fragments of the village's 12<sup>th</sup> century church have been preserved within the structure of the current parish church of St Mary

### **5.6 Post-Medieval**

5.6.1 The post-medieval archaeology in Finchley is centred on the Church of St Mary-at-Finchley. This parish church was built in the 15<sup>th</sup> century and then heavily restored in 1872. An excavation by the present vestry wall revealed an earlier wall constructed of sandstone blocks bonded by fine grey cement. This wall, which cut redeposited boulder clay, appeared to be a 19<sup>th</sup> century coffin were also recovered; these deposits had been disturbed by previous modern groundworks.

## **6 METHODOLOGY**

- 6.1 The evaluation was conducted according to a Method Statement prepared by Gary Brown, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (2008) prior to the commencement of works. The fieldwork was designed to assess the presence or absence of significant archaeological remains, and to record any features that were uncovered.
- 6.2 A planning condition set by LB Barnet recommended that the site be the subject of an Archaeological Watching Brief.
- 6.3 A mechanical excavator fitted with a flat ditching bucket was used by site agents to remove all layers down to natural. All work was carried out under the supervision of an Archaeologist
- 6.4 The archaeological deposits were assigned individual context numbers and recorded onto pro-forma sheets and recorded in plan and section as appropriate. A photographic record (film and digital) was also made.
- 6.5 A temporary bench mark was obtained from a spot height which indicated an area at the east of the site at the level of 102.81m OD.



## **7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE**

### **7.1 Phase 1**

7.1.1 Phase 1 represents the natural deposit that was observed during the ground reduction. As predicted these natural layers were predominantly glacial till, which are a light yellowish brown chalky, sandy, clay. This natural layer was observed between 100.96 OD and 101.6m OD.

### **7.2 Phase 2**

7.2.1 The stratigraphically earliest feature on site was a large D shaped intrusion, located at the west of the area of investigation. It measured 2.51m N-S, 1.1m E-W (maximum) and was up to 0.59m deep. The top was recorded at 101.60m OD. It was largely filled with dirty redeposited natural material [11], from which no cultural material was recovered. It is unclear what the feature represented, but a tree throw of unknown date seems probable.

7.2.2 Subsequently five small sub-circular features, ([10], [14], [16], [018], [20]) were dug, of which [10], cut through the tree throw. Four of these features ([14] – [20]) were arranged along an east - west alignment and all cut into the natural. The fifth [10], was positioned just to the north of this linear arrangement and, as noted above, cut into [12]. As such the arrangement of small pits or post-pits were in an 'L' formation. The group of four pits were similar in size and shape and in the composition of their fills, and as such indicate that they represent a single stage of development. Cut [14], situated at the western end of the group, was the smallest of the four measuring 0.3m N-S and .039 m E-W. It was first observed at 101.6m OD and is cut down to the level of 101.44m OD. Like the other three features cut [14] had shallow, irregular sides with a shallow concave base.

7.2.3 The sizes of the other features in this linear arrangement were as follows; context [16] measured 0.64m N-S, .56m E-W with a depth of 0.23m; context [18] measured 0.65m N-S, 0.49m E-W with a depth of .16m; context [20] measures .6m N-S, .55m E-W with a depth of .04m.

7.2.4 Primary fill of cut [14], context [13], was typical of the fills of this group of features. It comprised a friable dark greyish brown chalky flinty clay with occasional charcoal inclusions. A notable characteristic of all these fills was that, apart from the charcoal, there was no obvious evidence cultural material. No pottery, bone or other artefacts were recovered and as such an accurate date and purpose for the features was difficult to ascertain. However, the 1873 Ordnance Survey map of the area (not reproduced) suggest that they may have formed part of a 19<sup>th</sup> century fence

line.

7.2.5 As has already been noted context [14] was uncovered at 101.6m OD, as was cut [10]. The highest level of contexts [16] and [18] was 101.5m OD and context [20] was at 101.42m OD. This is indicative of a gentle west to east slope, one which can still be observed in the modern ground level.

7.2.6 Feature [10] to the north was observed at 101.6m OD and measured E-W .71m, N-S 0.76m with a depth of 0.32m (fig 4).

### **7.3 Phase 3**

7.3.1 Phase 3 comprised of two surface layers followed by several make up layers overlaying a large linear cut which ran N-S through the area.

7.3.2 The earliest feature was a large linear [07] on a N-S alignment. The cut measured 4.2m N-S, 0.74m E-W with a depth of 0.6m. The highest level for this feature was recorded at 101.66m OD.

7.3.3 Context [07] was cut through a clay layer [08] and down into the natural. The sides of the cut were regular and steep/near vertical (approx 85 degrees from horizontal). It had a flat, regular base. The primary fill [06] was a dark greyish brown, clayish sandy gravel with frequent inclusions of modern CBM. The top of this fill was recorded at 101.07m OD. Above this was a secondary fill [5] which was composed of dark greyish brown silty clay which also included a moderate amount of modern CBM. The highest level of this fill was noted at 101.66m OD. The location of this feature as well as the inclusions in the fills suggest that it may be related to the demolished building within the study area, possibly as part of a drainage system.

7.3.4 Sealing this cut feature were two modern made ground layers (3) and (4) which were recorded at 102.07m OD and 101.87m OD respectively. These layers both contained very frequent inclusions of CBM. Both of these layers were recorded across the whole study area.

7.3.5 Finally, overlying the above layers were two modern surface layers, one [2] a light blueish grey concrete at 102.09m OD, and the other [1] a dark blueish grey tarmac at 102.10m OD

---

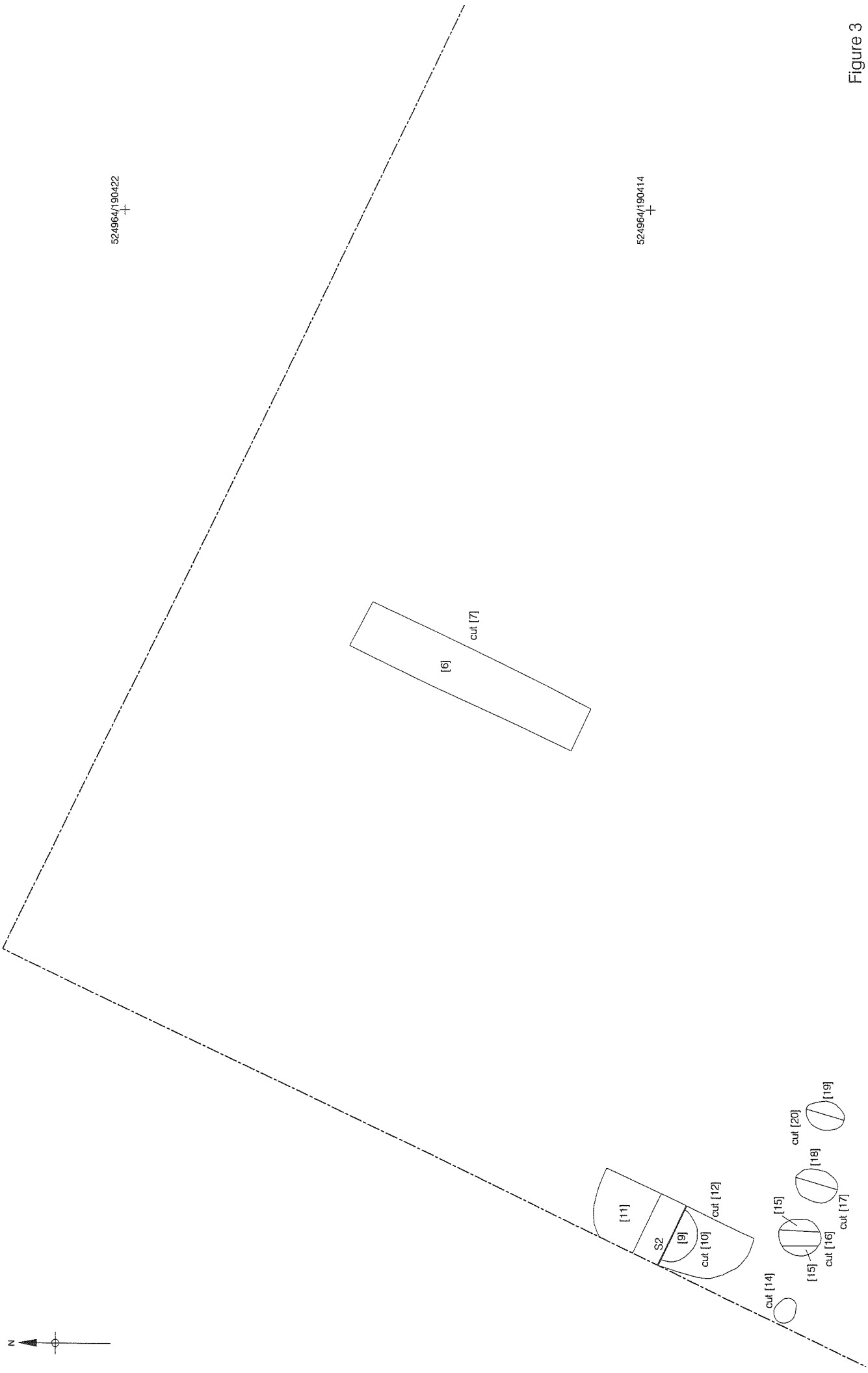
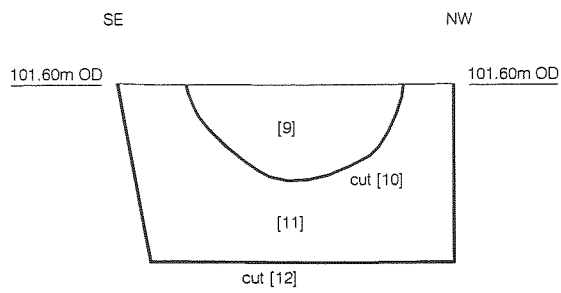



Figure 3  
Detail of All Features  
1:75 at A4



Section 2  
Northeast Facing

0  1m  
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2010

## **8 CONCLUSIONS**

- 8.1 The archaeological evidence recorded points towards a limited and rural use for the study area up until the development of post-medieval buildings on the site.
- 8.2 Truncating the natural deposits was an undated D-shaped tree throw. Post dating this were four sub-circular pits/postholes arranged on an east-west orientation which have been interpreted as a potential fence line with a possible fifth post located to the north and cut into the D-shaped tree throw.
- 8.3 This area was subsequently developed with the building of an extension to the western side of Grove Lodge. As part of this work it appears that a linear feature had been cut, possibly as drainage for the area.
- 8.4 No archaeological features or deposits pre-dating the late post-medieval period were observed in any of the trenches, and those that were exposed are of limited significance.

## **9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Kerrington (Grove Lodge) for commissioning this project, in particular Phil Rowe. Thanks are also due to Kim Stabler, GLAAS
- 9.2 The author would like to acknowledge the assistance provided by the groundworks contractors during the watching brief. The author would also like to thank Jenny Simonson for illustrations and Jo Taylor for her assistance writing this report. Thanks also go to Gary Brown for project management and editing of this report.

## **10 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

- Barrowman, S. and Langthorne, J. 2008. 'An Archaeological Desktop Assessment of Grove Lodge, 287 Regents Park Road, London Borough of Barnet, N3 3JY', Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, unpublished report.
- Brown, G. 2008 'Method Statement for an Archaeological Watching Brief at Grove Lodge, 287 Regents Park Road, London Borough of Barnet' Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, unpublished report
- Barnet Unitary Development Plan 2006
- <http://www.barnet.gov.uk/udp-online>
- The Geological Survey of England and Wales Sheet 256 (1:50 000)

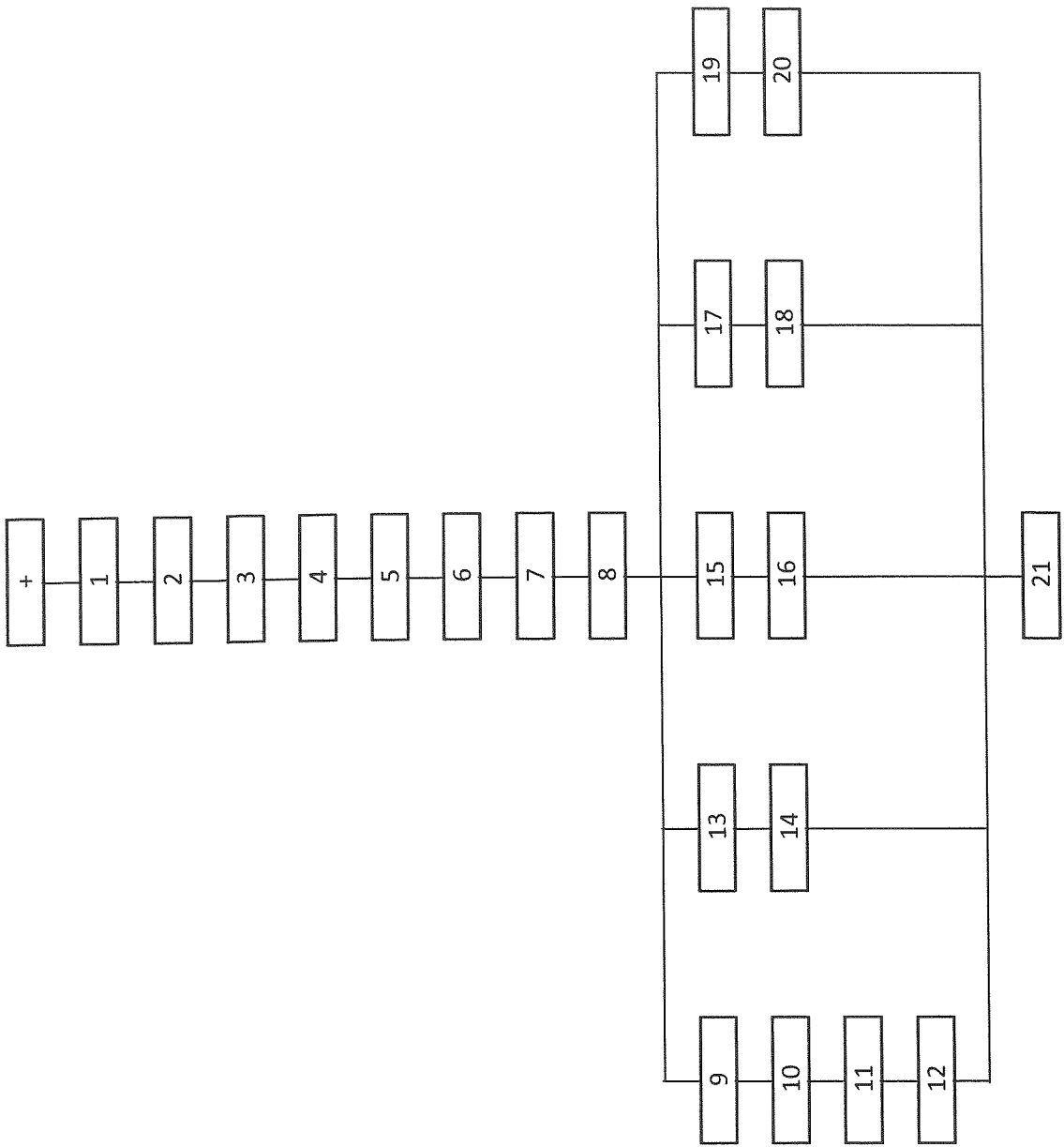
---

## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase
GLV10	+	N/A	N/A	Layer	Modern services, etc.	Modern	Phase 3
GLV10	1	N/A	S1	Layer	Modern tarmac	Modern	Phase 3
GLV10	2	N/A	S1	Layer	Light blueish grey cement	Modern	Phase 3
GLV10	3	N/A	S1	Layer	Dark reddish brown sandy silt, made ground	Modern	Phase 3
GLV10	4	N/A	S1	Layer	Mid yellowish reddish brown clayish gravel, made ground	Modern	Phase 3
GLV10	5	N/A	S1	Fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay, secondary fill of [007]	Modern	Phase 3
GLV10	6	Tr 1	S1	Fill	Dark greyish brown clayish gravel, primary fill of [007]	Modern	Phase 3
GLV10	7	Tr 1	S1	Cut	Cut for post-med/modern linear feature	Modern	Phase 3
GLV10	8	Tr 1	S1	Layer	Light greyish yellow clay	Modern	Phase 3
GLV10	9	Plan 010	S2	Fill	Fill of cut [010]	Post Med	Phase 2
GLV10	10	Plan 010	S2	Cut	Cut of small pit	Post Med	Phase 2
GLV10	11	Plan 010	S2	Fill	Fill of large pit [012]	Post Med	Phase 2
GLV10	12	Plan 010	S2	Cut	Cut for large pit	Post Med	Phase 2
GLV10	13	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of small pit [014]	Post Med	Phase 2
GLV10	14	Plan 010	N/A	Cut	Cut for small pit	Post Med	Phase 2
GLV10	15	Plan 010	N/A	Fill	Fill of small pit [016]	Post Med	Phase 2
GLV10	16	Plan 010	N/A	Cut	Cut for small pit	Post Med	Phase 2
GLV10	17	Plan 010	N/A	Fill	Fill of small pit [018]	Post Med	Phase 2
GLV10	18	Plan 010	N/A	Cut	Cut for small pit	Post Med	Phase 2
GLV10	19	Plan 010	N/A	Fill	Fill of small pit [019]	Post Med	Phase 2
GLV10	20	Plan 010	N/A	Cut	Cut for small pit	Post Med	Phase 2
GLV10	21	Plan 010	N/A	Natural	Natural	Natural	Phase 1



## **APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX**



### **APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM**

OASIS ID: preconst1-73185

#### Project details

Project name            An Archaeological Watching Brief at Grove Lodge, 287 Regents Park Road,  
London Borough of Barnet, N3 3JY

Short description of the project    An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd Grove Lodge, 287 Regents Park Road, London Borough of Barnet, N3 3JY, between the 5th-23rd February 2010. The work was commissioned by Kerrington (Grove Lodge) Ltd. The ground works for the proposed development involved the ground reduction of the study area to a basement level within the foot print of a planned three storey extension to the west of the existing building know as Grove Lodge. The archaeological impact of the proposed works was mitigated by a watching brief undertaken during the ground reduction phase as specified in a Written Scheme of Investigation The investigation revealed evidence of a possible post-medieval fence line close to the western limit of investigation, as well as a large modern linear feature which may form part of a drainage system. Natural deposits of Glacial till were also encountered on the site. No archaeological features pre-dating the post-medieval period were encountered during the period of the watching brief

Project dates            Start: 05-02-2010 End: 23-02-2010

Previous/future work    No / No

Any associated GLV10 - Sitecode  
project reference  
codes

Type of project            Recording project

Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	PIT/POST HOLES Post Medieval
Monument type	LINEAR CUT Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Significant Finds	CBM Modern
Investigation type	'Watching Brief'
Prompt	Planning condition
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON BARNET FINCHLEY Grove Lodge
Postcode	N3 3JY
Study area	450.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 24966 90217 51.5964332475 -0.195615599984 51 35 47 N 000 11 44 W Point

---

Project creators

Name of PCA  
Organisation

Project brief Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd  
originator

Project design Pre-Construct Archaeology  
originator

Project Gary Brown  
director/manager

Project supervisor Paul McGarrity

Project  
bibliography 1

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Publication type

Title An Archaeological Watching Brief at Grove Lodge, 287 Regents Park Road,  
London Borough of Barnet, N3 3JY

Author(s)/Editor(s) McGarrity, P.

Date 2010

Issuer or publisher Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Place of issue or London  
publication

---

Description            A4, soft cover, grey literature report

Entered by             Archivist (archive@pre-construct.com)

Entered on             26 February 2010