

# HLF PROJECT OH-15-02750

## Battle of Barnet Project

### End of Project Report and Evaluation

Topic	Narrative
Loan Box	<p>We introduced a Loan Box to help school children re-discover the Battle of Barnet 1471. Involving local schools by explaining and promoting Barnet's role in the Wars of the Roses is one of the key objectives of the lottery-funded Battle of Barnet project.</p> <p>Primary and secondary school children have a chance to touch and feel the types of artefacts that were in use in 1471 when the Yorkist and Lancastrian armies clashed in the fields north of Barnet. The Loan Box filled with medieval replicas is available for teachers to help them engage and enthuse their pupils. The objects provide a unique opportunity for teachers to be creative in telling the story as well as developing empathy for those who were caught up in this medieval conflict. In addition, the box encourages schools to use the resources in other educational contexts such as creative writing, drama, art, ICT and maths.</p> <p>The artefacts are supplemented by a teachers' pack which gives background information, activity suggestions, maps and pictures. The Loan Box adds to Barnet Museum's current schools' programme: this includes school groups visiting the Museum, and Museum volunteers giving assemblies, talks in schools and the loan of banners and child-sized helmets for re-enactment activities.</p> <p>The Loan Box/Loan Items have been borrowed by the following schools: Christ Church, Foulds, St Catherines, Danegrove, Lyonsdown, Hadley Wood Primary, Monken Hadley, Livingstone, Underhill, Cromer Road, St John's Whetstone and Southgate Secondary.</p> <p><b>Evaluation Verdict: Very Successful. 11 Primary Schools have participated and 1 Secondary School. Feedback has been universally positive with many "return" customers and a constant demand for loans. One school (Christ Church) ran a whole school project creating a "museum" around the Loan Box.</b></p>
Heraldic Banners	The Museum volunteers carried out a project to paint A0 sized heraldic banners representing some of the noblemen who fought at

the Battle of Barnet 1471. This project drew on similar work by volunteers at Tewkesbury who have created banners over many years representing those who fought at The Battle of Tewkesbury (also 1471). The Tewkesbury team helped with advice about the paint mixture and hanging of the banners.

Tewkesbury provided a few templates for designs but the team quickly realised the need to develop their own research and procedures as these were very different armies, particularly on the Lancastrian side. The style of the banners we painted evolved as well: at Barnet our banners were painted with both sides the same e.g. all heraldic beasts faced left: at Tewkesbury, the designs were reversed. The Museum volunteers painted the banners on almost every Monday and Friday (when the Museum was closed to the public) between January and May 2018 and between September 2018 and May 2019. On many occasions painting work on detailed aspects was carried out at home by individual volunteers and all the sewing preparation and reinforcing of banners was carried out by volunteers, again at home. Between May and August 2018, 26 banners were hung on Barnet High Street lampposts and a further 8 were hung in a local shopping centre (The Spires). The banners were hung again in May 2019 and will hang all summer, however this time 72 banners were hung on lampposts along the whole length of the High Street. The Council's contractors (the French company, Bouygues) charged over £2000 for hanging the banners in 2018 but after much public criticism they have generously hung the banners for free in 2019; their operatives deserve much credit. The banners have proved an educational and visible output of the Project drawing much interest from a wide area, as well as online.

**Evaluation Verdict: Very Successful. 72 Banners researched, painted and hung on High Street lampposts. Comments book noted with entirely positive remarks. Interest from College of Heraldry. Local Schools and Churches all showed interest, and some have borrowed banners for events (eg School fairs etc). Stimulated heraldry and history education in the local area. Support from local community led to hanging and removing of banners in 2019 at own cost by lamppost contractors (cost would probably be in the region of £10K, based on £3K cost of just putting up 26 banners in 2018).**

<p>Research</p>	<p>It was decided to focus much of the research effort on the heraldry involved in the banners project. A dedicated expert historian and artist/photographer, Geoffrey Wheeler, worked on the research and design of all the banners; he then stencilled his designs on each banner which was subsequently painted (see above). He will have some expenses (travel and printing mainly) but all his work over two years has been voluntary. His research has included interface with the College of Arms, The Richard III Society, The Heraldry Society and other Wars of the Roses/Heraldry authorities and experts.</p> <p>As part of the project, Geoffrey has fielded queries from academics and authors and members of the community (including an enquiry from Australia). Geoffrey's research has also included help from a number of Museum volunteers.</p> <p><b>Evaluation Verdict: Partially successful – Research into medieval life in Barnet did not appeal to community/volunteers and the appointed coordinator failed to drive the initiative. However, the switch to researching medieval heraldry and its place in the Wars of the Roses (Battle of Barnet in particular) worked very successfully enabling the painting of the banners and answering many queries from academics and members of the community alike. Leaflets and cards were produced supporting the research.</b></p>
<p>Medieval Festival</p>	<p>The Project included two Medieval Festivals, in 2017 and 2018.</p> <p>The 2017 Festival was a successor to the "Tea in the Park" event run by the Museum over the preceding few years, this entailed entertainment from other local charities (U3A Ukelele Band; Cherry Lodge singers etc), a Children's Activities Tent, talks from the Battle of Barnet archaeologist and demonstrations of Medieval Life, hand to hand combat and 15th Century firearms. The Medieval Siege Society provided reenactors. The event, as in the past, was held in the Museum Garden (part of Courthouse Park) and used the Museum's limited facilities. The aim was to promote knowledge of the Battle but also to garner support for the Project. Some 1000 attended the one-day Festival which was generally regarded as very successful.</p> <p>The 2018 Medieval Festival was on a completely different scale. Over 6500 people attended a two-day Festival held at a local rugby field and park. Over a hundred reenactors demonstrated the 2nd Battle of St.Albans and the Battle of Barnet (on both days); there were Medieval</p>

	<p>Traders, Community stalls, Local Traders, a Children’s Activity Tent. The event was hugely successful with praise coming from all quarters. HLF money was vital to the success of the weekend, as paying for security, toilets, etc consumed a lot of money. Barnet Museum volunteers played a major role in the running of the Festival.</p> <p>The success of the 2018 Medieval Festival encouraged the community in Barnet to set up a Medieval Festival Committee and run a 2019 Festival with a desire to make it an annual event. The Museum took a back seat in the organisation but helped in a number of aspects including allowing the Museum premises to be used for Festival meetings. The 2019 Festival was a success notwithstanding some inclement weather. The Battle of Barnet Project and The Museum deserve credit for starting the initiative which could see the Festival as a big part of Barnet’s community heritage activity.</p> <p><b>Evaluation Verdict: Very successful. The 2017 Medieval Festival was held in the Museum Garden and had 1000 visitors over one day – feedback was very positive with great emphasis on its community value. In 2018 the Festival was held over a weekend at Barnet Rugby Club Fields and hosted 6500 visitors. Feedback was very positive, surveys were held and the result was support for repeating the Festival in 2019 and beyond. The public particularly enjoyed the Medieval reenactors who held “living history” sessions when not re-enacting battles. In 2017 and 2018 Children’s Activities were held; universally popular, they gave the events a real family/community feel.</b></p>
<p>Street Display Boards (Lectern style)</p>	<p>The Museum has designed and commissioned five street information boards to be placed: outside Ye Olde Mitre Inne; outside St John the Baptist’s Church (Barnet Church); outside The Spires; on Hadley Green; at Hadley Highstone. The boards are lectern style and 150cm x 50cm in size, are highest quality steel finish and as far as possible will be vandal-proofed. The Museum has provided the text and illustrations; professional designers (Acculith) have worked on the layout; the lecterns are being made by Fitzpatrick Woolmer; and the Planning Permission is progressing with the Council and the Church Faculty.</p> <p>Each board will have a standard description of the Battle on the left-hand side and historic information and illustrations/photographs on the rest of the board pertaining to the local area. A banner title “Historic</p>

	<p>Barnet” will head all five boards. The Museum has consulted widely and has strong support for this initiative.</p> <p><b>Evaluation Verdict: Partially Successful. The boards have been designed and built; we are awaiting planning permission from the Council, so evaluation is premature. Consultation has shown very positive feedback with much local support</b></p>
<p>Museum Display</p>	<p>The centre piece of the new Battle of Barnet display will be a cabinet designed around the finds of the latest archaeology of the putative battlefield and surrounding area. Although very little found was directly battle related, there are a large number of interesting small objects such as spurs, buckles and coins. Also, there are cannonballs from previous digs which are from the battle, and the Museum is planning to obtain, on long term loan, Battle of Barnet arrowheads which are currently in the British Museum stores. The existence of these came to light recently: the archaeologists appear to have been unaware of them.</p> <p>The Battlefields Trust – a project partner – provided replica helmets, sword and Warhammer and a model of an armoured knight. These now feature in the Museum’s Battle of Barnet display.</p> <p>The painting donated by the artist Keith West forms a key backdrop to the Museum display.</p> <p>The Museum also plans to refresh its main Battle of Barnet interpretation panel. This is awaiting some final reporting from the archaeologists so that the panel will give the up to date opinion on the positioning of the Battle.</p> <p><b>Evaluation Verdict: Successful. A major piece of display (an archaeology cabinet) is yet to be installed; it has been paid for and will be installed on 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2019. However, the Museum display has built gradually over the period of the project. A large 6’ 9” x 5’ painting of the aftermath of the Battle of Barnet was donated to the Museum. It has been a very successful teaching aid. The Museum has had over 7000 visitors in each of the last two years (an increase of about a 1000 per year). We have had over 50 classes and groups of children from Monken Hadley, St Catherines, Foulds, Lyonsdown, Queenswell, Christ Church, Underhill, Danegrove, Cromer Road, Oak Hill Special School and Edgware Consortium Schools, weekly WEA art classes, annual visits from U3A.</b></p>

<p>Archaeology</p>	<p>The majority of the Battle of Barnet archaeology was carried out in the months before the Project and was funded separately. However, some subsequent archaeology was funded by the Project as it used community volunteers to assist the experts in metal detecting and digging. Volunteers processed (cleaned, identified and catalogued) finds at Barnet Museum over many evenings; well over a thousand finds have been processed. The results of the community archaeology fed into the work of the main archaeologists (from Huddersfield University). Overall there is a better understanding of archaeology techniques and procedures. A key factor in this initiative has been the Hendon and District Archaeology Service (HADAS), also volunteers, who have provided oversight and guidance to the Museum.</p> <p><b>Evaluation Verdict: Partially Successful. The archaeology aspects of the Project failed to the extent that nothing directly battle-related was found. It was very successful inasmuch as it involved the community in planning, digging/detecting, cleaning, processing and analysing finds. One of our volunteers led the process, 12 local people were used alongside HADAS (Hendon and District Archaeology Service - a voluntary local organisation) on the digging/detecting and 20 local people at various times helped clean the found items at the Museum.</b></p>
<p>Website</p>	<p>A new Barnet Museum website is about to be launched. It will feature an updated and comprehensive Battle of Barnet section. A web designer has been working on, and testing, the architecture of the new site and content is being transferred and added. Volunteers from the Museum are being trained to manage the site day-to-day and the web designer has agreed to continue oversight on a voluntary basis. The Museum has ramped up its Facebook and Twitter presence and has recently launched a YouTube channel.</p> <p><b>Evaluation Verdict: Successful. The website is due to be launched on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2019 (final tests are being undertaken). Our Facebook page is running well with regular hits in the 1000s for posts.</b></p>
<p>Publicity Leaflets/newsletters/talks</p>	<p>The Project has produced a number of leaflets informing the public of the project and of Battle related matters. Two Project Newsletters have been published and are on the Museum website. A handout leaflet on Barnet 1471 and a handout leaflet showing the banners hung on the High Street lampposts have been issued. A set of four cards giving details</p>

	<p>of the banners has been produced which are being offered for sale at the Museum, medieval festivals and are about to be taken on by The Ricardian, The Heraldry Gazette and the Battlefields Trust. All the Project partners have posted publicity items on their Facebook, web and Twitter pages and have written items for the magazines etc of other local bodies and related organisations (Battlefields Trust, The Ricardian).</p> <p>Media contact and publicity was led by The Barnet Society – a project partner.</p> <p>A series of talks about the Battle and related topics have been given to the local community (and farther afield) by Museum volunteers or by outside experts (arranged by the Project).</p> <p><b>Evaluation Verdict: Partially Successful. Leaflets have been generally successful in raising the interest of the public in and around Barnet, particularly the Banner guides. The 2017 Medieval Festival was effectively advertised and promoted and we received 1000 visitors to the Museum Garden. The 2018 Festival was successful in terms of numbers visiting (6500) but the promotion/advertising was not the reason and not very effective. There was little or no traction with the broadcast media (Barnet TV - a local outfit - did carry out a YouTube report). The Battle of Barnet lectures did not gain large audiences (15/20 when we catered for 70 -100); these were well promoted but probably too technical or niche for a lay audience. Outreach has been more successful (Richard III Society Guildford, Harrow School History Club and local organisations)</b></p>
Walks	<p>The Museum carried out training sessions for a number of volunteers to act as guides to the putative battlefield site. All the training was completed but the proposed area of the walk is currently being used to transport spoil to landfill for landscaping the nearby golf course. The community has been assured of the temporary nature of these works but a long interruption to the walks initiative is probable.</p> <p><b>Evaluation Verdict: Failure. The construction work interrupted an otherwise well-designed part of the project. A successful aspect was the training of 12 volunteers to be guides.</b></p>
Publicity Film	<p>A professional quality film of the Battle was made by volunteers who run a small film company. They made the film using community volunteers to do the presentation and narration. The film, some twenty minutes</p>

	<p>long, is now available on social media platforms, on YouTube and on the Museum website.</p> <p>The Project only paid for some dedicated equipment for the film, all other costs were borne by the filmmakers.</p> <p><b>Evaluation Verdict: Successful. The film has proved a success online and is a reasonable substitute for people unable to do the walk.</b></p>
Acquisitions	<p>It is not the Museum’s policy to use its limited funds to purchase items for the collection and we considered HLF funds to be included in this general prohibition. As part of the Project however, we were donated some items which were counted against partner contributions. These included two replica 15<sup>th</sup> Century helmets, a replica war hammer, a replica sword and a model of a mounted knight in 15<sup>th</sup> Century armour. These items feature as part of the Museum’s Battle display. A prominent local artist, Keith West, has painted and donated to the Museum a large (6’ 9” x 5’) painting of the aftermath of the Battle of Barnet; entitled “The Victory of Edward IV at Barnet”, it shows Edward IV standing over the dead bodies of Warwick and brother Montague. The painting can be an explanatory education aid as it covers many of the aspects of the Battle story. Using the painting, an educational programme for schools in collaboration with the Barnet Guild of Artists is currently being planned.</p> <p><b>Evaluation Verdict: Successful. The acquisitions of the Museum have all proved attractive to visitors. The painting is proving to be a good conversation topic about the Battle; replica artefacts are popular, especially with younger visitors.</b></p>
Sustainability and Legacy	<p>Barnet Museum will of course play an ongoing role in inspiring, promoting and researching the Battle of Barnet. Similarly, this is part of the remits of the other Project partners – The Barnet Society and The Battlefields Trust. However, the project has to some extent galvanised the community in Barnet to build on its considerable heritage and especially the Battle. Permanent displays in the Museum and on Lectern Style Street Signboards carry a strong and lasting interpretations about Barnet’s heritage and the importance of the Battle. The Medieval Festival Committee is now a registered Charitable Incorporated Organisation and hopes to make the festival an annual event; the Museum has given much (non-financial) support to the Committee. Also, another charity, The 1471 Barnet Battlefields Society is continuing</p>

	<p>some of the work of the Project – lectures, archaeology and a possible Visitor Centre; again its ambitious plans are supported by the Museum. The Museum has maintained a distance from both these organisations because it cannot afford a fuller commitment in terms of its stretched volunteer effort and limited funding. Other prominent players are the Barnet4U website, aka Barnet Tourist Board, and the Chipping Barnet Town Team who have both built up their promotion of the Battle of Barnet and local heritage.</p> <p><b>Evaluation Verdict: Very successful. There has been a huge increase in the interest in the Battle of Barnet especially from local schools. The Museum with its new displays is a centre for stimulating interest in Barnet heritage in general and the Battle in particular. The Medieval Festival looks like it will continue into the future (there was a successful Festival in 2019, and 2020 is being planned). The Loan Box is perpetuating the learning initiatives. The banners are stirring interest in the heritage of Barnet. The Street Signboards will add to the permanent legacy of the Project. The overall purpose of the Project was to promote the Battle of Barnet. It has done so.</b></p>
Lessons learned	<p>There were a few important lessons learned in this project.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Use of paid consultants with volunteers. There is an issue when some of the people are paid and some are not. Often a great deal of work is done by volunteers and the value of work done by “experts” is not always clear. Most consultants did not attend Project meetings to update volunteers and report on progress. This results in resentments and a certain lack of buy-in. For example, Barnet Museum’s ethos was not well understood by consultants who wanted to promote “theme park” style of displays. This is something the Project leaders need to be conscious of. We did not always handle this well.</li> <li>2. Reliance on “conflicted” staff. Some key people in the project had other competing external priorities and these changed during the project, for example other jobs or study opportunities. This meant that their commitment was unpredictable and ephemeral. We lost momentum. There is little that can be done to tie people down in these circumstances, especially when dealing with volunteers or experts with other work opportunities but it is disappointing.</li> </ol>

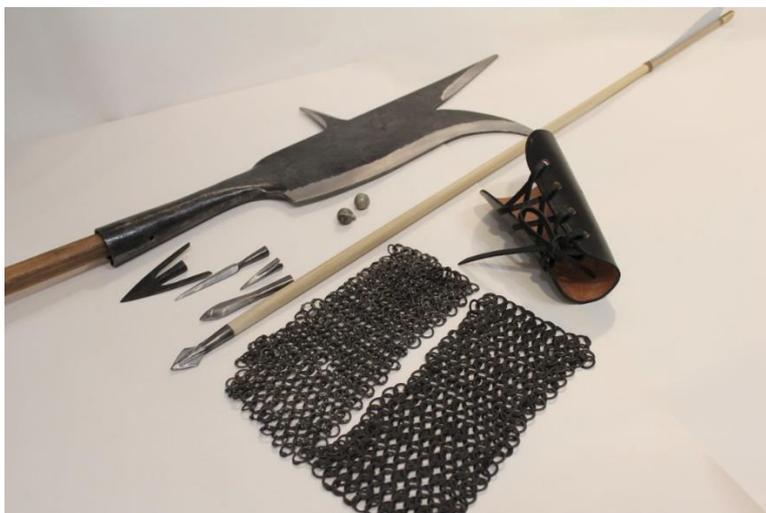
- |  |   |
|--|---|
|  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>3. Local knowledge. When trying to promote something like the battle, there is a need to use and respect local knowledge. This is not easy as several experts are not from the local area and locals are not always reliably informed. The community sometimes feels that external views are being imposed on them.</li><li>4. Lead times. For example, several lead times relied on Council and other authorities' decisions. These took much longer than anticipated and had knock on effects on other areas. It is difficult to build in contingencies for third party delays.</li><li>5. Lack of buy-in from mainstream and broadcast media. This made promotion of the Battle very difficult; although there are many competing media outlets and almost all of them are focused on more fashionable, commercial items. We did get some coverage on BBC News for the 2019 Medieval Festival (outside the Project). Media consultants would probably cost much more and will not necessarily add success.</li></ol> |
|--|---|



LOAN BOX IN USE



LOAN BOX IN USE



LOAN BOX ARTEFACTS



LOAN BOX IN USE



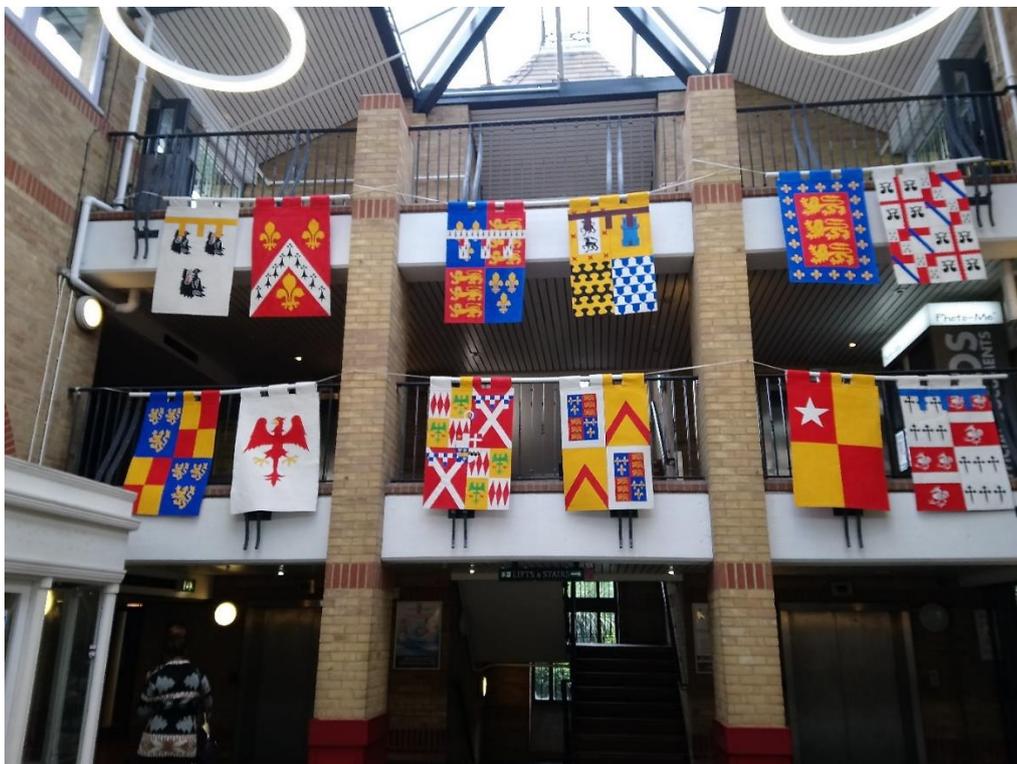
GUIDED WALKS TRAINING SESSION



ARCHAEOLOGY – FINDS PROCESSING



BANNER PAINTING IN PROGRESS



MEDIEVAL BANNERS HANGING IN BARNET HIGH STREET



MEDIEVAL FESTIVAL 2017



MEDIEVAL FESTIVAL 2017



MEDIEVAL FESTIVAL 2018



MEDIEVAL FESTIVAL 2018 Guests included Representative Deputy Lieutenant Martin Russell; Rt Hon Theresa Villiers MP; Deputy Mayor Caroline Stock.

# The Battle Historic Barnet Taverns in the Town

The 14th April 1418, a very foggy Easter Sunday, two armies faced each other across a plain just north of the market town of Barnet. The Wars of the Roses had arrived in Barnet. The main force of the Lancastrians, about 12,000 men led by the Earl of Warwick, 'The Kingmaker', the most powerful and influential nobleman of the time, and the Yorkists, about 5,000 men led by the Duke of Clarence, the second son of King Henry V, Edward III and the Duke of York, the first Yorkist King of England. All the night before, Warwick's soldiers fired on the Yorkists, but because the latter were camped so close, the cannon crashed and the Yorkists suffered a very bad night.

The foggy conditions on the one side and the other meant that the armies whistled around. When the Duke of Clarence ordered the battle they charged but their own ranks were splitting. The King Edward's troops, however, moved, and the Lancastrians did 'break' and many left the battle. Now the tide turned in the Yorkist favour, the Duke of York and his brother the Duke of Gloucester were killed, King Edward IV was crowned.

The same happened in reverse on the other side of the battle, this meant that the armies whistled around. When the Duke of Clarence ordered the battle they charged but their own ranks were splitting. The King Edward's troops, however, moved, and the Lancastrians did 'break' and many left the battle. Now the tide turned in the Yorkist favour, the Duke of York and his brother the Duke of Gloucester were killed, King Edward IV was crowned.

The same happened in reverse on the other side of the battle, this meant that the armies whistled around. When the Duke of Clarence ordered the battle they charged but their own ranks were splitting. The King Edward's troops, however, moved, and the Lancastrians did 'break' and many left the battle. Now the tide turned in the Yorkist favour, the Duke of York and his brother the Duke of Gloucester were killed, King Edward IV was crowned.

HERITAGE FUND

# The Battle Historic Barnet St John the Baptist's Church "BARNET CHURCH"

The church was founded in the middle of the 14th Century probably to provide the inhabitants of the surrounding woods and commons with a local place of worship close to the parish church of St Mary the Virgin in the town.

In 1478 much of the building was demolished and a new church built on the site dedicated to St John the Baptist. It is the Church's most famous church and it was decided to enlarge it to accommodate the Barnet population - which was increasing rapidly with the coming of the railways. At a cost of £1,000,000, led by architect William Butterfield, most of the existing building was demolished, expanded and developed in the then popular style with an 80 ft high chancel tower.

In 1915, Protestant William Blake (1857) was martyred by being burnt at the stake outside the church. He was an Irish man married in Barnet, probably as a warning to the local people, at the orders of Edmund "Bloody" Stanley, Bishop of London.

Memorials to Colonel (Henry) Palmer (died 1837) and Elizabeth Allen (died 1770) can be found in the church as can the heads of a third great local family, the Joneses - Rowland (died 1643).

Chipping Barnet War memorial stands in the church grounds. In 1917 it was one of the first war memorials in the country. It was moved to its present location in 1937 to make better use of it. It is dedicated to the memory of 21 Barnet people who fell in World War One and a further 149 who died in World War Two. Inscribed on the memorial are the words: "So short a company toiling as we have occupied by doing."

HERITAGE FUND

# The Battle Historic Barnet The Market, The Fair and The Spire

Barnet Market was granted its charter on 23rd August 1299 by King John. The charter, one of the earliest records, was granted to the Lord of the Manor, the Abbot of St Albans, John de Cella. The Market was for one day a week - Thursday - and originally occupied the space in front of Barnet Church where it stands. In 1519, commissioners for Henry VIII took over the Market soon afterwards, it was sold by the Crown to property speculators for the sum of £400 (over £100,000 in 2010 terms).

By the end of the 16th century Barnet was London's main market. In 1514, it was the largest cattle fair in England according to The Times newspaper.

In 1860, the Market moved to a new site near the junction of the High Street and what is now St Albans Road. It continued to flourish there until the end of the twentieth century. It has now moved to the area behind The Spire shopping centre.

Another Market Charter was granted in 1387 by Queen Elizabeth I. This included a provision for Barnet Fair, a horse and pleasure fair to be held twice a year. The fair included carol singing, horse racing and betting. It was so well known and loved by Londoners that it entered Cockney rhyming slang: "Barnet Fair" (or just "Barnet") meaning "Hair".

The fair was held in different locations around the town, alongside the hill and in May Lane. A horse fair held every September is, in some ways, a successor to the grand Barnet fairs.

The Spire Shopping Centre opened in 1976 and contains over 100,000 square feet of retail space. The two spires, which were part of the High Street frontage of the former Methodist church, were preserved and give The Spire both name and distinctive appearance.

A permanent reminder of Barnet's market heritage is the name "Chipping Barnet", the alternative name for High Barnet. This comes from the Anglo-Saxon word "Cippes" meaning "Market".

HERITAGE FUND

# The Battle Historic Barnet Hadley Green

Hadley Green is about 1/2 mile in size. The road running through it was the only road north of Barnet until the New Road (now St Albans Road) was built in the 1840s. The Green was known by at least 1211 when it was the oldest public open space in the London Borough of Barnet. Some buildings that were erected in the 16th and 17th Centuries.

This area of ground had people as diverse as a site of 18th Century importance for Native Conservation and provides an attractive oasis of calm a few steps away from the busy areas of the town.

It includes what were the remains of the site of Hadley Church, the surviving fragments of a building once including Henry VIII and Elizabeth I and their predecessors. In 1776 the Church was destroyed and Hadley hadley parish was granted 124 acres. Much of it has since been deforested.

St Mary the Virgin Church (Middlesex Hadley Church) stands at the north-east corner of Hadley Green. A church has stood on the site since the 12th Century. Its present structure was established in the 15th Century, not long after the Battle of Barnet. The late 14th century tower is the only part of the church that remains. The church tower has a small square window in the tower. The tower is made of stone. The tower is made of stone. The tower is made of stone.

Principal residents of the area included the earlier Henry Toppes (d.1478), explorer David Livingstone (1813) and the pioneer Bill Aron (d.1917).

The Wiltonian Abbeys (2 Hadley Green Road) were founded by the Roger Wiltonian in the 12th century. The abbeys were founded by Roger Wiltonian in the 12th century. The abbeys were founded by Roger Wiltonian in the 12th century. The abbeys were founded by Roger Wiltonian in the 12th century.

Both sets of houses are now inhabited by The James Hospital.

A Barnet-based charity established in 1876 by James and Mary Rowan.

Hadley Green was added to the Green Area in 1976. It was the 14th century tower that was the only part of the church that remains. The church tower has a small square window in the tower. The tower is made of stone. The tower is made of stone. The tower is made of stone.

HERITAGE FUND

# The Battle Historic Barnet Hadley Highstone

This site was paid for by the James Lambourn in 1826 to commemorate the Battle of Barnet and the death of Warwick 'the Kingmaker'. The inscription reads: "Here on 14th April the House of York's Banner Bore the Field of Blood (1418) and it is here that the Duke of Clarence was killed by the Duke of York, the first Yorkist King of England." Lambourn owned Goshall (Cobden) House in North Mimms, since the residence of the Hon. Mrs. Mary Henry 18th Century.

North of the Highstone is the Wrotham Park Estate and an area called Kites End which was formerly the site of a small hamlet. Wrotham Park was designed by Isaac Ware in the Palladian style and was built for Admiral John Boscawen in 1752. Admiral Boscawen lived in the house in the 18th century and was the first to use the name of Highstone. He was a member of the Royal Navy and was the first to use the name of Highstone. He was a member of the Royal Navy and was the first to use the name of Highstone.

In the country (England) it is good to find an isolated farm like this to encourage the others.

Wrotham Park was the seat of six successive Earls of Stafford between 1826 and 1901.

It was the birthplace of Julian Northcott George Frings, 1st Viscount Frings of Vaux, who after studying medicine in World War One, was appointed Governor General of Canada (1941-43) and later became Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police (1948-50).

Kites End Road was a settlement from at least the 13th Century. Maps from the 1750s show there was a house or more properties in the hamlet. The land now is the Wrotham Park estate and includes roads, private and public paths, all said to be at least 100 years old.

Kites End Road, the westerly fork of the road at the Highstone was the old main route north-west of Barnet to the St Albans Road. It is the St Albans Road.

HERITAGE FUND

DESIGNS FOR THE 5 STREET BOARD/LECTERNS THAT WILL BE MOUNTED ON BARNET HIGH STREET