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Interpretation, Design & Display

**Land adjacent to 2 Park Road
Barnet, Hertfordshire**

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Report No. 3153

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Date issued	April 2014
Version	1
National Grid Ref.	TQ 24700 96430

This document has been prepared in accordance with CFA Archaeology Ltd standard procedures.

Land adjacent to 2 Park Road Barnet, Hertfordshire

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1. INTRODUCTION

An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd on land to adjacent to 2 Park Road, Barnet. The work was commissioned by Michael Hapeshis, Chartered Architect, in order to support a planning application for a housing development.

1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA), during April 2014. The CFA code and number for the project is PROA/1849.

1.2 Site Description

The proposed development area comprises a parcel of land at the junction of High Street (the modern A1000) and Park Road, in Barnet, Hertfordshire. The proposed development area is largely flat, and lies at approximately 127m above the Ordnance Datum (AOD). The proposed development area is currently occupied by retail premises, with an area of hard-surfaced carparking to the north-east.

The bedrock consists of 'London Clay Formation', sedimentary clay, silt and sand, beneath Stanmore Gravel Formation sand and gravel (BGS 2014). The soils of the area are described as 'slowly permeable seasonally wet acid loamy and clayey soils' (Landis 2013).

2. OBJECTIVES

2.1 General Objectives

The objective of the desk-based assessment was to produce a report to determine the potential for archaeological remains to exist within the development area and to enable judgements to be made on any mitigation that may be necessary on the site in relation to the proposed development.

2.2 Research Objectives

The research objective was to interpret any archaeological or historic remains according to their significance in contribution to the further understanding of the periods they may relate to. The regional research framework is 'A Research framework for London archaeology 2002' (English Heritage 2002) and 'A Strategy for researching the Historic Environment of Greater London v 11.3' (MoLAS, August 2011) which is currently available as a final consultation draft.

3. METHODS AND STANDARDS

CFA Archaeology is a registered organisation (RO) with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA).

All work was undertaken in accordance with IfA Standards and Guidance documents (IfA 2012a, 2012b), English Heritage guidance (EH 2005, 2006 and 2008), and CFA's standard methodology.

Information on archaeological sites within the study area was gathered from a number of sources including Heritage Gateway and Pastscape.

Internet sources were consulted for information relating to historic mapping, general background, listed buildings and other heritage resources within the study area, and CFA's library was consulted where relevant. All sources consulted appear in the bibliography.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BASELINE

4.1 General

The settlement of Barnet has origins in the Anglo Saxon period, the Saxon word 'baernet' meaning 'place cleared by burning'. The church (St John's) was established during the 15th century; however, the main factor behind the growth of Barnet was its location on the former Great North Road, the main road between the City of London and the north of Britain, and it was commonly used as a resting point on this journey (Shibbs.co.uk, 2011).

4.2 Historic Maps

1868 6" Ordnance Survey Map

The First Edition Ordnance Survey map shows the development area, lying to the north-east of Barnet High Street. The site is occupied by a group of buildings, with garden plots to the rear (to the north-east). Park Road, which forms the north-western edge of the proposed development area, was not in existence at this time.

1896 6" Ordnance Survey Map

By the time of the 1896 Ordnance Survey map, Park Road has been created. The proposed development area is visible as a single plot with a building fronting onto the High Street and a small triangular building marked at the north-eastern corner of the proposed development area. The intervening area is marked as open space. The building is annotated as a bank, and the map also marks a letterbox to the immediate north of the proposed development area.

1914 – 1967 6" Ordnance Survey Maps

Ordnance Survey maps dated 1914 and 1935 show few changes in the surrounding area, and no changes within the proposed development area. The 1967 Edition of the map shows the same buildings occupying the High Street frontage, but also show a new irregular shaped building located in the north-eastern edge of the proposed development area.

4.3 Previously recorded archaeological sites and features

There are records of 39 cultural heritage sites and features within 250m of the proposed development area recorded by Heritage Gateway. A gazetteer of these sites and features is provided in Appendix 1. Numbers in brackets in the text below refer to sites as shown on Figure 1 and described in Appendix 1.

There are no records relating to prehistoric activity within the study area. The earliest evidence for human activity in the study area, comprises three records relating to Roman activity. To the north-west of the site, a bricked-up Roman well was discovered during building extension works in 1931 (MLO16370). Slightly further to the west an excavation (MLO16398) revealed evidence of Roman occupation including a wall, and a bricked up well. Roman pottery sherds were also recovered during an excavation (MLO25925) approximately 80m to the west of the proposed development area.

The HER records (MLO105254) that the settlement of Barnet (formerly known as Chipping Barnet) was focussed around the church of St John the Baptist (2220005/01/00), which lies approximately 200m to the north-west of the proposed development area. Two records relate to medieval artefacts found in the vicinity of the church (081990/00/00 & 081991/00/00). Nine further records relate to finds of medieval date; these form a spread along both sides of the High Street (which was formerly the Great North Road, the main road from the City of London to the north of the country). A medieval steelyard weight with a lead core (MLO16613) was recovered in the immediate vicinity of the proposed development area, and several sherds of South Herts Greyware pottery (MLO60186) were recovered slightly further south, on the southern side of the High Street. These findspots indicate that medieval occupation and activity probably extended as far south-east as the proposed development area and beyond.

Continuing occupation along the High Street is attested by finds from a number of archaeological projects. Notably, to the south of the proposed development area, remains likely to be related to a demolished section of the Red Lion pub were recorded (MLO60187) and to the immediate south of the proposed development area, a watching brief carried out in 2006 (MLO98226) recorded both medieval foundations, and pottery of 14th to mid 15th century date, as well as post-medieval foundations and a well and soakaway. These finds suggest that buried archaeological deposits of medieval and post-medieval date are likely to survive within the proposed development area.

4.3 Listed Buildings

English Heritage records seventeen listed buildings within the study area, none of which are located within the proposed development area. The Felix and Firkin public house (1061392) is a Grade II Listed Building and is located to the immediate south-west of the proposed development area, on the opposite side of the High Street. The list entry description for the site notes that there is a long history of a coaching inn on this site, dating back to the 15th century, the earliest reference to an inn on this site dates from 1439. The current building dates from 1930. The impacts upon this listed

building, and the other listed buildings within the study area are considered to be negligible.

5. CONCLUSIONS

The proposed development area is located on the north-eastern side of Barnet High Street (the modern A1000 trunk road), which was formerly the Great North Road, the main route connecting the City of London with the north of the country. There is little evidence of human activity or occupation of the area in the prehistoric or Roman periods, and it is considered that there is a low potential for the discovery of buried archaeological features of this date to survive within the proposed development area.

Previous archaeological finds indicate that the proposed development area lies within an area which was occupied from the medieval period onwards. Cartographic evidence suggests that the central section of the proposed development area has not been subject to recent development, and has been used only as a yard area, and as such it is considered that buried archaeological deposits of medieval or post-medieval date are likely to survive within the proposed development area.

6. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Cartography

- Ordnance Survey (1868) *First Edition, Middlesex* Sheet VI, 6" to 1 mile.
Ordnance Survey (1896) *Middlesex* Sheet VI, 6" to 1 mile.
Ordnance Survey (1914) *Hertfordshire* Sheet XLV, 6" to 1 mile.
Ordnance Survey (1935) *Hertfordshire* Sheet XLV, 6" to 1 mile.
Ordnance Survey (1967) *Hertfordshire*, Sheet XLV, 6" to 1 mile.

Online Resources

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Heritage Gateway; <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk> (Accessed 14/04/14)
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APPENDIX 1 – Cultural heritage sites and features within 250m of the proposed development site

HER Ref	Monument/Event Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period
ROMAN					
MLO16370	High Street	A bricked up Roman well discovered during building extensions in 1931.	TQ 246	965	Roman
MLO16398	Findspot, High Street (No. 68)	Excavation produced evidence of Roman occupation including a wall running from the shop premises across the yard, a plain glazed Roman jug about 14inches in height and a bricked up Roman well. No record of natural.	TQ 245	964	Roman
MLO25925	Findspot, High Street (No. 58)	Roman pottery sherds were recovered during the course of the excavation.	TQ 246	964	Roman
MEDIEVAL					
081990/00/00 (MLO16304)	Findspot, Chipping Barnet [Unspecified Churchyard]	Decorated & glazed floor tile product of kilns at Penn, Bucks found in an unspecified churchyard in Chipping Barnet, possibly St John the Baptist ?see 222005 for church, 091991 for other medieval tiles from St Johns church.	TQ 245	964	Medieval
081991/00/00	Findspot, Wood St (Chancel of St Johns Church)	A medieval decorated glazed floortile with a slip painted paschal lamb within two intersecting squares. Found in the chancel during alterations in 1875.	TQ245	964	Medieval
222005/01/00 (MLO60608)	St John the Baptist	The insertion of a doorway through the east wall of the 15 th century north aisle of the church was observed by members of Hendon and District Archaeological Society (HADAS) during September 1994. The work revealed a dressed sandstone wall with plaster rendering. This stonework (Reigate stone) was recessed to a depth of 23cm, a skim of plaster covering the rear of the recess, the whole having been later infilled with brick, chalk and stone rubble. This architectural feature may be part of the original 15 th century church.	TQ 245	964	Medieval
MLO14813	Findspot, High Street (No. 76)	Base of medieval red ware jug found in 1960.	TQ 246	964	Medieval
MLO16303	High Street	Medieval cooking jar with everted rim in a buff ware with a green slip. Found some time prior to 1965, exact date not known.	TQ 245	965	Medieval
MLO16341	Findspot, High Street (No. 70)	Wattle and Daub found during restoration work and probably associated with the medieval Red Lion Inn.	TQ 245	964	Medieval

HER Ref	Monument/Event Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period
MLO16342	Findspot, High Street (No. 66)	Globular Jug found in 1934 under the foundation of an inn at No. 66 High Street.	TQ 246	964	Medieval
MLO16415	Findspot, High Street (The Bottleneck)	Early 14 th century shoe dated by the British Museum.	TQ 245	965	Medieval
MLO16613	Findspot High Street (Beneath)	Medieval steelyard weight with lead core.	TQ 247	964	Medieval
MLO17504	Findspot, High Street (No. 74)	Lower part of late medieval jug found during digging of shop foundations.	TQ 245	964	Medieval
MLO60186	Findspot, High Street (No. 29)	Several sherds of South Herts Greyware pottery were recovered from the topsoil.	TQ 247	963	Medieval
MLO67826	Tapster St (No. 10-12)	Natural gravel was cut by a rubbish pit dated to the mid C12th. Several large quarry pits cut the natural gravel, one of which was dated to the 14th Century.	TQ 246	965	Medieval
084238/00/00 (MLO71854)	High Street	The village lay around the church of St John the Baptist (SMR 222005) with the market held in front. Often referred to as Chipping Barnet.	TQ 245	964	-
POST-MEDIEVAL					
MLO60187	High Street (No. 29)	An unusual-shaped pit may have been a soakaway. Finds within it included Borderware, Redware and Cistercian Ware sherds. A brick, tile and flint wall was probably associated with a demolished section of the Red (now Dandy) Lion pub. Natural level not quoted	TQ 247	963	Post-medieval
MLO67828	Tapster St (No. 10-12)	Medieval pitting on the site was sealed by post-medieval dumping to raise the ground level. This was concentrated to the east of the site suggesting backyard activity behind houses along the Tapster St frontage.	TQ 246	965	Post-medieval
MLO76528	Tapster Street, Barnet	A linear cut greater than 2.3m in width, orientated north to south and running for more than 9.0m. It had a highest level of 121.12m OD, a maximum recorded depth up to 1.65m and was filled by a dark brown grey sandy silt with occasional finds. It probably represents a Post-Medieval fill.	TQ 246	966	Post-medieval

HER Ref	Monument/Event Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period
		Natural sand and gravel was recorded at 122.33m OD .			
MLO99126	Wood Street [Barnet College] Barnet [early post medieval property boundary	An archaeological evaluation was carried out in 2008 by Archaeology South-East. Site code BCV08. Four trenches were excavated but only one feature of archaeological interest was discovered, which was identified as a possible early post medieval property boundary. This linear feature was aligned with the current and historical property boundaries. There it is probable that this feature is demarcating a tenement to the rear of the street frontage. Stanmore Gravels recorded at 127.331mOD.	TQ 246	963	Post-medieval
18TH CENTURY - MODERN					
MLO103640	Manor Close off Wood Street/Orchard Road/Marys Lane, [Old Court House Recreation Ground], Chipping Barnet, Barnet, EN5 4ND, {20th Century recreation ground	At one time Barnet was part of Middlesex Forest. Throughout the C19th, the land that is now the Recreation Ground and the houses fronting onto Wood Street were owned by the Rumball family. When Sampson Rumball died in 1827 ownership passed to his son Samson Augustus Rumball who leased the plots for pasture, two houses, a brewery and stables. The Barnet Brewery Company traded here intermittently from the C18th until its closure in 1909, and in 1911 the brewery site was offered to Barnet Urban District Council for council offices, who in 1912 purchased the site for £1,000. The Council then purchased the freehold of the old Court House Estate in 1923 and opened the recreation ground on the south side of the gardens in 1924; Barnet Bowls Club was founded here in 1926. The building on Wood Street, which has been Barnet Museum since 1938, was also one of the Rumball properties; for a time it was a private school, Barnet College for Girls, which had closed by 1911. The park has a pond, shrub and flower beds and a fine variety of trees which are marked as a tree trail including black mulberry, honey locust, Persian ironwood, dawn redwood, paper-bark maple, Brewer's weeping spruce, false acacia, Monterey pine, Scots pine, English and red oak, willow-leaved pear.	TQ 244	963	19 th -20 th century
MLO105247	St John the Baptist Church, Wood Street, Barnet	Church was built by Butterfield in 1872 on the highest point of the Great North Road which ran between London and York. The additional height of the Church tower provided a useful high position for a listening post used during the First World War.	TQ245	964	19 th – 20 th century
MLO105248	St John the Baptist Church,	Barnet Tram terminus was at St John's Church with a number of lines going South from this point, to Finchley, Highgate and beyond. Searchlight was mounted on tram at this terminal	TQ 245	964	20 th century

HER Ref	Monument/Event Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period
	Wood Street, Barnet	point, ready to be sent to where it was needed in the event of an air raid.(1)			
MLO105250	Barnet Court House, Barnet Hill, Barnet	The Court House was built in 1916, and requisitioned during the First World War as a First Aid Post and also as an Air Raid Shelter with the capacity to house 100 persons. This work may have been run under the command of Special Constables which were located at the main Police Station (now demolished) opposite the Court House. The building is no longer used as a Court House, and has recently been given planning consent to be converted to flats with retention of the frontage: http://www.barnetsociety.org.uk/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=25:barnet-court-house&catid=7:main-news It would be good for any resulting building report to acknowledge the First World War use (particularly the Air Raid Shelter rooms in the basement).	TQ 247	963	20 th century
MLO75359	Moxon Street (No. 13-15) and Tapster Street (No. 18-20)	A frogged red brick and concrete foundation pad (0.15m thick) was found in Pit 1, along with an earlier foundation composed of frogged 19th or 20th century redbrick (0.47m thick), which stood on top of the foundation pad. To the west of the modern foundation pad was a 0.5m thick pale greyish yellow mortar layer, starting and finishing at the same level, and which is probably the backfill of a foundation trench. The lowest observed deposit was a soft greyish-brown sandy clay with occasional brick dust inclusions, this may have been a disturbed natural deposit, recorded at a depth of 0.85m - 1.15m OD.	TQ 246	965	18 th century - modern
MLO75803	Moxon Street (No. 13-15) and Tapster Street (No. 18-20)	Three brick cellars that fronted onto Tapster Street frontage were recorded in trench 1. The brick work is all thought to be 19th century in date, although there were several different phases of activity present. A cellar in the north west part of the trench was infilled with demolition rubble and it had a brick drain to the north, which was cut by a later bricklined cesspit. Another brick-lined cellar in the north east corner of the trench had a tile floor and reused the wall of the cesspit. To the south west there was another brick cellar which was infilled with demolition rubble. It was probably in use at the same time as another brick-lined cesspit to the east of the trench and this was truncated by a brick well. A 19th century brick-lined well was recorded in trench 1. Two brick-lined cesspits were found in trench 1. The brick work indicates they are 19th	TQ 246	965	18 th century – 19 th century

HER Ref	Monument/Event Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period
		century in date, but there are clearly different phases of activity. Natural gravel was recorded between 125.0m – 125.50m OD.			
MLO75874	Tapster Street, Barnet	A probable linear ditch cut and fill and a further fill below post- medieval layers but of uncertain date was found towards the west of the site. A dump layer was present on the eastern side of the middle of the site, also of unknown date. 19th and 20th century building/ occupation debris was present on both the western and eastern sides of the site. A chalk floor surface was found to the west of the site and it is thought to be of 19th or early 20th century date. A masonry basement wall made of pink and yellow brick and concrete foundations indicate a 20th century building on the eastern side of the site. A 20th century construction deposit and hardcore base was also found. 19th and 20th century garden soils was present on both the western and eastern sides of the site. In the middle area of the site a 19th c brick drain and its cut were exposed. The drain was constructed of orangey red slightly frogged brick of 230x100x70mm bonded by beige mortar. It was circular in cross-section with a diameter of 0.5m and an excavated length of 4.5m, running from south-west to north-east. Natural sand and gravel was recorded at 122.33m OD .	TQ 246	966	18 th century – modern
TQ 29 NW 33	Cinema Palace	The site of a former cinema which opened on the 26th December 1912 as the Cinema Palace. Shortly after becoming a Gaumont it became part of the Odeon chain in 1936. In 1955 it again became a Gaumont before closing four years later. It was demolished in 1961 and the site is now occupied by a supermarket.	TQ 2452	9662	20 th century
MULTI-PHASE					
222005/02/00 (MLO66848)	Wood Street	Watching brief and building recording undertaken during renovation work by B Bass for HADAS (no site code) revealed a stone lined recessed feature of unknown purpose, but predating the Victorian renovation of the Church. This was recorded in situ before partial removal. No further periods recorded on site.	TQ 245	964	Medieval – Post-medieval
MLO1629	High Street (Nos 19-25), Chipping	A hard pebble surface of probable medieval date and the foundation of a medieval to post medieval building were found through excavation at 19-25 High Street, Chipping Barnet, by	TQ 247	963	Medieval –

HER Ref	Monument/Event Name	Description	Eastings	Northing	Period
	Barnet [Medieval yard, medieval/post medieval building]	the Hendon and District Archaeological Society in 1990. The surface was interpreted as being a back-yard for cattle and horses. The layer produced a large number of medieval pottery sherds datable to AD 1150 – 1400. Further pottery sherds were recovered across the site. A mortared flint and tile wall footing, thought to represent a foundation base for a timber building, of a style datable to AD 1400 -1700, was also recorded. A concentration of similar flint nodules to those found in the wall footing Natural London clay was recorded but no depth is cited in the sources			17 th century
MLO25926	High Street (No. 58)	An excavation to the rear of The Mitre at Number 58 High Street produced the remains of a Victorian building with earlier construction debris, dated by associated pottery sherds to 17 th – 18 th centuries. Earlier Medieval and Roman pottery sherds were also recovered.	TQ 246	964	Medieval - 17 th /18 th century
MLO75802	High Street (No. 72)	The watching brief produced evidence for an 18 th century brick cellared building, which was truncating the natural sandy gravel. The building had been repaired with yellow stock bricks and internal partition walls appear to have been built in the 19 th century within the cellar. The curvature of the former vaults in the cellars was still visible and the base of the cellar was 2m below street level. In a section to the rear of the site a demolition layer was visible, although it was largely truncated away by the building. The layer dates to the 16 th or early 17 th century and it contained roof tile, green-glaze pottery, clay tobacco pipe and pebble inclusions.	TQ 245	965	Post-medieval – 18 th century
MLO78278	Victors Way, Barnet (Medieval/post medieval burgage plots/rubbish pits)	Probable medieval and post medieval burgage plots, rubbish pits and external surfaces were found during an archaeological evaluation at Victors Way, carried out by Wessex Archaeology in 2004. Two evaluation trenches were excavated on land behind The Mitre public house, within the historic core of Barnet. The trenches revealed the presence of of probable medieval deposits associated with burgage plots to the rear of extant late medieval and post-medieval buildings fronting onto Barnet High Street. External surfaces and pits containing domestic rubbish were also recorded. (1)	TQ246	964	Medieval – 19 th century
MLO98226	High Street (36-38), High Barnet	A watching brief was carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology between 19 th - 24 th May 2006. Chalk and stone medieval foundations were recorded as well as pottery dated to the mid 14 th to mid 15 th century. Post medieval foundations were also recorded as well as a well and soakaway. The natural was recorded at an upper height of 124.9m OD	TQ 274	964	Medieval – 19 th century
MLO99133	Victors Way, High Barnet	An archaeological excavation was undertaken in 2005 by AOC Archaeology following the identification of remains in earlier watching briefs and evaluation prior to a development	TQ 246	964	Medieval – 19 th century

HER Ref	Monument/Event Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Period
	(medieval to post medieval occupation)	including ground reduction of 2m. Site code VWA05. The earliest evidence on the site were ditches and a post hole dating to the medieval period. One of the ditches may have formed a property boundary. Post medieval features recorded included brick and ceramic drainage systems, a large east to west running ditch, pits of varying size, postholes, stakeholes, garden or yard deposits and a gravel path. In addition there was a 15th to 16th century structure. Occupation was particularly dense during the post medieval period, with extensive numbers of features recorded.			
TQ 29 NW 42	Church of St John The Baptist	The church , which commenced in 1415, consists of a nave and aisles, a chancel, a vestry built in the reign of James I by Thomas Ravenscroft; and a West tower. Altered extensively in circa 1873-5 by William Butterfield, the Church incorporates the mid 15th century building as its double north aisle. Flint with stone dressings in bands and chequerwork.	TQ 24554	96463	Medieval – Post-medieval
UNKNOWN DATE					
MLO76505	Moxon Street (No. 13-15) and Tapster Street (No. 18-20)	In trench 2 there was an undated shallow cut into the natural gravel, which may have been a quarry cut or represent terracing. This was sealed by an undated soil horizon. Natural gravel was recorded between 125.0m – 125.50m OD .	TQ246	965	Unknown date
MISCELLANEOUS					
MLO16403	Negative Evidence, High Street (No. 68)	No archaeological finds or feature recovered during excavation at the Old Bull Public House.	TQ 245	964	-
MLO105254	102, High Street, High Barnet	Mr Davis of New Barnet provided his grocery shop space for soldiers to use as a 'place of rest and shelter'. At a meeting, Mr Davies' name was put forward, to serve in the VAD committee, by Rev. Arnaud Scott, who said "he would be an admirable representative and whose good service they might anticipate with confidence."	TQ 245	965	-

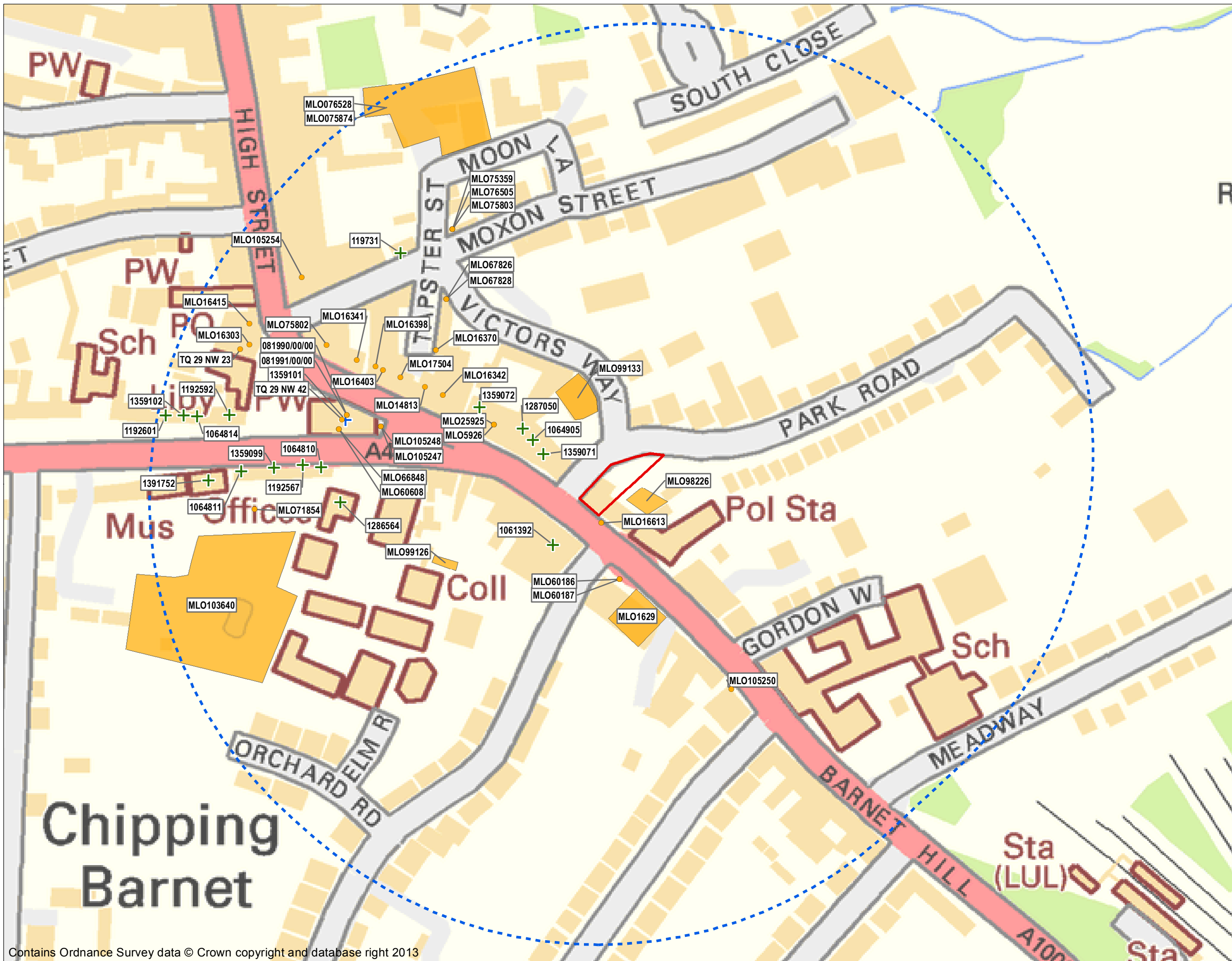
APPENDIX 2 – Listed Buildings within 250m of the proposed development site

List Entry No	Name	Status	Easting	Northing
1359101	Church of St John the Baptist	Grade II*	TQ 24557	96463
1061392	The Felix and Firkin Public House, Great North Road	Grade II	TQ 24678	96390
1064810	15, Wood Street	Grade II	TQ24543	96435
1064811	27, Wood Street	Grade II	TQ 24496	96433
1064814	10, Wood Street	Grade II	TQ 24471	96465
1064905	56, High Street	Grade II	TQ 24666	96451
1191731	9, Moxon Street	Grade II	TQ 24589	96560
1192567	17, Wood Street	Grade II	TQ 24532	96436
1192592	Church House, Wood Street	Grade II	TQ 24489	96466
1192601	14 and 16, Wood Street	Grade II	TQ 24452	96465
1286564	Tudor Hall (Part of Barnet College of Further Education)	Grade II	TQ 24554	96415
1287050	The Mitre Public House	Grade II	TQ 24660	96458
1359071	52 and 54, High Street	Grade II	TQ 24672	96443
1359072	66, High Street	Grade II	TQ 24635	96470
1359099	19-25, Wood Street	Grade II	TQ 24515	96435
1359102	12, Wood Street	Grade II	TQ 24463	96465
1391752	29, Wood Street	Grade II	TQ 24477	96428



Key

- Site Boundary
- 250m Buffer
- + Listed Building Category II*
- + Listed Building Category II
- HER Site (point)
- HER Site (area)



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Fig. No	1	Revision
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Title
 Cultural Heritage features within 250m of the proposed development area

Project
 Land adjacent to 2 Park Road, Barnet, Hertfordshire

Scale at A3
 1:2,000

Client
 Michael Hapeshis,
 Chartered Architect

Drawn by:	Checked by:	Report No:
SW	HT	3153

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