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Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

On behalf of

United Properties London

Concerning

**Former White Bear Public House,
56 The Burroughs,
Hendon
NW4 4AN**

March 2019



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1 Non-Technical Summary

This Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (ADBA) retrospectively assesses the impact of the development carried out at the site of the former White Bear Public House, 56 The Burroughs, Hendon, London, NW4 4AN. This desk-based study assesses the impact of the proposed scheme on cultural heritage assets (archaeological remains). It forms an initial stage of investigation of the area of proposed development (hereafter referred to as 'the site') and may be required in relation to the planning process in order that the local planning authority (LPA) can formulate an appropriate response in the light of the impact on any known or possible heritage assets.

The site lies in an Archaeological Priority Area as designated by Barnet Borough Council and which is noted for its Roman and medieval potential. The site also lies in the Burroughs Conservation Area, which has a relatively high concentration of listed and locally listed buildings.

It is considered that prior to the current (proposed) building works taking place, the site had a moderate potential for archaeological survival, owing to some disturbance caused by development in the post-medieval period and during the early 20th century when the White Bear Public House was rebuilt. Outside of the areas of ground disturbance that have taken place during the current buildings works, archaeological potential by period is as follows;

The site has a high potential for remains dating to the post-medieval period. It is highly likely that footings and features associated with buildings seen on early maps (including those from the 1932 building) will remain in areas outside of the current development, around the edges of the site. There may be particular local interest in any finds or features associated with the first White Bear Inn/ alehouse that was located in the north of the site.

The site has a moderate potential for remains dating to the Roman period. There has been known Roman activity within the area, and there have been a number of finds and features dating to the Roman period within close vicinity to the site. However, it is likely that the site lay close to a farmstead or within the land of a larger estate during this period.

The site has a low potential for significant remains dating to the medieval period. While there has been some record of medieval pottery found within close vicinity to the site, it is likely that during this period the site was on the periphery of the early medieval settlement, in open farm or pasture land.

There is a low potential for remains dating to the prehistoric period for within the site. Although the area would have been desirable for early settlement, the search area returned no results for the prehistoric period, and it is likely that earlier development would have removed or severely truncated remains from this period.

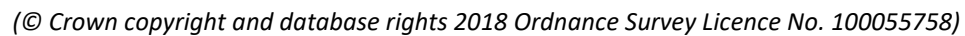
In this instance, whereby excavation works have already taken place, any archaeological remains that may have been present within the footprint of the current (proposed) building will have been completely removed or severely truncated by excavation works, reducing the significance to any remains present to **negligible** or **nil**. Outside of the areas of the current new (proposed) building may still contain evidence of the post medieval buildings seen on early maps, fronting onto the Burroughs and the first White Bear Inn/ alehouse building to the north of the site.

2 Introduction

Border Archaeology has been retrospectively commissioned by United Properties London to carry out an ADBA regarding the proposed scheme of new development on the site of the former White Bear Public House, 56 The Burroughs, London. Planning permission was granted for the demolition of the former White Bear Public House. The proposed scheme, which has already begun construction, comprises the erection of a three-storey residential building of self-contained flats, with associated amenity space and landscaping, and basement car and cycle parking.

This ADBA assesses the impact of the proposed works on buried heritage assets (archaeological remains). It forms an initial stage of investigation of the area of proposed development (hereafter referred to as the 'site') and may be required in relation to the planning process in order that the local planning authority (LPA) can formulate an appropriate response in the light of the impact upon any known or potential buried heritage assets.

Note: within the limitations posed by dealing with historical material and maps, the information in this document is, to the best of the author and Border Archaeology, correct at the time of writing. Further investigation, more information about the nature of the present buildings and/or more detailed proposals for development or updated plans may require changes to the document. Proposed plans referenced in this document were received 25/01/2019.



3 Methodology

3.1 Aims and Objectives

This ADBA seeks to identify any known or potential archaeological and built-heritage assets (both designated and undesignated) in the vicinity of the specific study area and to establish the importance of these archaeological and built heritage assets (including an assessment of their character, extent and quality) within a local, regional and national context.

3.2 Criteria for Assessment of Potential and Importance of Heritage Assets

- Potential

This assessment contains a record of the known and potential archaeological and built-heritage assets in the vicinity of the proposed scheme. The potential for encountering a particular resource in the vicinity of the site has been assessed according to the following scale:

Low – Very unlikely to be encountered.

Moderate – Possibility that features may be encountered in the vicinity of the site.

High – Remains highly likely to survive in the vicinity of the site.

- Importance (Value)

The criteria used to determine the importance of archaeological and built heritage assets in the vicinity of the proposed scheme (*Table 1*) has been informed by guidelines for assessing cultural heritage assets contained in the *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges Vol. 11 Section 3 part 2* (Highways Agency 2009). BA is also fully cognisant of general guidelines on the assessment of heritage assets contained in the *National Planning Policy Framework, Planning Guidance Section 16* ('Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment') and relevant local planning policy guidance contained in *Barnet's Local Plan, Development Management Policies* (Policy DM06: Barnet's heritage and conservation), (2012, p.33).

Table 1: Factors for assessing the importance of archaeological and built heritage assets

Very High	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites). Assets of acknowledged international importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.
High	Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites). Undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives.
Medium	Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives.

Table 1: Factors for assessing the importance of archaeological and built heritage assets

Low	Designated and undesignated assets of local importance. Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations. Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives.
Negligible	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest.
Unknown	The importance of the resource has not been ascertained.

3.3 Consultation of Archaeological Records

In order to understand the full archaeological and historical context of the site, information was collected on the known cultural heritage features within a 500m study area around the site, the results of which are shown on a Cultural Heritage Features Map (*fig. 3*). These show the location of known cultural heritage features (including SAMs, archaeological events and monuments) within the study area, which have been assigned a unique cultural heritage reference number (**BA 1,2,3**, etc.). These are listed in the associated gazetteers.

The research carried out for this ADBA consists of the following elements:

- Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) - this includes information from past investigations, find spots and documentary and cartographic sources.
- Historic England – information on statutory designations including SAMs, registered parks and gardens and listed buildings along with identified Heritage at Risk.
- The National Record of the Historic Environment database (<http://pastscape.org.uk>)
- British Geological Survey (BGS) – solid and drift geology digital map; BGS geological borehole record data.
- Internet sources, including LPA local plan and information on conservation areas, archaeological priority areas and locally listed buildings.

4 Site Description

4.1 Site Location

The site is located on the corner of the A504 (The Burroughs) and Brampton Avenue, with Brampton Avenue bordering the site to the north, and the A504 to the west. To the east of the site, runs Close Quadrant private access road, with the south of the site bordered by 54 The Burroughs. The nearest natural water source is the Silkstream, which flows into the Brent Reservoir, 900m to the west of the site. The River Brent lies 1.2km to the east of the site, flowing south-west where it also joins the Brent Reservoir. The outflow of the reservoir is the River Brent. The site lies in the historic parish of Hendon, the third largest parish of Middlesex, before being absorbed into the administration of the Greater London Borough of Barnet.

4.2 Designated Heritage Assets

The site does not contain any designated (protected) heritage assets such as listed buildings or scheduled monuments, nor does it contain any registered parks or gardens. The site lies within the Burroughs Conservation Area and Archaeological Priority Area, which notes considerable Roman and medieval presence.

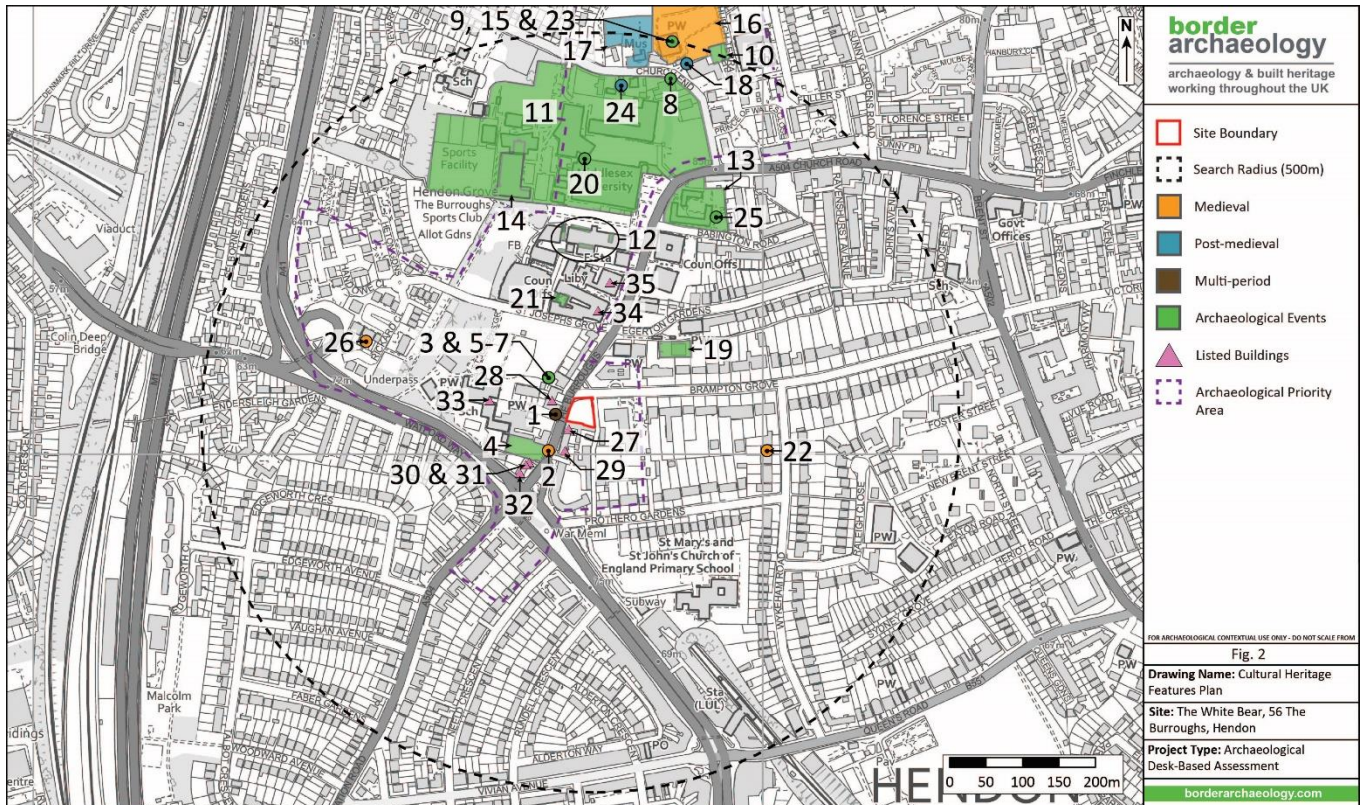
4.3 Geology & Topography

The BGS digital solid and drift geology data shows that the site lies on the gravels of the Dollis Hill Gravel Member overlying London Clay. The Dollis Hill Gravel Member is a river terrace deposit from the pre-diversionary Thames, with deposits reflecting the channels, floodplains and levees of a river or estuary. Made up of sand and gravels, clayey in part with some laminated silty beds and often peat or organic material lenses.

Peat deposits provide valuable palaeoenvironmental data in the form of pollen, floral and faunal remains and indicate ancient land surfaces.

A borehole taken 160m north-west of the site recorded 0.7m of made ground overlying Dollis Hill Gravel, while a second borehole taken 265m south of the site recorded 0.9m of made ground overlying river Gravels with silty clay with rootlets (possible peat or organic deposit).

5 Cultural Heritage Features Gazetteer and Map



BA #	GLHER No.	Description
1	MLO9261	Excavation in 1973 recorded post medieval wall footings to a house. Between footings was a dark layer containing sherds of possible 12th - 14th century date. A series of 19th century clay pipes was also found, identified from Highgate, Edgware Rd & Grays Inn.
2	MLO73215	Settlement (possible site of), as recorded on the VCH.
3	ELO5431	Archaeological excavation carried out in 1889 recovered a Roman cremation jar. No further details available.
4	ELO12923	In 1972 an archaeological excavation was undertaken at The Burroughs. The finds from the excavations included 10th - 14th century pottery, post-medieval material and nine Roman pot sherds.
5	MLO16378	Roman pit discovered after the reopening of a gravel pit. Roman pottery and tile fragments recorded.
6	MLO41190	Tessellated Roman floor. Origin unknown.
7	MLO43718	Roman cremation jar. Origin unknown.
8	ELO16573	A watching brief was undertaken in 2015, concentrating on two foundation trenches. One trench revealed a small cut feature and the remains of a north-south aligned wall. This wall was removed during the excavation of the second trench and is thought to be part of the 18th century house. Another wall and deposits were also identified.

9	ELO4995	A twelfth century chancel was found on the present site - suggesting that there may have been an earlier Saxon church on the site.
10	ELO5424	An evaluation was undertaken in 1973-4 comprising ten trenches. The site revealed evidence for Roman, early medieval, medieval and post medieval features and finds as well as three to four inhumations.
11	ELO6771	An archaeological excavation was undertaken in 1961 - 66 at Church End Farm. The excavation encountered six identifiable post-medieval building phases up to demolition in 1961. A single sherd of Roman pot and four sherds of medieval pottery was also recovered. Natural Dollis Hill gravel and London Clay were recorded at 89m OD.
12	ELO7235	An archaeological evaluation carried out in 2007 by AOC comprised five excavated trenches of various sizes. Two contained archaeological features. These comprised an 18th century ditch, a post medieval pond and a smaller undated ditch. All features are thought to be linked to landscaping associated with the construction of Grove House in 1753, immediately to the west of the site. The evaluation trenches showed that 19th and 20th century disturbance and truncation of deposits had occurred in the south-west and central areas of the site. Natural sandy gravel was encountered at 83.2 - 83.1m OD
13	ELO8905	MOLAS carried out an open area excavation in 1993, revealing the remains of a soft red brick wall and small arch. The arch appears to be a relieving arch used for spreading the downward thrust of the super-structure of the building. The wall is considered to be from Ravensfield house and is probably 18th century in date.
14	ELO8914	Archaeological watching brief was carried out in 1995 by SELAU. No further information available.
15	MLO16388	Possible site of a medieval manor house - certainly the site of a large building, although the manor house itself could have been elsewhere at Cedar Court.
16	MLO107181	Church of St Mary's - possibly has Saxon origins, dating to as early as the 9th century, with the current structure retaining 13th, 15th and 16th century elements.
17	MLO103620	Church Farmhouse is one of the oldest surviving houses in Barnet - a brick faced manor house, built c 1660 with tiled roof and 18th/19th century wing projecting on the east side. Is now a museum.
18	MLO26642	Findspot: pottery recorded in workmen's trenches including a shallow dish decorated with white trailed slip thought to be mid-late 18th century from Harlow.
19	ELO6162	Archaeological watching brief was carried out in 2005. No further information available.
20	ELO1237	Archaeological evaluation carried out by AOC in 2002 excavated four trenches across the site. 19th & 20th century made ground present in all trenches, and overlaid natural deposits of London Clay and occasionally Dollis Hill Gravel.
21	ELO12925	An excavation undertaken at The Burroughs comprised of four trenches. The excavations uncovered a 19th century gravel path and finds of medieval and post-medieval date.
22	MLO73214	Early medieval settlement of Hendon (Hendun) recorded 959 AD.
23	MLO16389	A twelfth century chapel was found on the present-day site in 1929. It is possible that there may have been an earlier Saxon church on the site.
24	MLO16316	Excavation in 1969 revealed only post-medieval finds.

25	MLO59117	An evaluation by MOLAS in 1993 (site code: BHH93) revealed shallow stratigraphy with no cut features visible. Truncation had removed original soil profile plus the majority of underlying Dollis Hill gravels down to London clay.
26	MLO60197	Findspot: single medieval potsherd was recovered (unstratified) Site code: BWW 91
27	1078865	44-52 The Burroughs (GII)
28	1078864	47 & 55 The Burroughs (GII)
29	1359026	Burroughs (GII)
30	1078863	15 The Burroughs (GII)
31	1294759	Ivey House (GII)
32	1359025	9 & 11 The Burroughs (GII)
33	1064764	Ice House at St Joseph's Convent School (GII)
34	1294762	Hendon Town Hall (GII)
35	1390057	Hendon Library (GII)

6 Archaeological Assessment

There have been no previous archaeological investigations carried out within the site. There have been two investigations in the vicinity of the site. The first 90m south-west of the site recovered pottery dating 10th – 14th century and nine Roman pot sherds. The second was 40m north-west of the site, recovered a Roman cremation jar.

All of the other archaeological investigations that have taken place within the study area recorded either Roman, medieval or post-medieval finds.

6.1 Prehistoric

During the Palaeolithic period the climate underwent significant changes which reflected a rise in temperatures that ultimately led to a change in the environment and the flora and fauna that could survive within the newly developing climate. During the Mesolithic and later the river valleys and coast would have been favoured in providing a predictable source of food (from hunting and fishing) and water, as well as a means of transport and communication.

By the time of the Neolithic period a shift in technology saw in the rise of settled communities and communal monuments, with farming established and forests cleared for cultivation.

There have been no finds dating to the prehistoric period recorded within the study area, although the area would have been a desirable location for settlement, positioned on well-draining gravels in between two watercourses. The lack of evidence of prehistoric activity is possibly a reflection of the lack of past archaeological investigation in the area, or owing to post-medieval development removing earlier archaeological features.

6.2 Romano-British

The arrival of the Romans in 43AD brought about a distinct change in settlement pattern in the London area. Within a decade, the Romans had established the town of *Londinium* on the north bank of the Thames where the City of London is now located. The site lies approximately 11km north-west of the Roman city.

A network of roads stretched out in several directions from Londinium. One of these roads, known in the Saxon period as Watling Street (Roman road 1d, Margary 1955), ran from London North to St Albans (*Verulamium*) passing approximately 1.5km to the west of the site. Another road, known as Ermine Street (Roman road 2a, Margary 1955). It has been suggested that there was a Roman settlement in Hendon, with a collection of Roman pottery, cinerary urns, Mortaria, water bottles, bricks and millstones in Hendon Grove which may indicate a villa was located there.

Within the study area there have been seven instances of finds or features recorded that date to the Roman period. Two Roman cremation jars (**3** & **7**), a tessellated floor (**6**) and pit (**5**) were all found 40m to the north-west of the site, and a number of Roman pot sherds were recorded during an excavation (**4**) that took place 70m south-west of the site. Roman pot was also found at locations (**10**) 325m north-west and (**11**) 460m north.

6.3 Medieval

After the withdrawal of the Roman army in the early 5th century AD, the whole country fell into a long period of social and economic decline. By the 9th and 10th centuries local parochial organisation had begun to replace the Saxon Minster system. Formal areas of land centred on nucleated settlements and were served by a local parochial organisation.

The parish church of St Mary's (**16**) is thought to have Saxon origins, and a priest is mentioned in the Domesday Book in 1086 AD, which shows evidence of there being a church with a possible settlement at this time. There is also a 12th century Norman chancel beneath the wall of the nave which adds further evidence of a medieval presence. The GLHER marks the medieval settlement (**22**) of Hendun (Hendon) first recorded in 959AD, to be approximately 300m south-east of the site, with a possible further medieval settlement (**2**) 130m south-west of the site. Sherds of 12th – 14th century were recovered from a site 25m west of the site (**1**), as was pottery dating from the 10th to the 14th century found 80m south-west of the site (**4**). It is possible that during this period the site lay on the peripheries of a small medieval settlement.

6.4 Post-Medieval

The earliest cartographic source for the site comes from the plan of the Parish of Hendon, 1754 (fig 4). This shows the area of the site at the northern end of a line of buildings. It appears the northern and eastern property boundary of the northernmost site has been respected by the current day Brampton Road and Close Quadrant (private access road) to the north and east, and shows the site to contain, at this time a building fronting onto the Burroughs. It has been noted in historic documents that an inn or alehouse (the Bear Inn) had been known to

occupy the site since the 16th century (Hitchin – Kemp, 1928-29). In a wider context the field to the north and east of the site, it can be seen, is called ‘Bear Field’ and the character of the area is mainly rural with large open fields divided up into plots. A small settlement exists to the south-west of the site along the Burroughs and seems to be centred around an oval shaped pond at the southern end.

Rocque’s Map of 1757 (not reproduced) is at a much smaller scale, so the site is shown in less detail but it gives an idea of the surrounding landscape, which during this period is largely still rural. Hendon is a small dispersed settlement focused around two cross roads, and from the map it is possible to see that the land use appears to be market gardens.

William Hyett’s 1807 Ordnance Surveyors map of Hampstead (fig 5) shows the site in a similar way to that of Rocque’s earlier map, with a small-scale view of the local area. There is still an overtly rural character to the landscape, it being dominated by open fields

The 1828 map of the Parish of Hendon (fig 6) shows for the first time the ‘White Bear Public House’ marked on it. During this time within the site there are two buildings, one fronting onto the Burroughs, and the second set back from the road, bordering the northern boundary of the site. To the south of the site there are plots laid out for market gardens, with most of the larger surrounding fields marked out as pasture land. At this time the area remains still relatively undeveloped, with larger dispersed buildings spread along the length of the northern side of the Burroughs. The southern side is populated with a line of terraced houses.

The tithe map of 1840 (fig 7) gives a more detailed view of what is within the site at this time, with three small terraces or buildings facing onto the Burroughs, and the larger ‘White Bear Public House’ along the northern boundary of the site. The field adjacent to the site is still referred to here as ‘The Bear’. By this period in time it appears that the area is beginning to become slightly more populated, with the number of houses lining the Burroughs increasing.

The First Edition 6” Ordnance Survey map of 1873 (fig 8) shows the site with a similar layout to that of the earlier 1840 map suggesting that little has changed with regards to the buildings within the site, aside from what appears to be an extension to the rear of the buildings that front onto the Burroughs. At this time the surrounding area is still mainly open fields, but there are signs that the area is becoming more settled, with the presence of ‘St Stephen’s Home’, ‘St George’s Mission’, and to the far north, ‘Wesley’s Roman Catholic Chapel’ now extant.

By the time of the 25” Ordnance Survey map of 1896 (fig 9) a substantial settlement has now formed around the area of the Burroughs, with a convent, Methodist Chapel and Sunday School in evidence. The site itself has also changed quite substantially, with extensions added to both earlier structures. There is now also a large road running east – west to the north of the site – Brampton Grove. While there are still many open fields surrounding the main area of settlement, there are a number of new terraced houses lining the northern extent of the Burroughs illustrating how the settlement is becoming more suburban in character.

The 25” Ordnance Survey map of 1914 (not reproduced) shows no changes to the buildings within the site. The surrounding area also shows only minor changes, with the establishment of a paper works factory to the far south

of the site and allotments to the far east. The 25" Ordnance Survey map of 1937 (fig 10) shows the new White Bear Public House building that was constructed in 1932, which is a much larger structure than the buildings that were formerly on the site. The surrounding area is now fully suburban with avenues and crescents of detached houses with sizeable gardens and lines of terraces now replacing once open field.

The White Bear Public House remained as it was depicted, with slight alteration during the 1960s/70s, until planning permission for its demolition was granted in February 2018. The site as it exists today, currently contains a new construction of a three storey residential building with basement carpark.

7 Proposed plans

The proposed scheme (which is now under construction) comprises a three storey residential building with a basement car park. The basement car park measures a depth of 3m plus the basement slab.

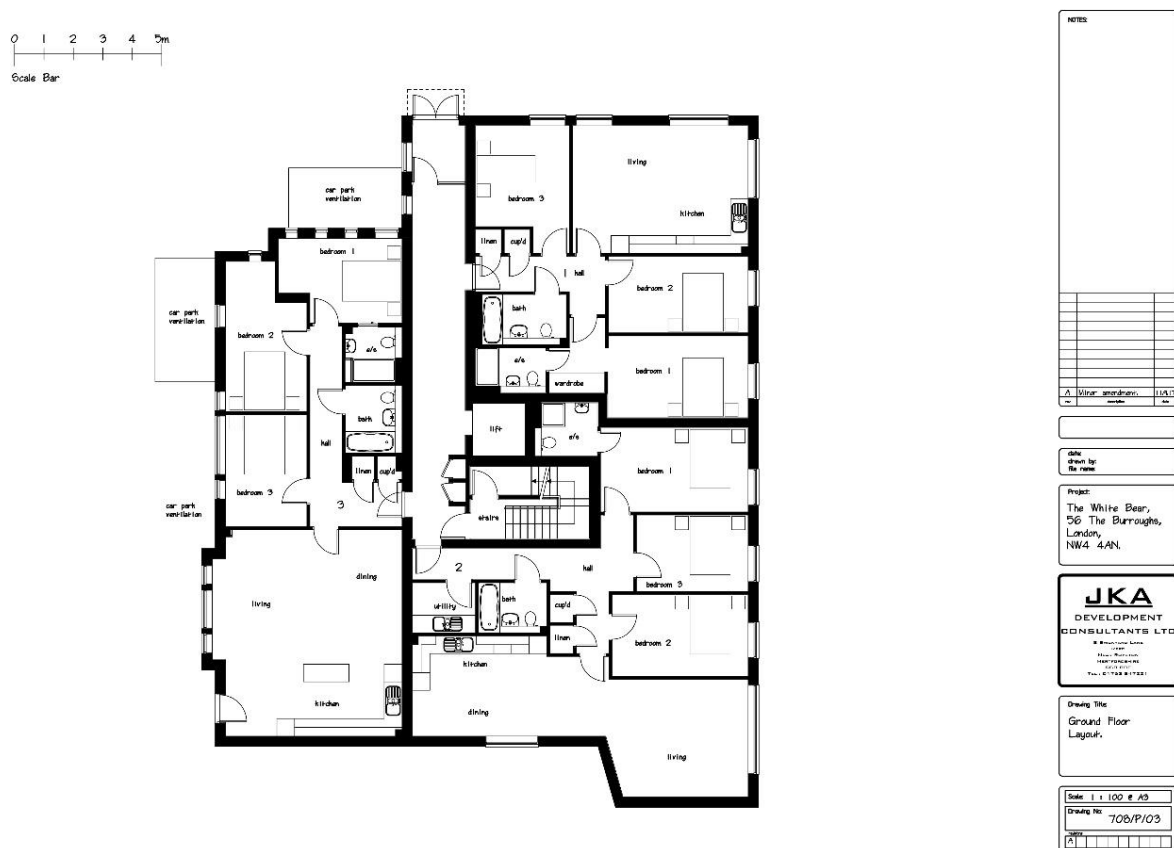


Fig. 10: Ground floor layout plan (JKA Developments, Dwg. No. 708/P/03 Rev A, 11/09/2017)

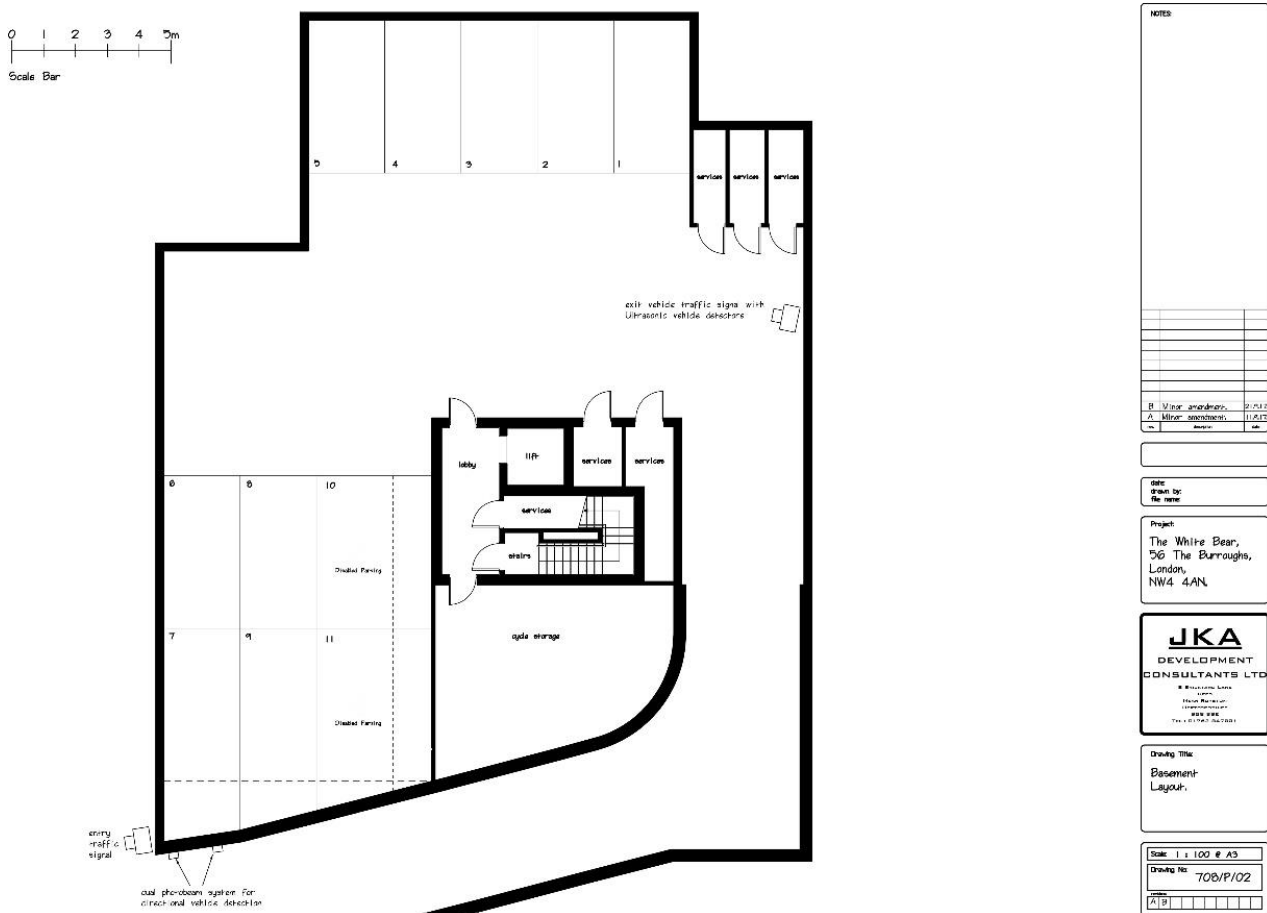


Fig. 11: Basement layout plan (JKA Development, Dwg No. 708/P/02 Rev B, 21/09/2017)

8 Archaeological survival & impact of proposals

It is considered that archaeological survival for within the site would have been moderate. The site was first developed in the post-medieval period with a number of small buildings fronting the Burroughs, and the original White Bear Inn/ alehouse in the north of the site. Later redevelopment of the site, with the construction of the new White Bear public house in 1932, would have caused ground disturbance within its footprint. In particular, the excavation of the cellar would have completely removed or severely truncated any archaeological deposits that may have been present within the footprint of the building to the maximum depth of excavation.

The site has a low potential for remains dating to the prehistoric period. The site's location on a well-drained gravel terrace close to natural watercourses would have been attractive to early prehistoric settlers, however the study area returned no finds or features dating to the prehistoric period and it is likely that earlier development within the site would have removed or severely truncated any remains from this period. Residual flint artefacts would be of low significance.

The site has a moderate potential for remains dating to the Roman period. There has been known Roman activity within the area, and there have been a number of finds and features dating to the Roman period within close vicinity to the site. The APA notes that Roman finds are predominant in Hendon, with the nearest villa located at Hendon Grove. It is possible that the site lay close to a farmstead or within the land of a larger estate during this period. Features and finds dating to this period would be of moderate to high significance depending upon their nature and extent.

The site has a low potential for significant remains dating to the medieval period. While there has been some record of medieval pottery found within close vicinity to the site, it is likely that during this period the site was on the periphery of the early medieval settlement, in open farm or pasture land. Residual finds dating to this period would be of low significance.

The site has a high potential for remains dating to the post-medieval period. Early maps show that the site was not developed until the post-medieval period, with a number of small buildings fronting onto the Burroughs, and the White Bear Inn/ alehouse in the north of the site. It is highly likely that footings and features associated with these early buildings (including those from the 1932 building) will remain in areas outside of the current development, around the edges of the site. Features and finds dating to the post-medieval period would be of low significance, though there may be particular local interest in any finds or features associated with the first White Bear Inn/ alehouse.

9 Conclusions and recommendations

The site does not contain any nationally designated (protected) heritage assets, such as scheduled monuments, listed buildings or registered parks and gardens. It is within an Archaeological Priority Area and the Burroughs Conservation Area, as designated by Barnet Borough Council.

From historic boreholes taken in the area, it is estimated that there may be between 0.7 – 0.9m of undated (historic) made ground within the site, overlying River Terrace gravels.

The site, prior to current construction, would have had a moderate potential for archaeological survival with a high potential for post-medieval remains. Potential for earlier surviving deposits was in the main, moderate to low, owing to ground disturbance caused by development on the site in the post-medieval period and 20th century.

However, owing to the site laying within an APA and considering its proximity to Roman and medieval activity, it would be recommended that an archaeological evaluation takes place prior to initial groundworks.

In this instance, whereby excavation works have already taken place, any archaeological remains that may have been present within the footprint of the current (proposed) building will have been completely removed or severely truncated by excavation works, reducing the significance to any remains present to **negligible** or **nil**. Outside of the areas of the current new (proposed) building may still contain evidence of the post medieval buildings seen on early maps, fronting onto the Burroughs and the first White Bear Inn/ alehouse building to the north of the site.

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12 Cartography

1754 Plan of the Parish of Hendon

William Hyett's 1807 Ordnance Survey Surveyor's map of Hampstead

1828 map of the Parish of Hendon

Tithe map of 1840

First Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map of 1873

25" Ordnance Survey map of 1896

25" Ordnance Survey map of 1937

13 Appendix 1: Historic Maps



Fig. 3: Extract from 1754 Plan of the Parish of Hendon
(Reproduced by courtesy of the National Archives)

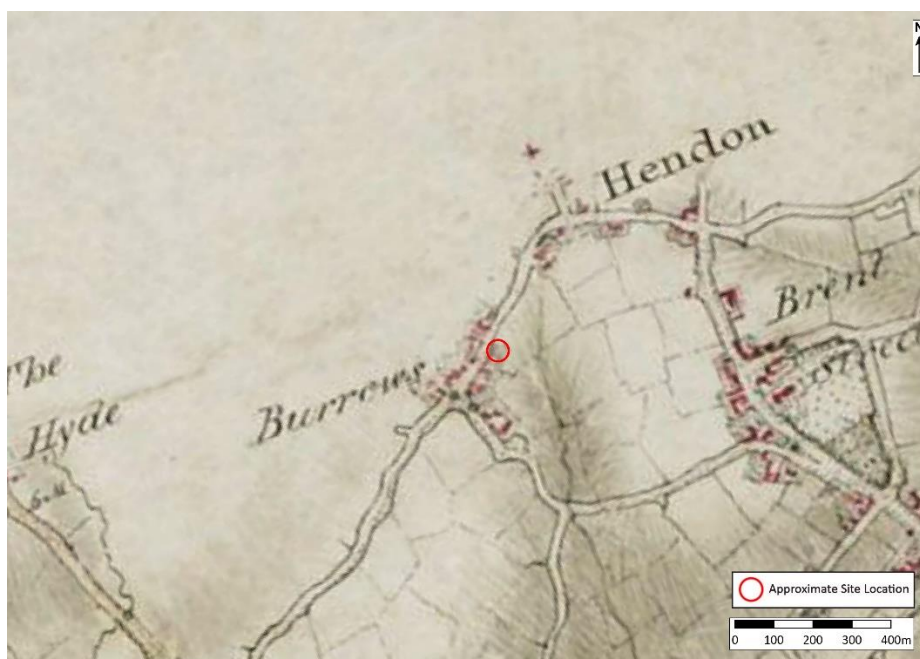


Fig. 4: Extract from William Hyett's 1807 Ordnance Survey Surveyor's map of Hampstead
(Reproduced by courtesy of the National Archives)

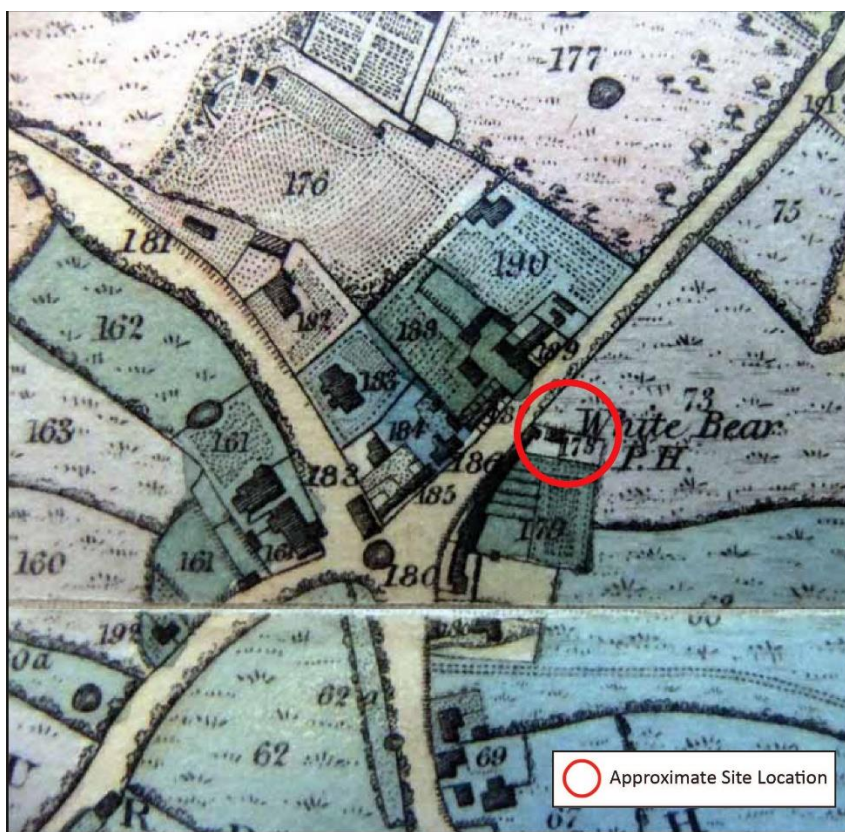


Fig. 5: Extract from 1828 map of the Parish of Hendon
(Reproduced by courtesy of the London Metropolitan Archives)

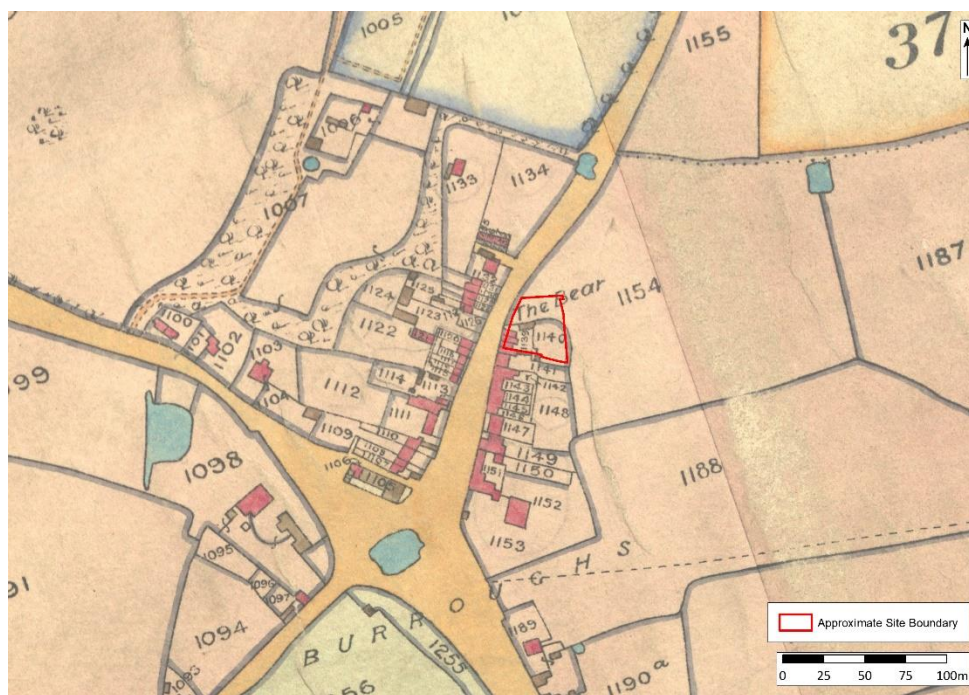


Fig. 6: Extract from the Tithe map of 1840
(Reproduced by courtesy of the London Metropolitan Archives)



Fig. 7: Extract from the First Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map of 1873
(Reproduced courtesy of the National Archives)

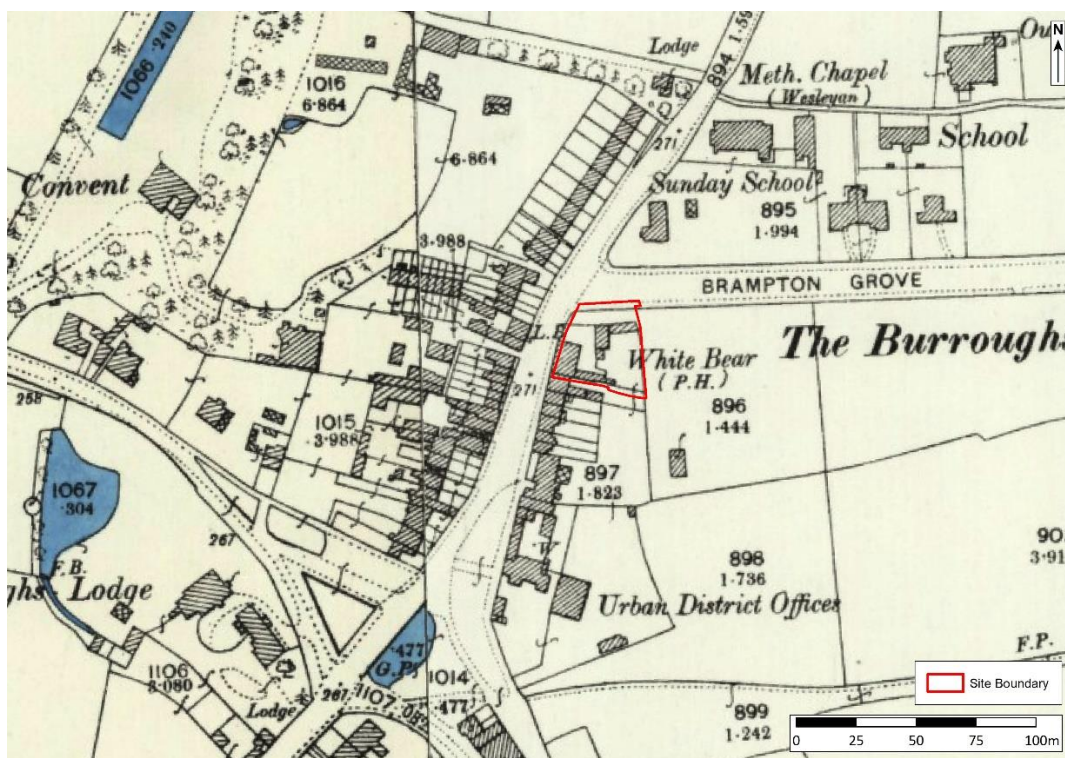


Fig. 8: Extract from 25" Ordnance Survey map of 1896
(Reproduced courtesy of the National Archives)

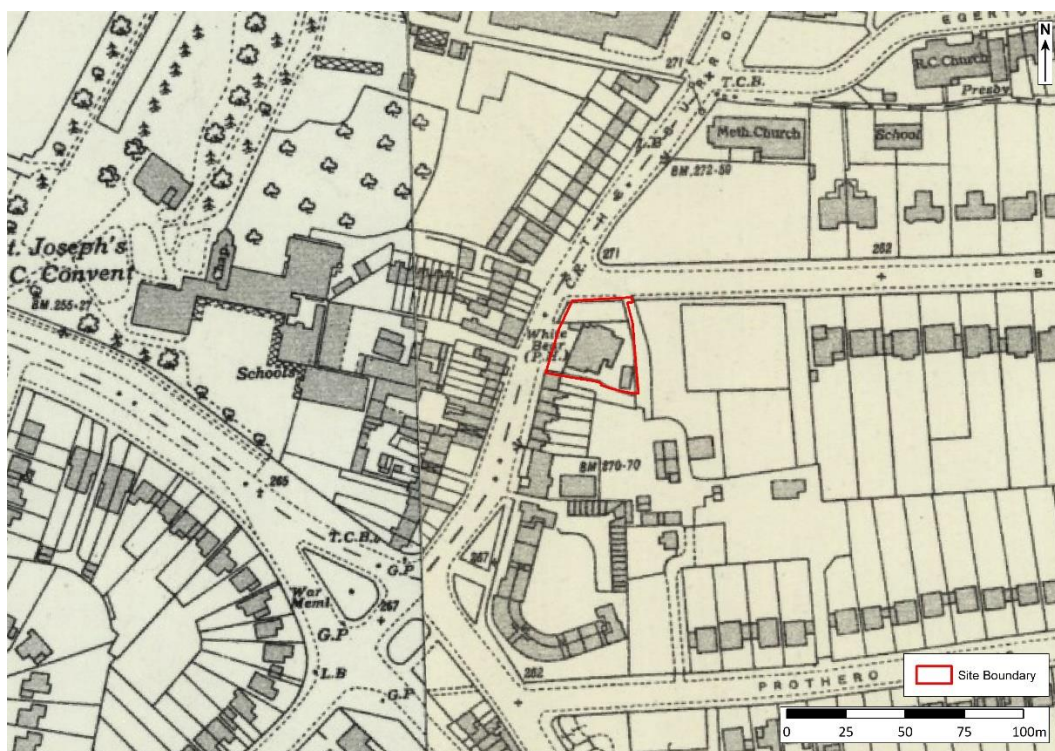


Fig. 9: Extract from 25" Ordnance Survey map of 1937
(Reproduced courtesy of the National Archives)

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