

**16-20a BARNET HIGH STREET**

**LONDON BOROUGH OF BARNET**

**EVALUATION**

**MAY 2005**

**HTB 05**



## DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

# 16-20a BARNET HIGH STREET EVALUATION

### Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited			
	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	Dan Miller		May 2005
Graphics Prepared by:	Josephine Brown		May 2005
Graphics Checked by:	Jon Butler		May 2005
Project Manager Sign-off:	Tim Bradley		April 2005

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd  
Unit 54  
Brockley Cross Business Centre  
96 Endwell Road  
London  
SE4 2PD



**An Archaeological Evaluation at 16-20a High Street, High Barnet,  
London Borough of Barnet.**

**Site Code: HTB 04**

**Central National Grid Reference: TQ 2480 9640**

**Written by Dan Miller  
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, May 2005**

**Project Manager: Tim Bradley**

**Commissioning Client: CgMs Consulting on behalf of Genesis Housing  
Association**

**Unit 54  
Brockley Cross Business Centre  
96 Endwell Road  
Brockley  
London  
SE4 2PD**

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

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May 2005**

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# **1 ABSTRACT**

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation undertaken in advance of the development of the site for residential buildings fronting on to Barnet High Street (fig.1). The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 248 964.
- 1.2 The evaluation consisted of 5 trenches spread over the area of the proposed development. Trenches 1 & 3 were aligned roughly north-south, and were approximately 10m long. Trenches 2, 4 & 5 were 20m long and aligned roughly east-west. The maximum depth of the trenches was c. 1.4m below ground level.
- 1.3 The evaluation found evidence for natural gravels across the site at heights of between 125.60m OD and 131.09m OD. Underlying clays were exposed in places with heights from 125.05m OD to 131.24m OD.
- 1.4 The evaluation found extensive evidence of truncation, disturbance and levelling, in many places removing all or most of the 'original' soil profile. Made ground, frequently with abundant brick and tile fragments was found over most of the site. A small number of pits and postholes were recorded which dated to the late post-medieval period and are thought to relate to previous boundaries and outbuildings.



## **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 An archaeological field evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd between the 4<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> of May 2005. The site is located on land at 16-20a High Street, Barnet, London Borough of Barnet (fig.1).
- 2.2 The fieldwork was commissioned by Richard Meager, CgMs Consulting, on behalf of Genesis Housing Association. The field evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd under the supervision of Dan Miller and the project management of Tim Bradley.
- 2.3 The site is situated on a slope down to the east, and has been built over with several small freestanding buildings and outbuildings of properties fronting the High Street. The whole area was tarmac covered, except for the far eastern end, where there was a small patch of 'waste-ground'. There are also areas of concrete associated with demolished structures.
- 2.4 A temporary benchmark was transferred from the Ordnance Survey Bench Mark located on Great Northern Road, near the junction with Gordon Way (121.3m).
- 2.5 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records and artefactual material will be deposited with the Museum of London under the site code HTB 04





Reproduced from Ordnance Survey 1:25,000. Crown Copyright 1985.

Figure 1  
Site Location  
1:20,000





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Figure 2  
Trench Location  
1:625



### **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 3.1 The study aims to satisfy the objectives of the London Borough of Barnet, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which they are the custodians. The relevant Development Plan Framework is provided by Barnet Unitary Development Plan, Revised Deposit draft 2001, and contains policy statements in respect of protecting the buried archaeological resource (Policy HC16 – HC 22 inclusive):

#### **POLICY HC16**

**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**

**DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS WHICH MAY AFFECT LOCAL AREAS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND OTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS MAY BE REFUSED. PROPOSALS WILL BE ASSESSED ACCORDING TO:**

- I. THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE REMAINS**
- II. THE LIKELY IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ON THE REMAINS**
- III. THE NEED FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT; AND**
- IV. THE MEASURES PROPOSED TO MITIGATE THE EFFECTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT**

#### **POLICY HC18**

**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**

**WHERE THE PRESERVATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS ON SITE IS NOT APPROPRIATE, THE COUNCIL WILL REQUIRE A RECOGNISED ARCHAEOLOGICAL ORGANISATION TO UNDERTAKE THE INVESTIGATION, EXCAVATION, ANALYSIS, INTERPRETATION AND PUBLICATION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS BEFORE DEVELOPMENT BEGINS. ALL SUCH WORK SHALL BE CARRIED OUT TO A FORMAT TO BE APPROVED IN ADVANCE BY THE COUNCIL.**

#### **POLICY HC20**

**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 NORMALLY REQUIRE A PRELIMINARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE EVALUATION BEFORE PROPOSALS ARE CONSIDERED.**

#### **POLICY HC21**

**THE COUNCIL WILL SEEK TO ENSURE THAT ALL DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS PRESERVE OR ENHANCE THE CHARACTER OF HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS AND THEIR SETTINGS**

#### **POLICY HC22**

**THE COUNCIL WILL REFUSE DEVELOPMENT WHICH ADVERSELY AFFECTS THE HISTORICAL CHARACTER AND APPEARANCE, OR THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL VALUE OF THE BATTLEFIELD SITE OR ITS SETTING AND THE VIEWS FROM THE SURROUNDING AREA.**



## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 4.1 The site lies between geological deposits of London clay to the east and Stanmore gravel to the west. Clays were observed at depth in all five trenches, overlain by variably truncated gravels.
- 4.2 The current ground surface slopes from approximately 127m OD in the east to 133m OD in the west, with a much more gradual slope to south also present.



## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

- 5.1 A full account of the archaeological and historical background to the site can be found in Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (Meager 2005). This information is summarised below:
- 5.2 Evidence for prehistoric activity in the area is restricted to nineteen flint cores and other objects which have previously been recorded at the Queen Elizabeth Girls School – the precise date of these artefacts is unknown, however.
- 5.3 To the northwest of the site, evidence of a bricked-up Roman well has been recorded at the Bull Inn (68 High Street), and a ‘Roman’ wall was recorded at the same site with a ‘glazed’ jug – these artefacts were later reinterpreted as being Late Medieval in date. Genuine but residual Roman material has also been recorded at 58 High Street.
- 5.4 The site is thought to have lain in pasture or woodland during the early medieval period, and no finds or features have been recorded in the area which can be ascribed to this period.
- 5.5 ‘Chipping Barnet’ is thought to have formed as a small market town between 1100 and 1400, and the site is likely to have been located within the historic core of this settlement. This is corroborated by the relatively high quantity of medieval material has been recorded in the vicinity during previous investigations. Whilst the structural elements associated with activity fronting the High Street is likely to be situated further to the west, the site may have been occupied by ancillary buildings, pits, wells etc.
- 5.6 The High Street frontages are shown are known to have been fully built up by 1766, and the Tithe Map of 1840 shows buildings occupying the west and south of the site, a pond to the north and open areas to the east. Additional alterations and the construction of further ancillary buildings can be seen throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, with the site taking on its current layout after c.1950.



## 6 METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The archaeological evaluation comprised of five trenches spread over the area of the proposed development (fig.2).
- 6.2 The evaluation trenches were excavated to the following dimensions:
- Trench 1 was orientated N/S and measured 10m x 1.8m x 1.4m max. depth
  - Trench 2 was orientated E/W and measured 20m x 1.8m x 0.8m max. depth
  - Trench 3 was orientated N/S and measured 10.00m x 1.8m x 1.3m max. depth
  - Trench 4 was orientated E/W and measured 20m x 1.8m x 1.7m max. depth
  - Trench 5 was orientated E/W and measured 20m x 1.8m X 1m max depth
- 6.3 The positions of all services were checked before locating the trenches on the ground and trenches were CAT scanned before work commenced. When necessary the extent, axis and location of the trenches were changed to avoid live services and physical obstructions on site.
- 6.4 The removal of ground level surfaces and subsequent mechanical excavation were undertaken utilising a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a flat bladed ditching bucket under archaeological supervision.
- 6.5 Mechanical excavation continued through undifferentiated deposits in spits of no greater than 200mm until either significant archaeological, or natural, deposits were encountered.
- 6.6 Following fill clearance, all faces of the trench that required examination were cleaned using appropriate hand tools. All investigation of archaeological deposits was by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and section.
- 6.7 Recording on site was undertaken using the single context recording system as specified in the Museum of London Site Manual. Plans and Sections were drawn at appropriate scales. Contexts were numbered sequentially and recorded on *pro-forma* context sheets.
- 6.8 The site was given the code HTB 04



## **7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE**

### **7.1 TRENCH 1**

- 7.1.1 No archaeological features of significance were observed in Trench 1. The trench was aligned north-south and was 10m long (see Figs 4 & 5).
- 7.1.2 Natural light orange/grey clay [13] was encountered at height 131.24m OD. This was overlain by natural gravels with a slightly brownish/orange grey sandy matrix [16] (0.4m thick, height 131.0m OD). The matrix becomes slightly more clayey towards the upper levels, where it would have graded into subsoil.
- 7.1.3 Cut into clay [13] was a shallow sub-circular feature [15] (dimensions 1.31 x 0.95 x 0.10m, height 131.3m OD) with a light-mid grey brown slightly silty clay fill [14] (0.10m thick). A few small fragments of late medieval to early post-medieval ceramic building material were observed in this fill, suggesting a late or post-medieval date. No other cultural material was present. The feature is suggested to be a truncated tree-throw/bole, based on its poor definition of form.
- 7.1.3 Above this level, previous stripping of the site had removed all trace of earlier sub- and topsoils, and present instead was a layer made-ground, consisting of slightly greenish brown grey gravel [12] (max. 0.8m thick, height 131.0 – 131.4m OD). Brick and tile fragments were common in the layer, and appear to be late medieval to post-medieval in date. No other cultural material was observed.
- 7.1.5 Further made-ground [11] overlay layer [12]. Layer [11] (0.5m thick, height 131.1 – 131.7m OD) consisted of dark grey brown silty clay with occasional post-medieval ceramic building material fragments. Other cultural materials were very rare in layers [12] and [11], consisting only of charcoal fragments – both layers are considered likely to be post-medieval in date.
- 7.1.6 A pit (c.1.2m wide, 1m deep) filled with fragments of roof tile was observed cutting layer [11] in the mid portion of the east facing trench edge section – the tiles were 19<sup>th</sup> century in date and the feature might be a soak-away, rather than a rubbish pit. The slumped fills were sealed by a brick rubble spread (c. 0.1m thick), which was overlain by the current tarmac.
- 7.1.7 In addition, an old electricity cable was located at the southern end of the trench, and at the northern end two very recent postholes containing modern glass and brick were observed.



## **7.2 TRENCH 2**

- 7.2.1 No archaeological features of significance were observed in Trench 2. The trench was aligned east-west, and was 20m long.
- 7.2.2 Trench 2 joined Trench 1 and the same sequence of layers extended from Trench 1, with the exception that layer [12] was not present throughout, and more of the original gravel [16] (max thickness c. 0.4m) was present down slope towards the eastern end of the trench.
- 7.2.3 The end of a wall built of unfrogged bricks [18] (0.45 by 0.5m, height 130.61) protruded from the southern edge of the trench. It was bonded with crumbly off-white mortar, and appeared to cut layer [11]. The wall is likely to date to between the 17<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century, based on the general brick and mortar type. The wall was considered likely to be a freestanding boundary wall, or possibly part of post-medieval outbuildings.
- 7.2.5 Located near [18] a set of damaged ceramic drains [20] (diameter c. 0.2m), height 130.5) was uncovered (including brick base of inlet) and left in-situ. Two lengths of old, thin electric cable [17] (height c.130.7m OD) were uncovered in the trench and also left in situ. Brick rubble sealed by the current tarmac surface sealed all layers and features across the whole trench

## **7.3 TRENCH 3**

- 7.3.1 No archaeological features were observed in Trench 3. The trench was aligned north south, with no significant slope.
- 7.3.2 Natural light orange/grey clay [24] was encountered at heights between 128.5 and 128.7 m OD. This was overlain by natural gravel/sandy gravels [25] (c. 0.45m thick, height 128.9 – 129.2m OD).
- 7.3.3 These gravels were overlain by mid grey brown gravelly sandy clay with occasional to frequent flint gravel [26] (0.35m thick, height 129.2 – 129.3m OD), and occasional small fragments of ceramic building material. No other cultural material was observed, except for occasional charcoal flecks. The layer represented a remnant, probably disturbed sub-soil.
- 7.3.4 This layer was overlain by [27] (0.16m thick, height 129.3 – 129.4m OD), a compacted layer of mid brown grey gritty silty clay with occasional flint gravel. Ceramic building material and mortar fragments were frequent throughout. The mortar is most typical of a type dated to c. AD1700 – 1900 (J. Brown, *pers. comm.*) No other cultural material was observed, and the layer is interpreted as a disturbed and compacted topsoil/subsoil layer, modified in post-medieval times, rather than introduced to the site.



- 7.3.5 Layer [27] was overlain by [28] (0.12m thick, height 129.4 – 129.5m OD) a thin layer rich in off-white mortar and small brick fragments, probably associated with construction or demolition activity. The mortar was of the same late medieval to post-medieval type found in the layer below.
- 7.3.6 This layer was overlain by [29] (0.35m thick, height 129.6 – 129.7m OD), a moderately thick layer of modern brick rubble, which in turn was overlain by tarmac.

## 7.4 TRENCH 4

- 7.4.1 No archaeological features of significance were observed in Trench 4. In addition, extensive post-medieval truncation had removed all trace of earlier sub-soils along the whole trench. The trench was aligned east-west, with a pronounced slope to the east. (see Figs 3 & 4).
- 7.4.2 Dense, light orange/grey natural clay [10] (height 127.7 – 128.7m OD) was immediately overlain by recent anthropogenic layers. The earliest of these was layer [9] (height 128.3m OD) – a thin (0.1m thick), dark / black firm-sticky clay containing frequent fragments of wood/root. A single large fragment of probable Roman brick (AD 50 – 250, J. Brown, *pers. comm.*) was observed and recovered. A single large animal bone was also retrieved (distal end of humerus, sub-adult cattle. F. Meddens, *pers. comm.*). No other cultural material was observed, and the Roman brick is considered residual. The layer was present in the western end of the trench, extending beyond it, with c. 6m present within the trench. A possible interpretation is that [9] represents the remains of a pond indicated on the 1818 map. If so it may be just the disturbed remains of the pond, where later truncations have removed the bulk and the resulting area of saturated ground subsequently consolidated.
- 7.4.3 The overlying consolidating material was recorded as [23] (c1.3m thick, height 129.5 – 129.6m OD) and consisted of dark brown grey gritty clay silt with frequent flint gravel and brick fragments. Occasional fragments of 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> ceramic were observed during machining. In the eastern half of the trench, layer [23] was truncated and removed by an extensive cut [22] (minimum 15m long, c. 1.5m deep). This was visible in both trench edge sections (cut from maximum height c. 128.75) and extended beyond the limit of the trench to the east. It was steep sided and had a flattish base (height 127.2m OD). The fill [21] (1.5m thick, max height 128.65m OD) consisted of a thin layer of dark brown grey gritty clay silt with frequent flint gravel and occasional brick fragments, overlain by a thick layer of redeposited natural clay. The precise interpretation of cut [22] is unclear, other than that it represents a post-medieval phase of truncation and filling.
- 7.4.6 The trench was covered by brick rubble that sealed all the other features, and which was in turn overlain by tarmac.



## **7.5 Trench 5**

- 7.5.1 No archaeological features of significance were observed in Trench 5. It was aligned east-west, with pronounced slope to the east.
- 7.5.2 Firm light orange brown natural clay [4] (minimum height 125.0m OD) was overlain by fine-medium flint gravel [3] (0.5m thick, height 125.6 – 127.4m OD) with yellowish grey brown sandy/clayey matrix. Small fragments of ceramic building material (including a possible fragment of Roman tile) were present in the upper levels, which are likely to be intrusive. No other cultural material was observed during mechanical excavation of the layer.
- 7.5.3 A softer, more friable layer of mid-dark brown grey sandy silt [2] (height 125.9 –127.7) containing moderate charcoal fragments and flint gravel overlay [3]. This deposit contained occasional fragments of 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century glass and ceramic, and frequent fragments and flecks of late medieval to post-medieval ceramic building material. It had a maximum thickness of c.0.45m.
- 7.5.4 Two features [6] & [8] were observed cutting layers [2] and [3]– both are likely post-medieval in date.
- 7.5.5 A sub-circular posthole [6] (depth c. 0.4m, diameter c.0.52m) was observed in the mid portion of the trench. The base (height 126.1m OD) was concave and there was no surviving post. The firm-friable mid grey brown clay silt fill [5] (0.19+m thick) contained several fragments of ceramic building material - no other finds were present. The feature is interpreted as likely to form part of a late or post-medieval fence line, or possible out-building/shed.
- 7.5.6 Near to posthole [6], but only observed in the trench edge section was cut [8]. This was shallow and concave in profile (width 0.93m, depth 0.26m, height 126.6m OD). A few small fragments of late medieval to post-medieval ceramic building material and charcoal were observed, but no other cultural material was recorded. The feature was interpreted as late medieval or post-medieval in date, and could represent pit digging, a structure associated with feature [6], or possibly a tree throw/bole.
- 7.5.7 Additionally a modern ceramic drain was found at depth (126.70m OD) at the western end of the trench. This drain turned south and exited the trench after a short distance.
- 7.5.8 A loose dark grey brown sandy silt topsoil [1] (c. 0.25m thick, height 126.1 – 127.9m OD) containing brick and tile fragments and occasional 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century ceramic and glass was present across the whole trench, sealing all features and layers. The area was overgrown and partially covered with a dump of mixed modern rubbish.



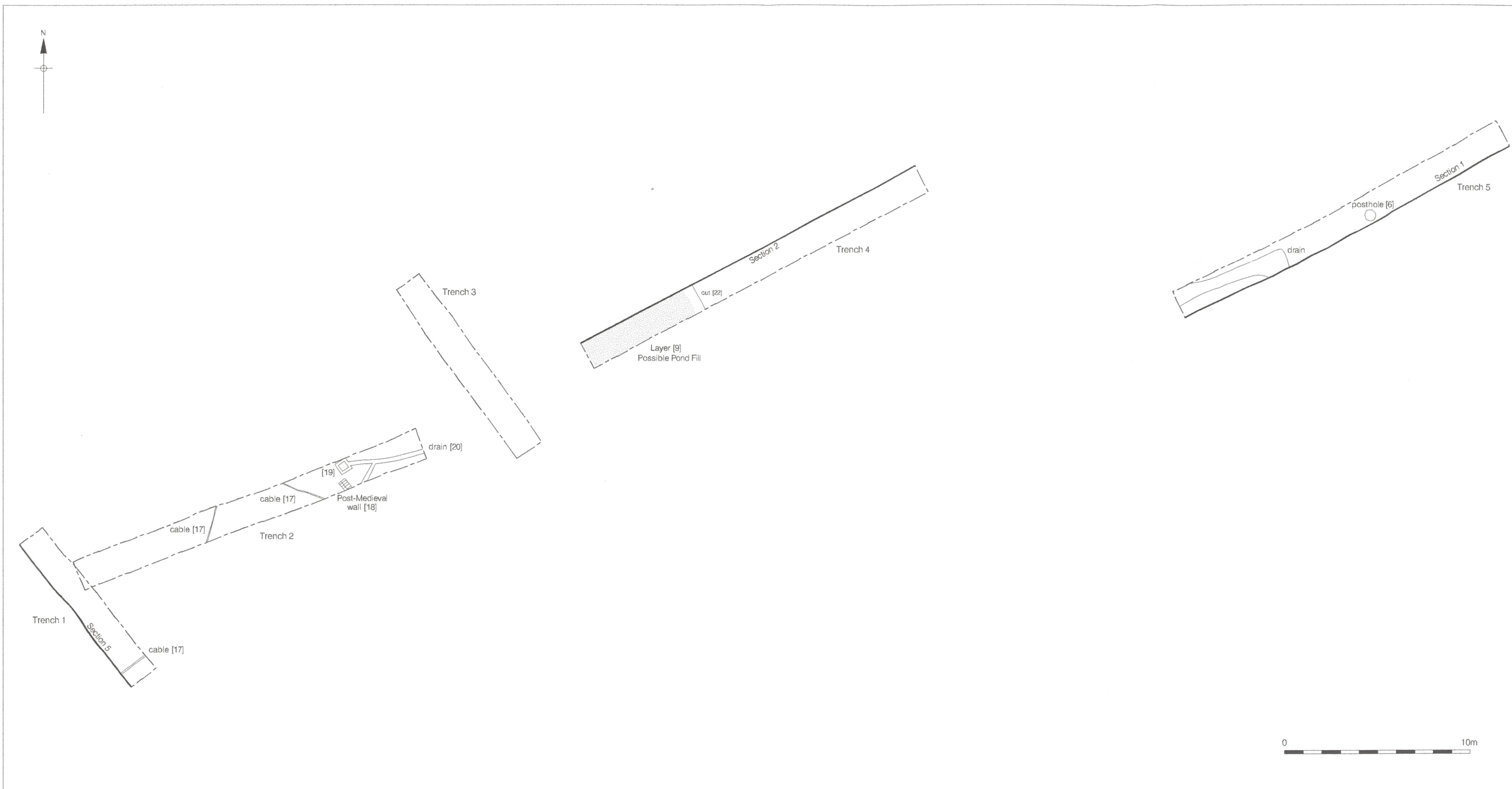


Figure 3  
Trench Plans  
1:200



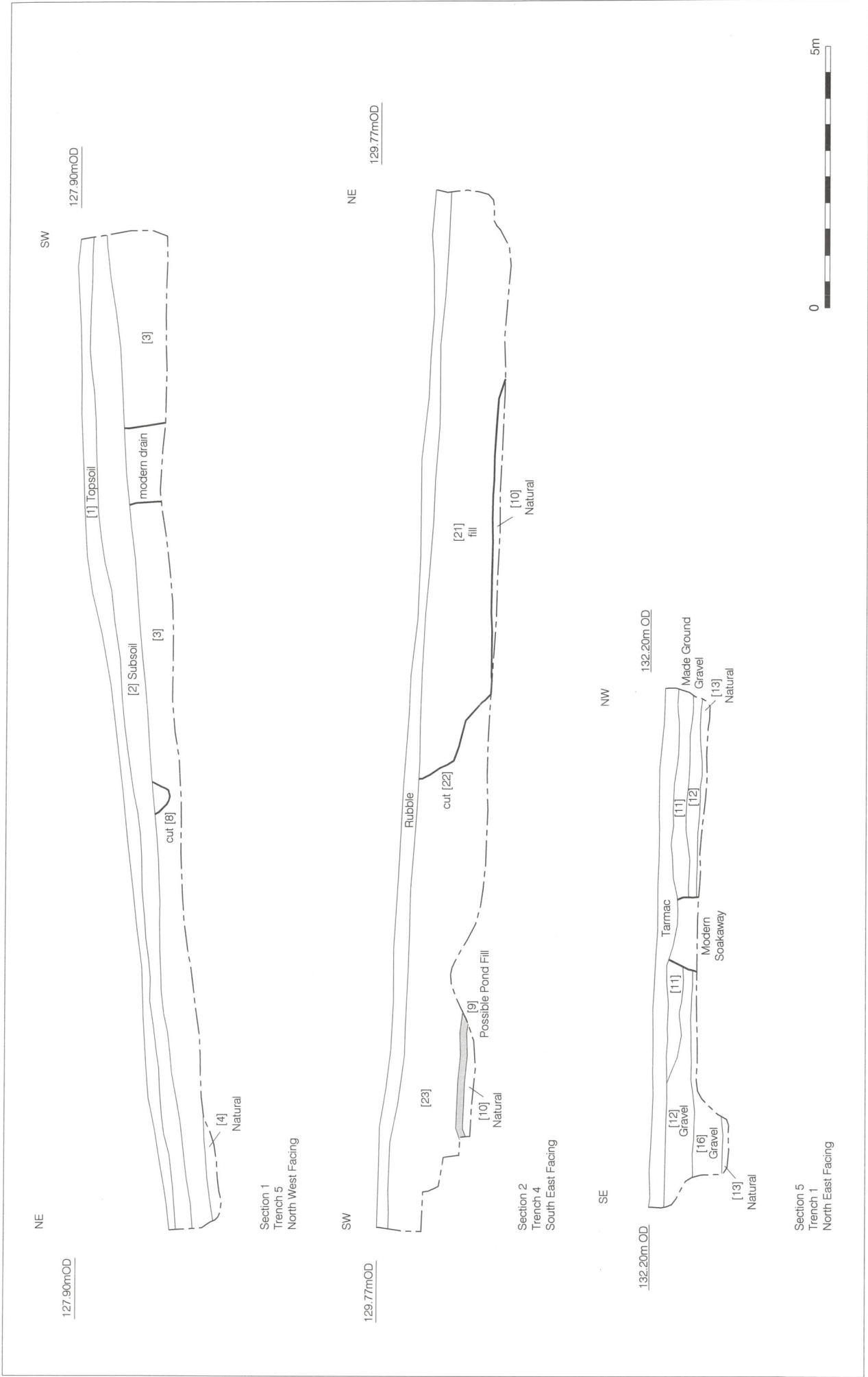


Figure 4  
Sections 1, 2 & 5  
1:100



## **9 CONCLUSIONS**

- 9.1 The evaluation found evidence for natural gravels across the site at heights of between 125.60m OD and 131.09m OD. Underlying clays were exposed in places with heights from 125.05m OD and 131.24m OD.
- 9.2 The evaluation found extensive evidence of truncation, disturbance and levelling, in many places removing all or most of the 'original' soil profile. Made ground, frequently with abundant post-medieval brick and tile fragments, was found over most of the site.
- 9.4.1 The only artefact of possible greater antiquity was a single possible Roman Brick, recovered from context [9] (Trench 4), and a small fragment of Roman tile from layer [3] (Trench 5). The brick was recovered from the probable remnants of a pond - the layer was not rich in material of this type, and the find is regarded as residual, perhaps indicating sporadic, low level Roman activity in the wider area. Equally, the fragment of tile was recovered from a subsoil layer and may have been deposited as a result of manuring on agricultural land.



## **10 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Meager, R. 2005. *Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation : 16-20a High Street, Barnet, London*. CgMs Consulting: Unpublished Report.

Meager, R. 2004. *Archaeological Desk Based Assessment : Land at 16-20a High Street Barnet*. CgMs Consulting : Unpublished Report.



## **11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 11.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Richard Meager, CgMs Consulting, for commissioning the work on behalf of Genesis Housing Association, and Kim Stabler (English heritage) for monitoring the site.
- 11.2 The author would like to thank James Langthorne for his work on site, and staff of Cinnamond Plant Limited for their assistance during the evaluation. The author would also like to thank Natalie Barrett for the surveying, Josephine Brown for the illustrations and John Brown / Frank. Meddens for comments on the finds. Furthermore, the author would like to thank Tim Bradley for his project management and editing.



## **Appendix 1: CONTEXT REGISTER**



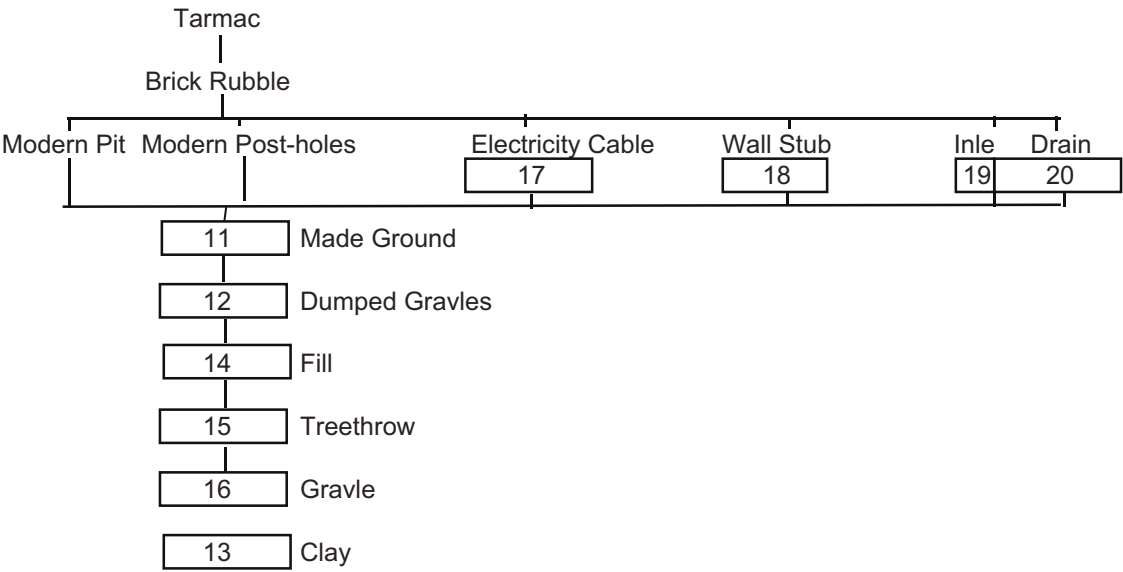
Context	Trench	Type	Description	Highest mOD	Lowest mOD	Max Thickness (m)	Extent (m)
1	5	Layer	Topsoil	127.9	126.1	0.2	Whole Trench
2	5	Layer	Subsoil	127.7	125.9	0.45	Whole Trench
3	5	Layer	Subsoil/Gravel	127.4	125.6	0.5	Whole Trench
4	5	Layer	Clay	125.05	N.A.	N.A.	Whole Trench
5	5	Fill	Fill of [6]	c.126.6	126.1	0.19+	0.52x0.53x0.19+
6	5	Cut	Posthole	c.126.6	126.1	0.19+	0.52x0.53x0.19+
7	5	Fill	Fill of [8]	126.6	126.24	0.26	0.93x0.26 (section)
8	5	Cut	Pit ? / Treethrow ?	126.6	126.24	0.26	0.93x0.26 (section)
9	4	Layer	Black Clay Deposit	128.38	128.33	0.1	Whole Trench
10	4	Layer	Clay	128.75	127.7	N.A.	Whole Trench
11	1&2	Layer	Made Ground	131.79	131.14	0.48	Whole Trench
12	1&2	Layer	Made Ground	131.44	131.07	0.8	Tr1 & w. half of Tr2
13	1&2	Layer	Clay	131.24	N.A.	N.A.	Whole Trench
14	1	Fill	Fill of [15]	131.34	131.2	0.1	1.31x0.95x0.1
15	1	Cut	Treethrow	131.34	131.2	0.1	1.31x0.95x0.1
16	1&2	Layer	Gravel	131.09	131.04	0.4	Whole Trench
17	1&2	Structure	Electricity Cables	131.27	130.73	N.A.	N.A
18	2	Structure	Wall Stub	130.61	N.A.	Unexcavated	0.45x0.5
19	2	Structure	Drain Inlet	130.59	N.A.	Unexcavated	0.6x0.6
20	2	Structure	Ceramic Drain	130.59	N.A.	N.A.	N.A
21	4	Fill	Redeposited Clay	128.65	128.55	1.1	13+ x 1.8+ x 1.1
22	4	Cut	Large Truncation	128.75	127.2	1.5	13+ x 1.8+ x 1.5
23	4	Layer	Made Ground	129.68	129.54	1.3	8+ x 1.8 x 1.3
24	3	Layer	Clay	128.77	128.5	N.A.	Whole Trench
25	3	Layer	Gravel	129.22	128.9	0.45	Whole Trench
26	3	Layer	Gravel / Subsoil	129.31	129.25	0.35	Whole Trench
27	3	Layer	Compacted Soil	129.4	129.37	0.16	Whole Trench
28	3	Layer	Mortar Spread	129.5	129.47	0.12	Whole Trench
29	3	Layer	Brick Rubble	129.77	129.65	0.35	Whole Trench



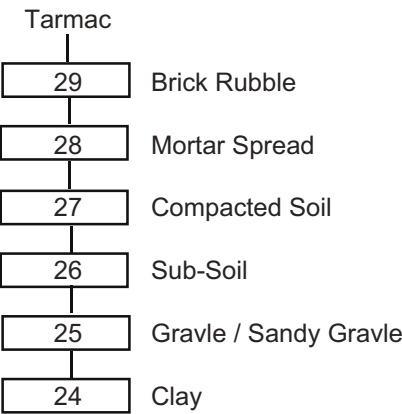
## **Appendix 2: SITE MATRIX**



**TRENCH 1 & 2**

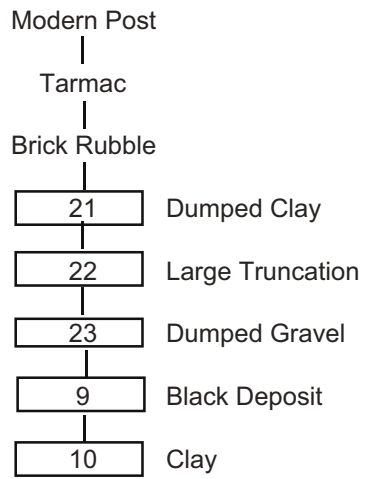


**TRENCH 3**

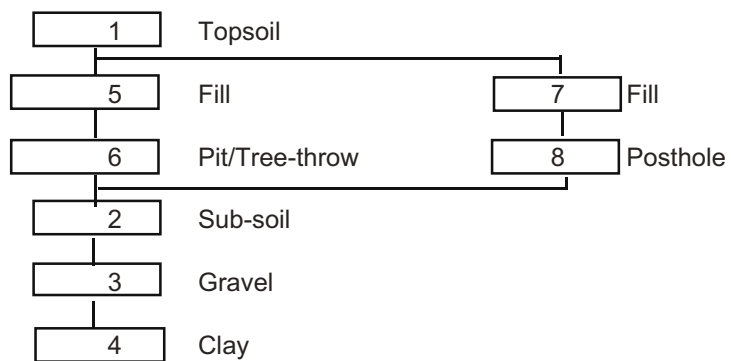




#### **TRENCH 4**



#### **TRENCH 5**





## Appendix 4: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-8259

### Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Evaluation at 19-20a High Street, High Barnet, London Borough of Barnet.
Short description of the project	<p>The evaluation consisted of 5 trenches spread over the area of the proposed development. Trenches 1 and 3 were aligned roughly north-south, and were approximately 10m long. Trenches 2,4 and 5 were 20m long and aligned roughly east-west. Maximum depth of excavation was c. 1.4m below ground level. The evaluation found evidence for natural gravels (grading upwards to subsoil) across the steeply inclined site at heights between 125.60m OD and 131.09m OD. Underlying clays were exposed in places with heights from 125.05m OD to 131.24m OD. The evaluation found extensive evidence of truncation, disturbance and levelling, in many places removing all or most of the □original□ soil profile. Made ground, frequently with abundant brick and tile fragments was found over most of the site. Only a few archaeological features were present, or have survived, and these are considered to be post-medieval in date, relating to boundaries and outbuildings</p>
Project dates	Start: 04-05-2005 End: 09-05-2005
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	HTB 04 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON BARNET BARNET .
Study area	2000.00 Square metres
National grid reference	TQ 2480 9640 Point
Height OD	Min: 125.05m Max: 131.24m

### Project creators

Name of	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
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## Organisation

Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Richard Meager, CgMs Consulting
Project director/manager	Tim Bradley
Project supervisor	Dan Miller
Sponsor or funding body	Genesis Housing Association

## Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation at 19-20a High Street, High Barnet, London Borough of Barnet.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Miller, D. / Bradley, T.
Date	2005
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	London

Entered by	D Miller (dmiller@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	13 May 2005