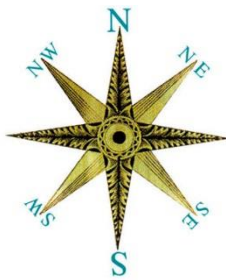


**LAND ADJACENT TO  
2 BIRLEY ROAD,  
LONDON BOROUGH OF BARNET,  
N20 0EZ**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**October 2021**

**COMPASS**



**ARCHAEOLOGY**

LAND ADJACENT TO  
2 BIRLEY ROAD,  
LONDON BOROUGH OF BARNET,  
N20 0EZ

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

PLANNING REF: 17/7812/FUL  
20/5079/FUL  
SITE CODE: IRY21  
NGR REF: TQ 26270 93900

October 2021

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## ***Abstract***

*On the 12<sup>th</sup> of October 2021 Compass Archaeology Ltd. undertook an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to No.2 Birley Road, in the London Borough of Barnet, N20 0EZ..*

*The evaluation was commissioned due to the site's location within an Area of Archaeological Significance. The evaluation comprised a single 8.9m trench being dug within the southern half in the existing site representing the footprint of the proposed development.*

*The works exposed natural geology in the form of sterile clay and remnants of overlying gravels the latter having been subject to quarrying in the post-medieval period evidenced by the presence of pits [4], [9] and [11] across the trench. The whole site had also been reduced by up to 0.50m judging by the exposed concrete post holes around the boundary of the site in the recent past.*

*In light of the on-site observations it is clear that the historic land surfaces have been removed wholesale and only post-medieval activity in the form of quarry pitting is present on the site survives. Therefore, given the limited archaeological significance of the remains no further mitigation is deemed necessary in relation to the proposed development.*

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*Figs.8 and 10 reproduced and adapted from original drawings by Andrew Scott Associates Architects*

# 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The following document forms a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), for an archaeological evaluation (trial trenching), to take place ahead of development on the land adjacent to no.2 Birley Road, N20 0EZ (fig.1).

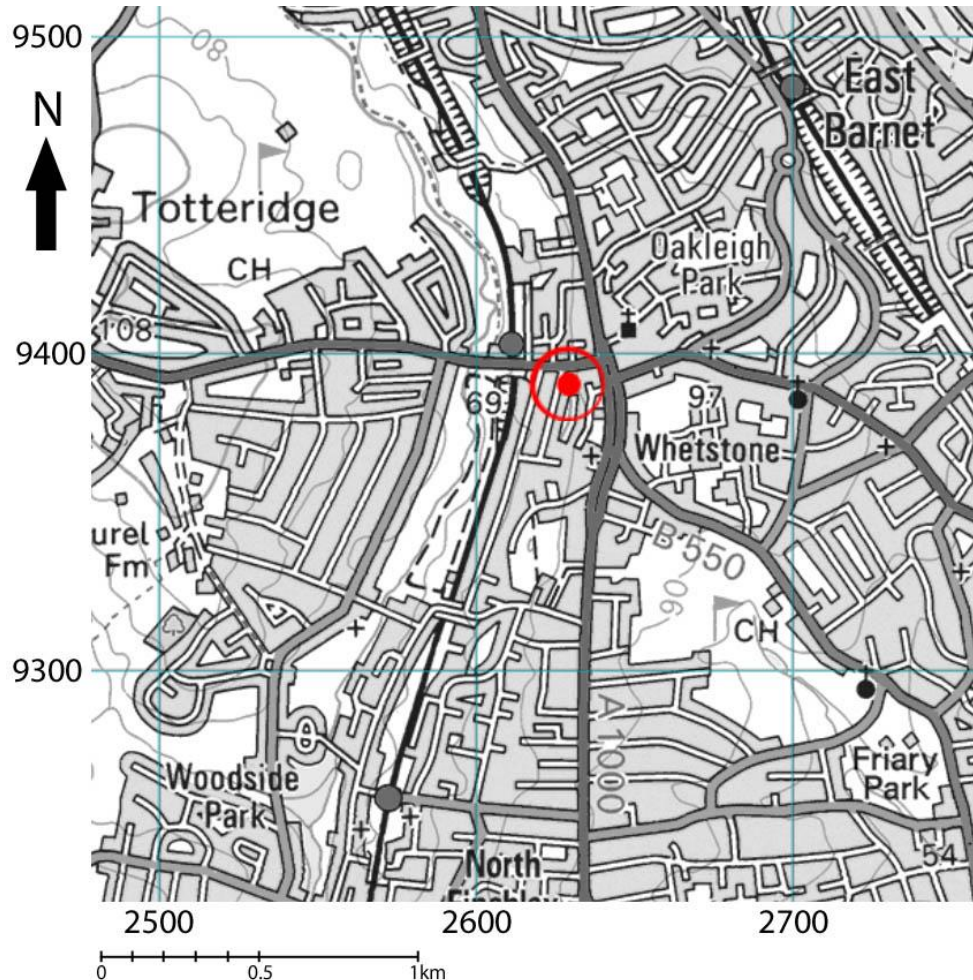


Fig.1: Site location plan

- 1.2 The trial works have been commissioned by Katerina Zivanari (Andrew Scott Associates Architects), on behalf of Ms C. Radia to discharge a planning condition (no.16; ref: 17/7812/FUL and 20/5079/FUL). The planning condition was introduced based on the sites location just within the Totteridge and Whetstone Area of Special Archaeological Significance (AAS) as designated by Barnet Borough Council (fig. 2).
- 1.3 The proposed groundworks will entail the construction of a part single and part two-storey detached dwelling plus a basement. The site is currently vacant so no demolition will occur. The archaeological trial works comprised one 8m long trench to be excavated within the footprint of the new development prior to any other development related works.

## 2 SITE LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

### 2.1 Location

**2.1.1** The proposed development is located on land immediately north of no. 2 Birley Road. It lies on the east of Birley Road and is open fronted to the pavement. The site is bounded by Nos.31-33 Totteridge Lane to the north, and the rear garden of 29 Totteridge Road to the east, (fig. 2).



Fig.2: Site outline (red)

**2.1.2** The site is aligned WNW-ESE, roughly rectangular and measures 19.6m long (ESE-WNW), and 9.6m wide (NNE-SSW), covering an area of approximately 188m<sup>2</sup> and is roughly rectangular in shape. The site is currently a vacant plot.



## 2.2 Geology

2.2.1 According to the British Geological Survey (sheet 256: North London, fig.3), the site sits on a thin stretch of Dollis Hill Gravel between a larger area of Till and head propensity. These are river terrace deposits from a Pre-diversionary Thames overlying London Clay formation.

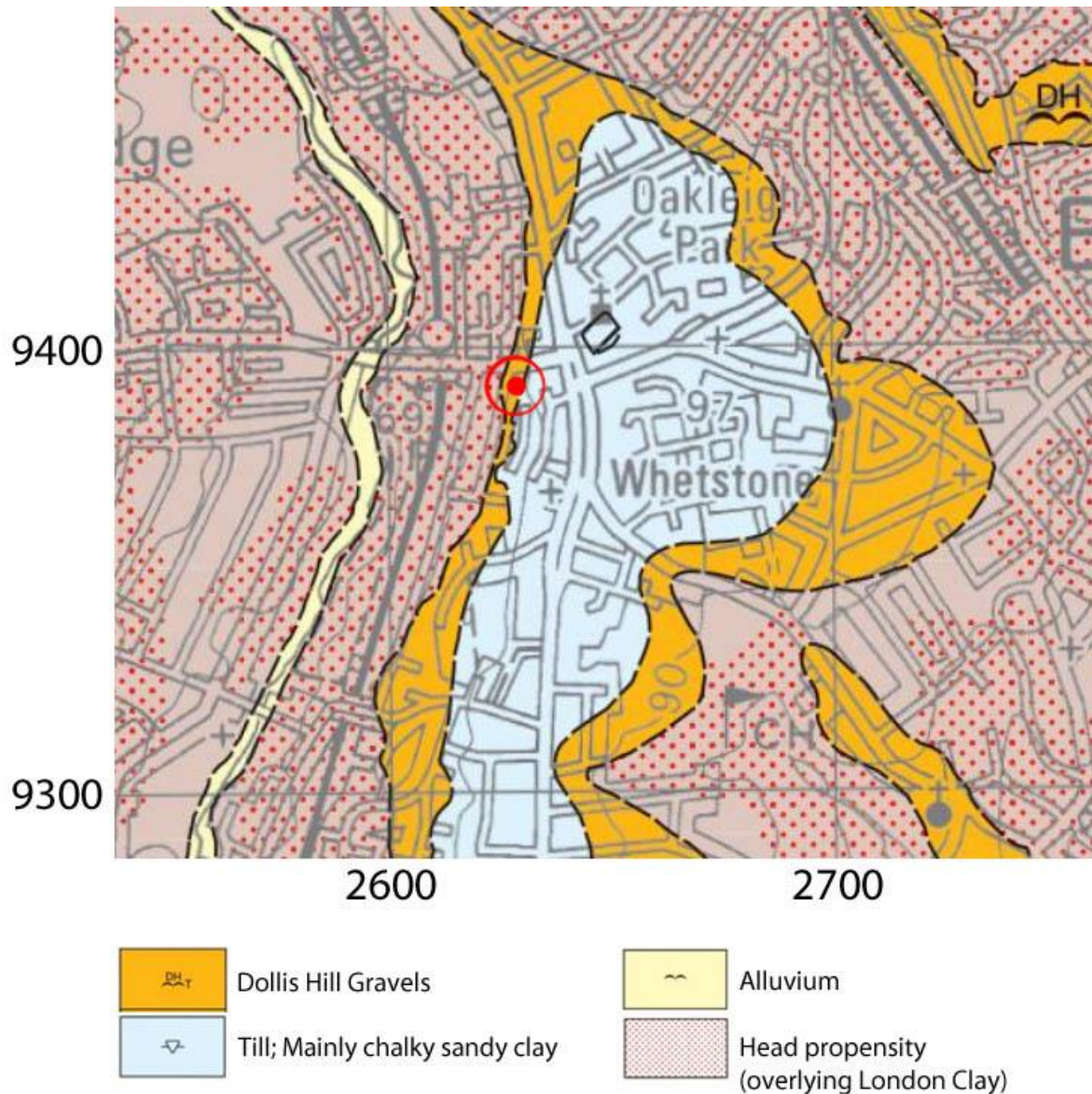


Fig.3 Extract from British Geological Survey sheet 256: North London, with site location marked in red

## 2.3 Topography

2.3.1 The site is relatively level, with a very gradual slope up from 86.70mOD at the northwestern end of the site, to 87.44mOD at the southeastern end.



### **3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

**3.1** The following section has been drawn from a search of the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) at a search radius of 350m around the site, using TQ 26270 93900 as the site centre conducted during compilation of the Written Scheme of Investigation. This search produced a total of 21 results, covering a range of material, including extant structures, documentary and antiquarian records and isolated findspots, and including six Listed Buildings and one delisted building. The results of the search are discussed in chronological order below.

#### **3.2 Prehistoric**

**3.2.1** Little is known about prehistoric activity and occupation around Barnet. The only entry returned in the GLHER search was placed at some distance from the site, just outside of the search radius. Occasional flint potboilers were recovered during field-walking, which has been interpreted as possible evidence for a Bronze Age ‘burnt mound’. This theory is so far unsubstantiated and it is unlikely any archaeological finds or features relating to this period will be encountered during the works.

#### **3.3 Roman**

**3.3.1** No evidence relating to Roman activity or occupation was returned in the GLHER search. Evidence of Roman pottery manufacturing from the 1<sup>st</sup> century has been found at Brockley Hill, 8.5km west of the site. 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> century Roman coins were also recovered from Burnt Oak, 6.5km south-west of the site. It is evident that Roman activity in Barnet was located around Edgware, and the Roman road now known as Watling Street which passed through the area on its way from London to St Albans.

**3.3.2** The site was most likely located in a hinterland, far away from both the city of *Londinium* and Watling Street and therefore it is unlikely that any Roman finds or features will be encountered during the works.

#### **3.4 Saxon**

**3.4.1** Similarly there is no evidence for Saxon activity around the site, or nearby. Finchley, 3km to the south of the site is a Saxon place name, suggesting an opening in woodland (*ley*) and either the bird or a person named *Finch*. Despite this, Finchley nor any of the settlements around the site are listed in the Domesday Book which would indicate that the area around the site was sparsely settled at best, during this period.

#### **3.5 Medieval**

**3.5.1** The first record of a settlement in the area came in 1197 when the church, lands and woods were noted as lying within Barnet, the name denoting a ‘place cleared by burning’. In 1274 the name changed to Frerenbarnet, recording the lordship of the brotherhood or knights of the Hospital of St John; this later changed again to Friern Barnet. This name was applied both to the parish and the manor, which from the 15<sup>th</sup> century became known as Whetstone, as it remains today. The name Whetstone appears from 1398 the area comprised mainly demesne and woodland until the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century.

**3.5.2** Whetstone likely developed as a village when the main north-south road in the area, The Great North Road (now called High Road), divided creating a junction around which the village grew. The GLHER search results provide evidence of some medieval settlement, including structural remains of Tudor footings to one of the Listed Buildings (1264 High Road), and pressed earth and chalk floor surfaces dated to the mid-14<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century. Evidence of small scale ironworking in the grounds of 1264 High Road would point to a low level of cottage industry in the settlement, indicating a fairly sizable population. Documentary evidence also suggest brewing and tile making was being undertaken in the area by the late 15<sup>th</sup> century.

**3.5.3** The GLHER entries are clustered around the junction between Totteridge Lane and High Road. This was likely to have been the focal point of the medieval settlement, outside of which the site lay.

### **3.6 Post-medieval**

**3.6.1** By the early post-medieval period, Whetstone was an established town, with several inns to provide for travellers on The Great North Road. In 1712 the road was turnpiked as far as Whetstone, and up to 130 stage coaches passed through the tollgate every day. This provided a certain amount of employment for the residents of Whetstone, ensuring the population was maintained. According to the 1801 Census, there were 56 inhabited houses in Whetstone, almost doubling by the 1841 Census. St Johns Church was constructed in 1832 by Joseph Baxendale, the owner of Pickfords the removers. By the arrival of the railways in 1872 Whetstone was thriving, having survived due to the continued traffic on the High Road with omnibuses replacing the stage coach. The population only increased with the advent of the railway, and development steadily expanded, obscuring the once open areas.

**3.6.2** The GLHER entries relating to this period are piecemeal, but does include several instances of quarry pitting to the northeast and east along the course of Totteridge Lane and High Road. The post-medieval progression of the area is best illustrated using cartographic sources.

**3.6.3** Rocque's map (fig.4) shows Whetstone as a sparsely populated town set within open countryside. The road layout appears to reflect the current layout, with The Great North Road running north-south, and Totteridge Lane aligned east-west. The site is situated over agricultural or pastoral fields, perhaps over a field boundary; the closest buildings are fronting The Great North Road.



Fig.4: Extract from Rocque's Map of Middlesex, 1754, with the approximate site location marked in red

**3.6.4** By the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, Whetstone had increased in size, with further development lining The Great North Road (fig.5). The overall area has remained mostly open land, and the site is still situated over open fields. The land beneath the site has been marked with a pattern, possibly indicating a wooded area. A few roads have been constructed, branching off The Great North Road, south of the site.



Fig.5: Extract from Ordnance Surveyors map of Chipping Barnet, 1805 with site location marked in red. Note the orientation of the map with west to the top-left corner

**3.6.5** At the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Whetstone had grown a great deal (fig. 6). The arrival of the Great Northern Railway station in 1872 only contributed to this growth. Woodside Home is marked on the map, adjacent to the lake just south of the site. Built in 1841 by Joseph Baxendale, the house was described as a beautiful villa set in lawns and groves with a lake. Baxendale's descendant (H. Lloyd Baxendale) donated the house and grounds and it became the Woodside Home for Incurable or Infirm Women. It closed during the Second World War and the front room became a police station, used by the Special Constabulary. After the War it was turned back into a retirement home, now known as Baxendale Care Home, though little of the original house remains. The site sits over open ground, with very little development surrounding it.



Fig.6: Extract from OS six-inch map, 1894/5 with site location marked in red



### 3.7 Modern

3.7.1 The modern results listed in the GLHER refer exclusively to World War II defences. The area around Whetstone was fairly heavily bombed during the Second World War, though few fell over the town centre, and none appeared to affect the site.

3.7.2 Birley Road was constructed, along with the surrounding estate, in the early-20<sup>th</sup> century, pre-1912 (fig.7). The roads were lined with terraced housing, though for some reason the site remained undeveloped. It was potentially part of a large garden belonging to the house fronting Totteridge Lane. The area around the site has remained unchanged to the present day; the site is still undeveloped and vacant.



Fig.7: Extract from OS twenty-five-inch, 1935 with site boundary marked in red

## 4 THE DEVELOPMENT, PLANNING AND OBJECTIVES

### 4.1 The development

4.1.1 The development will entail the construction of a part single and part two storey detached dwelling with a single level basement over a currently vacant site. The basement will be dug to approximately 3m below the current ground level and will occupy the entire building footprint (fig.8).

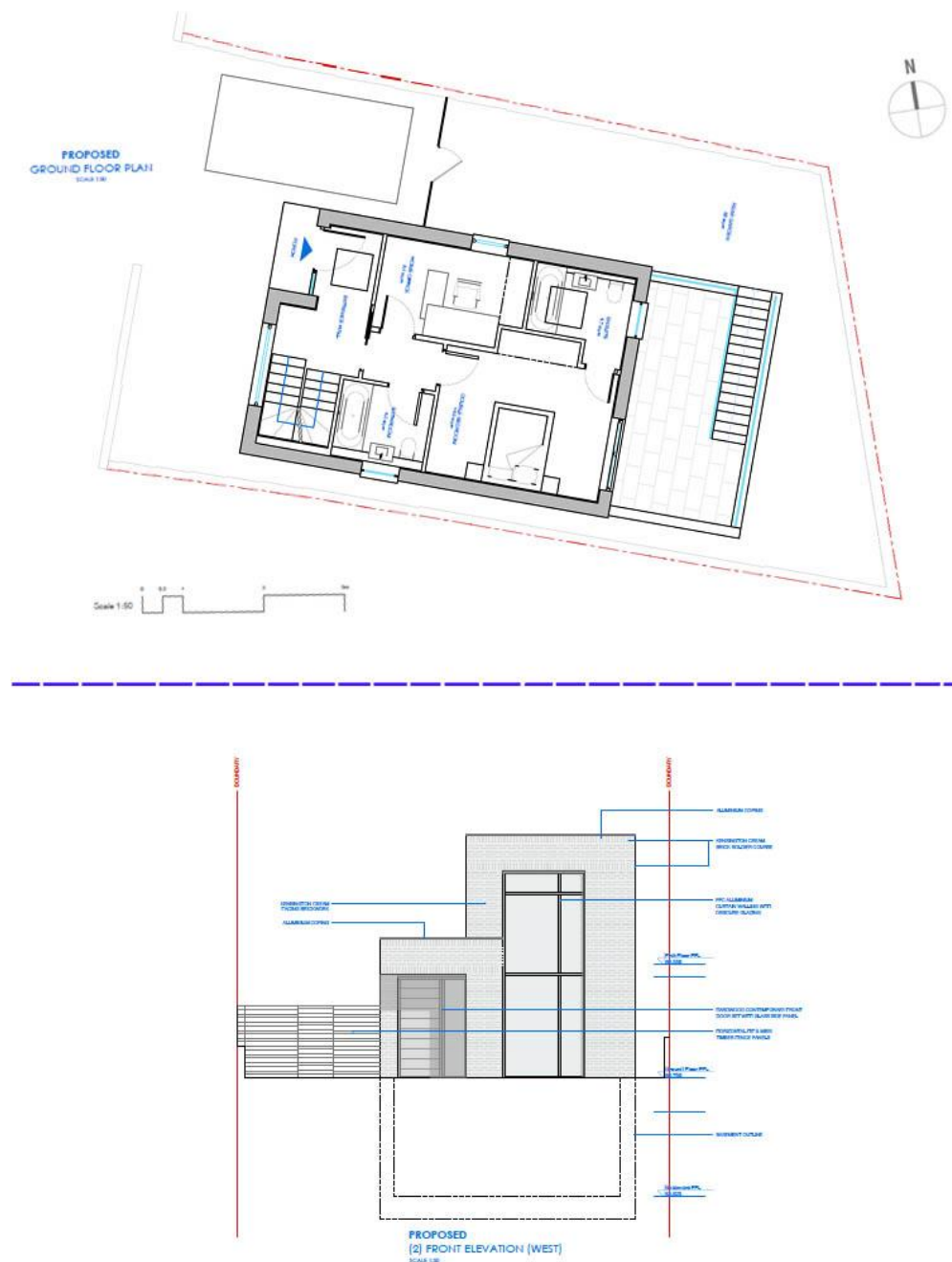


Fig.8: Ground floor plan (within site outline, red) and front elevation of the proposed development



## 4.2 Planning

4.2.1 This WSI represents one element in the archaeological planning process whereby early consideration of potential archaeological remains can be achieved, and if necessary appropriate further mitigations put in place. This conforms to the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), adopted in March 2012, replacing PPS 5 *Planning for the Historic Environment* and policies HE6 and HE7.

### 4.2.2 National policy

4.2.2.1 The NPPF integrates planning strategy on ‘heritage assets’ - bringing together all aspects of the historic environment, below and above ground, including historic buildings and structures, landscapes, archaeological sites, and wrecks. The significance of heritage assets needs to be considered in the planning process, whether designated or not, and the settings of assets taken into account. NPPF requires using an integrated approach to establishing the overall significance of the heritage asset using evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal values, to ensure that planning decisions are based on the nature, extent and level of significance.

### 4.2.3 Local policy

4.2.3.1 The London Borough of Barnet has its own, additional policies concerning archaeological remains and other heritage assets, contained within its *Local Plan (Development Management Policies, 2012)*. The most pertinent points from policy DM06 are listed below:

#### ***DM06: Barnet’s Heritage and Conservation***

- a. *All heritage assets will be protected in line with their significance. All development will have regard to the local historical context.*
- c. *Proposals involving or affected Barnet’s heritage assets... should demonstrate the following:*
  - *The significance of the heritage asset*
  - *The impact of the proposal on the significance of the heritage asset*
  - *The impact of the proposal on the setting of the heritage asset*
  - *How the significance and/or setting of a heritage asset can be better revealed*
  - *The opportunities to mitigate or adapt to climate change*
  - *How the benefits outweigh any harm caused to the heritage asset.*
- e. *Archaeological remains will be protected in particular in the 19 identified Local Areas of Special Archaeological Significance and elsewhere in Barnet. Any development that may affect archaeological remains will need to demonstrate the likely impact upon the remains and the proposed mitigation to reduce that impact.*

**4.2.3.2** The site is not in a Conservation Area, and there are no Listed Buildings (national or local) on the site or within the vicinity that will be affected by the proposed development. The site does however lie within the Totteridge and Whetstone Area of Archaeological Significance (AAS), based around the historic medieval core.

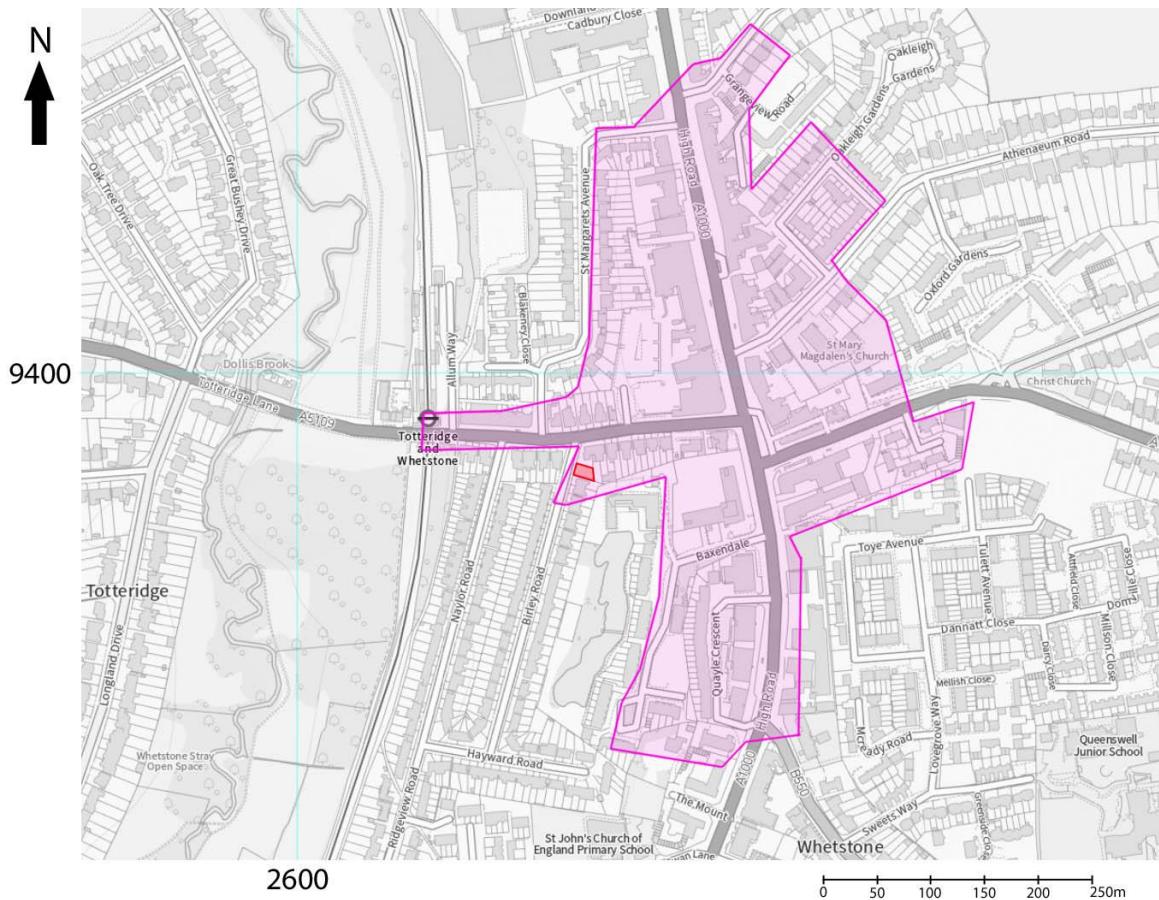


Fig.9: Location of the site (red) in relation to the Totteridge and Whetstone AAS (pink)

### 4.3 Archaeological research questions

**4.3.1** The trial works presented the opportunity to answer the following general and more specific research questions:

- Is there any evidence of prehistoric activity or occupation? If so, what does this consist of?
- Is there any evidence of Saxon activity or occupation? If so, what does this consist of?
- Is there any evidence of medieval activity or occupation? If so, what does this consist of?
- Is there any evidence of the post-medieval progression of the site?
- If reached, what is the level and form does the natural geology take on the site?
- At what level were archaeological features encountered?

## **5 METHODOLOGY**

### **5.1 Standards**

- 5.1.1** The field and post-excavation work was carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines, (in particular, *GLAAS: Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London*). Works also conformed to the standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, (*Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*). Overall management of the project was undertaken by a full Member of the Institute.
- 5.1.2** Fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the Construction (Health, Safety & Welfare) Regulations. All members of the fieldwork team wore hi-visibility jackets, hard-hats, and steel-toe-capped boots as required during the watching brief.
- 5.1.3** The Client and Historic England were kept advised of the progress of the fieldwork

### **5.2 Fieldwork**

- 5.2.1** The fieldwork comprised a trial investigation prior to the commencement of the groundworks. One trench, measuring 8.75m long and up to 1.7m wide, was excavated within the buildings footprint (fig.10). It was dug using a mechanical excavator in shallow spits under archaeological supervision until natural geology was exposed.
- 5.2.2** The main objectives of the trial works was to define the character, extent and significance of any observable remains, and to recover dating and environmental evidence. The trial works will also inform the need for further archaeological mitigation during the groundworks.
- 5.2.3** Archaeological deposits and features were investigated and recorded in stratigraphic sequence.
- 5.2.4** Archaeological contexts were recorded as appropriate on *pro-forma* sheets by written and measured description, and/or drawn in plan or section, generally at scales of 1:20. The investigations were recorded on a general site plan and related to the Ordnance Survey grid. Levels were taken on the top and bottom of deposits, transferred from the nearest Ordnance Datum Benchmark or spot height. The fieldwork record will be supplemented by digital photography, in .jpeg and RAW formats.
- 5.2.5** The recording system employed follows the procedures set out in the Museum of London recording manual. By agreement the recording and drawing sheets used are directly compatible with those developed by the Museum.

### 5.3 Post-excavation

#### 5.3.1 Report and Archive

5.4.1 Copies of the report will be supplied to the Client and Historic England.

5.4.2 The report will contain a description of the fieldwork plus details of any archaeological remains or finds, and an interpretation of the associated deposits. Illustrations will be included as appropriate, including at a minimum a site plan located to the OS grid provided in .jpeg and .dwg shapefile formats. A short summary of the project will be appended using the OASIS Data Collection Form, and will be prepared in a form suitable for publication within the 'excavation round-up' of the London Archaeologist.

5.4.3 There is no provision for further analysis or publication of significant findings. Should these be made the requirements would need to be discussed and agreed with the Client.

5.4.4 Assuming that no further work is required, an ordered indexed and internally consistent archive of the evaluation will be compiled in line with MoL Guidelines for the Preparation of Archaeological Archives, and will be deposited in the Museum of London Archaeological Archives under site code IRY21. The integrity of the site archive should be maintained, and the landowner will be urged to donate any archaeological finds to the Museum

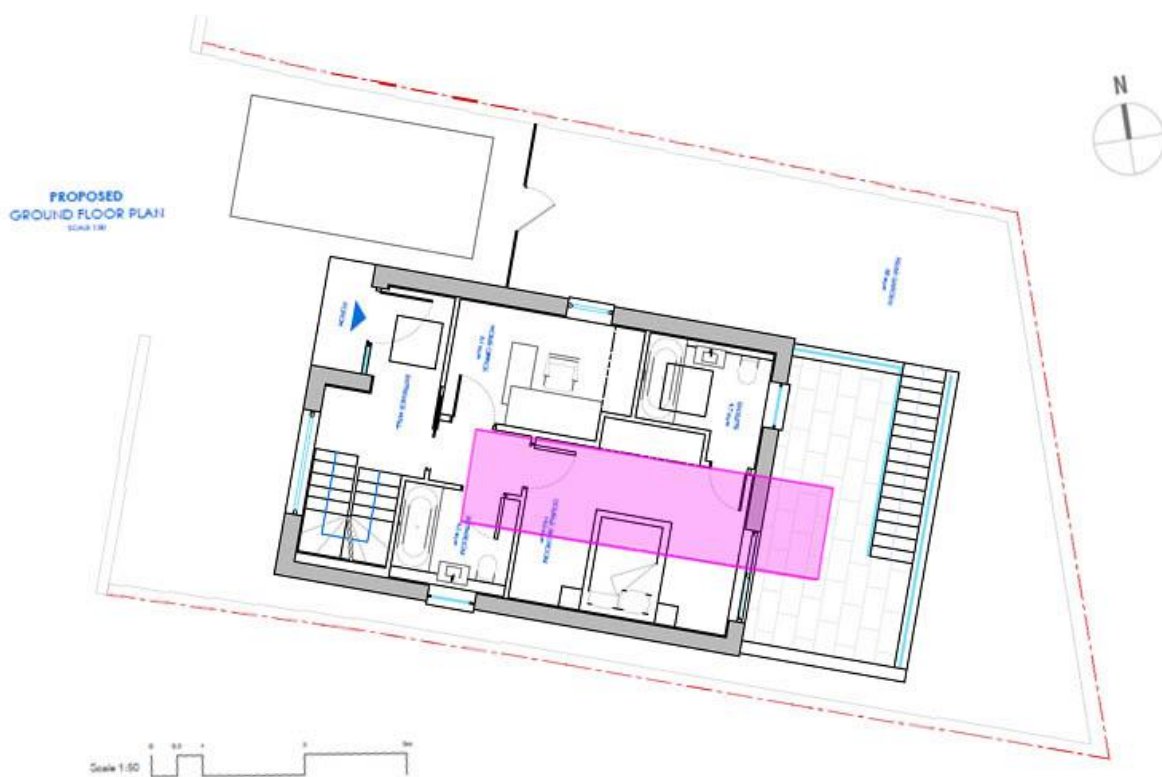


Fig.10: Plan of the ground floor of the proposed development with the approximate position of the trial trench (pink)



## 6 THE EVALUATION

6.1 What follows is a written description of observations made during the evaluation with the stratigraphy being discussed from earliest to latest. Deposits are shown in rounded brackets thus (x) and cuts in squared brackets thus [x]. Measurements are presented as 0.00m unless less than 0.10m when they are shown in millimetres.

6.2 The evaluation trench was aligned approximately E-W and measured 8.75m long (E-W), by 1.65m to 1.70m wide (N-S), and up to 1.04m deep (fig.15).



Fig.11: Trench facing WSW, 1m scale



Fig.12: Trench facing ENE, 1m scale

6.3 Natural geology was exposed across the length and breadth of the trench at varying levels, creating a series of peaks and troughs within the trench profile (figs.11-15). The base of the trench comprised natural clays, sterile and mottled orange / yellow / off-white containing occasional rounded gravels (6). They were exposed at anywhere between 0.18m to 0.86m below existing ground levels (86.78mOD and 86.00mOD). The clay was overlain in patches by coarse natural gravels within a sandy matrix (5), surviving up to 0.18m thick. These natural gravels had largely been removed / truncated by wide quarry pit features [4], [9] and [11] present in the eastern to western ends of the trench respectively (fig.13).





Fig.13: *North-facing section through the trench, facing SSW, 1m scale. Quarry pit [4] in foreground (left), and quarry pits [9] and [11] in background (right)*

- 6.4** Pit [4] is present at the east end of the trench and measured at least 3.4m long (E-W), and up to 0.70m deep. The pit was filled with a basal layer of dark-grey clay-silt containing occasional coarse-grained sand and fine gravels (3), up to 0.40m thick. These gravels were sealed below the main backfill of the pit (2); a dense pale-brown clay up to 0.42m thick. The basal fill was presumably a mixture of weathered gravels from the edge of the original pit cut and natural silting as the pit lay open. It was then fully backfilled in an attempt to consolidate the ground levels at a later date. Although no dating evidence was recovered from the pit fills it is believed that they were likely to represent activity prior to the development of the area in the later-19<sup>th</sup> century / early-20<sup>th</sup> century and that they were backfilled as part of this later development.
- 6.5** The western edge of pit [4] rises almost up to ground level to create a central peak within the trench. A further 0.42m to the west the natural drops away into second quarry pit [9], which measures 1.98m+ wide and up to 0.84m deep. The pit had a deep, concave based bowl-shaped profile. Pit [9] also has a basal fill of dark gravels (8) but only 40mm thick. The rest of the pit is backfilled with 0.80m of orange-brown gravels within a silty brown matrix (7). The fact that the quarry pit is essentially backfilled with the materials it was dug to extract is surprising, but may represent surplus material or material not meeting the required standards.
- 6.6** At the far western end of the trench quarry pit [11] truncates the upper western edges of quarry pit [9]. This pit was at least 2.55m long (E-W), and up to 0.54m deep. The profile on the eastern edge of the pit was stepped, perhaps reflecting the method of excavation. The pit was backfilled with a single dark-brown / dark-grey silty-clay with occasional gravels (10), 0.54m thick.



6.7 The whole of the trench, and quarry pits [4], [9] and [11], were sealed below 0.12m to 0.15m of mixed black soil and hardcore rubble (1). It is believed that the whole site had been stripped of topsoil in the recent past reducing ground level by up to c0.50m and subsequently used to dump this material to reconsolidate the site. This is based on the nature of deposit (1), and the exposed, poured concrete post holes observed around the boundaries of the site.

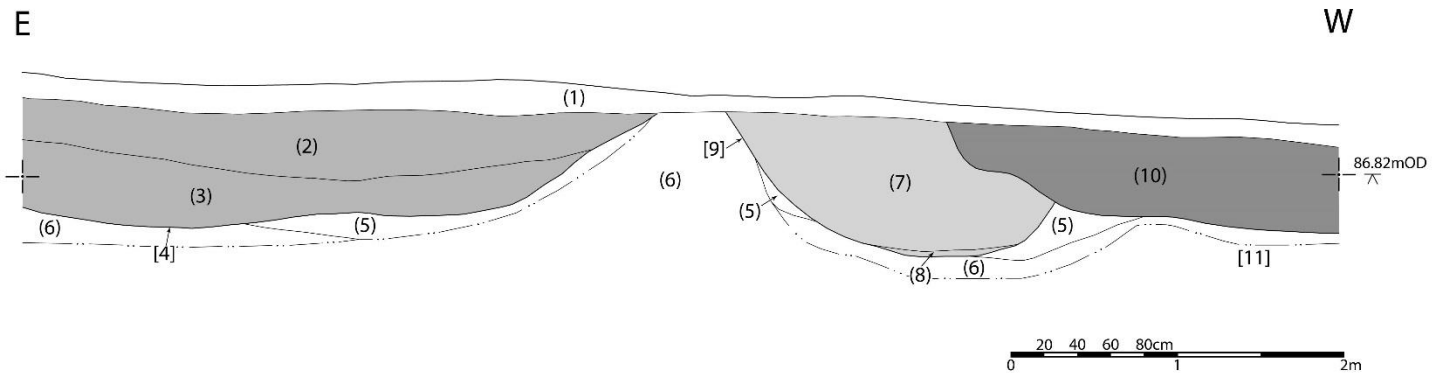


Fig.14: Northeast-facing section through the evaluation trench

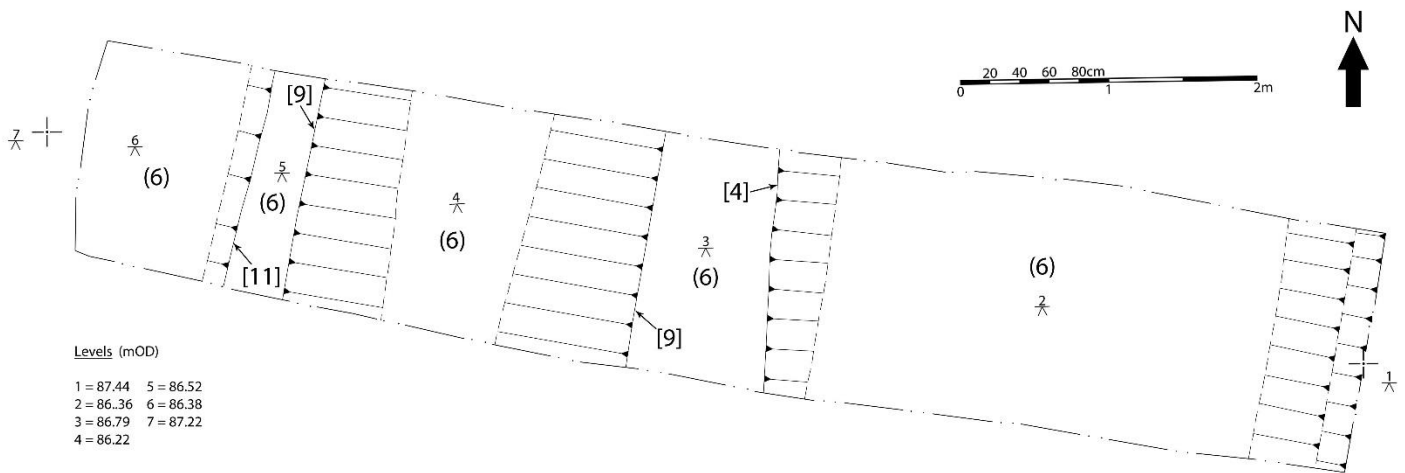


Fig.15: Trench plan

## **7 CONCLUSIONS**

**7.1** We can now return to the original research questions in the WSI and answer them in relation to the outcomes of the evaluation exercise.

**7.2 Is there any evidence of prehistoric activity or occupation? If so, what does this consist of?**

**7.2.1** *No archaeological evidence of prehistoric occupation or activity was exposed during the evaluation works.*

**7.3 Is there any evidence of Saxon activity or occupation? If so, what does this consist of?**

**7.3.1** *No evidence of Saxon occupation or the early history of Totteridge and Whetstone was encountered during the excavations.*

**7.4 Is there any evidence of medieval activity or occupation? If so, what does this consist of?**

**7.4.1** *No evidence of medieval archaeology, be it in situ or residual.*

**7.5 Is there any evidence of the post-medieval progression of the site?**

**7.5.1** *It is clear that the site has undergone significant truncation during the post-medieval period in the form of gravel extraction. Quarry pits [4], [9] and [11] are evidence of local extraction of raw materials on a fairly large scale. This is borne out by other local sites that have shown evidence of similar gravel quarrying to the east and northeast.*

**7.6 If reached, what is the level and form does the natural geology take on the site?**

**7.6.1** *Natural geology sterile clays (6) were present across the site, within 0.12m of the existing ground surface and in truncated form up to 0.86m below ground level (86.78mOD and 86.00mOD). Remnants of the natural gravels (5), also survived in small pockets along the edges of the quarry pits.*

**7.7 At what level were archaeological features encountered?**

**7.7.1** Quarry pits [4], [9] and [11] were exposed within 0.12m to 0.18m below existing ground level. The fact that they are so close to the existing ground surface is due to the fact that the uppermost 0.50m of ground has been removed wholesale and replaced by a thin veneer of mixed hardcore rubble (1) in recent times.

**7.8** In light of the on-site observations it is clear that the historic land surfaces have been removed wholesale and only post-medieval activity in the form of quarry pitting is present on the site survives. Therefore, given the limited archaeological significance of the remains no further mitigation is deemed necessary in relation to the proposed development.

## **8 REFERENCES**

### **8.1 Bibliography**

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2015. *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*

Communities and Local Government. 2012. *National Planning Policy Framework*

Compass Archaeology Ltd. 2018. *Land adjacent to 2 Birley Road, London Borough of Barnet, N20 0EZ: A Written Scheme of Investigation*

Historic England. 2015. *Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service: Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London*

London Borough of Barnet. 2012. *Barnet's Local Plan (Development Management Policies) Development Plan Document*

Mayor of London. 2015. *The London Plan*

### **8.2 Cartographic Sources (chronological order)**

Rocque J. 1754. *A Map of the County of Middlesex*

Ordnance Surveyors' Drawings. 1805. *Chipping Barnet*

Ordnance Survey. 1894/5. *Six-inch-to-the-mile*

Ordnance Survey. 1935. *Twenty-five-inch-to-the-mile*

## APPENDIX I OASIS online data collection form

OASIS ID: [compassa1-432907](#)

### Project details

Project name	Land adj. to 2 Birley Road, London Borough of Barnet, N20 O EZ
Short description of the project	On the 12th of October 2021 Compass Archaeology Ltd. undertook an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to No.2 Birley Road, in the London Borough of Barnet, N20 O EZ.. The evaluation was commissioned due to the site's location within an Area of Archaeological Significance. The evaluation comprised a single 8.9m trench being dug within the southern half in the existing site representing the footprint of the proposed development. The works exposed natural geology in the form of sterile clay and remnants of overlying gravels the latter having been subject to quarrying in the post-medieval period evidenced by the presence of pits [4], [9] and [11] across the trench. The whole site had also been reduced by up to 0.50m judging by the exposed concrete post holes around the boundary of the site in the recent past. In light of the on-site observations it is clear that the historic land surfaces have been removed wholesale and only post-medieval activity in the form of quarry pitting is present on the site survives.
Project dates	Start: 12-10-2021 End: 12-10-2021
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated reference codes	project 17/7812/FUL - Planning Application No.
Any associated reference codes	project 20/5079/FUL - Planning Application No.
Any associated reference codes	project IRY21 – Site code
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	QUARRY PIT Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON BARNET BARNET Land adj. to 2 Birley Road
Postcode	N20 0EZ
Study area	14.88 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 26270 93900 51.629243785448 -0.17547025978 51 37 45 N 000 10 31 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 86m Max: 86.78m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Compass Archaeology
Project brief originator	Historic England GLAAS
Project design originator	Compass Archaeology
Project director/manager	Geoff Potter
Project supervisor	Geoff Potter
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Physical Archive recipient	Museum of London archaeological archive
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Photograph", "Plan", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	LAND ADJACENT TO 2 BIRLEY ROAD, LONDON BOROUGH OF BARNET, N20 0EZ : AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Aaronson, J
Date	2021
Issuer or publisher	Compass Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	250 York Road, Battersea, London, SW11 3SJ
Description	27-page report detailing the findings of the field evaluation. Includes planning background, site location, geology, topography, archaeological and historic background, and methodology used. Description of the evaluation trench accompanied by plan, section and illustrative photographs, and conclusions drawn from observations