

APPENDIX 9.1 GAZETTEER

Site Number	1
Site Name	WATER TOWER AT CHURCH FARM SCHOOL
Type of Site	Listed Building
Listing No./NRHE Number	1064755
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Grade II
Easting	527646
Northing	194539
Council	Barnet
Description	1912

Water tower. 1912, by the engineers J C Melliss with architectural detailing by Charles Nicholson. Brick and tile cladding over reinforced concrete structure; hipped plain tile roofs; brick stack to centre. Three-storey tower flanked by lower 2-storey wings, of one bay each. Inserted mid C20 entries to ground floor. Concrete lintels over 3-light casements with glazing bars. Fourth stage of tower is tile-clad and has deep overhanging eaves to roof. Interior not inspected. Built as part of an Industrial Boys Home established in 1860.

Listing NGR: TQ2764694539

Site Number	2
Site Name	CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS
Type of Site	Listed Building
Listing No./NRHE Number	1064881
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Grade II
Easting	527010
Northing	193858
Council	Barnet
Description	Circa 1883.

By Joseph Clark. Gothic revival Church in early English style. Nave, apsidal chancel and aisles beneath individual roofs. Flint faced with ashlar dressings. Tower and spire north-west corner. Good interior murals by T Gambier Parry.

Listing NGR: TQ2701093858

Site Number	3
Site Name	LODGE OF FRIERN HOSPITAL
Type of Site	Listed Building

Listing No./NRHE Number 1078849

HER Number

Status Listed Building- Grade II

Easting 528265

Northing 192255

Council Barnet

Description By S W Daukes. Yellow brick with slate roof. Single storey Italianite lodge in character with the ruin building.

Listing NGR: TQ2826592255

Site Number 4

Site Name PARISH CHURCH OF ST MARY THE VIRGIN

Type of Site Listed Building

Listing No./NRHE Number 1078869

HER Number

Status Listed Building- Grade II*

Easting 527707

Northing 194554

Council Barnet

Description Circa 1080.

Small church built by a community of monks. Early church, single cell with apsidal east end. North wall remains with fragments of south wall in later work. Enlarged during C19 to provide south aisle, chancel and organ recess on north side. A modern vestry has also been added on the south side. Gallery at west end probably renewed C19. Tower added circa 1828. A number of hatchments of C18 and C19.

Listing NGR: TQ2770794554

Legacy

Site Number 5

Site Name CLARKE FAMILY MONUMENT IN ST MARYS CHURCHYARD

Type of Site Listed Building

Listing No./NRHE Number 1078870

HER Number

Status Listed Building- Grade II

Easting 527751

Northing 194578

Council Barnet

Description C19.

Octagonal lantern on octagonal plinth. Crocketed pinnacle. Iron railing surround.

Listing NGR: TQ2775194578

Site Number 6

Site Name CHRISTCHURCH

Type of Site Listed Building

Listing No./NRHE Number 1244930

HER Number

Status Listed Building- Grade II

Easting 528287

Northing 192314

Council Barnet

Description 1910

Church. Dated 1910, by George Baines (1852-1934) for the Congregational Union. Perpendicular style, Greek cross in plan with south west corner tower, with attached church rooms to the north. Red brick, stone, white brick and terracotta dressings, tile roofs. South, west and east elevations a prominent gabled transept with 7 -light Perpendicular window under a segmental arch, and flanked by embattled buttress-like turrets with diagonal buttresses. Three bay blind arcade in the gable, that on the south front in stone, with a stone finial, the others in brick. Flowing moulded stone copings. West and east 3-light aisle windows with flowing stops to the hood mould. Canted south porch beneath gable embellished with stone cross, richly flowing moulded copings and buttresses, foliate bosses to the hood mould. Pair of tongue and groove doors with leaded and glazed upper lights, flanked by traceried rectangular lights. Four stage buttressed tower with faceted. spire. Red brick with stone bands increasingly spaced with height. South entrance with single door, treated as porch doors. Paired first stage rectangular openings. Tall lancets to 2nd stage. 3-light traceried and louvred belfry openings. Pierced stone parapet with heavy moulded string course below, with gargoyles at the angles. Faceted tiled spire surmounted by weathervane. Central faceted fleche with wide leaded brim and lead spire. Dated rainwater goods. Interior. Single open space with roof carried on stone arches supported on four square polished marble piers with tall stone bases and moulded capitals. Boarded roof with moulded beams radiating from central pierced rose. Beaten copper hanging light fittings. South gallery with traceried timber panels, raked seating. Below glazed screen with pair of part glazed doors to each end leading to porch. Coloured glass panels. Seating of 1910 set on a curve, the front row removed to accommodate enlarged dais containing inserted baptistery. Sanctuary timber panelled reredos. Seating of 1910 for choir and ministers. Flanking panelled doors with blind traceried heads. The Centenary Calendar of Christ Church, United Reformed Church, Friern Barnet, London N11. 1883-1983.

Listing NGR: TQ2828792314

Site Number 7

Site Name	STATUE IN FRIARY PARK
Type of Site	Listed Building
Listing No./NRHE Number	1294624
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Grade II
Easting	527428
Northing	192669
Council	Barnet
Description	Circa 1910. Statue of Peace erected to the memory of Edward VII by Sidney Simmons JP. Dedicated on 7 May 1910, the day following the King's death. Listing NGR: TQ2742892669

Site Number	8
Site Name	GROUP OF 6 TOMBSTONES TO THE GROVE FAMILY IN ST MARYS CHURCHYARD
Type of Site	Listed Building
Listing No./NRHE Number	1359031
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Grade II
Easting	527689
Northing	194582
Council	Barnet
Description	Post-Medieval Group of 6 tombstones. i. Rev Dr Francis White 1755. ii. Miss Martha Grove 1794, John Grove 1861. iii. John Grove 1819. Mrs Elizabeth Grove 1825, Mrs Martha Jaques 1849. iv. Rev Samuel Grove 1769. v. Mrs Martha Grove 1789. vi. W P Ashurst 1773. All stones similar with cherub head ornament, each surmounted by an obelisk. Listing NGR: TQ2768994582

Site Number	9
Site Name	PARISH CHURCH OF ST JAMES
Type of Site	Listed Building
Listing No./NRHE Number	1359055
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Grade II
Easting	527215

Northing	192946
Council	Barnet
Description	C12
	Built C12 of which only the doorway remains in an unaltered form. Rebuilt 1853. Fittings and good monuments and floor slabs.
	Listing NGR: TQ2721592946

Site Number	10
Site Name	CHURCH FARM SCHOOL
Type of Site	Listed Building
Listing No./NRHE Number	1359114
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Grade II
Easting	527660
Northing	194561
Council	Barnet
Description	1887-8
	Two cottages. Built 1887-8 by C G Vinall, probably with collaboration of Philip Webb. Flemish bond brick; hipped Welsh slate roof; brick ridge stack. One storey and attic; 4-window range. Segmental-arched entry to door on left. Flat-roofed dormers, with glazing bars to casement windows, above two square bay windows with upper transoms. Outer bays have 24-pane sashes. Sides and rear wings in similar style. Built as part of an Industrial Boys Home established in 1860.
	Listing NGR: TQ2766094561

Site Number	11
Site Name	2A AND 3 CHURCH FARM SCHOOL
Type of Site	Listed Building
Listing No./NRHE Number	1359129
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Grade II
Easting	527661
Northing	194544
Council	Barnet
Description	1908
	House, now 2 cottages. 1908, by Charles Nicholson. Pink brick with cement dressings. Pitched tiled roof to eaves. 2 storeys. 4 bays with lower 2-storey bay to left, and blind lower 2-storey

bay to right. Simple Gothic Revival manner. Pointed arched entrance to second bay from left, pointed reveals to ground floor windows, except to left bay which has canted bay window. Square-headed windows to upper floor. Each window with mullion and transom, small panes and glazing bars. Decorative flush banding to ground floor. Returns with stilted arched reveals to upper windows and round-headed arched apertures to gables. Rear facade also of architectural interest. Built as part of an Industrial Boys Home established in 1860.

This list entry was subject to a Minor Amendment on 28/01/2013

Listing NGR: TQ2766194544

Site Number	12
Site Name	ST JAMES'S PRIMARY SCHOOL
Type of Site	Listed Building
Listing No./NRHE Number	1389654
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Grade II
Easting	526820
Northing	193412
Council	Barnet
Description	1853

Former St James's Parochial School. 1853. By Edward and William Gilbee Habershon. Gothic Revival school with attached teacher's house. Pebble-dashed exterior with Portland stone dressings, yellow brick chimney stacks, tiled roof. Street front with central gabled porch flanked by four-light Gothic windows with gauged brick arches; porch has an arched opening with arched plan door beyond, hood mould, moulded stone kneelers, a stone shield inscribed BOYS above, and triangular windows to sides. Gable to right containing triple-light window. Right hand return with porch (similar to that on front) and a three- and a four-light window either side of a chimney stack. Two-storey range to left containing former teacher's house with paired lights to ground floor with hood-mould, single light to first floor; return on left side with arched doorway surmounted by single light above; paired lights to ground floor on left surmounted by two lights to first floor. Tall paired chimney stack at north end of roof ridge' slightly lower projection at north end. Rear elevation has a belfry, twin gables with hood-moulded windows within and Gothic lights; mid C20 addition to rear of lesser interest. INTERIOR: few original features survive in situ. Double-height roof to main classroom has lowered ceiling, concealing exposed rafters shown in early photographs. Moulded consoles still visible. HISTORY: this school replaced a charity school of 1809, and was built at the same time as the Habershons' remodelling of St James's church. The school was closed in 1975 and then became used as a nursery school; a plaque in the rear extension records its re-opening as such in 1977 by the then-MP for East Finchley, Margaret Thatcher. The school is a picturesque composition, in the pre-Puginian phase of the Gothic Revival, and is constructed of self-consciously local building materials. It possesses good group value with the adjacent Lawrence Campe almshouses to the west. See S. Gillies and P. Taylor, 'Finchley and Friern Barnet' pls. 82-83.

Site Number	13
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Site Name	Memorial to German First World War Internees, New Southgate Cemetery
Type of Site	Listed Building
Listing No./NRHE Number	1433355
HER Number	
Status	Listed Building- Grade II
Easting	528419
Northing	193418
Council	Barnet
Description	Civilian war memorial. Erected at an unknown date after the First World War.

Reasons for Designation

The memorial to German First World War Internees, in New Southgate Cemetery, is listed at Grade II for the following principal reason: * Historic interest: as an eloquent witness to the tragic impact of world events on a particular community, and as witness to one little-remembered aspect of the First World War, namely the internment of German civilians.

History

Over the course of the First World War German civilians – deemed to be enemy aliens, often with their English families - were interred at Alexandra Palace in a prison camp that was open from 1915-19. At any one time there were as many as 3,000 internees, and over the course of the war some 17,000 men had passed through the camp. Conditions were generally good, with facilities both for sport and entertainment.

Nevertheless, over the five years there were deaths, and 51 internees who died were buried in New Southgate Cemetery, in what is now the London Borough of Barnet; their names are recorded on this memorial there, together with the dates they died.

The cemetery (initially known as the Great Northern London Cemetery) was set up by Act in 1855, and was one of the cemeteries established around London c1850 as burial provision was reformed. As well as the large number of burials accommodated since then, the cemetery contains the graves of 109 Commonwealth service personnel, two Belgian soldiers, and the 51 German prisoners from the First World War, and additionally the graves of 86 Commonwealth service personnel from the Second World War.

The date of the memorial is not known, but the degree of weathering to the inscription on the base suggests a date nearer to the First World War than to the present. Originally it stood on the other side of the path, opposite its current (2016) position. The memorial was restored by the cemetery management in 1993.

Details

The memorial comprises a low stone screen wall with a shallow pediment to the top standing on a simple two-stepped base. Occupying most of the face of the memorial is a black metal plaque carrying in raised lettering the names of the 51 dead and their dates of death. On the upper step of the base is inscribed: HIER RUHEN IN GOTT DIE GENANNTEN/ 51 DEUTSCHEN MAENNER DIE WAEHREND/ DES WELTKRIEGES IN ZIVILGE/ FANGENSCHAFT GESTORBEN SIND [HERE REST IN GOD THESE 51 GERMAN MEN WHO DIED DURING THE WORLD WAR IN CIVILIAN IMPRISONMENT].

This List entry has been amended to add the source for War Memorials Online. This source was not used in the compilation of this List entry but is added here as a guide for further reading, 9 February 2017.

Sources

Websites

Alexandra Palace, accessed 8 February 2016 from <http://www.alexandrapalace.com/news/alexandra-palace-launches-exhibition-commemorating-ww1-heritage/>

Commonwealth War Graves Commission, accessed 8 February 2016 from <http://www.cwgc.org/find-a-cemetery/cemetery/39625/NEW%20SOUTHGATE%20CEMETERY>
War Memorials Online, accessed 9 February 2017 from <https://www.warmemorialsonline.org.uk/memorial/231083>
War Memorials Register, accessed 8 February 2016 from <http://www.iwm.org.uk/memorials/item/memorial/10969>

Site Number	14
Site Name	East Barnet: Church Farm
Type of Site	Archaeological Priority Area (APA)
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	DLO33086
Status	Archaeological Priority Area
Easting	527805
Northing	194516
Council	Barnet
Description	<p>A Norman church called St Mary the Virgin (c.1080 AD) is located here. Much of which dates back to the 14th century, but parts of the fabric appear Saxon/Norman in date. The church is located at the top of Church Hill. It has been suggested that Saxon burials (450-650 AD) were located here before the church was constructed. A farm and settlement was located to the south of the church on the slope of the hill, probably looking up toward the Saxon mound. The fields are positioned in an almost pentagonal shape with a wooded area in the centre. The area has not been ploughed suggesting the location of an immovable object, and probably stone foundations of a house. It was believed that an ancient manor was located near to the church, which is based on the Saxon name 'Osidge' (originally 'Huzeheg') which means 'Househedge'.</p> <p>A manor house was established in c.1246 AD and in use until c.1612 AD, built by the Abbey of St Albans. After the reformation of the monastic lands, the area was sold and remained rural throughout the 18th and 19th centuries. Archaeological evidence also includes a post-medieval school and well.</p>

Site Number	15
Site Name	Friern Barnet
Type of Site	Archaeological Priority Area (APA)
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	DLO33090
Status	Archaeological Priority Area
Easting	527170
Northing	193019
Council	Barnet
Description	<p>Friern Barnet seemed an unlikely area to settle, since there was dense woodland and heavy clay soil at Colney Hatch. It remained covered in wood and scrub until the early 19th century and was a rural area until World War I. However, an early medieval church is located next to a</p>

possible Saxon settlement. The church of St James the Great was first mentioned in 1187 AD. It consisted of a Norman nave and chancel, a wooden tower at the west end and a south porch. Only the restored Norman south doorway of the original structure was preserved. Barnet has been defined as a Saxon place name meaning a 'place cleared by burning'. In 1274 AD it was called Frerenbarnet to record the lordship of the main manor by the brotherhood of Knights of St John. The name also applied to the manor of Whetstone until the 15th century. Colney Hatch was first documented in 1409 AD and is denoted that the 'hatch' is the gate of Hollick Wood.

Site Number	16
Site Name	Halliwick Manor House
Type of Site	Archaeological Priority Area (APA)
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	DLO33092
Status	Archaeological Priority Area
Easting	528143
Northing	192190
Council	Barnet
Description	The manor of Halliwick was first mentioned between 1278 and 1285 AD. There is evidence of a medieval manor house in 1602 AD in this area and has been suggested as the site of the manor of Hollick Wood. It was located next to the junction of Woodhouse Road and Colney Hatch Lane (the latter of which was established as the main highway from Whetstone to London in the 14th century).

Site Number	17
Site Name	Betstile House, Bowes Road, Enfield, {Post
Type of Site	HOUSE (Victorian - 1840 AD to 1900 AD?)
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	MLO108387
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	528810
Northing	192500
Council	ENFIELD
Description	Post medieval dwelling called, "Betstile House" located at Bowes Road and west of Betstile Lodge. (1)

Site Number	18
Site Name	Betstile Lodge, Bowes Road, Enfield, {Post

Type of Site	LODGE (Victorian - 1840 AD to 1900 AD)
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	MLO108386
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	528838
Northing	192507
Council	ENFIELD
Description	Post medieval lodge located at Bowes Road. (1)

Site Number	19
Site Name	BLAGDENS LA
Type of Site	BANK (EARTHWORK) (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD);(Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	082235/00/00 - MLO252
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	529040
Northing	193800
Council	BARNET
Description	<p>PRONOUNCED AGGER REPORTED BY VIATORES ALONG FORMER COUNTY BOUNDARY AS PART OF PROPOSED ROMAN ROAD ROUTE 220 (SEE 081958). PARTIAL SECTION 150-200 FT LONG OBSERVED BY G GILLAM FOR Enfield Archaeological Society 1965 DURING BUILDING WORKS SUGGESTED IT TO BE REMAINS OF BOUNDARY BANK.</p> <p>EXCAVATION BY HADAS 1982 IN 1X2M TRENCH IN GARDEN OF 'THE OAKS' FOUND BANK & EDGE OF DITCH & CONFIRMED THAT IT WAS PART OF THE BOUNDARY BANK, WITH NO EVIDENCE OF A ROMAN ROAD.</p> <p>Hendon & District Archaeology Society Roman Group, ROMAN ROADS IN THE BOROUGH OF BARNET (Article in monograph). SLO45266.</p> <p>VIATORES, Roman Roads in the South East Midlands (Article in monograph). SLO30284.</p> <p>GILLAM G, SOCIETY NEWS-SECTION THROUGH THE SOUTHGATE AGGER (Article in monograph). SLO45267.</p>

Site Number	20
Site Name	Brunswick Park Road, [New Southgate Cemetery
Type of Site	CEMETERY (Victorian to 21st Century - 1861 AD to 2050 AD)
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	MLO103636
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	528626
Northing	193318
Council	BARNET

Description

The Great Northern Cemetery, later called the New Southgate Cemetery and Crematorium was opened in 1861 as one of the few private cemeteries founded after the Burial Acts of the 1850's.

The Great Northern Cemetery, which was later to become the New Southgate Cemetery and Crematorium, was opened in 1861 as one of the few private cemeteries to be founded after the Burial Acts of the 1850s. The initial proposals for the Great Northern London Cemetery were ambitious and started in 1855 when Henry Hakewill, the engineer and manager of the Great Northern Cemetery Company, began negotiations with the Great Northern Railway to provide a branch line from Kings Cross to the cemetery. The Great Northern London Cemetery Act was passed in 1855, allowing the establishment of a cemetery on 150 acres (60.7ha) of land at Colney Hatch, extending both sides of East Barnet Lane (later Colney Hatch Road (OS 1897-8), and since the 1930s known as Brunswick Park Road (OS 1938). Work on the railway was delayed, but an agreement was finally drawn up in 1859. In 1861, 100 acres (40.46ha) of the cemetery were consecrated and the first train ran. The train service was initially daily, but due to lack of demand it was reduced after a month to thrice weekly and then to once or twice a week, and by 1863 to once a month. The service ceased in April 1863 but was briefly used in 1866 during London's last cholera epidemic.

The buildings and the general layout were designed by the local architect Edmund Alexander Spurr (d. 1873). The design featured a chapel in the Early English Gothic style at the centre of a concentric plan, with twelve drives radiating out between the inner and outer circular drives. Two drives led from the north and south lodges on East Barnet Lane to the outer circle, and a further drive ran parallel to the south drive giving access to the cemetery ground to the south of the circle. Further drives were laid out in the south-east corner in the early C20. The cemetery was planted in the Loudonesque manner with lines of trees along paths and boundaries and with specimen trees to indicate junctions and features. Opposite the north lodge was the entrance to a large plot of cemetery land on the west side of East Barnet Lane. A drive led due west to the railway station and its adjacent chapel. A further drive led north across the western part of the cemetery to an enclosed plot of land which was leased to the parish of St George the Martyr, Bloomsbury (also accessed directly from East Barnet Lane). The remaining land in the western part of the cemetery appears never to have been used and by the 1930s it had been developed as the New Southgate Works (Telephone and Cables) or was laid out as sports grounds. The small triangular plot containing the railway station and chapel, and the rectangular plot belonging to St George's remained. In the late C20 the plot leased to St George's was first partially and then wholly developed for housing and the chapel and railway station were destroyed by fire; the land being incorporated into the adjoining works (Nortel). Further development for housing was carried out in the late C20 in the southern portion of the main eastern part of the cemetery, reducing the cemetery from 60 acres (Meller 1994) to the present 48 acres (19.4ha). The cemetery was managed by the founding company, Great Northern Cemetery Co Ltd, until the 1980s. In 1993 the cemetery was acquired by New Southgate Cemetery and Crematorium, a company established by Act of Parliament (1990).

Since then the new company has sought to restore the western sections of the cemetery which contain the larger Victorian monuments but has developed most of the southern, eastern and northern sections with areas of overfill over the common graves, and with new chapels and other buildings serving the various sections (Church of England, Roman Catholic, Greek Orthodox, Jewish (the Hendon Reform Synagogue Cemetery and Columbarium), Caribbean, Baha'I and nondenominational).

LOCATION, SETTING, LANDFORM BOUNDARIES AND AREA

The cemetery is situated on the gentle western slope of the valley created by Pymmes Brook, which forms its eastern boundary. As outlined in the history section above, the cemetery is now limited to the area east of Brunswick Park Road (19.4ha), all land west of the road having been disposed of over the years and the station and chapel demolished. The remaining eastern area has itself been reduced by approximately a quarter through the sale of land to the south for a housing development and the formation of Brunswick Park Woods.

Some parts of the western section of cemetery are heavily overgrown with mature tree cover. Other sections between the inner and outer drives have been restored but the original planting along the radial routes is hard to recognize. As noted above, the north, south and eastern parts outside the circular drive have been largely overfilled

and used for new burials, altering the original topography. Much of this area has gravel surfacing in contrast to the grassed landscape of the rest of the cemetery. The Roman Catholic section was laid out to the north of the cemetery in 1997, surrounding a statue of Our Lady of Lourdes. Directly to the north of the drive new mausoleums have been recently built (2009 and 2011). To the north-east of the chapel is a fenced Jewish cemetery with a modern mortuary chapel and to the south-east is a Baha'i cemetery with a large marble monument to the Baha'i leader, Shogi Effendi (1897-1957) set within a walled garden.

ENTRANCES AND APPROCHES

Within the surviving area, the original layout of the twelve radial drives connecting the inner and outer circles survives largely intact, although two drives to the north-east have been partially truncated. The southern drive, which originally connected to the southern gatehouse, has also been truncated by the housing development to the south of the cemetery. Principal drives are mostly of tarmac with granite curbs although the radial drive past the Baha'i section is paved with red brick. The southern gate lodge survives, in private ownership, and is now isolated from the cemetery. The northern gate lodge also survives, although with significant later extensions. The Gothic northern entrance gate piers and the boundary wall to Brunswick Park Road, topped with wrought-iron railings (some replaced with modern replicas), also survive.

PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS

Other than the two gate lodges mentioned above, the only other surviving original building is the central Church of England mortuary chapel. This had its interior converted to a crematorium in 1953 and the exterior has been altered to some degree by a later office extension.

MEMORIALS

In general, the memorials in the cemetery are modest, although there are some that stand out such as the above mentioned Shogi Effendi memorial; the Savoy Vaults containing the remains of burials at the Lutheran Savoy chapel in the Strand, reinterred here in 1875 after the chapel was demolished; the war memorial in front of the chapel; a memorial to the cemetery's architect; and a memorial to German civilians who died whilst interned at Alexandra Palace during World War I.

Selected Sources

Revd Martin C Dawes, The Cemetery Railway Service, New Southgate Cemetery & Crematorium Newsletter, Summer 2000

Ben Weinreb, Christopher Hibbert, Julia Keay and John Keay, The London Encyclopaedia - Third Edition, 2008, 140

James Stevens Curl, A Celebration of Death, 1980, 290-292

Meller, H, London Cemeteries: An Illustrated Guide and Gazetteer, 1994, 135-6

New Southgate Cemetery and Crematorium, New Southgate Cemetery and Crematorium web site, <http://www.newsouthgatecemetery.co.uk/>, 01 June 2011 (1)

Formerly called the Great Northern Cemetery, New Southgate Cemetery was founded by a private cemetery company in 1861 who originally planned that it should cover 200 acres, rendered necessary as inner London burial grounds were becoming increasingly crowded. The cemetery was laid out by Alexander Spurr on a concentric plan with a Gothic chapel with a fine 150ft spire in the centre, and bounded by railings, with elaborate Gothic ragstone gate piers at the entrances. There was originally a special branch line of the main Great Northern Railway connecting the cemetery from Kings Cross to New Southgate, hence the earlier name, but this only ran from 1861-3. The alighting point was situated on part of the cemetery to the west of Brunswick Park Road, formerly called East Barnet Lane. This land was later sold off for development and there is no evidence left of the railway; those buried in this section were reburied in the main area in 1971. The entrance gates that were once here have been relocated inside the cemetery near the chapel. The interior of the chapel was converted to a crematorium in the 1950s, although a proposal for this to be the site of London's first crematorium was put forward in the 1870s but Woking Crematorium was built instead. The landscape contains mature trees, especially in the southern, older section, which is wooded and quite naturalised. Oak, horse chestnut, sycamore and yew are found in the newer area although this is more open. Monuments include a late C19th obelisk erected by the Society of Friends and a walled garden with a large marble column surmounted by a golden

eagle, dedicated to Shogi Effendi, the Baha'I leader who died in 1957 on a visit to London. Among others buried here are the cemetery's architect and superintendent Alexander Spurr (d.1873), Alan Ross McWhirter (d.1975) who with his twin brother Norris founded the Guinness Book of Records, and Baldassare Viscardini (d.1896) a soldier in Giuseppe Garibaldi's army in the Italian War of Independence. The cemetery has been used for reinterments, including those from a number of City churches, and from the Savoy Chapel (q.v.) in the Strand following a fire of 1864.

In 1993 the cemetery was acquired by New Southgate Cemetery and Crematorium Company since which time over £1.5m has been spent on improvements. The cemetery has sections dedicated to different faiths, including three Roman Catholic sections, the most recent opened in 1997 and is overlooked by a statue of the Virgin Mary. The cemetery has had strong links with the Greek Cypriot community since the 1950s, and a new Greek Orthodox section opened in 1998 named after Revd Kyriacou Petrou, a local priest buried here. Another recent section has been established for Caribbean graves.

Bridget Cherry & Nikolaus Pevsner, *The Buildings of England: London 4: North* (Penguin, 1998) p175; Hugh Meller & Brian Parsons, *London Cemeteries, An Illustrated Guide and Gazetteer*, 4th edition (The History Press, 2008); Jan Hewlett, Ian Yarham, David Curson, 'Nature Conservation in Barnet' (London Ecology Unit, 1997). (2)

Site Number	21
Site Name	BRUNSWICK PARKRD (GREAT NORTH
Type of Site	LANDFILL SITE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	084378/00/00 - MLO724
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	528600
Northing	193500
Council	BARNET
Description	Site of landfill taken from British Geological Survey data supplied to the Environment Agency. It is not known whether this site was made or worked land, and the date of infill is unknown, although all of are 19th/20th century date. A digitised map showing the extent of each landfill site is also held.

Site Number	22
Site Name	BRUNSWICK PARKRD (SEWAGE WORKS)
Type of Site	LANDFILL SITE (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	084366/00/00 - MLO723
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	528400
Northing	193700
Council	BARNET
Description	Site of landfill taken from British Geological Survey data supplied to the Environment Agency. It

is not known whether this site was made or worked land, and the date of infill is unknown, although all of are 19th/20th century date. A digitised map showing the extent of each landfill site is also held.

Site Number	23
Site Name	CHURCH HILL RD
Type of Site	SCHOOL (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	221887/00/00 - MLO166
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	527660
Northing	194550
Council	BARNET
Description	THE MAIN COMPLEX OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS CONSIST OF A SOUTH AND EAST WING BUILT IN 1925-6. THIS REPLACES A FARMHOUSE AND EARLY EXTENSION POSSIBLY BY WEBB OF 1866-7. THE OLDEST SURVIVING WING IS NOW THE WEST WING WHICH CONSISTS GOING FROM SOUTH TO NORTH OF THREE MAIN BUILDINGS. THE PLAYROOM ADDED BY CG VINALL IN 1880. THE 'SCHOOL HOUSE' DESIGNED BY PS WEBB IN 1868 THOUGH NOW ALTERED. THE 'SCHOOL ROOM' OF 1875-6 DESIGNED BY PS WEBB, WITH A BELL COTE ADDED BY CA NICHOLSON IN 1912. THE BUILDING IS NOW TEMPORARILY USED BY BRUNSWICK PARK SCHOOL (1988)

Site Number	24
Site Name	CHURCH HILL RD EAST BARNET
Type of Site	WELL (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	082278/00/00 - MLO259
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	527700
Northing	194500
Council	BARNET
Description	EXCAVATION BY HADAS 1989 AS A RESULT OF A COLLAPSED WELL COVER ON SITE OF FARM COTTAGE REVEALED THE WELL. FURTHER EXCAVATION OF THE COTTAGE AREA FOUND VICTORIAN CONSTRUCTION WITH A NATURAL SOIL LEVEL BELOW. See also GLHER ref: 083350. JONES V, AN EXCAVATION NEAR ST MARYS CHURCH EAST BARNET (Article in monograph). SLO46444. Hendon & District Archaeology Society, NEAR ST MARYS CHURCH EAST BARNET SITE RECORDS (Excavation archive). SLO46445.

Site Number	25
Site Name	Church Hill Road [Church Farm School], East
Type of Site	SCHOOL? (Victorian to Mid 20th Century - 1878 AD? to 1938 AD?)
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	MLO66053
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	527710
Northing	194510
Council	BARNET
Description	<p>The structural remains of a 19th century building, thought to be the Church Farm Industrial School were identified during an evaluation on Church Hill Road by Museum of London Archaeology Service in 1995.</p> <p>The structural remains of a 19th century building, thought to be the Church Farm Industrial School were identified during an evaluation on Church Hill Road by Museum of London Archaeology Service in 1995.</p> <p>There were three structures present on the site. One had a concrete foundation with a stock brick wall and was thought to be of a late 19th to early 20th century date. Added onto an earlier structure was a structure also made of brick and with a compacted gravel floor. This area showed heavy traces of burning which may relate to either its use or destruction.</p> <p>The main structure on the site was located to the north and was 8.05m long by 4.9m wide. Within this structure are three separate areas, a cellar with internally rendered walls, which seal a number of entrances and separate rooms. Associated with this building are a series of features including drains, a water tank and a possible well. (1)</p> <p><1> Museum of London Archaeology Service, 1996, Church Farm Industrial School, Church Hill Road, East Barnet, EN4, An Archaeological Evaluation (Digital Report). SLO62162.</p> <p><2> Museum of London Archaeology Service, 1996, Archive for Church Farm Industrial School, Church Hill Road, East Barnet, EN4, An Archaeological Evaluation (Excavation archive). SLO82258.</p>

Site Number	26
Site Name	Church Hill Road, [St Mary the Virgin Churchyard],
Type of Site	CHURCHYARD ((at some time) Medieval to 21st Century - 1200 AD to 2050 AD)
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	MLO107160
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	527717
Northing	194563
Council	BARNET
Description	<p>St Mary's Church belonged to St Albans Abbey and served the whole of Barnet until the Thirteenth Century. The churchyard has many fine tombs including wooden graveboards. Closed to burial in the late Nineteenth Century the churchyard is now maintained as part of the Living Churchyards Project.</p> <p>St Mary the Virgin was the mother church to which St John's at Chipping Barnet was once a chapel at ease, and until the Thirteenth Century St Mary's served as parish church for the</p>

whole of Barnet. The church once belonged to St Albans Abbey. Some remnants are Norman, but the rest of the building dates from the Nineteenth Century. It has a commanding position from the top of Church Hill across the Pymmes Brook. Among those buried in the churchyard was Sir George Prevost who was of Swiss descent and became Governor General of Canada during the war in 1812 between America and England; he had opposed France in the West Indies and was rewarded with the governorship there. However his appointment in Canada went badly and he was summoned to London for a court martial but died before the trial. His father, General George Prevost (d.1787) is also buried here, the tomb a tapered classical sarcophagus with lions feet. Also Daniel Beaufort, who was one of the founders of the Royal Irish Academy and who prepared a map of Ireland, father of Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort who was known for the Beaufort Scale, a table of winds that was used by seamen. John Hadley (d.1744) who produced the first reflecting telescope that was powerful enough to study the stars as well as the reflecting quadrant that still bears his name. John Sharpe (d.1766) has a monument with a large urn on a base under a heavy arched baldacchino possibly by Wilton, who also made a memorial to Hans Sloane in Chelsea. The Clarke Family monument commemorates Sir Simon Haughton Clarke of Oakhill (d.1832) and family, a railed Gothic monument with octagonal lantern on an octagonal plinth. Six similarly-designed tombstones to the Grove family with carved heads of putti surmounted by obelisks, the earliest dating from 1755. The lych-gate with wooden steps adjacent was originally erected in 1872, and was rebuilt in 1991. The churchyard has a number of wooden graveboards on the north side, and among the trees are mature yews some c.300 years old. In 2000 a yew cutting was planted in the south west corner taken from the Eastling Yew in Kent, a tree alive at the time of Christ's incarnation. The churchyard was closed for burials at the end of the Nineteenth Century; it is now designated a conservation area for flora and fauna, as part of the Living Churchyards Project. (1)

<1> London Parks and Gardens Trust, 2007, London Parks and Gardens Trust Site Database, BAR074 (Website). SLO78826.

Site Number	27
Site Name	Church Hill Road/Parkside
Type of Site	PARK (Medieval to 21st Century - 1066 AD? to 2050 AD)
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	MLO103638
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	528005
Northing	194495
Council	BARNET
Description	11th Century Church Woods and later park/woodland of 16th Century 'Oak Hill Estate

Oak Hill Woods date back before the C11th when they were in the ownership of the church; it is possible that oak timber from here was used to construct monastic buildings in St Albans. After the dissolution of the monasteries in 1536-8, the church lands were sold and incorporated into the Oak Hill Estate. The southern part of the present park is shown as fields on John Rocque's map of the area of 1754. The Baring family owned land here from the 1860s until 1928. Over time the estate came into public ownership and in 1930 East Barnet Council purchased land. In 1933 the then owner, the Lord Lieutenant of Hertfordshire, Viscount Hampden, opened Oak Hill Park for public recreation including the woodland. Oak Hill Woods, which were declared a Local Nature Reserve by LB Barnet in 1997, contain

many mature trees, such as pendunculate oak, hornbeam, ash and the Wild Service Tree, an indicator species of ancient woodlands. There are also trees planted in Victorian times, such as cedar of Lebanon, London Plane. The woods are maintained as a nature reserve and there are a number of marked tree trails running through it. The Pymmes Brook runs through the park bordered by willows, with a couple of small tributaries flowing down through the woods into the Brook. The southern section of the park has a number of recreational facilities. The bandstand, now missing its roof, is in a field surrounded by a curved hedge and row of pleached lime trees abutting the golf course and Oak Hill Woods.

Adjacent to the woods are the private grounds of Oak Hill Theological College, which was formerly part of the Oak Hill Estate and the location of the late C18th Oak Hill House, now used by the college. This was the home of the Young family in the 1860s who is thought to be responsible for planting many of the exotic trees on the estate.

LB Barnet leaflets; Jan Hewlett, Ian Yarham, David Curson, 'Nature Conservation in Barnet' (London Ecology Unit, 1997).

<1> London Parks and Gardens Trust, 2007, London Parks and Gardens Trust Site Database, 39 (Website). SLO78826.

Site Number	28
Site Name	FRIARY PARK
Type of Site	RELIGIOUS HOUSE (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	081887/00/00 - MLO175
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	527330
Northing	192750
Council	BARNET
Description	FRIERN BARNET WAS A MANOR BELONGING TO THE KNIGHTS HOSPITALLERS. THERE IS THOUGHT TO BE A SMALL FRIARY, ASSOCIATED WITH THE MAIN HOUSE AT ISLINGTON (GLHER REF 080436) IN THE AREA. ALTHOUGH NO TRACE REMAINS, ONE LIKELY SITE IS THOUGHT TO BE UNDER THE GOLF COURSE CLUB HOUSE. Ordnance Survey, Ordnance Survey Card Index, TQ 29 SE 6 (Ordnance Survey Archaeological Record Card). SLO31865.

Site Number	29
Site Name	FRIERN BARNET
Type of Site	CHURCH (Early Medieval/Dark Age - 410 AD to 1065 AD)
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	081890/00/00 - MLO138
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	527230
Northing	192950
Council	BARNET

Description POSSIBLE SAXON CHURCH FOUNDATIONS BELOW PRESENT DAY CHURCH ALTHOUGH THESE WERE NOT DISCOVERED DURING EXCAVATION OF THE VAULT BY A TREWICK IN 1975 SPERLING JH, CHURCH WALKS IN MIDDLESEX (Article in monograph). SLO25469.
LYSONS D, ENVIRONS OF LONDON (Published map/plan). SLO25477.
RCHME, EXCAVATIONS INDEX (Unpublished document). SLO25472.
Inner London Archaeological Unit, INDEX (Unpublished document). SLO25474.
Museum of London, MOLLM AG (Unpublished document). SLO25478.
Hendon & District Archaeology Society, NOTES (Unpublished document). SLO25479.
NOTES (Article in monograph). SLO25473.
NOTES (Unpublished document). SLO25471.
Hendon & District Archaeology Society, ST JAMES THE GREAT (Excavation archive). SLO25470.
PEVSNER N, THE BUILDINGS OF ENGLAND (Article in monograph). SLO25476.
Robbins, M., 1955, Middlesex Parish Churches (Article in monograph). SLO23149.

Site Number 30
Site Name FRIERN BARNET LA (NEAR)
Type of Site MANOR HOUSE (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
Listing No./NRHE Number
HER Number 081891/00/00 - MLO163
Status Non-designated heritage asset
Easting 527000
Northing 193100
Council BARNET

Description THE MANOR HOUSE WAS FORMERLY HELD BY THE KNIGHTS OF THE ORDER OF ST JOHN OF JERUSALEM, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE KNIGHTS HOSPITALLERS. IT WAS PROBABLY ADMINISTERED FROM THE MAIN PRIORY AT ISLINGTON (GLHER REF 080436) & WAS TURNED OVER TO SECULAR RULE AT THEIR DISSOLUTION.
WALFORD E, GREATER LONDON (Article in monograph). SLO28977.
Inner London Archaeological Unit, INDEX (Unpublished document). SLO28976.
MEE A, LONDON NORTH OF THE THAMES (Article in monograph). SLO28975.
Museum of London, MOLLM AG (Unpublished document). SLO28978.

Site Number 31
Site Name Friern Barnet Lane / Friary Road, [St James
Type of Site CHURCHYARD (Medieval to 21st Century - 1200 AD to 2050 AD)
Listing No./NRHE Number
HER Number MLO107155
Status Non-designated heritage asset
Easting 527227
Northing 192915
Council BARNET

Description The original church of St James the Great dates from the Twelfth Century, later enlarged, and rebuilt in the 1850s when a larger building was needed to serve the growing population. The

churchyard was enlarged a number of times in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries.

The land here once belonged to the Abbot of St Albans and was then given to the Bishop of London by William the Conqueror; the Abbot thus deprived of his land joined Hereward the Wake's rebellion. In c.1199 the manor passed to the Order of St John of Jerusalem from where the name Friern comes, meaning belonging to the Brotherhood. The Order was dissolved when Henry VIII gave his patronage to St Paul's Cathedral, to whom bestowal of the living still belongs. Queen Elizabeth I gave lands at Friern Barnet to Sir Walter Raleigh who sold it to the Bacon family.

The original Friern Barnet parish church of St James the Great dates from the Twelfth Century, and there were various additions to the building in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries. After 1853 the building was restored and enlarged in

order to provide an additional 300 seats to accommodate the congregation. The current building of St John the Evangelist was designed by J L Pearson, architect of Truro Cathedral. The new porch covers the remains of the Twelfth Century doorway with zigzag carving.

Although the church spire fell in 1930 it was later restored. On the exterior of the east wall of the south aisle of the church is a tablet with a Latin inscription to Edmund Duncon, the Seventeenth Century rector who attended George Herbert on his deathbed.

The parish churchyard was enlarged a number of times in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries. It was the burial place of Thomas Cavendish, the son of Cardinal Wolsey's servant Charles Cavendish. A pleasant churchyard with a countrified air and surrounded by a wooden fence, it has grass and trees throughout including a yew avenue, mature yew and oak, although in 1974 some of its mature trees were felled. (1)

<1> London Parks and Gardens Trust, 2007, London Parks and Gardens Trust Site Database, BAR069 (Website). SLO78826.

Site Number	32
Site Name	Friern Barnet Lane, [Lawrence Campe
Type of Site	COTTAGE GARDEN ((post) Jacobean to 21st Century - 1612 AD? to 2050 AD)
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	MLO107058
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	526806
Northing	193439
Council	BARNET
Description	<p>Lawrence Campe Almshouses were built in c.1612 to provide for 12 poor people. The founder was a draper's merchant in the City of London. The almshouses consist of a row of seven two-storey red brick cottages set back from the road, fronted by lawn with country-garden style flowers against the houses and a simple white paling fence separating them from the road.</p> <p>Lawrence Campe Almshouses were built in c.1612 to provide for 12 poor people, each of whom was given a monthly allowance of one shilling. The founder, Lawrence Campe, was a draper's merchant in the City of London. The almshouses consist of a row of seven two-storey red brick cottages set back from the road, fronted by lawn with country-garden style flowers against the houses and a simple white paling fence separating them from the road.</p> <p>The almshouses were repaired after damage by fire in 1728, renovated in 1843 and again in 1899, but the original appearance is largely retained. There are now 20 homes provided. Tablets on the front of the building shows heraldic devices and inspirational texts, one of which reads: 'Every morning before you feed - Come to this House</p>

and prayers read - Then you about your work may go - so God bless you and yours also'. They continue to be administered by the Lawrence Campe's Almshouse Trust, and provide accommodation for people over 50 with limited assets. (1)
<1> London Parks and Gardens Trust, 2007, London Parks and Gardens Trust Site Database, BAR039 (Website). SLO78826.

Site Number	33
Site Name	Friern Barnet Lane, [North Middlesex Golf Course],
Type of Site	(Former Type) MANOR HOUSE (Georgian to 21st Century - 1801 AD? to 2050 AD?)
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	MLO103637
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	526956
Northing	193161
Council	BARNET
Description	<p>A 19th Century Manor House existed at the site. In 1906 the park became a Golf Course</p> <p>The golf clubhouse was originally a C19th manor house adjacent to a former farm; it is on the site of an older manor house where Lord Chief Justice Popham once lived, visited by Queen Elizabeth I when she hunted in the neighbourhood. The estate was sold in 1906 to the North Middlesex Golf Company. The course was designed by William (Willie) Park Junior (1864 - 1925), a well-known golfer and golf course architect who designed many parkland golf courses in the UK, including Sunningdale in Berkshire in 1901, as well as courses in Europe, US and Canada. Son of another famous Scottish golfer, Park had won the Open in 1887 and 1889 and was author of 'The Game of Golf' in 1896, the first book on the game written by a professional.</p> <p>In 1928 the land was acquired as open space by the local Council who then leased it to the North Middlesex Golf Club, which remains here. Two lakes to the south west of the clubhouse are shown on the OS map of 1894. A small circular hedged area with a World War I memorial in the centre is located on the edge of the golf course. There is a wooded area between the golf course and Friern Barnet Lane with paths through it, some beds and shrubs.</p> <p>Arthur Mee 'The King's England: London North of the Thames except the City and Westminster' (Hodder& Stoughton Ltd, 1972); Victoria County History (1) <1> London Parks and Gardens Trust, 2007, London Parks and Gardens Trust Site Database, 38 (Website). SLO78826</p>

Site Number	34
Site Name	Friern Barnet Lane/Torrington Park/Friary Road,
Type of Site	FORMAL GARDEN (Edwardian - 1910 AD)
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	MLO102786
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	527310

Northing	192705
Council	BARNET
Description	<p>Friary Park opened as a public park in 1910. It was dedicated to Edward VII following a day after his death on 7 May 1910.</p> <p>The original layout a bowling green, pavilion, tennis courts and a playground</p> <p>Friary Park opened as a public park in 1910 and is on land called Friern Barnet. The land was formerly associated with The Friary/Friern House, built in the 19th century. Friern means 'belonging to the Brotherhood', because the land here was in the possession of the Order of St John of Jerusalem between about 1199 and the Dissolution of the Monasteries in the mid 16th century Prior to this the manor had belonged to the Abbot of St Albans until it was given to the Bishop of London by William the Conqueror, upon which the deprived Abbot joined Hereward the Wake against the King. The site of Friary Park was acquired in 1909 and opened in 1910 although the official ceremony was cancelled because of the death of Edward VII to whom 'The Peacemaker', the park's Statue of Peace was dedicated. This large bronze statue (see linked record MLO79017) was donated by Sidney Simmons, JP, and stands on a rockwork plinth on the highest point in the park. Friary Park was dedicated on 7 May 1910 on the day following the King's death. The park was laid out with a bowling green and pavilion, tennis courts, a putting area and playground, with more formal gardens around the site of the house, now a café. A stream runs through the north of the park, crossed by a rustic bridge and numerous mature trees are found in the grounds, including oak, lime, hornbeam, horsechestnut and a line of London plane along the stream. The park obtained the Green Flag Award in 2007/8 and 2008/9. (1)</p> <p><1> London Parks and Gardens Trust, 2007, London Parks and Gardens Trust Site Database (Website). SLO78826.</p>

Site Number	35
Site Name	Friern Barnet Road [Halliwick Hospital], Colney
Type of Site	MANOR HOUSE (Medieval to Elizabethan - 1066 AD to 1600 AD)
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	MLO25296
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	528078
Northing	192179
Council	BARNET
Description	<p>The medieval manor house near the former Hollick Wood is thought to be located either on the site of the former Halliwick Hospital or at the junction of Friern Barnet Road and Friern Barnet Lane.</p> <p>The medieval to early post medieval manor of Halliwick is thought to be located near Hollick Wood, which is now the site of the Friern Barnet Hospital. (1)</p> <p>When the hospital was built in 1948 old foundations were mentioned, although the previous hospital was constructed in 1849, and the foundations may be related to this building. {Unknown personal communication}.</p> <p>The have also been mentions of a manor which would have been located on the junction of Friern Barnet Road and Friern Barnet Lane (2)</p> <p>The Inner London Archaeological Unit index quotes Robbins in locating the manor house as near the Orange Tree in at TQ 228 902 (3-4)</p> <p><1> VIATORES, Roman Roads in the South East Midlands, p190 (Article in monograph). SLO30284.</p>

<2> NORDEN J, Speculum Britanniae (Article in monograph). SLO1498.
<3> Inner London Archaeological Unit, INDEX (Unpublished document). SLO45276.
<4> Robbins, M., 1955, Middlesex Parish Churches, p222 (Article in monograph). SLO23149.
<5> Museum of London, MOLLM AG (Unpublished document). SLO45278.

Site Number	36
Site Name	Friern Barnet Road/Royal Drive, [Princess Park
Type of Site	HOUSE (Victorian to Edwardian - 1857 AD? to 1903 AD)
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	MLO103629
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	528361
Northing	192241
Council	BARNET
Description	The landscaped grounds and formal gardens of Princess Park Manor, a private residential complex that from 1849-early 1990s was a Lunatic Asylum/mental hospital.

Formerly the Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum, known as Colney Hatch Asylum, built in 1849-51 to house 1,000 pauper lunatics by architect Samuel Whitfield Daukes, the main building is a long central block in the Italianate style with two towers, flanked by two wings. The foundation stone was laid by Prince Albert. The plan and topographical view shown in 'The Builder' of 1851 shows a tree-flanked approach, parterre-type planting on two forecourts in front of the main block, and eight 'Airing Courts' between the wings and central spine laid out as formal gardens, and kitchen gardens beyond. Many additions were made to the buildings after 1857; by 1896 there were 2,500 patients, some housed in timber buildings, which burnt down in 1903. Between 1908 and 1913 a series of brick villas were built for different categories of patient and by 1929 the grounds extended to 165 acres. The grounds included gardens, a farm, a chapel and a cemetery that was in use until 1873.

The asylum, set in its landscaped grounds, had a reputation for being run on humane grounds based on a principle of 'no restraint', offering entertainment to its inmates and with its own beer cellar. It received so many visitors, including those from overseas, that a guidebook was published. There were fetes, dances, concerts, lectures and lantern shows, and patients were able to visit their relatives on their birthday, accompanied by a nurse. However, when the Colney Hatch area was undergoing residential development, it became known as New Southgate, to avoid the association with the lunatic asylum. In 1937 Colney Hatch Asylum became Friern Barnet mental hospital.

Later in the C20th seven acres were lost to the new North Circular Road and assigned to the LCC for development as a playground. The hospital was finally closed down by the NHS in the early 1990s, who sold off a large part of the grounds for development and demolished more than half of the buildings. The main building stood empty for six years during which time it was vandalised and partly burnt down. The site was purchased by developer Luke Comer of Comer Homes in c.1996 who got planning permission to convert it into 256 "luxury apartments set in 30 acres of mature parkland". The former chapel has become a swimming pool and gymnasium. In the grounds an octagonal arcaded summerhouse and water tower can be seen. Bridget Cherry & Nikolaus Pevsner, *The Buildings of England: London 4: North* (Penguin, 1998); *Victoria County History*:

Middlesex Vol VI, V; *The Builder* no 439, vol IX, 5/7/1851 pp415-417; *The Times*, 1/2/1997 p12; Bernard Byrom, 'Old Southgate and Palmers Green' Stenlake Publishing, 2008 (1)

<1> London Parks and Gardens Trust, 2007, London Parks and Gardens Trust Site Database, 25 (Website). SLO78826.

Site Number	37
Site Name	Friern Barnet Road/Royal Drive/Ribblesdale
Type of Site	HEARTH? (Post Medieval to Victorian - 1540 AD to 1851 AD?)
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	MLO71638
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	528119
Northing	192185
Council	BARNET
Description	<p>Evidence was found of large scale extraction of minerals, associated with the construction of Colney Hatch Asylum in 1851 during an evaluation in 1997 by Pre-Construct Archaeology</p> <p>Evidence was found of large scale extraction of minerals, associated with the construction of Colney Hatch Asylum in 1851 during an evaluation in 1997 by Pre-Construct Archaeology. One of the trenches revealed two shallow linears approximately 40mm deep, one was aligned east-west the other north-south. These features contained fragments of building material, which could not be used to date the feature. The linears are thought to be created by the foundations of the post medieval buildings.</p> <p>Within one trench was a very shallow feature cut into the natural and it may be a hearth although this cannot be confirmed.</p> <p>Sealing this feature is a deposits which maybe a relict soil, although there were no finds to support this.</p> <p>Across the site a number of dump/levelling layers were identified which were thought to be associated with post medieval quarrying and the subsequent re-levelling of the site for the construction of the hospital. (1)</p> <p><1> Pre-Construct Archaeology, 1997, An Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Halliwick Hospital, Colney Hatch, N11 in the London Borough of Barnet (Unpublished document). SLO69855.</p> <p><2> Pre-Construct Archaeology, 1997, Archive for Evaluation at Halliwick Hospital, Colney Hatch N11 (Excavation archive). SLO69854.</p>

Site Number	38
Site Name	Gasometer, Waterfall Road, Enfield (Post Medieval
Type of Site	GAS METER HOUSE (Victorian - 1840 AD to 1890 AD)
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	MLO108398
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	529260
Northing	193210
Council	ENFIELD
Description	<p>Post medieval gasometer located to the west of Waterfall Road and east of Beaver Hall. (1)</p> <p>Ordnance Survey, 1st edition (1843-1893) (Map). SLO79241.</p>

Site Number	39
Site Name	North View' [no house now of that name], Oakleigh
Type of Site	ANTI TANK BLOCK (Built c.1939, Abandoned c.1945?, (between) Second World War to 21st Cen
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	MLO105679
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	527100
Northing	194400
Council	BARNET
Description	<p>Site recorded as part of the Defence of Britain project from field and documentary work carried out between April 1995 and December 2001. The purpose of the Project was to record the 20th century military sites across the United Kingdom, and with a view to the future preservation of surviving structures. Holding Record created requiring further work. See also the Defence of Britain Archive on the Archaeological Data Service website.</p> <p>9 x anti-tank blocks adjacent to pillbox [see UORN 14109]. <1> Defence of Britain Project, 2002, Defence of Britain Project Database, S0014108 (Digital archive). SLO79777.</p>

Site Number	40
Site Name	'North View' [no house now of that name], Oakleigh
Type of Site	PILLBOX (Built c.1939, Abandoned c.1945?, (between) Second World War to 21st Century - 193
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	MLO105680
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	527100
Northing	194400
Council	BARNET
Description	<p>Site recorded as part of the Defence of Britain project from field and documentary work carried out between April 1995 and December 2001. The purpose of the Project was to record the 20th century military sites across the United Kingdom, and with a view to the future preservation of surviving structures. Holding Record created requiring further work. See also the Defence of Britain Archive on the Archaeological Data Service website.</p> <p>Pillbox ('B/H') adjacent to anti-tank blocks [see UORN 14108]. <1> Defence of Britain Project, 2002, Defence of Britain Project Database, S0014109 (Digital archive). SLO79777.</p>

Site Number	41
Site Name	Oakleigh Road North/Myddelton Road, [All Saints'

Type of Site	COMMEMORATIVE GARDEN ((at some time) Mid 20th Century to 21st Century - 1959 AD? to 20
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	MLO106978
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	527006
Northing	193856
Council	BARNET
Description	<p>All Saints' Church was founded in 1881. It is surrounded by a garden, including a memorial garden dating from c.1960.</p> <p>All Saints' Church was founded in 1881 by John Miles of The Manor, Friern Barnet, whose son Henry was the first Vicar and was involved in creating the elaborate interior decoration of the church. The church is surrounded by a neat garden, with grass, flower and shrub beds, paved areas and seats, including a memorial garden made for Olive Mary Miles (d.1959). A War Memorial stands at the junction of two roads adjacent to the church. The church garden has paving, lawn, geometric-shaped flower beds and seating to the side of the building, with grass at the front and the area adjacent to Myddelton Road. At the back of the church, leading to the garden, again grassed, with a row of lime trees. (1) London Parks and Gardens Trust, 2007, London Parks and Gardens Trust Site Database (Website). SLO78826.</p> <p><1> London Parks and Gardens Trust, 2007, London Parks and Gardens Trust Site Database, BAR001 (Website). SLO78826.</p>

Site Number	42
Site Name	Russel Lane, [Vernon's Farm], Barnet, {Pig Farm
Type of Site	FARM (Post Medieval to Mid 20th Century - 1540 AD? to 1950 AD?)
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	MLO105256
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	527831
Northing	194006
Council	BARNET
Description	<p>A pig farm that was expanded during World War One to meet rationing needs.</p> <p>This farm was enlarged to meet the needs of food rationing especially around 1917. A lady used to drive a float around the area to collect scraps for the pigs. She did this so energetically she was nicknamed 'Boadicea' by the locals. The site was demolished for housing and a school was also built over the site. (1) <1> Council for British Archaeology, 2013, WW1 Home Front Legacies Project, 412 (Index). SLO82662.</p>

Site Number	43
Site Name	ST JAMES CLO

Type of Site	WELL (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD); (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	081867/00/00 - MLO117
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	527240
Northing	192990
Council	BARNET
Description	SITE IS OCCUPIED BY A PILLAR STATING THAT THE WELL & THE VILLAGE POUND OCCUPIED THIS SITE BEFORE DESTRUCTION IN 1926 DUE TO ROAD BUILDING Inner London Archaeological Unit, INDEX (Unpublished document). SLO20434. Ordnance Survey, Ordnance Survey Card Index, TQ 29SE 5 (Ordnance Survey Archaeological Record Card). SLO31865.

Site Number	44
Site Name	ST JAMES CLO
Type of Site	POUND (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD); (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	081888/00/00 - MLO133
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	527240
Northing	192990
Council	BARNET
Description	SITE IS OCCUPIED BY A PILLAR STATING THAT IT MARKS THE SITE OF THE VILLAGE POUND & QUEEN ELIZABETHS WELL (GLHER REF 081867) WHICH WERE DESTROYED DURING ROAD BUILDING IN 1926 Inner London Archaeological Unit, INDEX (Unpublished document). SLO24348. Ordnance Survey, Ordnance Survey Card Index, TQ 29 SE 5 (Ordnance Survey Archaeological Record Card). SLO31865.

Site Number	45
Site Name	ST JAMES THE GREAT
Type of Site	INHUMATION (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	082138/00/00 - MLO201
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	527230
Northing	192950
Council	BARNET
Description	MR J NELSON, WESTMINSTER CITY COUNCIL DISTRICT SURVEYORS OFFICE, INFORMED A

Department of Greater London Archaeology REPRESENTATIVE THAT PITS WERE FOUND ON THIS SITE IN 1983. THE PITS WERE ABOUT 0.7 M TO 0.8 M DEEP, CUT INTO NATURAL GRAVEL, & FILLED WITH DARK SOIL EXCAVATION ROUND UP 1975 (Article in monograph). SLO36182. COWIE R, SAXON PERIOD SITES IN THE STRAND SURVEY AREA (Unpublished document). SLO36183.

Site Number	46
Site Name	Waterfall Road [Southgate Cemetery] Southgate,
Type of Site	CEMETERY (Victorian to 21st Century - 1880 AD to 2050 AD)
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	MLO68991
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	529288
Northing	193470
Council	ENFIELD
Description	<p>This cemetery, also known as the Old Southgate Cemetery, was opened in 1880. It has no chapel but does contain a small lodge.</p> <p>This site was opened in 1880. It is variously known as Southgate Cemetery, Edmonton and Southgate Cemetery and the Old Southgate Cemetery. The latter name distinguishes it from New Southgate Cemetery and Crematorium (MLO103636). This cemetery lacks a chapel, most likely due to the presence of the nearby parish church of Christ Church, designed by Sir Gilbert Scott. It does however contain a small and boxy lodge built in 1953. The entrance gates are flanked by iron railings. (1) First seen on 2nd edition OS map (1897). Southgate Cemetery was opened by Southgate Burial Board in 1880. The entrance gates are flanked by stone piers and ornate Gothic railings, leading to a small area of formal planting. A small rustic lodge to the right of the entrance was erected in 1953 and is at the west end of the axial drive. There is no chapel but the parish church of Christ Church (q.v.) stands nearby. The cemetery has an orderly layout with paths on a gridiron pattern and graves in neat rows, with a good planting of cedars, laurel and yews. In one area the cemetery is subdivided by a substantial trimmed holly hedge, much of it over six feet tall. Sources consulted: Webb C, revised ed. of Wolfston, P, Greater London Cemeteries and Crematoria, Society of Genealogists, 3rd ed. 1994; Hugh Meller& Brian Parsons, 'London Cemeteries, An Illustrated Guide and Gazetteer', 4th edition (The History Press, 2008); The Paul Drury Partnership for LB Enfield, 'Southgate Green Conservation Area Character Appraisal', 2008 (2) <1> Meller, H., 1985, London Cemeteries: An Illustrated Guide and Gazetteer, p120 (Monograph). SLO10245. <2> London Parks and Gardens Trust, 2007, London Parks and Gardens Trust Site Database, Southgate Cemetery (Website). SLO78826.</p>

Site Number	47
Site Name	Osidge Lane/Brunswick Park Road [Brunswick Park],
Type of Site	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

Listing No./NRHE Number**HER Number** ELO11377**Status** Event**Easting** 528312**Northing** 194046**Council** BARNET**Description** A desk based assessment of Brunswick Park was carried out by L-P Archaeology in 2010. There have been some previous developments on the site such as the East Barnet Sewage Works which was built in the 19th century but before then the site was probably wooded before becoming part of the Manor of Barnet in the Medieval period. There are not thought to be any significant archaeological remains from any period at the site.

Digital R

Site Number 48**Site Name** Friern Barnet Lane (No 146), East Barnet, Barnet, N20**Type of Site** DESK BASED ASSESSMENT**Listing No./NRHE Number****HER Number** ELO11781**Status** Event**Easting** 527120**Northing** 192986**Council** BARNET**Description** A desk based assessment was carried out in September 2011 by Archaeological Solutions on the site of 146 Friern Barnet Lane. The area of the site was rural in the medieval period and it only became urbanised in the the mid 19th century. As such the site was thought to have a low potential for all archaeological periods.Digital Report: Archaeological Solutions Ltd. 2011. 146 Friern Barnet Lane, East Barnet, N20 ONL,
An Archaeological Desk-Based Impact Assessment. TQ 36 SW 24.

Site Number 49**Site Name** Friern Barnet Lane [St Catherine's Greek Orthodox**Type of Site** WATCHING BRIEF**Listing No./NRHE Number****HER Number** ELO12922**Status** Event**Easting** 527214**Northing** 192952

Council	BARNET
Description	<p>A watching brief was undertaken by John Moor Heritage Services for the St Catherine's Greek Orthodox Church, formerly the Church of England Church of St James the Great. The work was undertaken between the 20th-22nd November 2012.</p> <p>The watching brief noted a foundation cut associated with the redesigning of the church in 1853. Within the cut were the remains of a brick foundation for a flint and limestone wall above.</p> <p>Digital Report: John Moore Heritage Services. 2013. Archaeological Watching Brief at St Catherine's Greek Orthodox Church (Church of St James the Great), Friern Barnet Lane, Barnet.</p>

Site Number	50
Site Name	Sweets Way [Sweets Way Park], Whetstone, Barnet:
Type of Site	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	ELO13245
Status	Event
Easting	526772
Northing	193880
Council	BARNET
Description	<p>A desk based assessment was undertaken on land at Sweets Way, Whetstone by CgMs Consulting in April 2012, and revised in June 2013.</p> <p>The site lies within fields outside of the medieval settlement at Whetstone, until it was developed as a nursery in the late 19th century. The site is thought to have a low archaeological potential for all periods.</p> <p>Digital Report: CgMs Consulting. 2013. Sweets Way Park, Archaeological Desk Based Assessment, Land at Sweets Way, Whetstone, Barnet.</p>

Site Number	51
Site Name	Oakleigh Road North [North London Business Park],
Type of Site	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	ELO16565
Status	Event
Easting	528030
Northing	193500
Council	BARNET
Description	<p>A desk based assessment was carried out at the North London Business Park, to be known as Royal Brunswick Park. The assessment was carried out by A B Heritage in December 2015.</p> <p>The report concluded that there is a the potential to recover the remains of a know air raid shelter, a high potential for features relating to modern industrial activity and a medium potential for the recovery of structural features associated with known cemetery buildings.</p>

Digital Report: A B Heritage. 2015. Royal Brunswick Park, Barnet, London, Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment.

Site Number	52
Site Name	Church Hill Road, [Church of St Mary the Virgin], East
Type of Site	EVALUATION
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	ELO18770
Status	Event
Easting	527700
Northing	194560
Council	BARNET
Description	<p>In July 2018 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at the Church of St Mary the Virgin, Church Hill Road, East Barnet, EN4 8XD. Four trial trenches were excavated with depths of 540mm (Test Pit 1), 900mm (Test Pits 3 and 4), and 1.40 - 1.60m (Test Pit 2). There was potential for medieval and post-medieval burials and earlier phases of the church to be discovered. However, the evaluation revealed few burials. These include a grave cut in Test Pit 3. The evaluation revealed remarkably few burials; a grave cut (F1004) was evident at the base of Test Pit, 1.18m below the ground surface, and very little disarticulated bone within the principal stratigraphic layers of the Test Pits. The principal layers also contained post-medieval ceramic building material. It is thought that the lack of burials within these layers are the results of the dumping of large quantities of soil arising from the excavation of the underground railway. It is thought that burials are likely to be preserved below the stratigraphy excavated.</p> <p>Digital Report: Archaeological Solutions. 2018. Church of St Mary the Virgin, Church Hill Road, East Barnet.</p>

Site Number	53
Site Name	Church Hill Road, [Church Farm School], East Barnet,
Type of Site	TRIAL TRENCH
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	ELO2978
Status	Event
Easting	527713
Northing	194514
Council	BARNET
Description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was carried out at Church Hill Road by the Museum of London Archaeology Service in February and March 1995. The evaluation comprised a single trench. The trench revealed brick built structural remains from a 19th century building, along with later</p>

additions to it.

This is identified as part of Church Farm Industrial School. All structures were trench built and cut into natural gravels which commence at an average value of 59.75m OD.

Excavation archive: Museum of London Archaeology Service. 1996. Archive for Church Farm Industrial School, Church Hill Road, East Barnet, EN4, An Archaeological Evaluation.

Digital Report: Museum of London Archaeology Service. 1996. Church Farm Industrial School, Church Hill Road, East Barnet, EN4, An Archaeological Evaluation.

Site Number	54
Site Name	Friern Barnet Road/Royal Drive/Ribblesdale Avenue
Type of Site	TRIAL TRENCH
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	ELO3270
Status	Event
Easting	528156
Northing	192211
Council	BARNET
Description	An evaluation was undertaken at the site of Halliwick Hospital on Friern Barnet Road, Colney Hatch, Barnet by Pre-Construct Archaeology between the 6th to 25th November 1997. The evaluation comprised 13 trenches which revealed a post medieval soil deposits, no archaeological remains pre-dating the hospital were recovered. *Natural gravels were observed between a height of 55.10-65.70m OD*

Site Number	55
Site Name	FRIERN BARNET
Type of Site	Unknown
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	ELO4993
Status	Event
Easting	527230
Northing	192950
Council	BARNET
Description	There is no description for this event and no information about what it is or when.

Site Number	56
Site Name	Colney Hath, (Halliwick and Friern Hospitals), Barnet,

Type of Site	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	ELO8913
Status	Event
Easting	528168
Northing	192190
Council	BARNET
Description	Unpublished document: CgMs Consulting. 1997. Archaeological Desk Based Assessment of land at Halliwick Hospital and Friern Hospital (Phases 1 and 2 development sites), Colney Hatch, London N11. [Mapped feature: #20109 Area of site to be redeveloped,]

Site Number	57
Site Name	Chapels (Dissenters)
Type of Site	Chapel
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	528005
Northing	193306
Council	BARNET
Description	*LB *05/08/2021 *Historic OS map *Two buildings depicted within the western Site boundary *Larger building measures c. 68m NW-SE, by max 20m NE-SW Smaller building measures c.12m NW-SE by 8m NE-SW *Ordnance Survey. 1879. Middlesex VII (includes: Edmonton All Saints; Enfield St Andrew; ... Surveyed: 1863 to 1864, Published: 1879

Site Number	58
Site Name	Wells
Type of Site	Well
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	528017
Northing	193627
Council	BARNET
Description	*LB

*05/08/2021
*Historic OS map
*An annotation of "Wells" in the northern area of the site
*Ordnance Survey. 1879. Middlesex VII (includes: Edmonton All Saints; Enfield St Andrew; ...
Surveyed: 1863 to 1864, Published: 1879

Site Number 59
Site Name Gravel Pits
Type of Site Extraction sites
Listing No./NRHE Number
HER Number
Status Non-designated heritage asset
Easting 527962
Northing 193685
Council BARNET
Description *LB
*05/08/2021
*Historic OS map
*Irregular pits or open areas which appear in form to be similar to gravel extraction pits.
*Gravel extraction pits were identified by AB Heritage in a previous report
*Ordnance Survey. 1879. Middlesex VII (includes: Edmonton All Saints; Enfield St Andrew; ...
Surveyed: 1863 to 1864, Published: 1879

Site Number 60
Site Name Pond
Type of Site Pond
Listing No./NRHE Number
HER Number
Status Non-designated heritage asset
Easting 527960
Northing 193507
Council BARNET
Description *LB
*05/08/2021
*Historic OS map
*Circular feature, most likely a pond
*Size c. 25m in diameter
*Ordnance Survey. 1897. Middlesex VII.SW (includes: East Barnet; Friern Barnet; Southgate...
Revised: 1894 to 1895, Published: 1897

Site Number	61
Site Name	Building
Type of Site	Building
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	528050
Northing	193615
Council	BARNET
Description	*LB *14/08/2021 *Historic OS map *Rectangular building *Size c. 20m in long by 5m wide *Ordnance Survey. 1911-1912. County Series, 1: 10,560

Site Number	62
Site Name	Air Raid Shelters
Type of Site	Air Raid Shelter (WWII 1939-1945)
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	528057
Northing	193363
Council	BARNET
Description	Extant air raid shelters associated with the STC New Southgate Works, to the northeast of the former location of STC 'Building 3'. Visible as mounds of earth and rubble, with above-ground entrances capped with concrete lintels. Three entrances observed, possibly relating to two separate shelters. Observed during site visit in August 2021. No access was available to the interior of the shelters. Field observation (August 2021)

Site Number	63
Site Name	Cemetery Wall
Type of Site	Wall (Post-medieval)
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	

Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	528095
Northing	193549
Council	BARNET
Description	<p>Late 19th century high brick wall that appears to represent the former boundary of the Great Northern Cemetery on the western side of Brunswick Road. Survives on the south and west side of modern housing development of Howard Close and Brunswick Park Gardens.</p> <p>Appears to have been constructed between 1879 and 1897 (Ordnance Survey 1879-1881; 1897).</p> <p>Co-ordinates given for southwest corner</p> <p>Ordnance Survey, 1879-1881. County Series. Middlesex. 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey, 1896-1897. County Series. Middlesex. 1:2,500 Field observation (August 2021)</p>

Site Number	64
Site Name	Rifle Range
Type of Site	Rifle Range (Modern)
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	527846
Northing	193632
Council	BARNET
Description	<p>Modern breeze block and brick structure representing the former recreational rifle range of the STC works.</p> <p>Derelict and overgrown at the time of site visit in August 2021.</p> <p>Field observation (August 2021)</p>

Site Number	65
Site Name	STC Building
Type of Site	Building (Modern)
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	528074
Northing	193209

Council	BARNET
Description	Single storey early-20th brick building likely to have formed part of the STC works, although former function unknown. Field observation (August 2021)

Site Number	66
Site Name	Building 2
Type of Site	
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	528064
Northing	193242
Council	BARNET
Description	Building visible on the Early STC map

Site Number	67
Site Name	Building 3
Type of Site	
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	528007
Northing	193340
Council	BARNET
Description	Building visible on the Early STC map

Site Number	68
Site Name	Building 4
Type of Site	
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	527926

Northing	193467
Council	BARNET
Description	Building visible on the Early STC map

Site Number	69
Site Name	Building 6
Type of Site	
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	527975
Northing	193523
Council	BARNET
Description	Building visible on the Early STC map

Site Number	70
Site Name	Building 7
Type of Site	
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	528122
Northing	193428
Council	BARNET
Description	Building visible on the Early STC map

Site Number	71
Site Name	Building 8
Type of Site	
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	528046
Northing	193546

Council BARNET
Description Building visible on the Early STC map

Site Number 72
Site Name Building 10
Type of Site
Listing No./NRHE Number
HER Number
Status Non-designated heritage asset
Easting 528032
Northing 193464
Council BARNET
Description Building visible on the Early STC map

Site Number 73
Site Name Building 52
Type of Site
Listing No./NRHE Number
HER Number
Status Non-designated heritage asset
Easting 528062
Northing 193663
Council BARNET
Description Building visible on the Early STC map

Site Number 74
Site Name Building 53
Type of Site
Listing No./NRHE Number
HER Number
Status Non-designated heritage asset
Easting 528153
Northing 193656
Council BARNET

Description Building visible on the Early STC map

Site Number 75

Site Name Air Raid Shelter Entrance

Type of Site

Listing No./NRHE Number

HER Number

Status Non-designated heritage asset

Easting 528202

Northing 193577

Council BARNET

Description Air Raid Shelter entrance identified by AB Heritage Walkover

Site Number 76

Site Name Air Raid Shelter Entrance

Type of Site

Listing No./NRHE Number

HER Number

Status Non-designated heritage asset

Easting 528046

Northing 193376

Council BARNET

Description Air Raid Shelter entrance - 28 Entrance

Site Number 77

Site Name Building 22

Type of Site

Listing No./NRHE Number

HER Number

Status Non-designated heritage asset

Easting 527908

Northing 193677

Council BARNET

Description Building visible on the Early STC map

Site Number 78
Site Name Building 28
Type of Site
Listing No./NRHE Number
HER Number
Status Non-designated heritage asset
Easting 527931
Northing 193616
Council BARNET
Description Building visible on the Early STC map

Site Number 79
Site Name Building 24
Type of Site
Listing No./NRHE Number
HER Number
Status Non-designated heritage asset
Easting 528040
Northing 193625
Council BARNET
Description Building visible on the Early STC map

Site Number 80
Site Name Building 20
Type of Site
Listing No./NRHE Number
HER Number
Status Non-designated heritage asset
Easting 528011
Northing 193419
Council BARNET
Description Building visible on the Early STC map

Site Number	81
Site Name	Coal Chute
Type of Site	
Listing No./NRHE Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non-designated heritage asset
Easting	527996
Northing	193424
Council	BARNET
Description	Location of the Coal Chute associated with STB Buildings

APPENDIX 9.2: ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

**Royal Brunswick Park,
Barnet, London**

**Archaeological Desk-
Based Assessment**

Client: AWP/CROMER HOMES GROUP

AB Heritage Project No:10397

Date:11/12/2015

Royal Brunswick Park, Barnet, London Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Client AWP/Cromer Homes group
Project Number 10397
Prepared By Hannah Simpson & Kerry Kerr-Peterson
Illustrated By Zoe Edwards
Approved By Andy Buckley

Rev Number	Description	Undertaken	Approved	Date
1.0	Draft	HS	AB	27/11/2014
2.0	Final – Updated for ES Chapter	KKP	HS	11/12/2015

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Enquiries To:

AB Heritage Limited (West)
Lakeside House, Blackbrook Business Park,
Taunton, Somerset, TA1 2PX
Email: info@abheritage.co.uk
Tel: 03333 440 206



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AB Heritage Limited has been commissioned by AWP of behalf of Cromer Homes Group to produce an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment covering proposed development at North London Business Park to be known as Royal Brunswick Park, Barnet, London.

This assessment has reviewed all of the known cultural heritage features within 1km of the centre point of the proposed development site in order to gain an understanding of the potential for the presence of archaeological features within the site boundary, and assess the potential impact of the proposed development upon these.

Based on the findings of this assessment it is concluded that there is a potential for archaeological remains within the limits of the proposed development site. These are most likely to relate to the modern use of the site and subsequent 20th century usage.

It is recommended that a detailed impact assessment and Project Design be undertaken once detailed design is complete, to define a suitable mitigation strategy. At this stage it is anticipated such works would include an archaeological watching brief and historic building recording works on various structures (including the coal chutes and air raid shelters, where present and subject to impact).

These recommendations would need to be approved by the GLAAS Planning Archaeologist.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 AB Heritage Limited (hereinafter AB Heritage) has been commissioned by AWP of behalf of Cromer Homes Group to produce an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment covering the proposed development at Royal Brunswick Park, Barnet, London (see Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 This report includes a description of the baseline conditions; an examination of available documentary, cartographic and known archaeological evidence; and identifies any known and potential cultural heritage receptor(s) within the application site or its immediate vicinity. It proposes a suitable mitigation strategy for archaeology, where such a works are deemed appropriate.

1.2 Site Location & Description

- 1.2.1 The proposed development site is centered approximately at TQ 27994 93479 and occupies c. 17 hectares of brownfield land in a predominantly residential area. The site is currently developed, and functioning as a business park with office, school and parking facilities. The site also has large areas of grasslands, an attenuation lake and unplanned vegetative cover.
- 1.2.2 The site is currently occupied by a number of structures on site including c. 380,000 sqft of office buildings, an above-ground car-parking structure, and an office building currently in use as a secondary school, Saint Andrew the Apostle School.
- 1.2.3 Numerous other small structures occupy the site, including security huts, a banqueting hall and unoccupied office buildings.
- 1.2.4 The site has two principle entry and exit point, to the south onto Oakleigh Road South, and to the East onto Brunswick Park Road. A redundant and unused site entry and exit point is positioned on the northern boundary of the site, opening onto Ashbourne Avenue and connecting to Russell Lane. The Site is bound on the southern boundary be the East Coast Mainline railway.

1.3 Geology & Topography

- 1.3.1 The geology of the proposed development site consists of clay and silt of the London Clay Formation, which was formed from re-deposited shallow water sediments. There are no recorded superficial geologies for the proposed development site listed on the British Geological Survey (BGS 2014).
- 1.3.2 The surface of the land within the proposed development site slopes steeply from the low point of the site, onto Brunswick Park Road (48.0m AOD) to the northern are of the site as it exits to Ashbourne Avenue (72.0m AOD), a level difference across the site of 24m. The wider hinterland is best described as a shallow valley of land, falling towards the water course at Pymmes Brook c. 6 miles to the south east of the proposed development site.

1.4 Proposed Development

- 1.4.1 The proposed development plan is for the five phased comprehensive redevelopment of the North London Business Park to deliver a residential-led mixed-use development. The detailed

element comprises 380 residential units in five blocks reaching seven storeys, the provision of a 5 Form Entry Secondary School, a gymnasium, a multi-use sports pitch and associated changing facilities and improvements to open space and transport infrastructure, including improvements to the access from Brunswick Park Road. The outline element comprises up to 820 additional residential units in building ranging from two to ten storeys, up to 5,177 sq m of non-residential floorspace (Use Classes A1-A4, B1 and D1) and 2.9 hectares of public open space.

1.4.2 The development will be implemented in 8 main phases in order to minimise disruption to existing amenities. These comprise:

- Phase 1 (Enabling Phase) - Construction of New Entry Road
- Phase 2 (1A) will be the construction of a new Free School adjacent to Brunswick Park Road on the east side of the site.
- Phase 3 (1B –D) is to consist of the construction of the first phase of residential units to the west of the new school and in the northeast part of the site.
- Phase 4 (2) will be the erection of further residential units to the north of those constructed in the first phase.
- Phase 5 (3) is to be the construction of a further block of residential units in the northeast corner of the site.
- Phase 6 (4) will include the building of a further block of residential units in the northwest part of the site.
- Phase 7 (5a) will involve the demolition of the existing multi-storey car park in the southern area of the site and the construction of another block of residential units.
- Phase 8 (5b) will culminate the development with the demolition of the office block (Building 4 at the centre of the proposed development) and the erection of the final area

2. AIMS & METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims of Works

- 2.1.1 Early consultation on the results of archaeological research and consideration of the implications of proposed development are the key to informing reasonable planning decisions.
- 2.1.2 The aim of this report is to facilitate such a process by understanding the historical development of the application site and the likely impact upon any surviving archaeological resource resulting from the proposed development, devising appropriate mitigation responses where necessary.

2.2 Methodology of Works

- 2.2.1 The assessment has been carried out, in regard to the collation of baseline information, in line with the Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Desk-Based Assessment (1994, latest revision December 2014).
- 2.2.2 This assessment includes relevant information contained in various statutory requirements, national, regional and local planning policies and professional good practice guidance, including:
- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979
 - Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990
 - The National Planning Policy Framework, 2012
- 2.2.3 The GLAAS (Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service) Historic Environment Record (HER) is the primary source of information concerning the current state of archaeological and architectural knowledge in this area. For reporting purposes the HER information has been re-numbered with AB numbers, which can be viewed in Appendix 1. The information contained within this database was supported by examination of data from a wide range of other sources, principally:
- The Heritage Gateway (www.heritagegateway.org.uk) for information from English Heritage National Monuments Record, Pastscape and other research resources, including the Access to Archives (A2A)
 - The English Heritage website professional pages, particularly the National Heritage List For England
 - A site-walk over on the 18th November 2014
 - Additional relevant documentary and online historic sources
- 2.2.4 Information from these sources was used to understand:
- Information on statutory and non-statutory designated sites
 - Information on heritage assets recorded on the GLAAS HER

- Readily accessible information on the site's history from readily available historic maps and photographs
- Any information on the site contained in published and unpublished archaeological and historical sources, including any previous archaeological investigations undertaken within the study area
- A greater understanding of key cultural heritage issues of the site and surrounding area, developed through the onsite walkover, including information on areas of past truncation within the site boundary
- The impact of proposed development on the known and potential archaeological resource, resulting in the formulation of a mitigation strategy, where required, which appropriately targets any future works to those required to gain planning consent.

2.2.5 During consultation between Hannah Simpson (Assistant Consultant; AB Heritage) and Alexander Kidd (GLAAS Archaeological Advisor), on the 5th November 2014, it was agreed, given the location and form of development, that the Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment would examine heritage records within 1km of the proposed development centre point.

2.3 Assessment of the Cultural Heritage Resource

2.3.1 This desk-based assessment contains a record of the known and potential cultural heritage resource of an area. In relation to buried archaeological remains, where there is a potential for encountering a particular resource within the application site this is assessed according to the following scale:

Low	-	Very unlikely to be encountered on site
Medium	-	Possibility that features may occur / be encountered on site
High	-	Remains almost certain to survive on site

2.3.2 There is currently no standard adopted statutory or government guidance for assessing the importance of an archaeological feature and this is instead judged upon factors such as statutory and non-statutory designations, architectural, archaeological or historical significance, and the contribution to local research agendas. Considering these criteria each identified feature can be assigned to a level of importance in accordance with a five point scale (Table 1, below).

Table 1: Assessing the Importance of a Cultural Heritage Site

SCALE OF SITE IMPORTANCE	
NATIONAL	The highest status of site, e.g. Scheduled Monuments (or undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance). Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings. Other listed buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations not adequately reflected in the listing grade. Conservation Areas containing very important buildings. Undesignated structures of clear national importance. Extremely well preserved historic landscape, whether inscribed or not, with exceptional coherence, time depth, or other critical factor(s).
REGIONAL	Grade II Listed Buildings or other designated or undesignated archaeological sites (in addition to those listed above), or assets of a reasonably defined extent and significance, or reasonable evidence of occupation / settlement, ritual, industrial activity etc. Examples may include areas containing buildings that contribute significantly to its historic character, burial sites, deserted medieval villages, Roman roads and dense scatter of finds.
LOCAL	Evidence of human activity more limited in historic value than the examples above, or compromised by poor preservation and/or survival of context associations, though which still have the potential to contribute to local research objectives. Examples include sites such as 'locally designated' buildings or undesignated structures / buildings of limited historic merit, out-of-situ archaeological findspots / ephemeral archaeological evidence and historic field systems and boundaries etc.
NEGLIGIBLE	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest. Examples include destroyed antiquities, structures of almost no architectural / historic merit, buildings of an intrusive character or relatively modern / common landscape features such as quarries, drains and ponds etc.
UNKNOWN	Insufficient information exists to assess the importance of a feature (e.g. unidentified features on aerial photographs).

2.3.3 The importance of already identified cultural heritage resources is determined by reference to existing designations. Where classification of a receptor's value covered a range of the above possibilities or for previously unidentified features where no designation has been assigned, the value of the receptor was based on professional knowledge and judgement.

2.3.4 For some types of finds or remains there is no consistent value and the importance may vary, for example Grade II Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. For this reason, adjustments are occasionally made, where appropriate, based on professional judgement.

2.4 Impact Assessment Criteria

2.4.1 The magnitude of impact upon the archaeological and heritage resource, which can be considered in terms of direct and indirect impacts, is determined by identifying the level of effect from the proposed development upon the baseline conditions of the site and the cultural heritage resource identified. The criteria for assessing the magnitude of impact are set out in Table 2 (below).

2.4.2 In certain cases it is not possible to confirm the magnitude of impact upon a cultural heritage resource, especially where anticipated buried deposits exist. Where possible a professional

judgement as to the scale of such impacts is applied to enable the likely 'Significance of Effects' to be established; however, a magnitude level of 'uncertain' is included for situations where it is simply not appropriate to make such a judgement at this stage of works.

Table 2: Criteria for Determining Magnitude of Impact

IMPACT LEVEL	DEFINITION
HIGH	Major impacts fundamentally changing the baseline condition of the receptor, leading to total or considerable alteration of character or setting – e.g. complete or almost complete destruction of the archaeological resource; dramatic visual intrusion into a historic landscape element; adverse change in the setting or visual amenity of the feature/site; significant increase in noise; extensive changes to use or access.
MEDIUM	Impacts changing the baseline condition of the receptor materially but not entirely, leading to partial alteration of character or setting – e.g. a large proportion of the archaeological resource damaged or destroyed; intrusive visual intrusion into key aspects of the historic landscape; or use of site that would result in detrimental changes to historic landscape character.
LOW	Detectable impacts which alter the baseline condition of the receptor to a small degree – e.g. a small proportion of the surviving archaeological resource is damaged or destroyed; minor severance, change to the setting or structure or increase in noise; and limited encroachment into character of a historic landscape.
NEGLIGIBLE	Barely distinguishable adverse change from baseline conditions, where there would be very little appreciable effect on a known site, possibly because of distance from the development, method of construction or landscape or ecological planting, that are thought to have no long term effect on the historic value of a resource.
UNCERTAIN	Extent / nature of the resource is unknown and the magnitude of change cannot be ascertained.

2.4.3 The overall Significance of Effects from the proposed development upon the Cultural Heritage Resource is determined by correlating the magnitude of Impact against value of the Cultural Heritage resource. Table 3 highlights the criteria for assessing the overall Significance of Effects. Where effects are moderate or above these are classified as significant.

Table 3: Significance of Effects

IMPORTANCE	MAGNITUDE			
	HIGH	MED	LOW	NEG
NATIONAL	Severe	Major	Mod	Minor
REGIONAL	Major	Mod	Minor	Not Sig.
LOCAL	Mod	Minor	Minor	Not Sig.
NEGLIGIBLE	Minor	Not Sig.	Not Sig.	Nt.

Not Sig. = Not Significant; Nt. = Neutral; Mod = Moderate; Ext. = Extensive

2.5 Limitations

- 2.5.1 It should be noted that the report has been prepared under the express instruction and solely for the use of AWP on behalf of Cromer Homes Group, and any associated parties they elect to share this information with. Measurements and distances referred to in the report should be taken as approximations only and should not be used for detailed design purposes.
- 2.5.2 All the work carried out in this report is based upon the professional knowledge and understanding of AB Heritage on current (November 2014) and relevant United Kingdom standards and codes, technology and legislation. Changes in these areas may occur in the future and cause changes to the conclusions, advice, recommendations or design given. AB Heritage does not accept responsibility for advising the client's or associated parties of the facts or implications of any such changes in the future.
- 2.5.3 This report has been prepared utilising factual information obtained from third party sources. AB Heritage takes no responsibility for the accuracy of such information. It should also be noted that this report represents an early stage of a phased approach to assessing the archaeological and cultural heritage resource of the application site to allow the development of an appropriate mitigation strategy, should this be required. It does not comprise mitigation of impacts in itself.

3. PLANNING & LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The following section highlights the key planning and legislative framework relevant to this project. Legislative framework, national planning policy and relevant sector guidance.

3.2 Statutory Protection for Heritage Assets

- 3.2.1 Current legislation, in the form of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, provides for the legal protection of important and well-preserved archaeological sites and monuments through their addition to a list, or 'schedule' of archaeological monuments by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport. This necessitates the granting of formal Scheduled Monument Consent for any work undertaken within the designated area of a Scheduled Ancient Monument.
- 3.2.2 Likewise, structures are afforded legal protection in the form of their addition to 'lists' of buildings of special architectural or historical interest. The listing of buildings is carried out by the Department of Culture, Media and Sport under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990. The main purpose of the legislation is to protect buildings and their surroundings from changes that would materially alter the special historic or architectural value of the building or its setting. This necessitates the granting of formal Listed Building Consent for all works undertaken to or within the designated curtilage of a Listed Building. This legislation also allows for the creation and protection of Conservation Areas by local planning authorities to protect areas and groupings of historical significance.
- 3.2.3 The categories of assets with some form of legal protection have been extended in recent years, and now include Registered Parks and Gardens, and Historic Battlefields. While designation as a UNESCO World Heritage Site is not a statutory designation under English planning law, such a designation is regarded as a material consideration in planning decisions, and World Heritage Sites are in practice protected from development that could affect any aspect of their significance including settings within the Site and a buffer zone around it.

3.3 National Planning Policy

- 3.3.1 The NPPF sets out government policy on the historic environment, which covers all elements, whether designated or not, that are identified as 'having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest'.
- 3.3.2 One of the over-arching aims is to 'Conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations'. To achieve this, local planning authorities can request that the applicant describe "the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting". The level of detail required in the assessment should be "proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance". It goes on to say that "where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest,

local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.”

- 3.3.3 A key policy within the NPPF is that “when considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be.
- 3.3.4 With regard to non-designated heritage assets specific policy is provided in that a balanced judgement will be required having due regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset affected.

3.4 Greater London Authority Planning Policy

The London Plan 2011: Historic Environment and Landscapes, with 2015 amendments

- 3.4.1 Policy 7.8 Heritage Assets and Archaeology of the London Plan states that development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect, and where possible, present the site’s archaeology.
- 3.4.2 It highlights the importance of the preservation of the character of heritage assets through the re-use of heritage buildings and their settings, with consideration for sustainable and environmentally friendly development options. Any development which affects the setting of a heritage asset is required to be of the highest quality of architecture and design, in-keeping with local context and character.
- 3.4.3 It also states that new development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources, landscapes and significant memorials. The physical assets should, where possible, be made accessible to the public on-site. Where the archaeological asset or memorial cannot be preserved or managed on-site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of the asset.
- 3.4.4 Any development which will cause substantial harm or loss of a designated heritage asset will only be accepted in exceptional circumstances. The importance of the development will be assessed proportionately in terms of public benefit against the impact on, and the importance of the asset.
- 3.4.5 The resulted deterioration of deliberate neglect or damage to a heritage asset will be disregarded when making a decision on a development proposal.

3.5 Barnet’s Local Plan (Development Management Policies)

- 3.5.1 The Local Plan (contained within the Development Plan Document of September 2012) replaces the Unitary Development Plan (UDP) (adopted May 2006). It embodies spatial planning – the practice of ‘place shaping’ to deliver positive social, economic and environmental outcomes and provide the overarching local policy framework for delivering sustainable development in Barnet. The Local Plan is described as a ‘folder’ of separate documents, the most important of which is the Core Strategy. This contains the ‘vision’ for the Local Plan and the most fundamental, cross-cutting objectives and policies that the local authority and its partners seek to deliver.

Policy DM05: Tall buildings

- 3.5.2 Core Strategy Policy CS5: Protecting and Enhancing Barnet's Character to create high quality places defines what a tall building is in Barnet and the strategic locations where they may be appropriate. Policy DM05: Tall Buildings sets out the criteria in addition to other DM policies for assessing proposals for tall buildings.
- 3.5.3 Tall buildings outside the strategic locations identified in the Core Strategy will not be considered acceptable. Proposals for tall buildings will need to demonstrate:
- an active street frontage where appropriate
 - successful integration into the existing urban fabric
 - a regard to topography and no adverse impact on Local Viewing Corridors, local views and the skyline
 - not cause harm to heritage assets and their setting that the potential microclimatic effect does not adversely affect existing levels of comfort in the public realm.
- 3.5.4 Proposals for redevelopment or refurbishment of existing tall buildings will be required to make a positive contribution to the townscape.

Policy DM06: Barnet's Heritage and Conservation

- 3.5.5 Core Strategy Policy CS5: Protecting and Enhancing Barnet's character to create high quality spaces, aims to protect and enhance Barnet's heritage and highlights that Barnet has a rich historic environment.
- a. All heritage assets will be protected in line with their significance. All development will have regard to the local historic context.
 - b. Development proposals must preserve or enhance the character and appearance of 16 Conservation Areas in Barnet.
 - c. Proposals involving or affecting Barnet's heritage assets set out in Table 7.2 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.
 - d. There will be a presumption in favour of retaining all 1,600 Locally Listed Buildings in Barnet and any buildings which makes a positive contribution to the character or appearance of the 16 Conservation Areas.

- e. Archaeological remains will be protected in particular in the 19 identified Local Areas of Special Archaeological Significance and elsewhere in Barnet.
- f. 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. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE BASELINE

4.1 Statutory Designated Features

Within the Proposed Development Site

- 4.1.1 There are no known statutory designated features within the proposed development site. This includes no registered Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, or World Heritage Sites (or sites included on the Tentative List of Future Nominations for World Heritage Sites)

Within the Study Area

- 4.1.2 Within the surrounding study area there are:

- 2 Grade II Listed Buildings [**AB 2 & 13**], which are shown on Figure 3. The closest to the site being:
 - St James Parish Church [**AB 2**], Built in the 12th Century of which only the doorway remains in an unaltered form. Rebuilt 1853 and lies c. 900m to the east of the proposed development site; and
 - Statue in Friary Park [**AB 13**]. Circa 1910.
- 0 Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas, or World Heritage Sites (or sites included on the Tentative List of Future Nominations for World Heritage Sites)

4.2 Non-Statutory Designated Features & Historic Environment Record Data

Within the Proposed Development Site

- 4.2.1 There are currently two known non-designated Historic Landscape Characterisations listed on the GLAAS Historic Environment Record within the proposed development site.

- Ashton Playing Fields - Public Open Spaces [**AB 19**], located across the northern part of the proposed development site and
- Brunswick Park - A Shed Park [**AB 20**], located across the remainder of the proposed development site (See Figure 3).

- 4.2.2 In addition, there are also 6 heritage features that appear on OS Mapping [**AB 27 - 30**]. These relate to a Cemetery Chapel and Station, outbuilding and lodge used as part of the Great Northern Cemetery (now New Southgate Cemetery). An air raid shelter was also observed on site (see Section 4.5).

Within the Study Area

- 4.2.3 There are a number of known non-designated sites within the study area, including two Archaeological Priority Area [**AB 1, 3 – 12, 14 - 18 & 21 - 26**]; please see Appendix 1 for more details. However, there were no Registered Historic Parks & Gardens, Registered Battlefields, or Locally Listed Buildings.

4.3 Previous Archaeological Works in the Study Area

- 4.3.1 There have been limited previous archaeological investigations within the 1km study area.
- 4.3.2 A desk-based assessment was carried out by L-P Archaeology in 2010, centred c.680m to the north east of the site in the Osidge Lane and Brunswick Park Road area (GLAAS HER event reference number ELO11377). There was not thought to be any significant archaeological remains from any period at the site.
- 4.3.3 Three archaeological events have taken place c.890m to the south west in the Friern Barnet Lane area. A desk-based assessment was carried out by Archaeological Solutions in 2011 (ELO11781). This deduced that this area was largely undeveloped until the 19th century and therefore the archaeological potential for the site examined was considered to be low for all periods. In addition, an archaeological watching brief was carried out at St Catherine's Greek Orthodox Church by John Moor Heritage Services in 2012 (ELO12922), this revealed a foundation cut associated with the redesign of the Church during the 19th century. Finally, an archaeological investigation was carried out in 1975; however, the nature and results of this are not recorded (ELO4993).

4.4 Archaeology & History Background

The Prehistoric Periods (c .500,000 BC – AD 43)

- 4.4.1 There are no known cultural heritage features dating to the Prehistoric period within the bounds of the proposed development site, or the study area.

The Roman Period (AD 43 – AD 410)

- 4.4.2 There are no known cultural heritage features dating to the Roman period within the bounds of the proposed development site, or the study area.

The Medieval Period (AD 410 – AD 1536)

- 4.4.3 There are no known cultural heritage features dating to the Medieval period within the bounds of the proposed development site, but there are 7 features of this date within the study area [AB 1 - 7].
- 4.4.4 The borough of Barnet derives its name from the Anglo-Saxon word 'bærnet', which suggests the clearing of woodland by burning. It was first recorded as 'Barneto' in 1070.
- 4.4.5 The surrounding settlement of East Barnet, to the north of the proposed development site, is known to have existed during the Early Medieval period. A Norman church c.1080 AD called St Mary the Virgin [AB 4] is located here c. 1km to the north of the proposed development site. Much of the fabric dates back to the 14th century; however, parts appear earlier in date. The church is located at the top of Church Hill and it has been suggested that Saxon burials [AB 4], dating to c.450-650 AD, were located here before the church was constructed.
- 4.4.6 The surrounding area of Friern Barnet c.900m to the south west of the proposed development site, seemed an unlikely area to settle, since there was dense woodland and heavy clay soil recorded at Colney Hatch. However, an early medieval church is located in the area next to a possible Saxon settlement [AB 1]. The Church of St James the Great [AB 2] is c. 1km to the

south west of the proposed development site and is Grade II Listed. St James' was first mentioned in 1187 AD; however, only the restored Norman south doorway of the original structure was preserved.

- 4.4.7 A farm and settlement [AB 3] was located to the south of St James' Church [AB 2] on the slope of the hill. Recorded within close proximity of St James' Church is the original location of a pillar, which has since been removed, marking the site of a well and village pound which is of inferred Medieval to Post Medieval date, located c. 900m to the south west of the proposed development site.
- 4.4.8 Barnet (or indeed East Barnet) is not mentioned in the Domesday Survey, nor has any grant of under this name been found, but a manor [AB 7] was established at East Barnet in c.1246 AD and was in use until c.1612 AD.
- 4.4.9 Osidge has been retained in place name evidence as the settlement immediately adjacent to the Brunswick settlement is named Osidge. The 'idge' refers to a hedge and the Os could refer to a personal name. It may have been that the hedge was used as a boundary; however, this cannot be known for certain (Barnet.gov 2014)
- 4.4.10 To the south west of the proposed development site the area of Friar Barnet was recorded by 1274 AD called *Frerenbarnet*. The manor was owned by the brotherhood of Knights of St John [AB 6], c. 1km to the south west of the proposed development site. The name also applied to the manor of Whetstone until the 15th century. Colney Hatch was first documented in 1409 AD and is denoted that the 'hatch' is the gate of Hollick Wood (APA Friar Barnet HER).

The Post Medieval Period (AD 1537 – AD 1800)

- 4.4.11 There are no cultural heritage features dating to the Post Medieval period within the bounds of the proposed development site.
- 4.4.12 There is, however, one known Post Medieval feature located c. 900m to the south west of the proposed development site. The feature is recorded as Post Medieval pits [AB 8] close to St James' [AB 2].

Modern Period (AD 1801 – present)

- 4.4.13 There are four known cultural heritage features dating to the Modern period within the bounds of the proposed development site [AB 27 & 28], and ten features of this date within the surrounding study area [AB 9 – 26].
- 4.4.14 Based on the existing evidence it appears that the site and its surrounding environs was largely open and rural in nature until the early 19th century, comprising fields, farmland, dispersed settlement, and woodland.
- 4.4.15 This form of landscape began to change with the construction of a railway in the 1840's by the Great Northern Railway Company, which ran from Kings Cross along the western boundary of the site, before disappearing into tunnel at its north western corner.

- 4.4.16 The purpose of this railway was to bring the dead by train to the Great Northern Cemetery (later the New Southgate Cemetery and Crematorium) [AB 10 & 24]. This now lies c. 25m to the south east of the site across Brunswick Park Road.
- 4.4.17 The Great Northern Cemetery was opened in 1861 and the initial proposals were to develop c.150 acres (60.7ha) on both sides of Brunswick Park Road, with land set aside on the east side of Brunswick Park Road, land within the current application boundary, and land immediately adjacent to the north-eastern limits of the proposed development site.
- 4.4.18 These ambitious plans were never realised though and the areas actually used and occupied by the cemetery [AB 10 & 24] were limited to the areas adjacent to the north east and the south east of the proposed development site. Most of the land to the west of Brunswick Park Road, including the proposed development site, was never subject to official burial and was later sold. However, during a conversation with Sue Matthews of Oakleigh Security (*pers.comm* S Matthews 2014) she flagged local knowledge that human remains had previously been found within the site limits, close to the cemetery wall that forms the eastern boundary of the proposed development site (Figure 6).
- 4.4.19 In addition, while not formally used for burial, the proposed development site did contain buildings associated with the cemetery. In the south west corner of the proposed development site the original cemetery station and chapel and outbuildings [AB 27] are sited under what is now a multi-storey car park. In 1861, the first train ran to this station, The service was initially daily but, due to lack of demand, it was reduced by the start of 1863 to a once a month service. The service soon after ceased operation, in April 1863, but was briefly used in again in 1866 during London's last cholera epidemic.
- 4.4.20 The proposed development site was originally entered from what is now called Brunswick Park Road, opposite the Southgate Cemetery Gates. A drive led due west to the railway station and its adjacent chapel in the south west corner. A further drive led north across the western part of the proposed development site to an enclosed plot of land (also accessed directly from East Barnet Lane, now Brunswick Park Road). Mapping details an area of woodland to the south of the proposed development site that contained two buildings of unknown function [AB 28] and a Lodge [AB 29] in the south east corner opposite the Cemetery Gates on Brunswick Park Road. The western part of the area allotted to be used for burials (proposed development site) appears never to have been used as a cemetery. A book by Martin Dawes details the location of an 'Iron Church' in the south east corner of the site in the same area as the Lodge [AB 29] (Dawes 2003).
- 4.4.21 The site was rapidly developed over the following 30 years, starting in 1898 with its purchase and development as the North View Photographic and Stereoscopic Works [AB 22]. By 1922, following the end of First World War, activity on the site was once again increasing, with its use by the large Standard Telephone and Cables (STC) Company. This had altered to the New Southgate Works (Telephone and Cables) by the 1930's, with the construction of a sports grounds. The small triangular plot [AB 27] containing the railway station and chapel was still in existence within the limits of the site, as was the rectangular plot [AB 10] belonging to St George's to the north-west of the site. However, by the late 20th Century, this small cemetery plot leased to St George's was first partially and then wholly developed for housing.

- 4.4.22 STC employed nearly 10,000 people at the height of its production. During World War Two the factory was hit by a German V1 rocket and 33 people were killed. Sue Matthews (Oakleigh Security) also noted that another bomb fell near to the playing fields in the northern area of the site (*pers.comm* S Matthews 2014). An air raid shelter [AB 30] was observed on site during the site walkover and Sue advised that the northern area of the proposed development site also had air raid shelters within it.
- 4.4.23 The HER records the chapel and railway station as having being destroyed by fire, with the land subsequently being incorporated into the adjoining works (Nortel) (HER MLO103636). However, Martin Dawes book (Dawes 2003) states that the buildings were demolished in 1962, when the spire threatened the safety of the railway.
- 4.4.24 Northern Telecom (Nortel) manufactured telecommunications equipment here from 1989 but left in 2000. The site has since been rebranded the North London Business Park. The Historic Landscape Characterisation reveals the proposed development site and surrounding are to be mostly made up of Modern housing, public open spaces and industrial parks [AB 14 - 26].

Undated

- 4.4.25 There are no known undated cultural heritage features within the bounds of the proposed development site or the site study area.

4.5 Historic Map Sources and Aerial Photographs

Historic Mapping

- 4.5.1 The earliest available map viewed of the area was the 1817 Barnet Inclosure Map, which shows the site laid out over a number of fields to the west of Pymmes Brook. The site boundary is almost unrecognisable from its appearance today, owing to the large scale development that followed, including construction of the railway, tunnel, and industrial development.
- 4.5.2 The Ordnance Survey (OS) Map of 1879 reveal that the site was divided into 3 large fields, with areas of gravel pits adjacent to the north east boarder of the proposed development site. To the south of the proposed development site the area is depicted as wooded with planted track ways and a pond area. The Cemetery Station is also shown with its associated chapel [AB 27] and access route serving the Great Northern London Cemetery (now named New Southgate Cemetery). In addition to these buildings two outbuildings [AB 28] are shown and a Lodge in the south eastern corner [AB 29]. Please see Plate 1.



Plate 1: OS 1879 area of proposed development (Barnet Library & Local History Centre)

- 4.5.3 By 1914 the site is shown on the OS as two large fields and the outbuilding [AB 28] and lodge [AB 29] have been removed. Though the area of woodland to the south is still planted with trees the track ways have had their plantings removed. To the north east of the proposed development adjacent to the north eastern boundary is a Cemetery [AB 10]. See Plate 2.



Plate 2: OS 1914 area of proposed development (Barnet Library & Local History Centre)

- 4.5.4 In 1921, New Southgate Works converted the lands to industrial use, with the opening of a production plant covering the entire site, known as 'The Standard'. Approximately half of the lands were developed with industrial structures (11 separate buildings in all), with the remaining land use providing sports facilities for the working population, sports grounds, rifle range and a tennis court (Plate 3). The next OS sheet shows two buildings within the previously wooded area to the far south eastern corner of site in 1936. This is current location of the security building at the south eastern entrance to the Business Park.



Plate 3: OS 1921 area of proposed development (Barnet Library & Local History Centre)

- 4.5.5 The proposed development site accommodating 'The Standard' appears to have remained until the late 1980's, after which the site was taken over by Nortel, with the industrial structures removed and replaced with the modern three-storey office block and multi-storey car park currently on site. Nortel vacated the site very soon after the development and, in 2002, the site was acquired by the current land owners, the Comer Group.

Aerial Photographs

- 4.5.6 A number of oblique aerial and standard on site photographs are held at the Barnet Library and Local History Centre. The files are contained within an un-catalogued collection deposited under the name 'STC'. The collection is large and approximately 1:50 of the collection was viewed (*pers. comm.* Petrie 2014). As the collection is un-catalogued it is unclear how much information is contained within the archive.
- 4.5.7 What is clear from the collection is that a large amount of the modern site history is contained within this archive. Photographs viewed mainly consist of site views during construction and following bomb damage in World War Two. A few examples are detailed below.
- 4.5.8 Plate 4 shows a view facing north east towards the factory Building 8 with air raid shelters in the foreground. Though the exact locations are not certain it is possible one of the air raid shelters shown in Plate 4 is the example noticed during the site visit (see Section 4.6).



Plate 4: Site Photograph STC Files (Barnet Library & Local History Centre)

- 4.5.9 Plate 5 and 6 shows a section of underground tunnelling that was utilised as a coal chute. The exact location of this example is not known, though is believed to be under the existing car park, within the northern limits of the site. From the archives it appears that these tunnels criss-cross a large proportion of site, having been built around 1939. Some known locations of chutes are shown in Figure 5, based on discussions with S Matthews of Oakleigh Security (*pers. comm.* Matthews 2014).



Plate 5: Coal chutes and stair STC Files (Barnet Library & Local History Centre)



Plate 6: Underground coal chute. STC Files (Barnet Library & Local History Centre)

4.6 Site Visit

- 4.6.1 A site visit was undertaken by Hannah Simpson (Assistant Heritage Consultant; AB Heritage) on the 19th November 2014. The purpose of this visit was to gain a greater understanding of the existing land use and past impacts within the current site limits, along with an appreciation for the potential survival of below ground archaeological deposits.
- 4.6.2 Photograph 1 shows the view facing north from the south eastern entrance. To the left hand side underneath the current multi-storey car park is the approximate location of the previous Cemetery Station and Chapel [AB 27]. The surrounding landscaping is comprises blocks of undulating made ground that is covered in part with lawned areas and trees.



Photo 1: The view from the south eastern boundary of the proposed development site facing north into the proposed development site

- 4.6.3 Photograph 2 shows the view facing north / north-west, along the western proposed development boundary. The tree line shield views into and out from the site, marking the line of the railway.



Photo 2: The view along the western boundary of the side of the proposed development site facing north / north-west

- 4.6.4 Photograph 3 shows the approximate location of the features shown in Plate 6 (below ground coal chute), based on discussions with S Matthews (Oakleigh Security). Plate 6 is taken looking in an easterly direction, facing between what are now the locations of the multi-storey car park on the right and Building 4, which is occupied by Barnet Council, on the left.



Photo 3: Approximate location for underground coal chute facing east from the western proposed development boundary

- 4.6.5 Photograph 4 is taken from the northern limits of the site, facing south eastwards towards the Cemetery [AB 10] across Brunswick Park Road. This area is heavily landscaped with made ground in the north-western corner of the site presumably comprising up cast spoil from the construction of the railway tunnel; the topography changes so dramatically across this area it is not completely clear what areas have been cut and truncated, and which areas have been artificially built up.
- 4.6.6 Sue Mathews (Oakleigh Security) suggested that the current northern car park area was entirely made ground and that, potentially, some air raid shelters may have been cut into this area and subsequently buried by the car park. It is also possible that Plate 5 shows this area; however, no locational information was contained on the photograph to confirm this.



Photo 4: View facing south east from the first level of the north car park

- 4.6.7 Photograph 5 faces south-west across the northern car park area. Each level is separated by a flight of steps and is surrounded by an earth bank. According to S Mathews this is the location of air raid shelters from World War Two (*pers. comm* 2014).



Photo 5: View facing south west from the first level of the north car park

- 4.6.8 Photograph 6 faces south west from the north eastern corner of the proposed development site, towards the sports ground and mast. The area is primarily used as a dumping ground and various piles of furniture, barrels and tarmac were observed in this area along with skips, pallets and a truck. Two disused buildings and a mast are also located in the area, with the mast visible in the background of the photo. In the foreground the majority of the area is scrub land with an artificial bank in the north east corner.



Photo 6: View facing south west from the north eastern corner of site

- 4.6.9 Photograph 7 faces south from the eastern boundary of the site in an area, adjacent to the cemetery wall that can be seen on the left hand side of the photo. The mound on the right hand side marks the original location of Building 8.



Photo 7: View facing south west from the north eastern corner of site

- 4.6.10 Photograph 8 facing south east toward the pond area from Building 4. The school is on the right hand side though no further shots of the school have been taken. The topography begins to level off here towards the south eastern area of site.



Photo 8: View facing south east from Building 4

4.6.11 Photograph 9 shows the view south east towards the Southgate Cemetery entrance, from the south east corner of site. The south east corner of site is raised above the ground level here



Photo 9: View facing south east toward the Southgate Cemetery

4.6.12 Photograph 10 shows the view westwards toward the multi storey car park. In this area of site the topography undulates on a lesser scale to that seen in the northern part of the site, suggesting that this area has not been subject to the same levels of ground engineering and potential truncation.



Photo 10: View facing west toward multi storey carpark

4.6.13 Photograph 11 facing south east toward the southern entrance to site with the multi-storey car park on the right hand side. The southern end multi-storey car park (on the right hand side) is on the site of the original cemetery station and chapel (see Section 4.5).



Photo 11: View facing south east from Building 4

4.6.14 Photograph 12 shows an extant air raid shelter observed close to the multi-storey car park at the centre of the proposed development. It is possible remains of other examples could be encountered on site should groundworks be undertaken.



Photo 12: Extant Air Raid Shelter

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL & MITIGATION

5.1 Known Heritage Resource

- 5.1.1 Of particular note to this assessment was the proposed use of the site as an area of cemetery, prior to its sale and subsequent development from the late 19th century, escalating with the industrial development associated with STC from 1922 onwards. It is known that the cemetery's Station, Chapel [AB 27], Lodge [AB 29] and some associated outbuildings [AB 28] were constructed within the limits of the site, with any surviving below ground remains likely to be of local importance.
- 5.1.2 Later in the proposed development site's history an unknown number of air raid shelters were constructed, of which one is still known to be extant [AB 30]. The possibility exists that other air raid shelters may survive, especially within the eastern and northern part of the site (See Figure 6). These features would likely be of local importance.
- 5.1.3 The surrounding 1km study area also contains a number of heritage features, dating from the Medieval period onwards, though predominately focussing on Modern features associated with the cemetery and industrial use of the wider area.

5.2 Past Impacts within the Site Boundary

- 5.2.1 The potential recent impacts within the boundary of the proposed development site appear to be widespread. The historic maps of the area show that there has been various changes to the area within the last 150 years. Some of these impacts are detailed on Figure 5.
- 5.2.2 Evidence for previous and present multi-storey buildings, underground coal chutes, basements, bomb damage, hard landscaping and numerous service covers observed during the site visit suggests that there has been considerable below-ground impact as a result of previous and current development on site.

5.3 Potential Archaeological Resource

- 5.3.1 Based on the available evidence, there is concluded to be:
- A high potential for the recovery of the remains of air raid shelters of local importance, including the one that is known to survive [AB 30] within the centre of the site.
 - A high potential for the recovery of modern industrial activity, relating to the presence of known coal chutes and previous industrial buildings on site (e.g. Building 8). These would be of between negligible to local importance, at most.
 - A medium potential for the recovery of structural features, associated with the known cemetery buildings [AB 27 - 29] that were constructed on site. These would potentially be of local importance if surviving.
- 5.3.2 It should be noted, based on discussions with Sue Matthews (Oakleigh Security) that local knowledge has mentioned some human remains had previously been found within the site limits, close to the cemetery wall that forms the eastern boundary of the proposed

development site. No documentary evidence exists for this, at present, and the potential for the recovery of such remains cannot be defined and remains unknown.

5.4 Predicted Impact of Proposed Development

- 5.4.1 The proposed development consists of plans for a mixed-use redevelopment, delivering commercial, residential and ancillary uses on the site. Currently at the time of writing the development will be implemented in 8 main phases in order to minimise disruption to existing amenities.
- 5.4.2 The construction techniques and are currently unknown owing to the fact the scheme is currently at masterplan stage; however, works will likely involve removal of overburden, ground clearance, levelling, penetration of the ground surface including but not limited to shoring, services, piling and strip foundations. These processes are likely to disturb any potential below ground archaeological remains though, until the detailed design is complete, to what extent it is currently unknown.

5.5 Outline Recommendations

- 5.5.1 Based on the findings of this assessment it is concluded that there is a potential for archaeological remains within the limits of the proposed development site. These are most likely to relate to the modern use of the site, including its use as a cemetery and subsequent 20th century usage.
- 5.5.2 It is recommended that a detailed impact assessment and Project Design be undertaken once detailed design is complete, to define a suitable mitigation strategy. At this stage it is anticipated such works would include an archaeological watching brief and historic building recording works on various structures (including the coal chutes and air raid shelters, where present and subject to impact).
- 5.5.3 These recommendations would need to be approved by the GLAAS Planning Archaeologist.

6. REFERENCES

6.1 Documentary Sources & Cartographic Sources

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GLAAS Heritage Environment Record

Institute for Archaeologists 1994; rev.2001, 2008 & 2014 Standard and Guidance for Desk-Based Assessment

London County Council Bomb Damage Map, 1948

6.2 Electronic References

Barnet.Gov 2014 Brunswick Park and Osidge (Finchley N11) [online] Available from: http://www.barnet.gov.uk/info/940043/finchley_friern_barnet_and_totteridge/737/finchley_friern_barnet_and_totteridge/22#pagenavbox [Accessed: 15/11/2014]

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Sidell J ND. *The Archaeology of Greater London* [online] Available from: <https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/advice/our-planning-role/greater-london-archaeology-advisory-service/the-archaeology-of-greater-london/> [Accessed: 31/10/2014]

6.3 Other Sources

- 6.3.1 Consultation between Hannah Simpson (Assistant Consultant; AB Heritage) and Hugh Petrie (Heritage Development Officer Youth and Communities - Libraries & Local Studies) on the 19th of November 2014.

Consultation between Hannah Simpson (Assistant Consultant; AB Heritage) and Sue Matthews (On site security Oakleigh Security) on the 19th of November 2014.

Appendices

Appendix 1 Gazetteer of Cultural Heritage Features

DLO/MLO: GLAAS Historic Environment Record
 NHLE: National Heritage List for England
 LB: Listed Building
 APA: Archaeological Priority Area

HPG: Registered Historic Parks and Gardens
 HLC: Historic Landscape Character Area

AB NO	Period	Type	Name & Description	Status	NGR	References
1	Early Medieval - Medieval	Church	Friern Barnet Possible Saxon Church foundations below present day church although these were not discovered during later works in 1975		TQ 2723 9295	MLO13865
2	Early Medieval - Medieval	Church	Parish Church of St James, Barnet. Built 12th Century of which only the doorway remains in an unaltered form. Rebuilt 1853. Fittings and good monuments and floor slabs. Foundations cuts were identified during a watching brief in 2012 by John Moor Heritage Services on St Catharine's Greek Orthodox Church, which was formerly the parish Church of St James. The foundation cuts were associated with the redesigning of the church in 1853.	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 27215 92946	DLO13956, MLO79054 NHLE 198881

AB NO	Period	Type	Name & Description	Status	NGR	References
3	Early Medieval - Medieval	Area	Friern Barnet. Friern Barnet seemed an unlikely area to settle, since there was dense woodland and heavy clay soil at Colney Hatch. It remained covered in wood and scrub until the early 19th century and was a rural area until World War I. However, an early medieval church is located next to a possible Saxon settlement. The church of St James the Great was first mentioned in 1187 AD. It consisted of a Norman nave and chancel, a wooden tower at the west end and a south porch. Only the restored Norman south doorway of the original structure was preserved.	APA	TQ 2720 9298	DLO33090
4	Medieval	Area	East Barnet: Church Farm. A Norman church called St Mary the Virgin (c.1080 AD) is located here. Much of which dates back to the 14th century, but parts of the fabric appear Saxon/Norman in date. The church is located at the top of Church Hill. It has been suggested that Saxon burials (450-650 AD) were located here before the church was constructed.	APA	TQ 2777 9465	DLO33086
5	Medieval - Post Medieval	Pound & Well	St James Clo. The site is occupied by a pillar stating that it marked the location of the village pound and Queen Elizabeths well which were destroyed during road building in 1926.		TQ 2724 9299	MLO13334 MLO11760
6	Medieval	Park	Friary Park. Friary Park was a Manor belonging to the knights Hospitallers. There is thought to be a Small Friary, associated with the main house at Islington. There is no trace of remain, but a likely site is below the current golf course vclub house.		TQ 27428 92669	MLO102786 NHLE 1294624

AB NO	Period	Type	Name & Description	Status	NGR	References
7	Medieval - Modern	Public Open Spaces	Oak Hill Park. Church Hill Road/Parkside Gardens/Daneland/Vernon Crescent, Oak Hill Park and Oak Hill Woods Local Nature Reserve Oak Hill Woods date back before the C11th when they were in the ownership of the church; it is possible that oak timber from here was used to construct monastic buildings in St Albans. After the dissolution of the monasteries in 1536-8, the church lands were sold and incorporated into the Oak Hill Estate.	HLC	TQ 28020 94957	MLO103638 HLC 2175
8	Post Medieval	Feature	Pits located at St James the Great		TQ 2723 9295	MLO20158
9	Modern	Landfill	Brunswick Park Road - Sewage Work. Site of landfill taken from British Geological Survey data supplied to the Environment Agency. It is not known whether this site was made or worked land, and the date of infill is unknown, although all of are 19th/20th century date		TQ 2840 9370	MLO72396
10	Modern	Cemetery, Landfill and Public Open Spaces	New Southgate Cemetery. The Great Northern Cemetery, later called the New Southgate Cemetery and Crematorium was opened in 1861 as one of the few private cemeteries founded after the Burial Acts of the 1850's. The site was also shown as of landfill taken from British Geological Survey data supplied to the Environment Agency. It is not known whether this site was made or worked land, and the date of infill is unknown, although all of are 19th/20th century date	HLC	TQ 28603 93322	MLO72412 MLO103636 HLC 2171
11	Modern	Farm	Russel Lane, Vernon's Farm, Barnet, Pig Farm expanded for increased food production during World War One		TQ 27832 94007	MLO105256

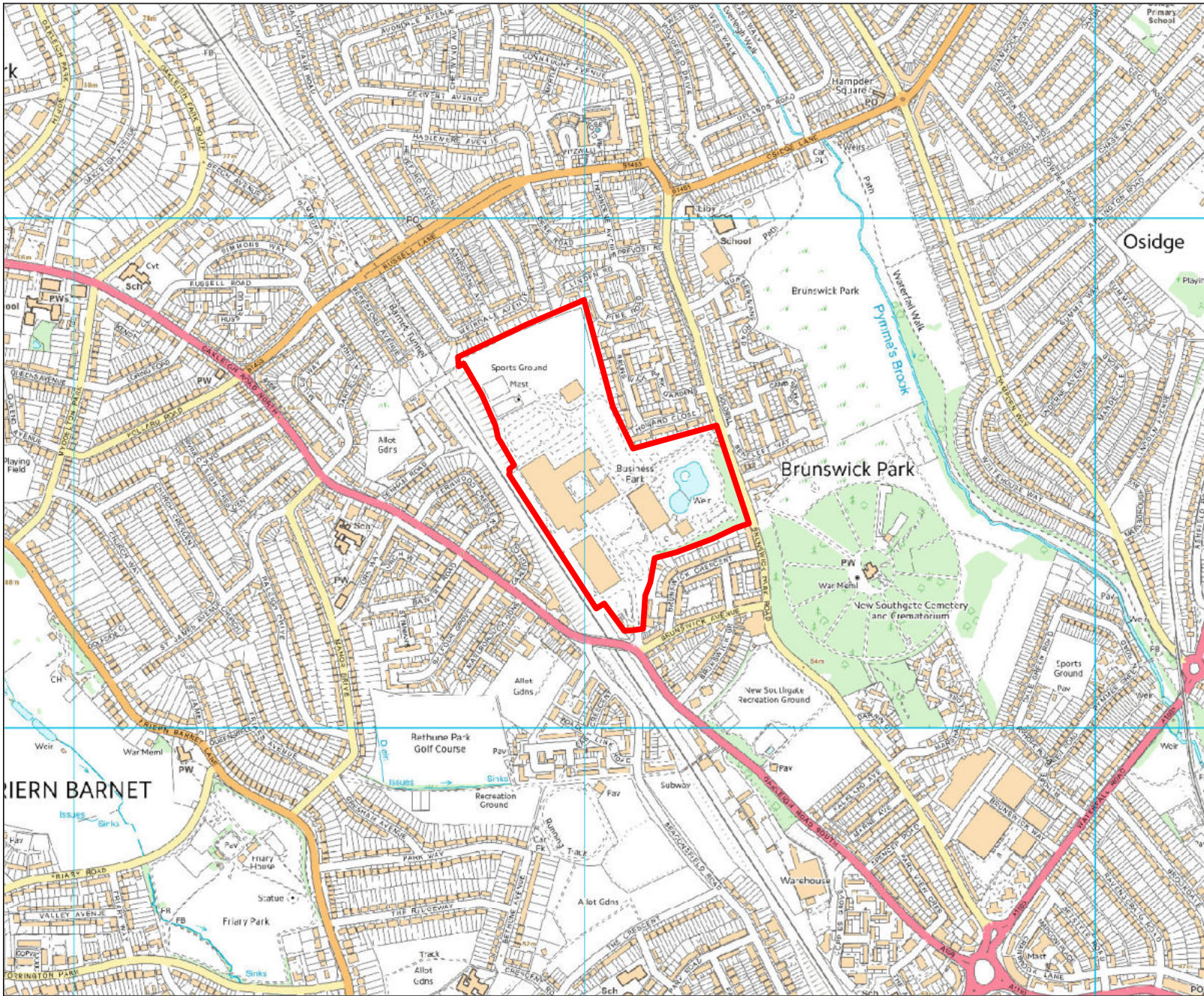
AB NO	Period	Type	Name & Description	Status	NGR	References
12	Modern	Public Open Spaces	North Middlesex Golf Course Friern Barnet Lane, North Middlesex Golf Course, Whetstone, Barnet, N20 0NL. 19th Century Manor House existed at the site. In 1906 the park became a Golf Course.	HLC	N/A	MLO103637 HLC 2166
13	Modern	Monument	Statue. Circa 1910. Statue of Peace erected to the memory of Edward VII by Sidney Simmons JP.	Grade II Listed Building	TQ 27428 92669	DLO 13919 MLO17517 NHLE 1294624
14	Modern	Housing (Inter-war suburbs)	Edgware, Hendon & Finchley	HLC	N/A	2100
15	Modern	School (Institutional)	St John's Primary School	HLC	N/A	2163
16	Modern	Public Open Spaces	Beaconsfield Road Fields	HLC	N/A	2164
17	Modern	1945-2006 housing	East Crescent	HLC	N/A	2165
18	Modern	1945-2006 housing	Brunswick Park Gardens	HLC	N/A	2169


AB NO	Period	Type	Name & Description	Status	NGR	References
19	Modern	Public Open Spaces	Ashton Playing Fields	HLC	N/A	2167
20	Modern	Shed Parks	Brunswick Park	HLC	N/A	2168
21	Modern	1945-2006 housing	Grindleford Avenue	HLC	N/A	2170
22	Modern	Shed Parks	Brunswick Industrial Park	HLC	N/A	2173
23	Modern	Housing (1945-2006 housing)	Coppies Grove	HLC	N/A	2172
24	Modern	Public Open Spaces	New Southgate Cemetery	HLC	N/A	2171
25	Modern	Public Open Spaces	Oak Hill Park	HLC	N/A	2175

AB NO	Period	Type	Name & Description	Status	NGR	References
26	Modern	Public Open Spaces	North Middlesex Golf Course	HLC	N/A	2166
27	Modern	Chapel and Station	Chapel and Cemetery Station		TQ 2804 9326	N/A
28	Modern	Building	Outbuildings		TQ 2814 9335	N/A
29	Modern	Building	Lodge		TQ 2830 9341	N/A
30	Modern	Building	Air Raid Shelter		TQ 2808 9348	N/A



AB Heritage Limited
Lakeside House, Blackbrook Business
Park, Taunton, Somerset, TA1 2PX
Tel: 03333 440 206
e-mail: info@abheritage.co.uk



Legend
 Site boundary



UK

London

Figure 1: Site Location

Project: Royal Brunswick Park

Date: 25/11/14 Job number: 10397

Drawn by: ZE Approved by: HS

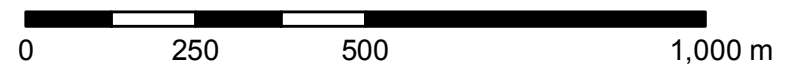




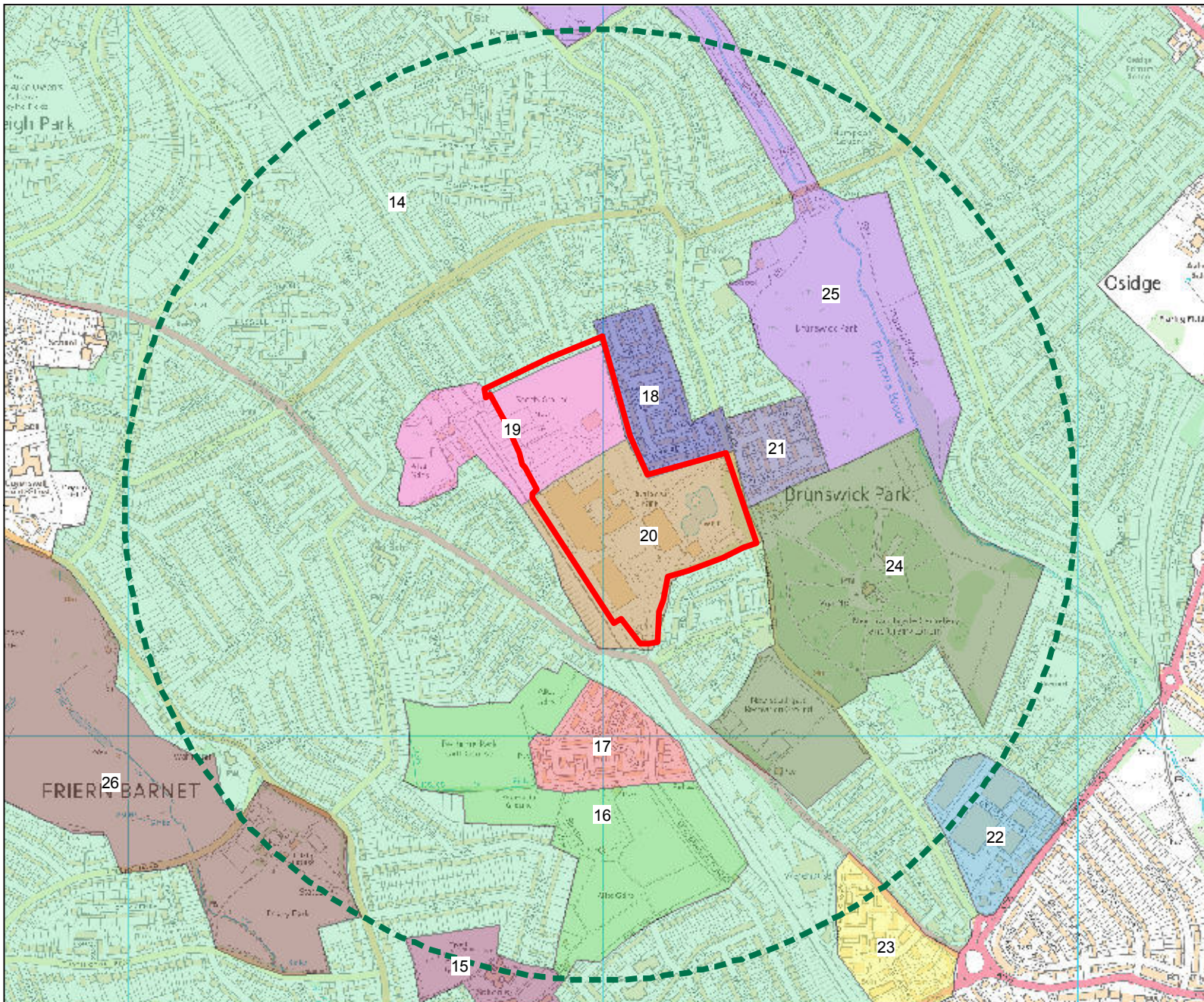
Figure 2: Proposed Development

Project: Royal Brunswick Park

Job Number: 10397

Permitted reproduction of client plans,
dated 24/09/15





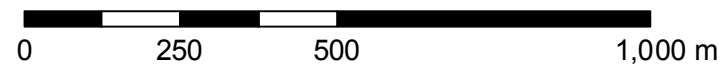
- Legend**
- Ashton Playing Fields
 - Beaconsfield Road Fields
 - Brunswick Industrial Park
 - Brunswick Park
 - Brunswick Park Gardens
 - Coppies Grove
 - East Crescent
 - Edgware, Hendon & Finchley
 - Grindleford Avenue
 - New Southgate Cemetery
 - North Middlesex Golf Course
 - Oak Hill Park
 - St John's Primary School
 - Site boundary
 - 1km Study Area

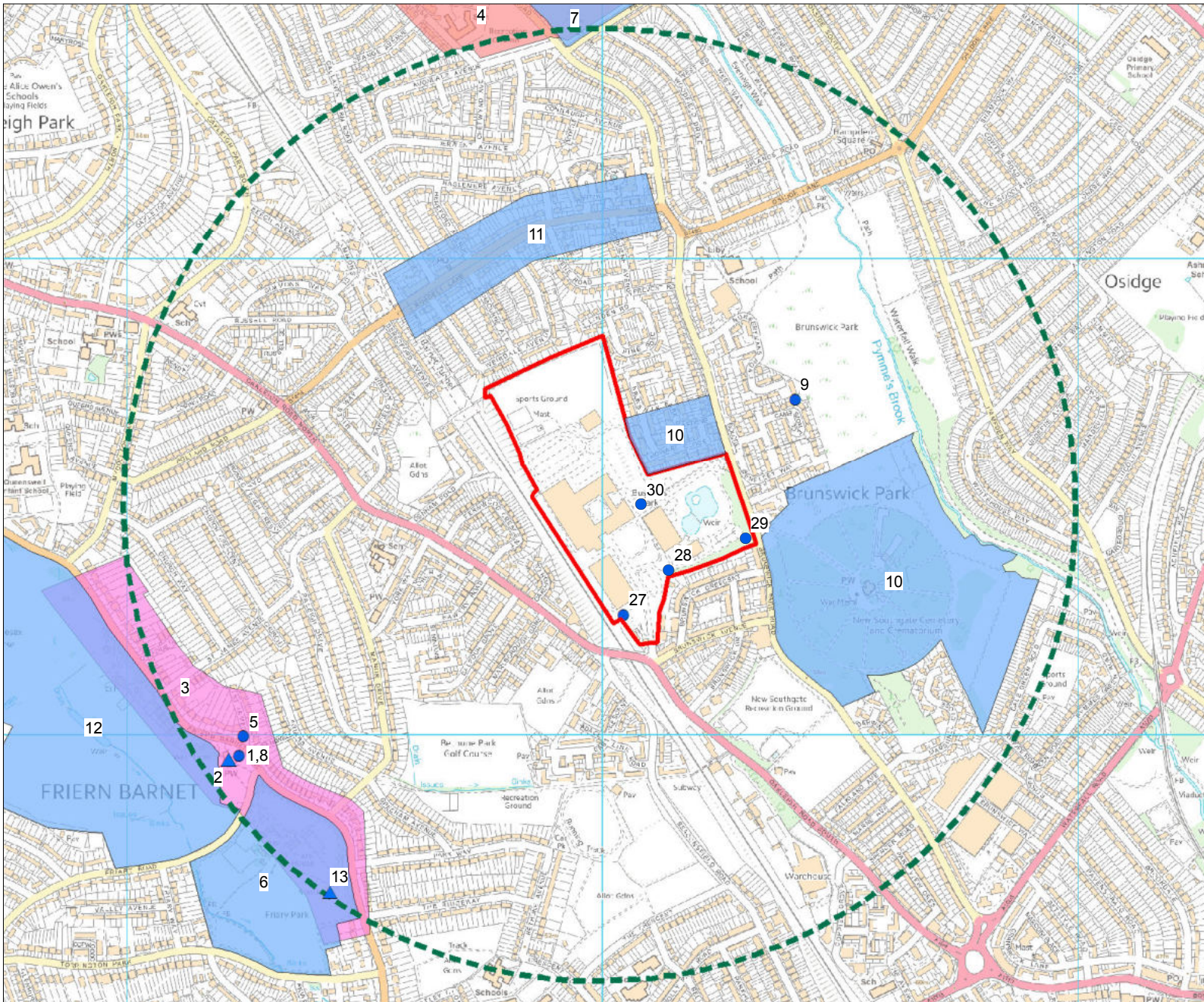
Figure 3: Historic Landscape Character Areas

Project: Royal Brunswick Park

Date: 25/11/14 Job number: 10397

Drawn by: ZE Approved by: HS



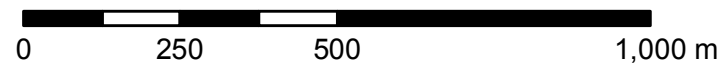


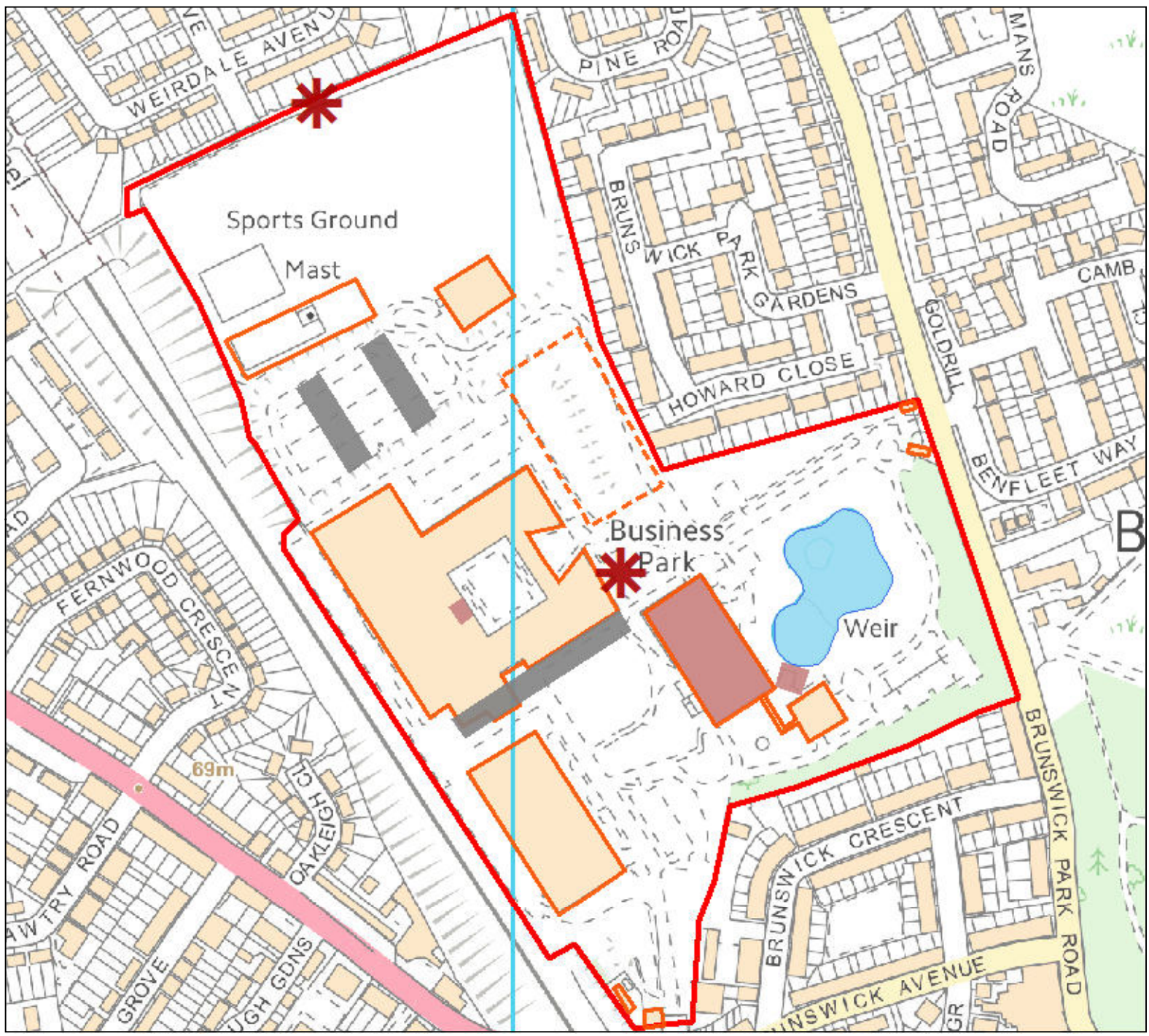
- Legend**
- ▲ Listed Buildings
 - Monument Points
 - Monument Polygons
 - East Barnet: Church Farm APA
 - Friern Barnet APA
 - Site boundary
 - 1km Study Area

APA: Archaeological Priority Area

Figure 4: Map of Cultural Heritage Features

Project: Royal Brunswick Park	
Date: 25/11/14	Job number: 10397
Drawn by: ZE	Approved by: HS





- Legend**
- Modern Buildings
 - Site of Former Modern Building
 - Known Existing Basement
 - ✱ Approximate Bomb Site
 - Coal Shute
 - Pond
 - Site boundary

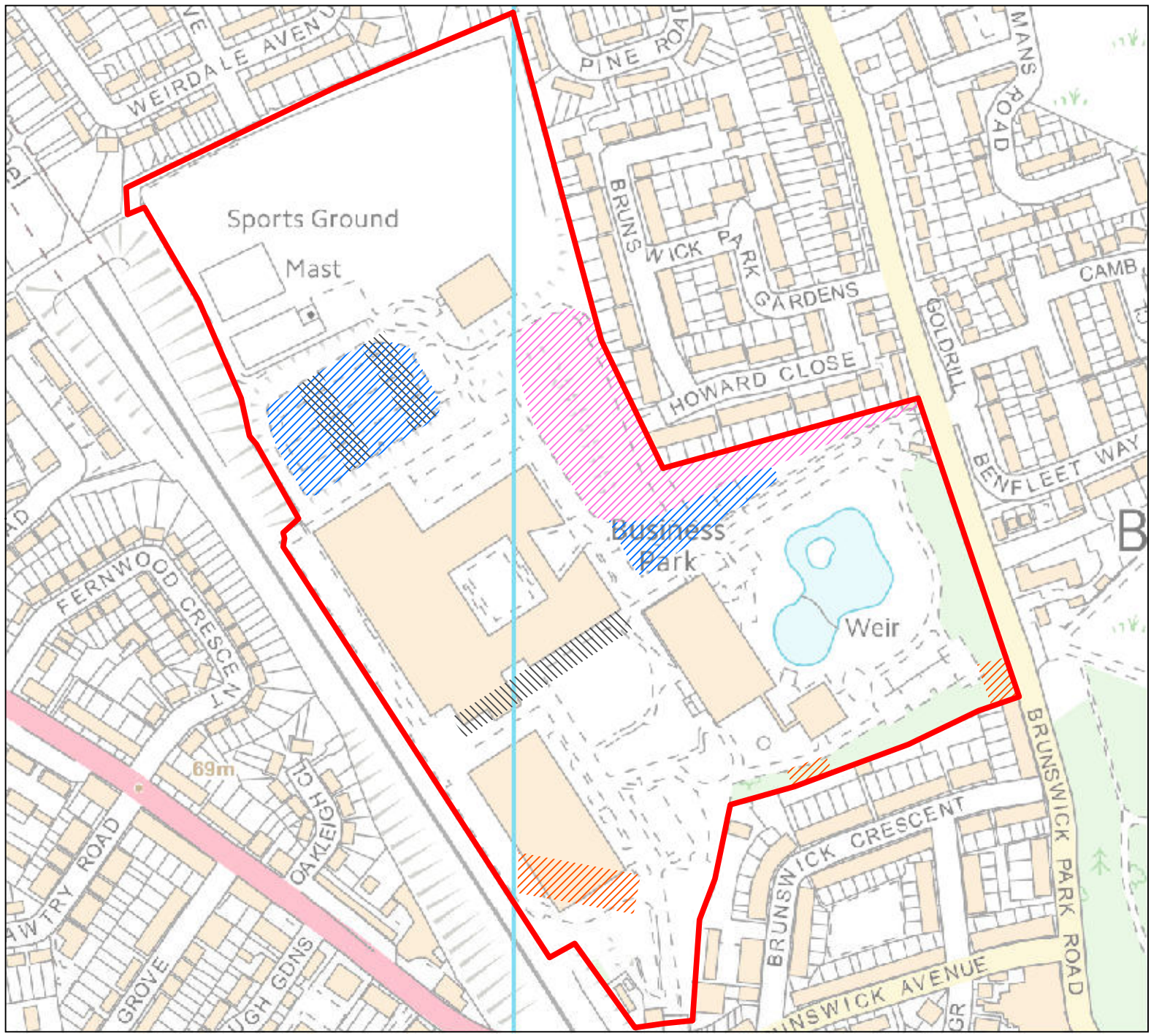
Figure 5: Past Impact Areas

Project: Royal Brunswick Park

Date: 25/11/14 Job number: 10397

Drawn by: ZE Approved by: HS





- Legend**
- Approximate location of Cemetery Buildings
 - Approximate location of Building 8 (buried) & Possible Extension of Cemetery
 - Coal Shute
 - Air Raid Shelters
 - Site boundary

All locations of archaeological potential shown here are approximate

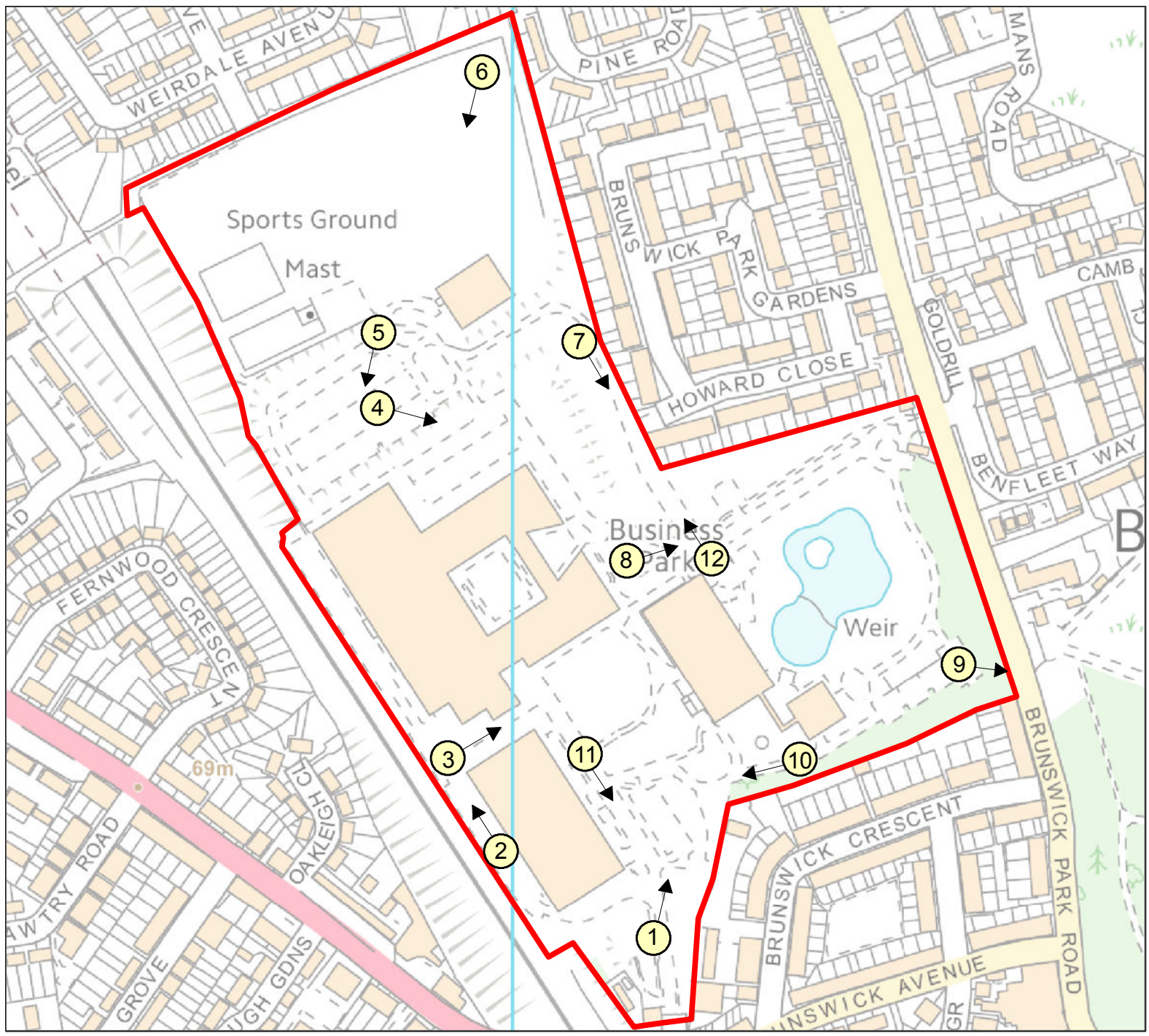
Figure 6: Archaeological Potential Map

Project: Royal Brunswick Park

Date: 25/11/14 Job number: 10397

Drawn by: ZE Approved by: HS





Legend

Site boundary

The numbers refer to the photograph caption numbers in the main document

Figure 7: Site Photograph Plan

Project: Royal Brunswick Park

Date: 25/11/14 Job number: 10397

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AB Heritage Limited
Caerus Suite, 150 Priorswood Road,
Taunton, Somerset, TA2 8DU
Tel: 03333 440 206
e-mail: info@abheritage.co.uk

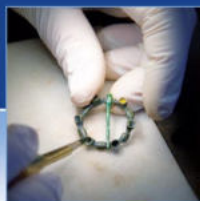
**APPENDIX 9.3: ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT:
ADDENDUM, 2021**

North London Business Park, Oakleigh Road South, London Borough of Barnet Archaeological Desk Based Assessment Addendum

AOC Project Number: 34125

NGR: TQ 60822 42806 (centre)

January 2021



ARCHAEOLOGY

| HERITAGE

| CONSERVATION

North London Business Park, Oakleigh Road South, London Borough of Barnet Archaeological Desk Based Assessment: Addendum

On Behalf of:	Comer Homes Comer Group UK Princess Drive Manor Royal Drive Friern Barnet London N11 3FL
National Grid Reference (NGR):	TQ 60822 42806 (centre)
AOC Project No:	34125
Prepared by:	M. E. Littlewood, S Anthony
Illustration by:	M. E. Littlewood, A Celovsky
Date of Report:	January 2021

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

Author: M. E. Littlewood	Date:	December 2020
Approved by: S Anthony	Date:	January 2021
Draft/Final Report Stage: Draft	Date:	January 2021

Enquiries to: AOC Archaeology Group
Unit 7
St Margarets Business Centre
Moor Mead Road
Twickenham
TW1 1JS

Tel. 020 8843 7380
Fax. 020 8892 0549
e-mail. london@aocarchaeology.com

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1 Introduction

- 1.1 This report is an addendum to AB Heritage Archaeology Consultancy's *Archaeological Desk Based Assessment of Royal Brunswick Park, Barnet, London* (2015, henceforth referenced as AB Heritage) and should be read in conjunction with that document.
- 1.2 This report has been produced by AOC Archaeology Group to address additional issues raised by a consultation response received from Historic England on the 11th of February 2016 (Historic England Ref: CLO18932) after reading the AB Heritage report. The report has been prepared for Comer Homes (Comer Group Ltd).
- 1.3 The North London Business Park, Oakleigh Road South, London Borough of Barnet (hereafter called 'the site') consists of c.17 hectares of previously developed brownfield land, currently functioning as a business park with extensive landscaping and carparks and a school, centred on NGR: TQ 27994 93479 (Figure 1). The site is to be developed in different phases primarily for residential buildings.

2 Limitations of Scope

- 2.1 It should be noted that this addendum to the Archaeology Desk Based Assessment has been prepared under the express instructions and solely for the use of Comer Homes (Comer Group UK) and their partners. All the work carried out in this addendum is based upon AOC Archaeology Group's professional knowledge and understanding of current (January 2021) and relevant United Kingdom standards and codes, technology and legislation.
- 2.2 This addendum should be read in conjunction with the existing AB Heritage Archaeology Consultancy's Archaeological Desk Based Assessment, although relevant points and details are repeated or further discussed in this addendum for ease of clarity where appropriate.
- 2.3 Issues raised by a consultation response received from Historic England included requests for further research and consideration of the impacts of previous development on the site, primarily focused upon infrastructure and air raid shelters of the former factory and the possibility of human burials associated with the adjacent cemetery. Unfortunately, due to the current Covid-19 pandemic, original research in the relevant archives by AOC staff was not permitted. However, AOC was able to commission the Barnet Library & Local History Centre to undertake research into records that the centre holds about the site and the factory. Although this commissioned research should not be taken as exhaustive, the research undertaken by the Local Archive Centre, combined with information additional internet archives and local interest websites, was such that a thorough assessment can be made of what is available within the Local Archive Centre and can address the issue raised regarding the former industrial site.
- 2.4 The records of the Great Northern/New Southgate Cemetery are held on site by the New Southgate Cemetery & Crematorium, and again consultation of the primary burial registers and records was not permitted. However, the cemetery did provide a recently published *New Southgate Cemetery Conservation Management Plan* (June 2019) which is a comprehensive review of the known primary documentation and additional academic research into the cemetery history. Again, although this work should not be taken as exhaustive, this document combined with other internet archives and academic research, was such that a thorough assessment can be made of what is available and can address the issue raised regarding the potential for graves to be located on the development site.
- 2.5 Changes in these areas may occur in the future and cause changes to the conclusions, advice or recommendations given. AOC Archaeology Group does not accept responsibility for advising Comer Homes (Comer Group UK) or associated parties of the facts or implications of any such changes in the future.

3 Consultation Response

- 3.1 Historic England in their response to the original planning application on the 11th of February 2016 (Historic England Ref: CLO18932) recommended that:

'...further documentary research should be conducted into the cemetery records of the Great Northern/New Southgate Cemetery to try to establish if and where burials were made within the site.'

- 3.2 and that:

'further investigation should be made through the Barnet Library & Local History Centre of the industry's photographic archive and other information/local contacts for an industrial archaeologist to better understand the factory's history and processes. This will help determine what level of recording would be appropriate for structures such as the coal chutes.

Finally the identified air raid shelter should be recorded as should others if revealed and reasonably (sic) well preserved.'

4 Archival Research

Barnet Library & Local History Centre

- 4.1 AOC Archaeology commissioned High Petrie of the Barnet Library & Local History Centre with regard to finding any additional documentation on burial records or company records concerning the Great Northern/New Southgate Cemetery and for information relating to the industrial site that was the Standard Telephones and Cables (hereafter referred to as 'STC') that was on the site of the New Brunswick Park. This archival information was received by AOC Archaeology on the 30th of November 2020.
- 4.2 The Barnet Library & Local History Centre held no primary material and little secondary documentation regarding the cemetery. There is a photocopied article on the Great Northern Cemetery Company (GNC) mortuary station written by R. G. Lucas which is not dated. It features as a truncated reference in a Hendon and District Archaeological Society newsletter in July 1977; the article appears to be pasted into the Hendon and District Archaeology Society newsletter to the extent that its date is partially cropped and difficult to fully discern but it is possible to confidently recognise the reference as belonging to the Railway Magazine. The Hendon and District Archaeological Society newsletter of July 1977 featured a similar article of the GNC by Bill Firth and references an article from the Railway Magazine of October 1954; and using this insight it is possible to discern that the partially obscured date is likely to be October 1954.
- 4.3 However, there was a great amount of material regarding the STC; the Barnet Library & Local History Centre identified 10 photographs which they assessed would be useful in identifying the nature and location of the air raid shelters, as well as two articles published in July 1939 which describe the main shelters.
- 4.4 Further secondary material was also identified. This comprised predominantly of the company histories of the STC. However, these were focused on overall technological and commercial achievements of the company rather than the site. Two draft histories of STC, one of which is incomplete were uncovered written by the STC archivist A R Byford called "A Brief History of the New Southgate Site". There were no dates associated with these histories although the Hugh Petrie assessed that they were no later than 1973.
- 4.5 These documents included undated two copies of the plans of the STC site, the 'Limited plan of the New Southgate Works'. We can be confident that the plans were completed after the Second World War; a car park is depicted in an area where air raid shelters 1 to 12 were constructed just prior to the Second World War would have been located. It is noticeable that one appears to be later as it features more car parking spaces in the northwest of the site indicating increasing use of cars. Hereafter the plan with less car parking spaces, dated to the 1950s to 1960s will be referred to as 'Earlier STC Limited plan of the New Southgate Works' (Figure 1).

The plan showing more car parking spaces will be referred to as the ‘*Later STC Limited plan of the New Southgate Works*’ (Figure 2). This plan is post 1968 from the buildings present on the site and no later than 1973 when it was printed in an undated company magazine from STC.

- 4.6 A history ‘*Seventy Years of Growth*’ was published in the company magazine. However, there was no date on the surviving archival material and no further traces of the original magazine was located within the collection of magazines held by the Barnet Library & Local History Centre. As the site was first purchased by STC in May 1922, this would date the history at c. 1992, which may appear a little late considering the quality of paper and style of magazine.

Additional sources

- 4.7 The *New Southgate Cemetery Conservation Management Plan* (June 2019) is a thorough review of the known primary documentation covering the historical development of the cemetery, patterns of burial use, noted biographical details, landscaping and architectural features. Additional academic research into general history of cemeteries and assessment of the reliability of primary documentation was also consulted.
- 4.8 The STC factory and the site has long attracted attention from former employees, local historians and residents. A dedicated website by Rob White on the STC New Southgate site is a treasure of information, photographs and history of the business including an STC Open Day booklet produced in 1983 which has helped to answer some of the issues to be covered. Two books written by a former employee, Stan Springate, were also kindly provided by Mr White and have been invaluable to understanding locations and functions of the site, including previous impacts and phases of demolition and landscaping.
- 4.9 Additional archives from the STC are held by the Institution of Engineering and Technology and are published on their IET Archives Blog with additional photos published on their Pinterest site. Unfortunately, due to the pandemic, these archives are not available to visit. However, their selection of photographs published online have been helpful in identifying buildings, infrastructure and air raid shelters.

5 Addendum Assessment

Cemetery and Internments

- 5.1 The issue raised is to try to establish if, and where, burials were made within the site. To assist, a brief timeline has been created focused upon the cemetery lands west of Brunswick Park Road, which includes the current development site, to illustrate the discussion.

Year	Event	Reference
1850	Construction of the Great Northern Railway demarcating the western boundary of the site	Dawes 2003
1855	The Great Northern Cemetery Company purchased 155 acres both west and east of what is now Brunswick Park Road. This includes the entire area of the North London Business Park development site and larger areas to the north east and east	New Southgate Cemetery Conservation Management Plan 2019
1859	Great Northern Railway constructed the station, chapel and cottages known as ‘The Retreat’ in the western section	Dawes 2003
1861	First burial 11 th July in the eastern section	New Southgate Cemetery Conservation Management Plan 2019
1863	The railway service ceased operation (although briefly re-opened in 1866 for a cholera epidemic)	Dawes 2003
1861-4	First burial in western section 23 rd November 1861, with majority of burials in this area taking place until 1864. This is a 4-acre area which lies outside of the development site	Register of Burials No. 1 in Unconsecrated Ground

**NORTH LONDON BUSINESS PARK, OAKLIEGH ROAD SOUTH, LONDON BOROUGH OF BARNET:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT: ADDENDUM**

1876	The first of several Acts to dispose of unconsecrated surplus land in the western section, comprising the entire development site and reducing the total size of cemetery land on the west to just the 4 acres outside of the development site	New Southgate Cemetery Conservation Management Plan 2019
1916	Rail station demolished by J Tylor & Son for construction of first industrial building	Lucas 1954
1940-41	Shoreditch General communal grave created in the remaining western section for victims of air raids	Great Northern London Cemetery Act 1961
1953	Final burial in the western section, within a reopened private grave	Great Northern London Cemetery Act 1968
1961	Of the remaining 4 acres in the western section of the cemetery, 1.4 acres of consecrated, unused land fronting Brunswick Park Road was sold	Great Northern London Cemetery Act 1961
1968	The remaining unconsecrated, but used, land in the western section was sold. The burials 'subsequently exhumed', although there is no date on when this was completed (but post 1987, see below)	New Southgate Cemetery Conservation Management Plan 2019
1973	Historic mapping indicates that the 4 acres of now disused cemetery land was partially developed by the houses of Howard Close (closest to the Brunswick Park Road)	Ordnance Survey map 1973, Scale 1:10,000
1987	Historic mapping indicates that now all of the 4 acres of disused cemetery land was developed by the houses of Howard Close	Ordnance Survey map 1987, Scale 1:10,000

- 5.2 The Great Northern Cemetery Company purchased 155 acres west and east of what is now Brunswick Park Road. Although the rail station lies on the western edge of the area purchased, it was the eastern portion that was primarily laid out and developed first.
- 5.3 Cemetery features were present within the western section and were within the development site. The site of the mortuary chapel (*'The Retreat'* as Byford names it) and some additional cottages were located by the station in the southwest of the site. This was where the later John Tylor Building and STC Building 3 was located, which was subsequently demolished and built over again with a multi-storey car park. An additional 'Iron Church', known more commonly as a 'Tin Tabernacle' is present on the OS map of 1897 in the south-east corner by Brunswick Park Road. It was later removed to Oakleigh Road, where it became St Michael's Church, and later demolished (Dawes 2003, 15). Overall, the western section may have been lightly landscaped, roads such as Buckingham Road (later called Lime Tree Walk) led to the eastern section of site, but no other evidence of the cemetery is documented within the development site.
- 5.4 It is clear that the western section of the cemetery was never consecrated, and the vast majority was never used for burial (New Southgate Cemetery Conservation Management Plan 2019, 40). The exception is a small rectangular area of some 4 acres fronting Brunswick Park Road which lies adjacent to, but outside of the development area (Figure 2). This is where the first burials were carried out in 1861 and it appears that this area was reserved for common or public burials rather than family burial plots. The New Southgate Cemetery Conservation Management Plan shows an area highlighted in green of the western portion of the land on the west side of the New Brunswick Road had been used for burial. This area of land borders the site immediately on its eastern boundary. However, even this small area was never fully used for burials, only the western end. Burials continued here intermittently until 1953.
- 5.5 Due to changing burial patterns and poor finances, the original cemetery area was deemed too large to maintain and subsequent Acts were created to dispose of unwanted land, primarily focused on the western section. The first Act of 1876 reduced the holdings on the western section down to just the 4 acres of partially used land which lies outside of the development site. A photograph of the STC buildings dated to 1936, shows the cemetery land in the background as being thickly wooded with a white boundary wall (Springate 2003 Figure 3, 8) This cemetery land was later divided, into used and unused land with the eastern unused end sold off in 1961 (New Southgate Cemetery Conservation Management Plan, July 2019: 22). This was then followed by an Act of 1968 where the remaining unconsecrated, but used, land in the western end was sold. The burials were 'subsequently exhumed', and although it is not known when this was carried out, it must have taken place before the area is developed into what is now the residential buildings of Howard Close in 1987.

- 5.6 The New Southgate Cemetery Conservation Management Plan (July 2019) states that no burials were carried out within the site. Although the presence of *in situ* graves within the site cannot be completely ruled out it is unlikely. The boundary of the site respects the land parcels that make up the Great Northern Cemetery and there is no historical documentation that the cemetery land on the west side of the New Brunswick Road ever intruded into parcels of land further to the west, or that the historic Ordnance Survey maps have inaccurately charted the boundaries of land within the site, the Great Northern Cemetery or the surrounding area.
- 5.7 Rumours of human bones being found on site are, at present, unsubstantiated. Although it is unlikely that complete, undisturbed graves are present on the development site, it is possible that small amounts of redeposited human remains are present. This can result from several activities; that occasional bones from the used section which is adjacent to the development site may have been redeposited as a result of gravedigger's activity whilst re-opening older graves for new graves. This is a documented feature both of Parish churchyards and of modern cemeteries (see Anthony 2015, 2016). Another possibility is that the exhumation of graves sometime after the 1960s may have resulted in spoil heaps with occasional redeposited human bones present which may have been redistributed in landscaping and thus been found within the site. Exhumation work has also not always historically been the professional service it is today and sites that have been cleared are often later found to still contain multiple graves. It is therefore possible that small quantities of redeposited human have been transferred to the development site even if the cemetery site was bounded by a wall, however the likelihood of *in situ* graves is low.

Standard and Telephone Cable (STC)

- 5.8 The issue raised is to further investigate the STC site through photographic archives and other documentation including local sources to better understand the factory's history and processes. This is to determine what level of recording would be appropriate for structures such as the coal chutes, and also the known and any other remaining air raid shelters.

Table 2: Timeline for the industrial use of the site		
Year	Event	Reference
1850	Construction of the Great Northern Railway demarcating the western boundary of the site	Dawes 2003
1876	The first of several Acts to dispose of unconsecrated surplus land in the western section, comprising the development site and reducing the total size of cemetery land on the west to just 4 acres	New Southgate Cemetery Conservation Management Plan 2019
1916	J Tylor & Son purchased part of the development site to produce lorry engines for WW1, demolishing the derelict station buildings and chapel, building what is later used as Building 3 by STC	IET Blog/ Springate 1996
1922	May, the site was purchased by International Western Electric, later renamed the Standard Telephones and Cables (STC)	Grace's Guide
1923	Factory opened as a primary industrial site for telephone and radio equipment manufacturing	IET Blog/ Grace's Guide
1930s	The site was extensively developed during this decade, with STC moving other functions to the site. Landscaping over site including North Field and south eastern corner	IET Blog/ Springate 1996
1933	STC purchased 13 more acres from a farmer, Buildings 3, 4 and 6 constructed	IET Blog/ Blyford
1939	In reaction to WW2 a self-contained ARP post and Fire HQ was constructed as Building 20. Land to the west of Brunswick Park Road was purchased and Buildings 52 and 53 constructed, this later became car parking. Central air raid shelters were tunnelled into the North Field, other were built opposite Building 3 and within other building basements	Blyford/ Centenary Booklet/Springate 2003
1940	Building 8 (the Radio Building) constructed with a basement, and canteen building	Blyford/ Centenary Booklet/Springate 1996
1944	23 August Flying bomb landed between Buildings 6 and 8 by the western entrance, killing 30, injuring 300 and causing great damage. The crater in the road was 4ft (1.2m) deep and 12ft (3.6m) wide.	Blyford/Springate 2003

	24 August second flying bomb landed in the middle of the northern field causing only superficial damage	
1940s	Rubble from destroyed Building 6 and damaged Building 8 used to build up North Field	Springgate 1996
1968	The boiler switched from coal to oil, thus the coal chute ceased to be used	Blyford/Springgate 1996
1973	The rail signal box (named 'Cemetery Up') is demolished	Centenary Booklet/ Springgate 1996
1980s	Demolition of some buildings (notably Building 8) and removal of North Field air raid tunnels which were later extensively landscaped as car parking. Landscaping over the site included a lake in the south east corner of site	stcnsg.org.uk/ Springgate 1996
1986	Building 3 demolished due to structural issues, replaced eventually with multi storey car park	Springgate 1996
1990s	Last phase of extensive demolition and landscaping, new Buildings over Building 4 and footprint of Building 6-10 and coal conveyer chute. New buildings and road in south east corner of site	Springgate 1996
2000	Site purchased by Nortel	stcnsg.org.uk
2002	Nortel vacated the site, which was renamed as the North London Business Park	stcnsg.org.uk

- 5.9 Overall the site began to be developed from the 1910s with the main STC industrial development starting in the 1920s. The rail line was utilised to bring in coal for the boilers, with large factory buildings primarily ranged along the line of the railway in the far western boundary of the site. Development into the centre of the site followed, with a mixture of sports facilities into the northern and south eastern fields. Extensive brownfield development has been shown to have impacted the entire development site.

Coal conveyer chute and infrastructure

- 5.10 Three coal chutes were identified as present within the site via personal communication with S. Matthews of on-site Oakleigh Security in 2014 (AB Heritage, 2015: 20). The Archaeological Desk Based Assessment does not give further details on when constructed, or how utilised but notes that the STC archive seems to show that these chutes criss-cross a large proportion of the site. The provenance for this claim is not recorded in the Archaeological Desk Based Assessment.
- 5.11 Coal was vital for the running of the industrial site, it was brought into the rail sidings with the original Boiler room located in Building 3, with a separate coal store further to the west where the coal had to be manually off-loaded and carted to the store (Springgate 1996, 6). Expansion on the site led to the construction of Building 10 (Boiler House) in 1933. Although the coal chute could have been constructed earlier (i. e. from 1922), it is likely to be contemporary with Building 10, although it may have been extended later when Building 8 was constructed in 1940.
- 5.12 The coal chute is depicted on a plan of the Standard Telephones and Cables (hereafter referred to as 'STC') *Later STC Limited plan of the New Southgate Works* (Figure 3). The plan is undated but is post 1968 from the buildings present on the site and no later than 1973 when it was printed in an undated company magazine from STC. A dashed linear feature can be seen to lead from a siding of the railway line east into the site; it can be seen to link into Boiler Building 10, Building 8 and then turn to a southern alignment to link into Building 7. An *Earlier STC Limited plan of the New Southgate Works* (Figure 4) does not show the dashed feature that probably equates to the coal chute.
- 5.13 This coal chute is described in A R Byford's draft STC history "*A Brief History of the New Southgate Site*" where:
- '...coal was hand shovelled from Railway Trucks down into the underground conveyer leading to the coal store (under Bldg. 8) and the Boiler House (Bldg. 10)'*

The coal conveyer chute is described in Stan Springgate's book (2003, 211-1) as an underground conveyer belt, 600ft (183m) long from the station siding to Building 10, the Boiler House and the coal stores in Building 8. It

was estimated to take 300ton of coal per day. It should be noted that this location conforms to the *Later STC Limited plan of the New Southgate Works* (Figure 3). Although it does confirm the presence of a coal chute on the site; the oral history and the plans suggest that they were directed only to specific buildings and did not criss-cross the site.

5.14 A further dashed feature can be seen to link Buildings 8 and 6; although it is not known whether this depicts a coal chute or another underground connection between buildings, it is possible that this is a pedestrian corridor instead. As well as the underground Coal Store Building 8 also featured an underground rifle range (Byford); the footprint of these two facilities within Building 8 is not known.

5.15 A R Byford's draft STC history "*A Brief History of the New Southgate Site*" also confirms that:

'With the gradual changing pattern of transportation, the siding became less useful and eventually after coal deliveries stopped in 1968, it became merely a store...'

It has not been established if they were demolished when disused or filled in or left *in situ*. The later plan which shows the line of the conveyor chute does suggest it was intact until the late 1960s to early 1970s. However, the building currently on the site has a footprint that is shown to cover much of the course of the conveyor chute, so if any does survive it may only be as localised stretches of tunnel.

5.16 A narrow gauge railway is clearly visible with a turntable platform in Plate 6 of the Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (AB Heritage, 21). Although it is possible that this photograph depicts the coal conveyor chute; it is more likely that Plates 5 and 6 of the Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (AB Heritage, 21) depict the construction of the tunnelled air raid shelters; AB Heritage state that these structures were constructed around 1939 which would tie in with the construction of the air raid facilities instead.

5.17 The location of the coal conveyor chute appears to be established however, no confirmed photographs or design drawings have been located which would have established their diameter, depth below ground or construction details. Few details have been recovered concerning other standard infrastructure that would have been required at an industrial workplace of this size, such as water, sewers, electricity, gas services, attenuation tanks or similar.

Air Raid Shelters

5.18 The archive within the Barnet Library & Local History Centre Research uncovered multiple images, including those from the *Mirror*¹ from July 1939 showing volunteers within a completed air raid shelter (Plate 1). This, and a second photograph showing an empty, complete air raid shelter in February 1939 (Plate 2) clearly demonstrates the size and nature of the long, cylindrical tunnels and is noticeably similar to the images of the mis-identified coal chutes featured in the Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (Plates 5 and 6, AB Heritage: 21). Other photographs detail the construction method, cutting long tunnels into areas of higher ground, using rails to move spoil out as they were tunnelled into the slope.

5.19 Research suggests that there were at least 12 main air raid shelters with a total of up to 28 air raid shelters throughout the site; the number '28' can be read on archival photographs (Plate 3). The plate shows Building 10, the Boiler House with its two chimneys and Building 8 to the east of Building 10 and allows features on the *Earlier STC Limited plan of the New Southgate Works* (Figure 4) to be identified as entrance ways into the air raid shelters. The mounds of the air raid shelters can also be identified, allowing an approximate understanding of the footprint. The numbers '27' and '28' (Plate 4) can be identified on the photograph allowing for the

¹ It is unclear precisely which *Mirror* newspaper this is: it could be the *Daily Mirror* or a smaller now defunct local paper.

identification of shelters 25 to 26 further to the north of these two shelters; these shelters are also visible in this photograph.

- 5.20 Documents reveal that the largest shelters were specifically constructed tunnel shelters (numbers 1-12) which were laid out in a grid pattern into ground in the North Field of the STC works. The historical sources all locate air raid shelters 1 to 12 in the northwest portion of the site or to the rear of Building 4; with the implication that Building 4's rear is to the northwest and the historical photographs confirm this location. This is visible with Building 4 and the track side signal box clearly visible, as is the sloping nature of the ground in the northwest part of the Site (Plate 5). It has been confirmed that these shelters were tunnelled into the slope, 20ft (6.1m) below ground and were 7ft (2.13m) in diameter with 12 entrances and cross-connecting internal tunnels, blast walls, separate lighting systems, telephones and toilets. They were built for 5,000 staff (Springate 2003, 19) which was not the full complement of wartime staff, so further shelters were constructed throughout the site.
- 5.21 Plate 5 of the Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (AB Heritage, 21) suggests that the air raid shelters 1-12 extended across much of this area; the archival photographs also confirm this possibility. Plate 6 shows air raid shelter 8 to 12 under construction in 1939. It also shows a gap between these shelters and a further, unspecified area in construction; the gap appears to be a road. In the right of the picture can be seen a tree-lined boundary and houses beyond. Although the buildings in the STC site are not identified in this photograph it is likely that the building in the background in front of the tree boundary is Building 24B marked on *Earlier STC Limited Plan of the New Southgate Works* (Figure 4). Therefore, this photograph probably shows the layout of air raid shelter 1 to 12 extending across the full width of the northwest portion of the site; a road separates the shelters into two blocks and this road, heading northwest further into the northwest portion of the site is clearly visible on both copies of *Plan of the New Southgate Works*. The modern successor to this road is still in use and allows access further into the northwest portion of the site and to higher levels of the current car park.
- 5.22 Additional air raid shelters are mentioned as being provided within existing buildings although the precise numbering system and constructed nature of these is less certain (Muswell Hill Record, 14th July 1938). They are likely to have included reinforced basements within for e.g. Building 8.
- 5.23 The identification of the entrances to air raid shelters 25 to 28 on the *Earlier STC Limited plan of the New Southgate Works* (Figure 4) allows further entrances to air raid shelters to be identified to the south. The *Earlier STC Limited Plan of the New Southgate Works* allows a probable footprint of these shelters to be determined. It should be noted that neither copy of the *Limited Plan of the New Southgate Works* shows the numbers of these features clearly. It is possible that the numbering sequence continues sequentially from Air Raid Shelter 28, with the numbers increasing towards the south of the site, however, this cannot be proved. A wartime photograph shows the shelters being constructed across the main road, opposite Building 3 (Springate 2003, Figure 15). There is no information on their construction or dimensions, but they are likely to be smaller than Shelters 1-12.
- 5.24 At the end of WW2, with the air raid shelters now redundant, it is likely that any shelters within the factory buildings were removed and converted back into industrial use. The *Later STC Limited Plan of the New Southgate Works* (Figure 3) shows a new building partially on the footprint of Air Raid Shelters 25 to 28; Ordnance Survey mapping indicates that this building was constructed in 1960. It would have directly impacted on air raid shelters 25 to 28. However, as earlier photographic evidence suggests that these air raid shelters occupied a larger footprint than the new building (Plate 3) it is possible that a large portion of the remains of these air raid shelters would have survived *in situ* and may not have been subject to full demolition and/or backfilling at this date.
- 5.25 However, it appears that the specifically constructed tunnel air raid shelters (1-12) were not immediately demolished but used for storage. A display caption held by the Local Archive Centre in Barnet indicates that the air raid shelters were demolished in 1994; the caption records that:

'Building 8 was demolished in 1994 along with the Air Raid Shelters at the back of Building 4.'

The basement of Building 8 was not removed but backfilled with the rubble of the upper structure (White n.d.), so some structural elements of the basement, and any potential air raid shelter may have survived but would be potentially in very poor condition.

5.26 It has been recorded that the tunnel air raid shelters 1-12 were deemed structurally unsound in 1984. Photographs show extensive demolition work occurring on the site in 1984 (White n.d. The 80s -90s, North Field Car Park Landscaping, images supplied by Muriel Maddox) with multiple large, tracked machines excavating out deep areas into the side of what is now the car park. Therefore, it is likely that so shelters 1-12 were removed in 1984 rather than 1994 and the area backfilled.

5.27 The topography of the car parking area in the north of the site does suggest that there is room for the air raid shelters to be still *in situ*, albeit subject to an unknown amount of backfilling and landscaping for allow car parking. The Archaeological Desk Based Assessment states that:

'Photograph 5 faces south-west across the northern car park area. Each level is separated by a flight of steps and is surrounded by an earth bank. According to S Mathews this is the location of air raid shelters from World War Two (pers. comm 2014).' (AB Heritage, 24)

This seems to tie in with documented location. However, given the photographic evidence from the 1980s the likelihood of these shelters being preserved is low.

5.28 The AB Heritage report contained a site walkover which identified a potential air raid shelter entrance in the north east corner of the site. This has not been identified in any subsequent documentation, however, as shelters were constructed over the entire site and the structure is noted as identical in construction to those visible in historic photograph such as shelter 28, it is highly likely it is either another shelter or possible ARP centre.

5.29 This addendum to the Archaeological Desk Based Assessment has located more precisely the number and location of air raid shelters across the site and also assessed their likely survival. It has highlighted an additional area where there may potentially contain remains of air raid shelters within the south of the site (Figure 5), along with the previously noted surviving above-ground structure in the northwest part of site.

6 Previous Development Impacts

6.1 Pre-1930s

The initial development of the railway line delimiting the western boundary of the site; and the site's connection with the North London Cemetery purchase of the lands resulted in the construction of small buildings which would have had little impact on the site. These buildings have been subsequently removed by industrial buildings established from the 1920s.

6.2 1930s

The first major expansion on the site of STC factory buildings occurred from the 1930s which comprised a major impact on the site with ground landscaping and many basements constructed. The subsequent spoil was moved to the south east corner of site to level it up and in the creation of sport facilities and landscaped gardens also including the North Field (Springate 1996, 20). Throughout the STC period there was also likely to be constant infrastructure construction and renewal, including the coal chutes and other services.

6.3 1940s, World War Two

The major impact was the construction of the tunnel air raid shelters in the North Field and other smaller shelters across the site. There was limited bomb damage, however, the remains of Building 6 and rubble from repairing Building 8 were taken up to the North Field and used as landscaping. By this decade there was unlikely

to be any more than small, localised areas where the development site has not been disturbed by previous brownfield usage of the site.

6.4 *1980s*

There was relatively minor changes within the site until the 1980s, where significant demolition occurred on the site; Buildings 3 and 8 were removed. Building 8 was demolished to the basement and the subsequent rubble crushed and used to backfill it and landscape over the remains. The air raid shelters 1-12 were deemed unsafe and were removed and filled in, photographs depict machines deep enough to have entirely removed them down to the 12ft (3.66m) depth of construction (stcmsg.org.uk).

6.5 *1990-2000*

The final impacts on the site were from the construction of the multi storey car park over the Building 3 footprint, thus removing any possibility of there being remains of the railway station and chapel. Further new buildings in the south east corner were constructed with a new boundary road and landscaping including the central lake. This lake is fed from a possible stream, and it was noted that the earlier canteen would often flood. Construction here located extensive made ground featuring rubble from the 1930s construction phase.

7 Conclusions

7.1 In view of the archaeological evidence within the study area, which have been summarised in the earlier Desk-Based Assessment (AB Heritage 2015), and additional information supplemented by this Addendum (Figure 5) there is considered to be:

- a negligible to low potential for any direct evidence for prehistoric-premodern occupation such as artefacts or structures to be present. Extensive landscaping over the past 100 years has removed any likely area of undisturbed ground.
- a negligible to low potential for Cemetery buildings to be present on the site², and although the reported presence of human remains in the eastern boundary is noted, the potential for locating *in situ* graves is negligible to low
- a medium potential for STC infrastructure such as the coal chutes to survive in localised areas of the site.
- a high to medium potential for air raid shelters, with one entrance confirmed still to be present, and localised areas of medium potential within the site where other buried air raid shelters may still be present.

7.2 These judgements have been made using the criteria summarised in Table 1 below.

Table 3: Criteria for assessing the risk of buried archaeological remains being encountered.

Risk Factor	Criteria
High	The available evidence suggests a high likelihood for past activity within the site, and a strong potential for archaeological evidence to survive intact or reasonably intact.
Medium	The available evidence suggests a high likelihood for past activity within the site and a strong potential for archaeological evidence to survive intact or reasonably intact.
Low	The available evidence suggests archaeological evidence of activity is unlikely to survive within the site, although some minor land-use may have occurred.
Negligible	The available evidence suggest that archaeological evidence of activity has been completely removed within the site

² AB Heritage (para 5.3.1) suggested a medium potential for Cemetery buildings, however later impacts are likely to have comprehensively removed any remains.

- 7.3 It should be noted that this assessment does take account of the extent of previous ground disturbance, but this is hard to quantify precisely without intrusive investigations. The likelihood that the STC complex of buildings will have had a substantial effect on any buried archaeological remains located within the site has been discussed above. This means for example, that although the potential for air raid shelter remains having once been located on the site may be high, the likelihood of evidence could potentially be reduced to low.
- 7.4 Any archaeological remains located on the site would be of considerable local importance and significance for the community. The 'Standard' was a large, local employer that played a significant role in the community.
- 7.5 The presence of UXO (Unexploded Ordnance) on the site must also be mentioned; considerations should be given to having UXO monitoring during the site works. Two known large bombs hit the site, notably one between Buildings 6 and 8, killing and injuring a large number of people, the second in the North Field. These sites were likely to have been cleared of any bomb remnants. However, there have been several archival references to smaller High Explosive and/or incendiary bombs that fell on the site which may not have been recovered (Springate 2003, 120). An additional concern is that during WW2 there was an active Home Guard bomb disposal team who practised the recovery of bombs, photographic evidence shows this to be a casing of the larger 500lb bomb known as a 'Satan'. Oral history suggests that although this was a mock bomb, it was buried onsite at the end of the war and may still be present on site (White n.d. The War Years. The Bomb Disposal Home Guard).
- 7.6 Multiple archival sources also refer to the extensive use of chemicals and potentially areas of contaminated land which may impact construction site works and upon the recording of archaeological remains.
- 7.7 This Addendum has established that burials were unlikely to be present within the development site. It has also further investigated the industrial history of the site, notably the STC site which sheds light on the notable features, functions of buildings and infrastructure. The research has allowed a closer pinpointing of the location and nature of the coal chute conveyer tunnel and confirmed the number and location of air raid shelters on the site. Past impacts including multiple extensive phases of construction, demolition and removal have also been clarified, allowing a greater understanding of the archaeological potential on the site.
- 7.8 It is recommended that the surviving structure which is considered to be an air raid shelter in a triangular patch of land close to the eastern boundary should be further investigated and recorded. Further archaeological work should seek to establish the presence of any further surviving remains of air raid shelters which were opposite the old STC Building 3 (around Shelters 25- 28). It is considered that there are unlikely to be other surviving air raid shelters on the site. If structural remains exist, they should be recorded by a Historic Building Specialist.
- 7.9 It is recommended that archaeological monitoring should take place along any potential course of the coal conveyer chute tunnel where they may be surviving remnants. Any recommendations would be requested by the GLAAS as archaeological advisors to the Borough.

8 Archive References

The following archives were provided by Hugh Petrie of the Barnet Library & Local History Centre:

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Muswell Hill Record (14th July 1938) 'Sir John Henderson Watches Standard Telephones' ARP Display', *Muswell Hill Record* 14th July 1938

Undated Display Caption, 'Building 8 was demolished in 1994 along with the Air Raid Shelters at the back of Building 4.'

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Ordnance Survey, 1950, TQ2793NE

Ordnance Survey, 1950, TQ2893SW, 1:1250

Ordnance Survey, 1951, TQ2793, 1:2500

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Anthony S 2015. Hiding the body: ordering space and allowing manipulation of body parts within modern cemeteries. In Tarlow S (ed.) *The Archaeology of Death in Post-Medieval Europe*. De Gruyter Open, 170-188. <http://www.degruyter.com/viewbooktoc/product/458680>

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Springate, S. (1996) *Lie Down! (a tragic wartime incident)* Self-published (3rd edition)

Springate, S. (2003) *Firm friends 'Telling it like was' the life and times of STC at New Southgate* Self-published

White, R. *STC New Southgate website* [STC New Southgate \(stcns.org.uk\)](http://stcns.org.uk) (Accessed November-January 2021)

Plates and Figures



Plate 1: STC Air Raid Shelter practice drill. (Barnet Library & Local History Centre, the Mirror July 1939)



Plate 2: Completed STC Air Raid Shelter (Barnet Library & Local History Centre, February 1939)



Plate 3: Post Second World War archival photograph showing air raid shelters 25 to 28; Boiler Building 10 and Building 8 in background (Barnet Library & Local History Centre)

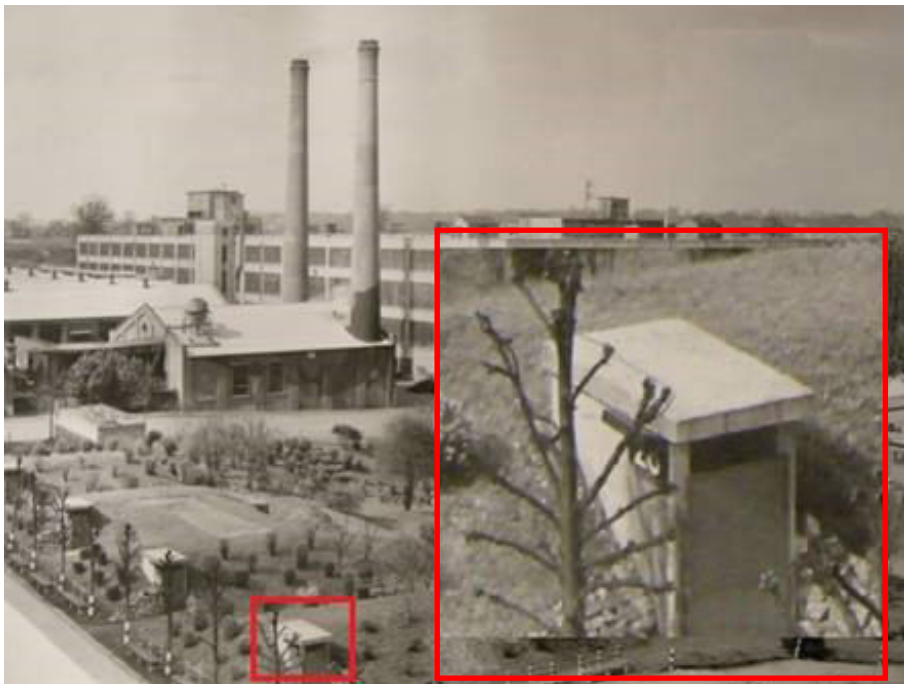


Plate 4: Zoom in of post Second World War archival photograph with inset (in red) showing air raid shelter number 28 (Barnet Library & Local History Centre)

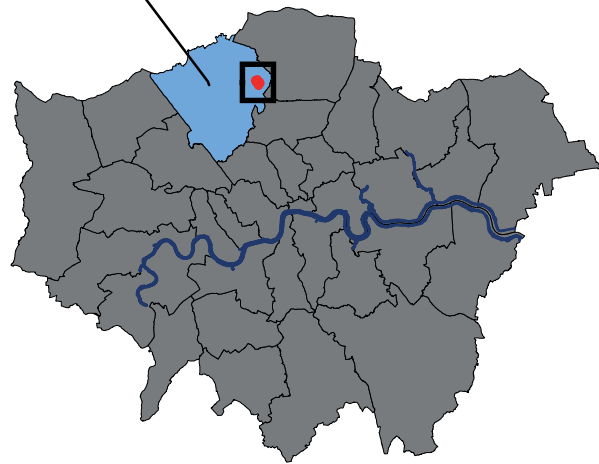


Plate 5: Showing rear of Building 4, the trackside signal box and air raid shelters 1 to 3 under construction (Barnet Library & Local History Centre, 1939)



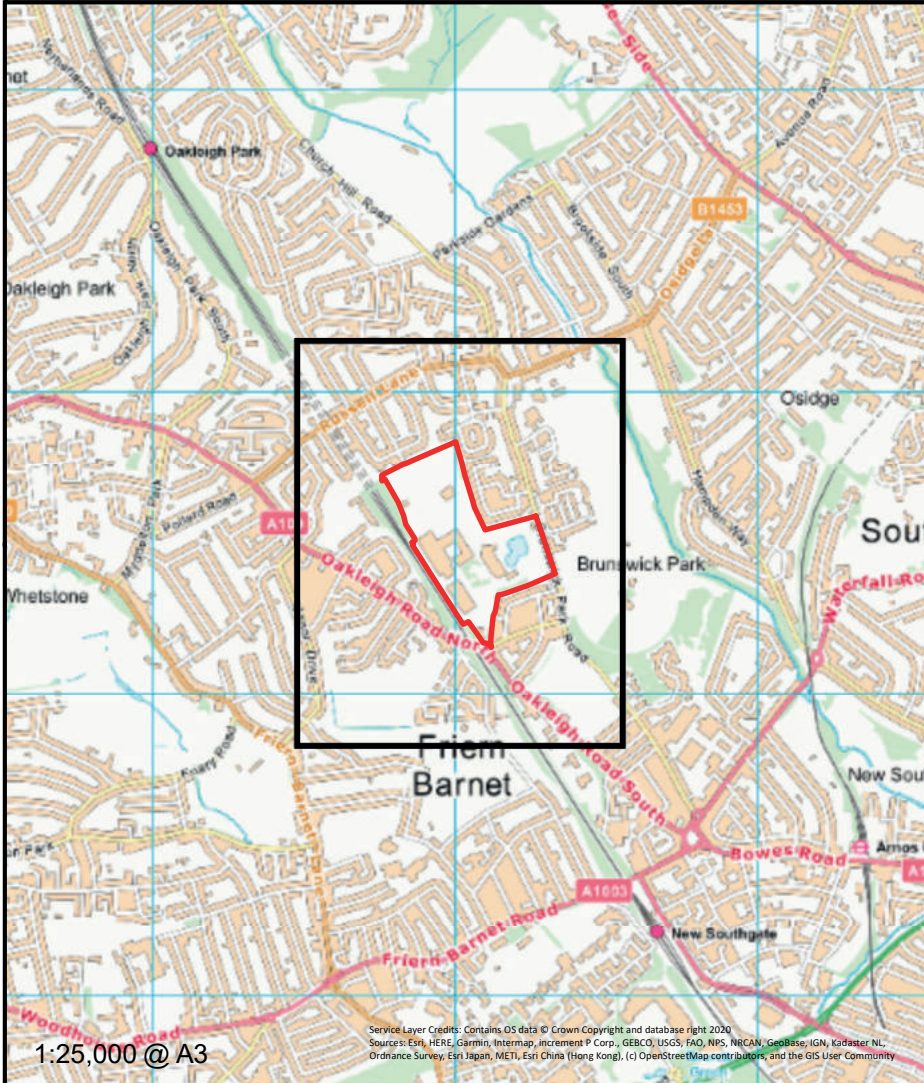
Plate 6: Air raid shelters 8 to 12 under construction (Barnet Library & Local History Centre, 1939)

London Borough of Barnet



1:750,000 @ A3

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Figure

1

Site Location

Legend

Planning Application Boundary

Based on Red Line Boundary Plan
by Plus Architecture available at
https://publicaccess.barnet.gov.uk/online-applications/files/6BFC9D619B17F3DFBEED209A6BC23A40/pdf/15_07932_OUT-211_WS_02_00__RED_LINE_BOUNDARY_PLAN-3666665.pdf

FOR

Comer Homes

Comer Group UK
Princess Drive Manor
Royal Drive
Friern Barnet
London
N11 3FL

Drawn/checked: AC/SA

DWG no: 03/34125/DBAA/01/02

AOC Project No.: 34125



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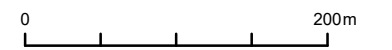
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Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE

1:5,000 @ A3

SCALE



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Detailed location of the remaining parcel of cemetery land after 1876

Legend

- Planning Application Boundary
- Cemetery
- Building



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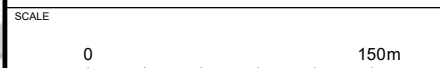


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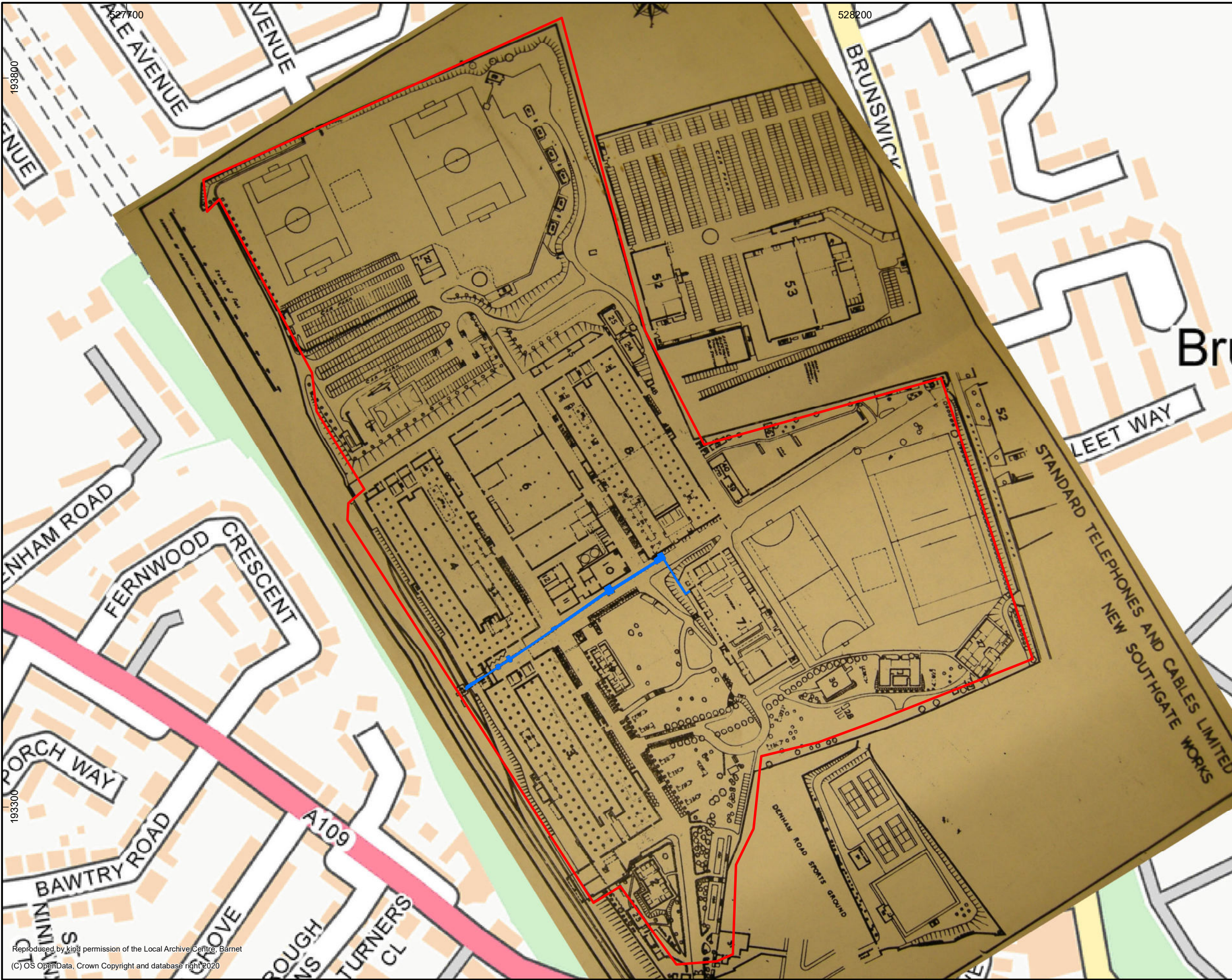


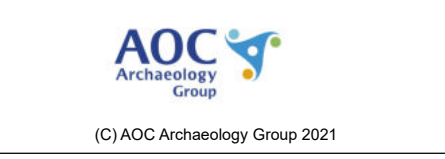
Figure 3

Later STC Limited Plan of the New Southgate Works (c.late 1960s-1970s), with location of coal conveyer chute (NB. Location of Buildings 52 and 53 are not correct, should be on east side of Brunswick Park Road)

- Legend**
- Site Boundary
 - Coal Chute

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AOC Project No.:	34125

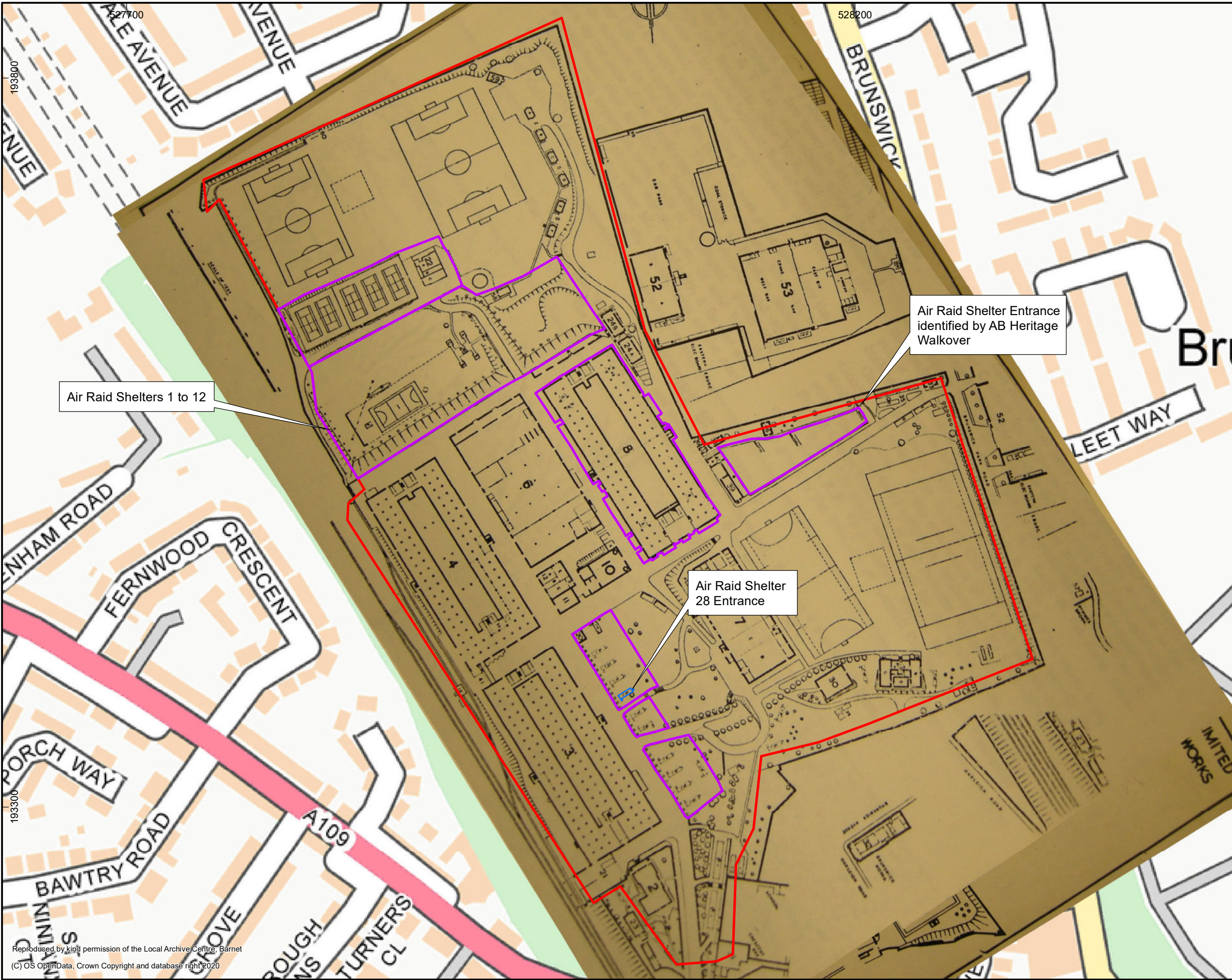


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 Projection: Transverse Mercator
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Earlier STC Limited Plan of the New Southgate Works (1950s-1960s), with location of air raid shelters (NB. Location of Buildings 52 and 53 are not correct, should be on east side of Brunswick Park Road)

- Legend**
- ▭ Site Boundary
 - ▭ Air Raid Shelter/Basement Approximate Footprint
 - ▭ Air Raid Shelter Entrance

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 London
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DWG no:	01/34125/DBAA/04/01
AOC Project No.:	34125



SYSTEM
 Coordinate System: British National Grid
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE 1:2,500 @ A3



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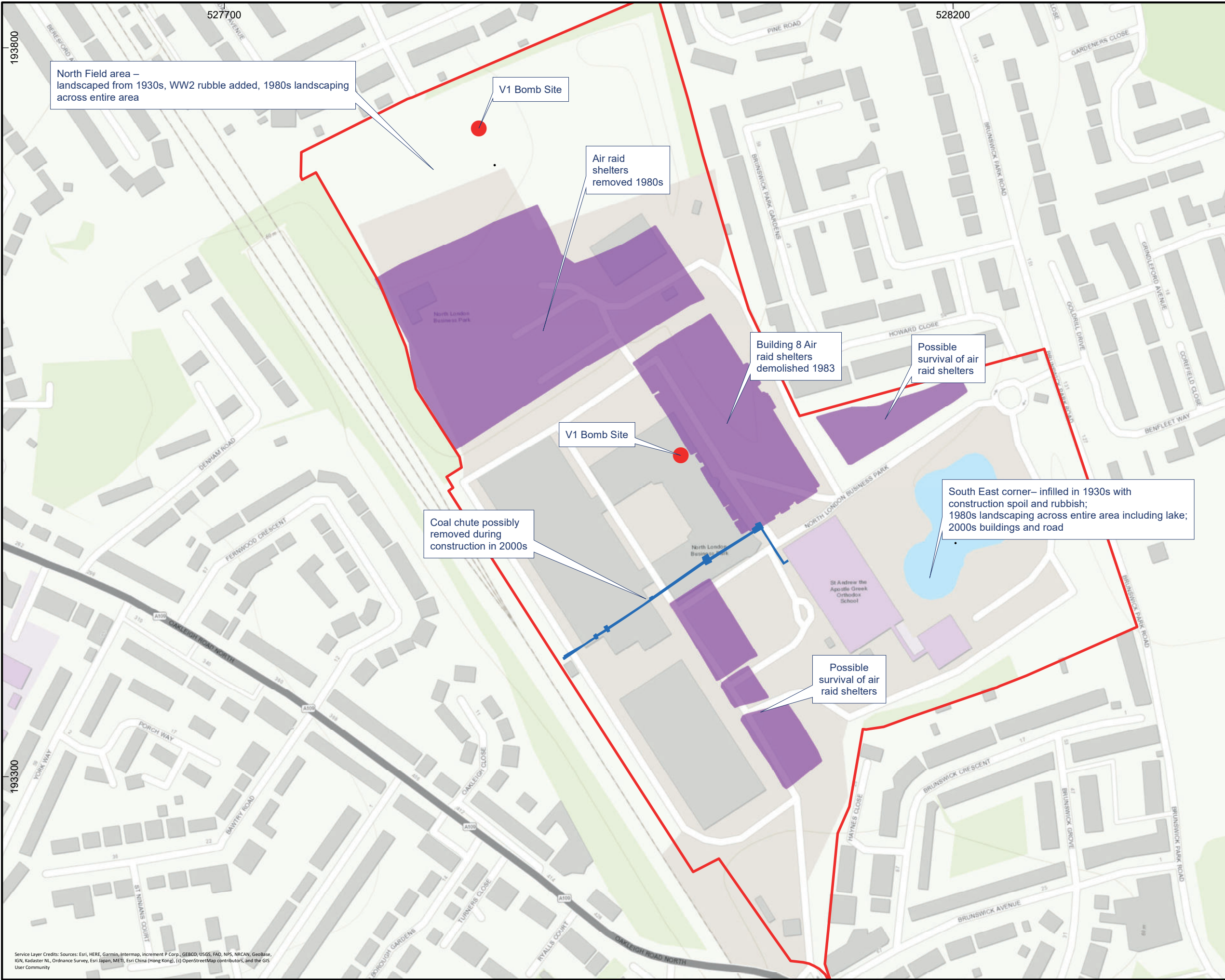
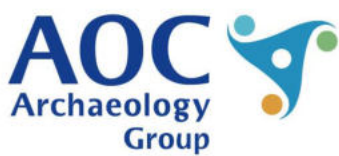
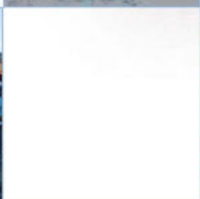
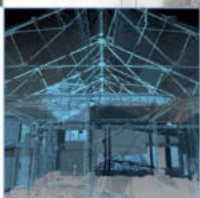
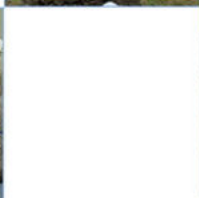


Figure	5
Previous impacts and potential constraints within the site	
Legend ▭ Planning Application Boundary ▭ Coal Chute ▭ Air Raid Shelter/Basement Approximate Footprint	
FOR Comer Homes Comer Group UK Princess Drive Manor Royal Drive Friern Barnet London N11 3FL	
Drawn/checked:	AC/SA
DWG no:	03/34125/DBAA/05/02
AOC Project No.:	34125
 (C) AOC Archaeology Group 2021	
SYSTEM Coordinate System: British National Grid Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: OSGB 1936	
SCALE	1:2,500 @ A3

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AOC Archaeology Group, Unit 7, St Margarets Business Centre, Moor Mead Road, Twickenham TW1 1JS
tel: 020 8843 7380 | fax: 020 8892 0549 | e-mail: london@aocarchaeology.com

www.aocarchaeology.com