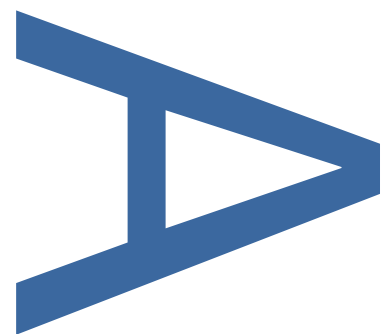
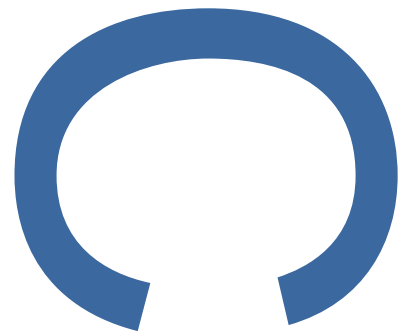


**500 WHITE HART LANE,
TOTTENHAM, LONDON, N17 7NA:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

SITE CODE: WHN19

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
LONDON BOROUGH OF HARINGEY**

JANUARY 2019



500 WHITE HART LANE, TOTTENHAM, LONDON, N17 7NA:

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SITE CODE: WHN 19

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: LONDON BOROUGH OF HARINGEY

PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER: HGY/2018/0047

CENTRAL NGR: TQ 32231 91565

WRITTEN BY: CECILIA GALLEANO
PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED
JANUARY 2019

PROJECT MANAGER: HELEN HAWKINS (MCIFA)
REV 1: CGMS COMMENTS

COMMISSIONING CLIENT: CGMS HERITAGE (part of the RPS Group) ON BEHALF
OF CROUCH END (FEC) LIMITED

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January 2019

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DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

Site Name

500 WHITE HART LANE, TOTTENHAM, HARINGEY

Type of project

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code			K5947
	Name	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	C Galleano		24.1.19
Graphics Prepared by:	A Tonelli		24.1.19
Graphics Checked by:	M Roughley	M Roughley	25.1.19
Project Manager Sign-off:	H Hawkins	H Hawkins	25.1.19

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation and monitoring exercise undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at 500 White Hart Lane, Tottenham, London N17 7NA, London Borough of Haringey (TQ 32231 91565). The evaluation was commissioned by CgMS Heritage (part of the RPS Group) on behalf of Crouch End (FEC) Limited.
- 1.2 The site contained part of the alignment of the 17th century New River, backfilled during the early 20th century.
- 1.3 The aim of the project was to assess the presence or absence of the early 17th century New River and any surviving archaeological remains within the stratigraphic sequence to natural deposits. The scope of the work included the recording of a section through the New River.
- 1.4 Natural clay bedrock was noted in the monitored area at a level of 29.81m OD, overlaid by a natural deposit of clayey gravel.
- 1.5 A large shallow cut for the New River truncated the clayey gravel. A sequence of fills of modern date was observed backfilling the New River cut.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on land at 500 White Hart Lane, Tottenham, London N17 7NA, London Borough of Haringey (TQ 32231 91565). The evaluation was commissioned by CgMS Heritage (part of the RPS Group) on behalf of Crouch End (FEC) Limited. The work was carried out on 17th and 18th January 2019.
- 2.2 The proposed development received consent on 27th March 2018, under application number HGY/2018/0047. Approval was granted for the following:
“Submission of Reserved Matters, namely a) Layout, b) Scale, c) Appearance and d) Landscaping pertaining to Outline Permission ref. HGY/2016/0828 for mixed use redevelopment to comprise the demolition of existing buildings/ structures and associated site clearance and erection of new buildings / structures to provide 144 residential units, employment uses (Use Class B1 and B8), retail uses (Use Class A1 and A3), community uses (Use Class D1) associated access, parking and servicing space, infrastructure, public realm works and ancillary development.”
- 2.3 The planning consent included the following condition relating to archaeology:
8. *No demolition or development shall take place until a Stage 1 Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority in writing. For land that is included within the WSI, no demolition or development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed WSI, and the programme and methodology of site evaluation and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works.*
- If heritage assets of archaeological interest are identified by Stage 1 then for those parts of the site which have archaeological interest a Stage 2 WSI shall be submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority in writing. For land that is included within the Stage 2 WSI, no demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed stage 2 Written Scheme of Investigation which shall include:*
- a. *The statement of significance and research objectives, the programme and methodology of site investigation and recording and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works*
- b. *The programme for post-investigation assessment and subsequent analysis, publication & dissemination and deposition of resulting material. This part of the condition shall not be discharged until these elements have been fulfilled in accordance with the programme set out in the stage 2 WSI.*
- Written schemes of investigation will need to be prepared, and implemented by a suitably qualified professionally accredited archaeological practice in accordance with Historic England’s Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London. This condition is exempt from deemed discharge under schedule 6 of the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015.*
- REASON: To mitigate the effect of the works associated with the development upon any heritage assets and to ensure that information regarding those heritage assets is preserved by record for this and future generations.*
- 2.4 A Written Scheme of Investigation for the site was submitted to the LPA (Fairman 2018) and approved. The WSI was for an archaeological watching brief, but the scope of work was subsequently revised to comprise the excavation of a trench in the north-east corner of the site to investigate the early 17th century New River, which had been backfilled in the early 20th century and realigned.
- 2.5 An archaeological desk based assessment had been previously carried out for the site (CGMS Heritage 2017).
- 2.6 The site is not located within an Archaeological Priority Area as defined by the London Borough of Haringey. No World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields or Protected Historic Wrecks sites lie within the site or its immediate vicinity. No Registered Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings or Conservation Areas are recorded within close proximity to the

site.

- 2.7 The site comprised an irregularly shaped plot of land bound by White Hart Lane to the south, an access road and warehouse to the west and an unnamed public road to the east. The northern limits are bound by housing associated with 'The Green'. The site was centred at TQ 32231 91565 and covered an area of 0.9ha.
- 2.8 The archaeological evaluation works were carried out on 27th and 18th January 2019 and were commissioned by CgMS Heritage. The archaeological work was undertaken in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Fairman 2018) and following Historic England Guidelines (GLAAS 2017).
- 2.9 The archaeological evaluation was supervised by Cecilia Galleano and was project managed by Helen Hawkins for PCA. The work was monitored by Adam Single, Historic England, Archaeology Advisor to the London Borough of Haringey
- 2.10 The completed archive comprising written, drawn, and photographic records and artefacts will be deposited with the Museum of London Archaeological Archive (MLAA).
- 2.11 The evaluation was allocated the unique site code WHN19.

3 EVALUATION OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation (Fairman 2018) highlighted the following site specific objectives:
- What evidence is there for prehistoric occupation of the site?
 - What evidence is there for Roman occupation of the site?
 - What evidence is there for the Saxon/early medieval occupation of the site?
 - What evidence is there for the medieval occupation and development of the site?
 - What evidence is there for the post-medieval development of the site?
 - To investigate whether the New River, documented to cross the site at the northeast corner in the 19th century, survives, and if so, to record its construction.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.1 The following geological information is summarised from the Desk Based Assessment (Masefield 2017) and the WSI (Fairman 2018).
 - 4.1.1 The British Geological Survey shows the site to lie on an area of London Clay overlain with superficial deposits of Boyn Hill Gravel Member (sand and gravel). The latter are recorded at the far north-east corner of the study site.
 - 4.1.2 No site specific or British Geological Survey geotechnical data is currently available for the site.
 - 4.1.3 The site sloped down from a height of c.32m OD at the north-eastern corner to a height of c.24m OD at the south-western corner.
 - 4.1.4 The site was located c.300m north of a watercourse known as 'The Moselle'.
 - 4.1.5 The historic course of the New River was constructed within the north-eastern corner of the study site during the early 17th century. This survived until the early 20th century when it was backfilled and realigned.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 The archaeological and historical background is taken from the Written Scheme of Investigation (Fairman 2018)
- 5.2 Prehistoric
 - 5.2.1 A single entry relating to prehistoric activity was highlighted within a 1.25km radius of the subject site. Residual abraded flint artefacts were recovered during archaeological work at Greentrees Hospital c.550m north-west of the study site.
- 5.3 Roman
 - 5.3.1 Fragments of Roman roof tile, tesserae and hypocaust tile with pink wall plaster were found in 1959 within the bed of the Pymmes Brook, c.1km north-east of the site, which may suggest the location of a villa within the vicinity. A Roman lamp was also dredged from the brook c.900m north of the site. Additional Roman material was recovered during demolition of air raid shelters at Devonshire School in 1945, and comprised a 3rd century coin.
 - 5.3.2 The High Road (A10) c.1.6km east of the study site, is likely to represent the former route of Ermine Street, a Roman road linking London and Lincoln.
 - 5.3.3 The paucity of well provenanced finds and features of Roman date within the immediate vicinity of the study site would suggest that it was located away from any known areas of settlement during the Roman period.
- 5.4 Saxon and Medieval
 - 5.4.1 A late 10th or 11th century ditch identified c.1km north of the study site represents the sole evidence for Saxon period activity within the study area.
 - 5.4.2 The Domesday Survey of 1086 recorded Tottenham as a very large estate of 67 households, c.1.7km south-east of the study site. Edmonton comprised an estate of 87 households according to the same survey, located c.1.6km to the north-east. It is possible that the name 'Tottenham' may derive from the Saxon for 'Totta's village' whilst 'Edmonton' may be derived from 'Eadhelm's farmstead'. The documentary and toponymic evidence therefore indicates that settlements were established in the area to the east along the High Road prior to 1066.
 - 5.4.3 The medieval hospital of St Lawrence and associated Archaeological Priority Area in Devonshire Hill Lane is located c.50m north of the site and was established prior to AD 1229. An additional Archaeological Priority Area in close proximity refers to an 'early farm site and length of medieval road'. A number of roads within the area are believed to have a medieval origin and include White Hart Lane (the southern boundary of the site), Devonshire Hill Lane (to the immediate north of the study site), and Wolves Lane (c.800m to the west).

- 5.4.4 Moated manor houses are recorded c.600m east of the study site on White Hart Lane and 1.1km north of the site. The former property was one of three manorial holdings created out of Tottenham Manor in AD 1245, and the latter was known as 'Wyer Hall House'.
- 5.4.5 Further evidence for the Medieval period within the 1.25km radius of the subject site comprises evidence for successive land drainage systems within an area 550m to the north-west.
- 5.4.6 There is a paucity of evidence relating to the Saxon period which suggests that the site was not located within close proximity to any concentrations of settlement activity. During the medieval period the site is likely to have been located within the agricultural hinterland of the farmstead and hospital to the north.
- 5.5 Post-Medieval and Modern
- 5.5.1 By 1600 Tottenham was recorded as a prosperous area with numerous alms-houses and charities, and by 1724 the density of buildings was so great it was noted as appearing to be one continuous street.
- 5.5.2 The earliest cartographic source consulted (Rocque 1754) shows the site as situated within open land bounded by 'Skyfield Lane' to the south and the 'New Enfield River' to the north. The New River was opened in 1613 to supply water to London and originated in Ware, Hertfordshire, and a loop was constructed in the Devonshire Hill area. The surrounding area remained characterised by scattered farmsteads and open fields into the early 19th century.
- 5.5.3 The Tithe map of 1843 illustrates the course of the New River as running through the north-east corner of the site. Three land parcels encompass the area of the site and are all described as meadows.
- 5.5.4 The Wood Green Tunnel was completed in 1852 which diverted the New River and cut off the loop in the Devonshire Hill area from the new course of the New River. Minor field boundary changes are illustrated by 1863 with a new bridge over the river in the north-east area and the addition of a number of footpaths. By 1894 the New River appears to have been infilled in part, although no change is shown within the site by 1913-14.
- 5.5.5 By 1935 the site had been developed with possible industrial buildings and associated yard areas. The portion of the New River which passed through the site had since been infilled, although it was still visible north of the site. A high explosive bomb was recorded as landing on the northern part of the study site during WWII and buildings in the northern area would have likely suffered from severe blast damage.
- 5.5.6 Minor changes to the industrial buildings are illustrated in 1957, with much of the surrounding area developed with residential properties. The building at the southern end of the site is labelled as a 'Mineral Water Work' and the New River is no longer evident to the north and has been completely infilled.
- 5.5.7 By 1975 the site was redeveloped with further industrial buildings, which are shown as derelict by 1999. Much of the southern half of the site was cleared by 2013 and the northern half redeveloped as a construction yard. No further changes were illustrated to the present.
- 5.5.8 The New Enfield River was constructed within the north-east corner of the site in the early 17th century, whilst the remainder of the site has largely remained as open land throughout the post-medieval and modern periods until development in the 20th century.

6 METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 As part of the consented development, ground level within the site was reduced on the north of the site by c. 2m, cutting into the London Clay. This provided a cross section of the small length of the New River which fell within the site.
- 6.2 The area investigated was 7.40m long and 5.20m wide. The section was straightened with a toothless machine bucket under supervision of an archaeologist and then cleaned. In this last process, finds were collected from the archaeological and natural deposits.
- 6.3 The recording proceeded with photographic recording, 1:10 section drawings and GPS planning.
- 6.4 All the negative and positive features were described and recorded in appropriate context sheets.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Three phases of activity were noted during the evaluation:

- Phase 1 represented the natural gravel and clay
- Phase 2 represented the infilling of the river
- Phase 3 represented a modern levelling of the site

Phase 1: Natural

7.1.1 Natural Head deposits were observed in the section along the north east site boundary. These deposits were composed of light yellowish-brown clay [5] (bedrock) and light yellowish-brown clayey gravel [7] (superficial deposit). The London Clay was at 29.81m OD, while the gravel layer was at 30.31m OD.

Phase 2: Post-Medieval

7.1.2 Cut into the natural deposits [5] and [7] was the New River bed cut [6] running from WNW to ESE. The river cut measured 5.20m north south and 7.40m east west. Those measurements are related to the extension of the feature observed in section, they are not related to its cross section.

7.1.3 Mid grey clayey gravel fills [4]/[9] were interpreted as alluvial deposits within the river cut [6]. They were probably deposited when the river was still in use, but no finds were observed in them. There was no evidence for a clay lining of the river.

7.1.4 Although it is known, from the historical documents and maps (see DBA), that the New River was constructed in the early 17th century, no finds from the alluvial deposits were identified.

Phase 3: Modern

7.1.5 Above the alluvial layers, four fills were observed: greyish black sand fill with frequent iron pieces (possible slag) [8]; light reddish-brown sand fill with very frequent slag pieces [2]/[10], and moderate plant pot fragments: mid greyish brown clay with occasional pottery and occasional to moderate small sub-rounded pebbles [3]. Those deposits were interpreted as result of the infilling process of the New River.

7.1.6 A layer of made ground [1] sealed the last fill of the river cut, it was encountered at approximately 30.61m OD. Layers [1], [2], [3], [8] and [10] were interpreted as the backfill of the New River in the early 20th century as suggested by the historic Ordnance Survey maps. The pottery from all of the fills was dated to the late 19th/early 20th century (Appendix 3).

Context No.	Thickness	Highest Level	Lowest Level
1	0.80	30.61	30.31
2	0.25	29.97	29.81
3	0.86	29.87	29.67
4	0.64	29.71	29.10
5	0.85 (n.f.e.)	29.81	29.02
6	0.77	29.80	29.03
7	0.74	30.31	30.01

8	0.30	29.93	29.91
9	0.34	29.90	29.88
10	0.30	29.91	29.78

Table 1: Context Dimensions

8 PLATES



Plate 1: river bed cut [6] – Looking North



Plate 2: River Bed [6] and Natural Deposits [5], [7] – Looking East



Plate 3: General – looking North East, showing modern development and the section

9 CONCLUSIONS AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

9.1 No prehistoric, Roman, medieval or post-medieval material pre-dating the New River was identified in the examined section.

9.2 It was possible to investigate the presence of the New River, and its later infilling and consequent end of use, but no other later, earlier or contemporary archaeological features were observed. There was no evidence for a clay lining of the New River inserted during construction, but some evidence for silting up during use was identified.

9.3 The New River was identified in the expected location according with the historical maps. This feature was backfilled during the early 20th century, as confirmed by the fills identified within it.

9.4 Finds collected within the river cut reflected the infilling activity, with the same chronology expressed in the historical documents.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Fairman 2018 *Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Watching Brief: 500 White Hart Lane, Tottenham, Haringey* unpublished report

Masefield 2017 *Archaeological Desk Based Assessment: 500 White Hart Lane, Tottenham, London*, unpublished report

11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

11.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank CgMS Heritage for commissioning this investigation on behalf of Crouch End (FEC) Limited.

11.2 Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank Adam Single of Historic England for monitoring the work on behalf of the London Borough of Haringey, Duncan Hawkins of CgMS for his consultancy management work and the onsite team for their assistance.

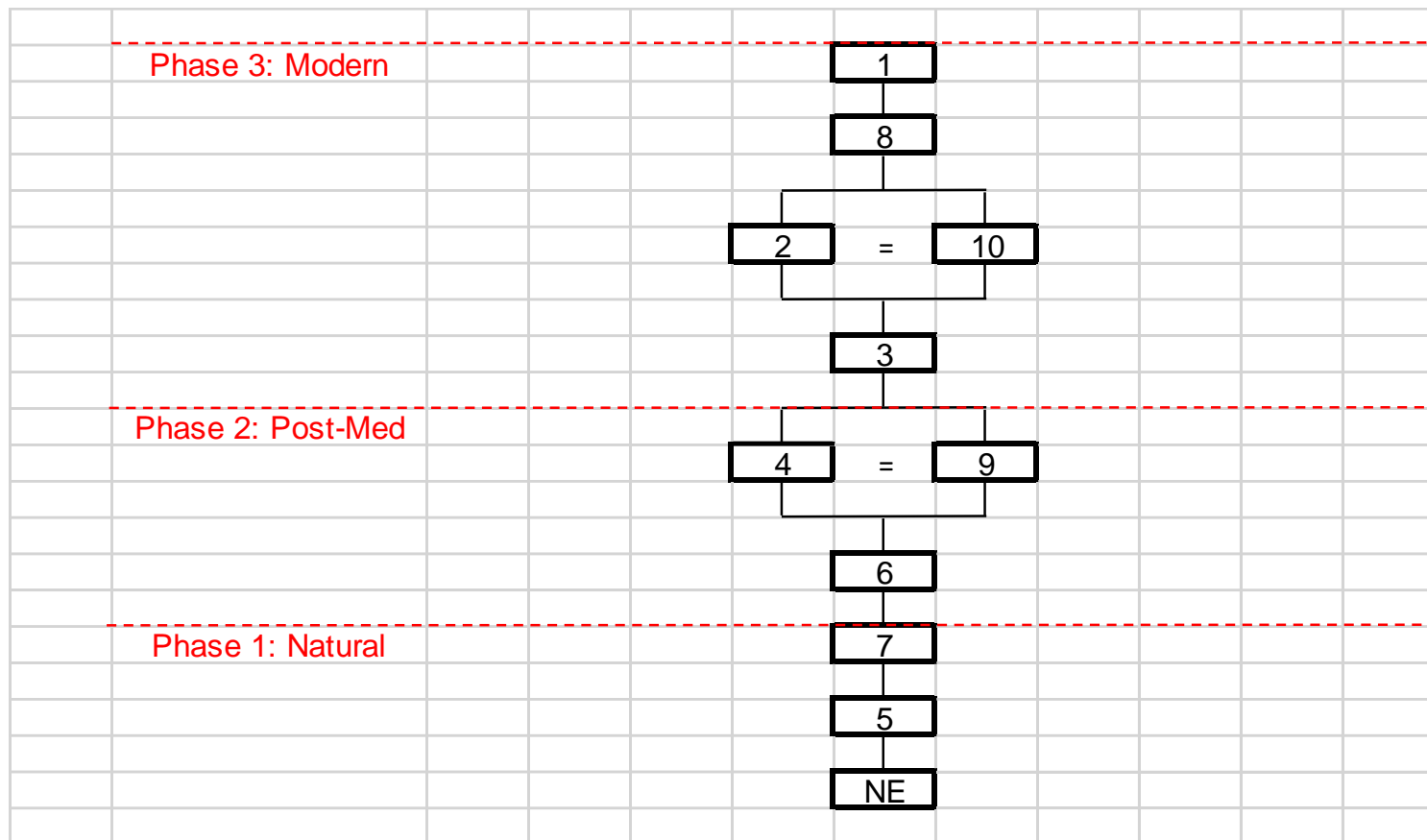
11.3 Thanks are given to Phil Frickers for his hard work on site and Ray Murphy for the illustrations.

11.4 Special thanks are given to Helen Hawkins for her project management and the editing of this report.

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context No.	Type	Thickness	Highest Level	Lowest Level
1	Fill	0.80	30.61	30.31
2	Fill	0.25	29.97	29.81
3	Fill	0.86	29.87	29.67
4	Fill	0.64	29.71	29.10
5	Layer	0.85 (n.f.e.)	29.81	29.02
6	Cut	0.77	29.80	29.03
7	Layer	0.74	30.31	30.01
8	Fill	0.30	29.93	29.91
9	Fill	0.34	29.90	29.88
10	Fill	0.30	29.91	29.78

APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: FINDS REPORTS

Ceramic building material assessment (WHN17)

Chris Jarrett

A single fragment (65g) of a post-medieval roof tile was recovered from the archaeological work and this was recovered from context [4]. The tile survives with no formation edges, has a thickness of 132mm and was made in a hard, orange sandy fabric with occasional white and dark red flint inclusions up to 5mm in size. One surface has fine bedding sand.

The fragment of tile has little meaning and therefore no significance and its only potential is to broadly date the context it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the tile, which can be discarded at the archival stage of the project.

Glass assessment (WNH19)

Chris Jarrett

Two fragments of glass (57g) were recovered from the archaeological work and were found in different contexts. The glass dates to the 19th century or later. Context [2] produced a single fragment (10g) of pale green high-lime low alkali vessel glass, derived from either a bottle or a jar and the item is dated to the 19th or 20th century. From deposit [3] was recovered the applied rim (47g) from a moulded Codd-type bottle and the form was introduced in 1872 and production continued into the early 20th century. The Codd-bottle rim was made in blue-green HLLA glass and still contains the rubber stopper.

The glass is of no significance as it consists of fragmentary material with little meaning. The main potential of the glass is to date the context it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work and as the material has been cully catalogued, then it can be discarded at the archival stage of the project.

Pottery assessment (WHN17)

Chris Jarrett

A small sized assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site (less than one box). The pottery dates only to the post-medieval period. None of the sherds show evidence for abrasion and were probably deposited fairly rapidly after breakage, however, sherds from one context had been subjected to a fire that was probably of a domestic nature. The pottery is in a fragmentary state, although the forms could be recognised. Pottery was recovered from four contexts and individual deposits produced only small sized (fewer than 30 sherds) groups of pottery.

All the pottery (11 sherds or 8 ENV, 319g, of which none are unstratified) was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and recorded in a spreadsheet format, by fabric, form, decoration, sherd count and estimated number of vessels (ENVs). The classification of the pottery types is according to Museum of London Archaeology (2014). The pottery is discussed as an index.

Index

Context [2], spot date: late 19th century

English stoneware with Bristol glaze (ENGS BRST), 1830–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 34g, form: bottle or jar. Body sherd with an external tan-coloured glaze.

Refined white earthenware (REFW), 1805–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 79g, form: bowl, deep rounded. Base, foot ring. ?Washing basin. Burnt

Refined white earthenware (REFW), 1805–1900, 2 sherds, 2 ENV, 19g, form: Indeterminate. Body sherds, burnt and covered in a rusty deposit

Refined white earthenware with under-glaze polychrome-painted decoration in 'chrome' colours (REFW CHROM), 1830–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 9g, form: Plate. Rim sherd, with a blue band, burnt

Context [3], spot date: 19th-20th century

Miscellaneous unsourced post-medieval pottery (MISC), 1480–1900, 5 sherds, 2 ENV, 152g, form: flower pot. Collared rim, base sherds. Terracotta silty fabric

Context [4], spot date: 19th-20th century

Miscellaneous unsourced post-medieval pottery (MISC), 1480–1900, 4 sherds, 2 ENV, 80g, form: flower pot. Collared rim, base sherds. Terracotta silty fabric

Context [5], spot date: 19th-early 20th century

Miscellaneous unsourced post-medieval pottery (MISC), 1480–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 53g, form: flower pot. Collared rim. Terracotta silty fabric

London stoneware (LONS), 1670–1926, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 26g, form: bottle, cylindrical. Wall sherd

Significance and potential of the collection and recommendations for further work

The pottery has little significance at a local level and consists of pottery types frequently found in the Greater London area. The pottery has little meaning, despite horticultural wares being present, which would be expected in the location of a property with a previous garden. The pottery has the potential to date the features it was found in. There are no recommendations for further work on the material, which as it has been fully recorded, can be discarded at the archive stage of the project.

Reference

Museum of London Archaeology 2014, Medieval and post-medieval pottery codes, <http://www.mola.org.uk/resources/medieval-and-post-medieval-pottery-codes>. Accessed August 2nd, 2017.

APPENDIX 4: OASIS REPORT FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-340768

Project details

Project name 500 WHITE HART LANE, TOTTENHAM, LONDON, N17 7NA: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Short description of the project An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at 500 White Hart Lane, Tottenham, London N17 7NA, London Borough of Haringey (TQ 32231 91565). The work comprised the recording of a section through the New River. Natural clay bedrock was noted in the monitored area at a level of 29.81m OD, overlaid by a natural deposit of clayey gravel. A large shallow cut for the New River truncated the clayey gravel. A sequence of fills of modern date was observed backfilling the New River cut.

Project dates Start: 17-01-2019 End: 18-01-2019

Previous/future work No / No

Any associated project reference codes WHN19 - Sitecode

Type of project Recording project

Site status None

Current Land use Residential 1 - General Residential

Monument type RIVER CUT Post Medieval

Significant Finds NONE None

Investigation type "Recorded Observation"

Prompt Planning condition

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON HARINGEY TOTTENHAM 500 White Hart Lane, Tottenham, London N17 7NA

Postcode N17 7NA

Study area 100 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 32231 91565 51.60688615827 -0.090268872996 51 36 24 N 000 05 24 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 29.81m Max: 30.31m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Project brief originator Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service

Project design originator Duncan Hawkins

Project director/manager Helen Hawkins

Project supervisor Cecilia Galleano

Type of sponsor/funding body House Builder

Name of sponsor/funding body Crouch End (FEC) Limited

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive recipient MLAA

Digital Archive ID WHN19

Digital Contents "none"

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"

Paper Archive recipient MLAA

Paper Archive ID WHN19

Paper Contents "none"

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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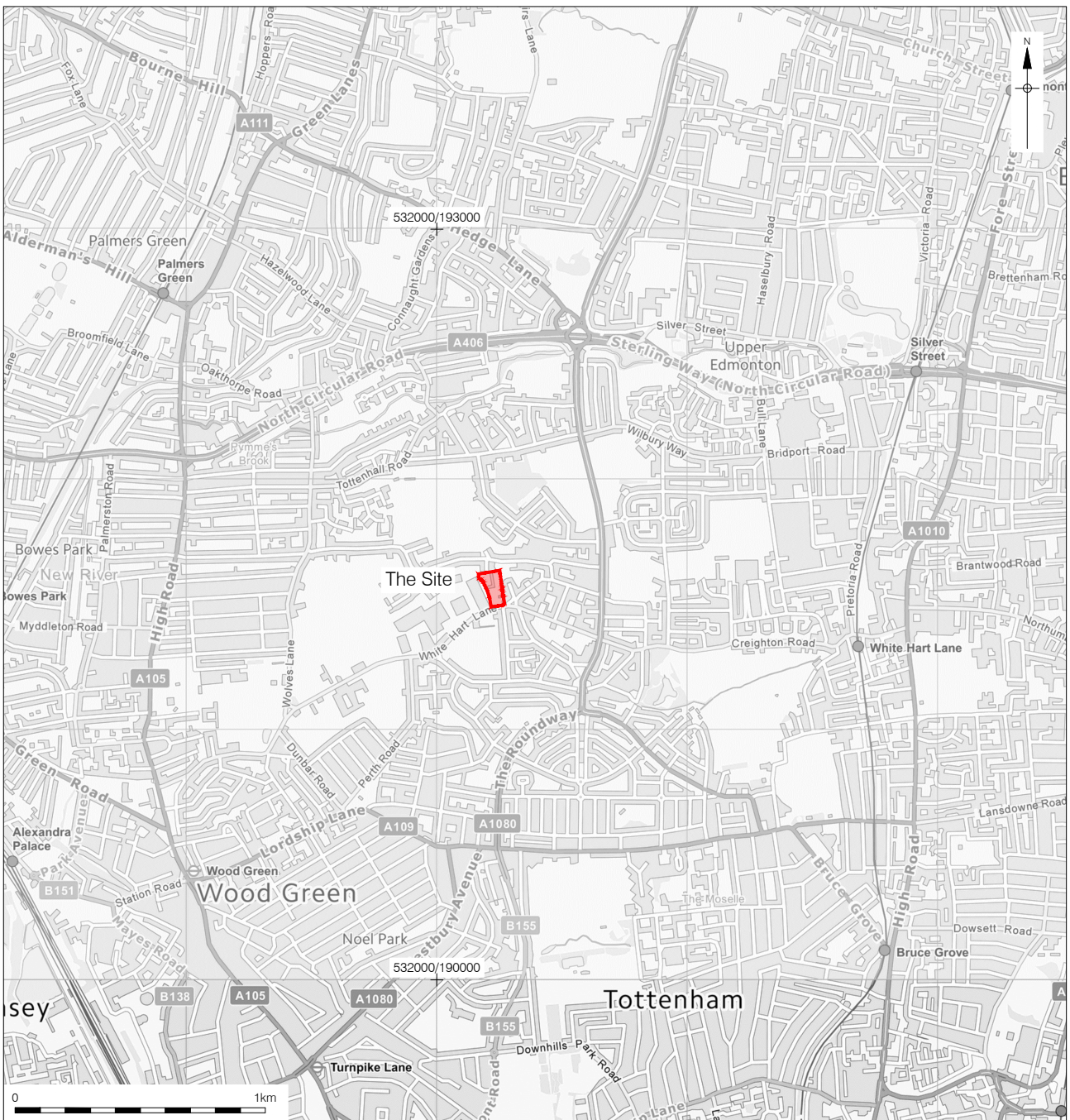
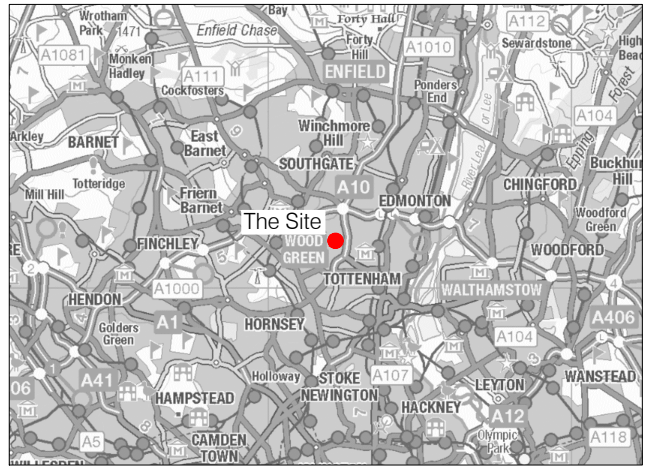
Date 2019

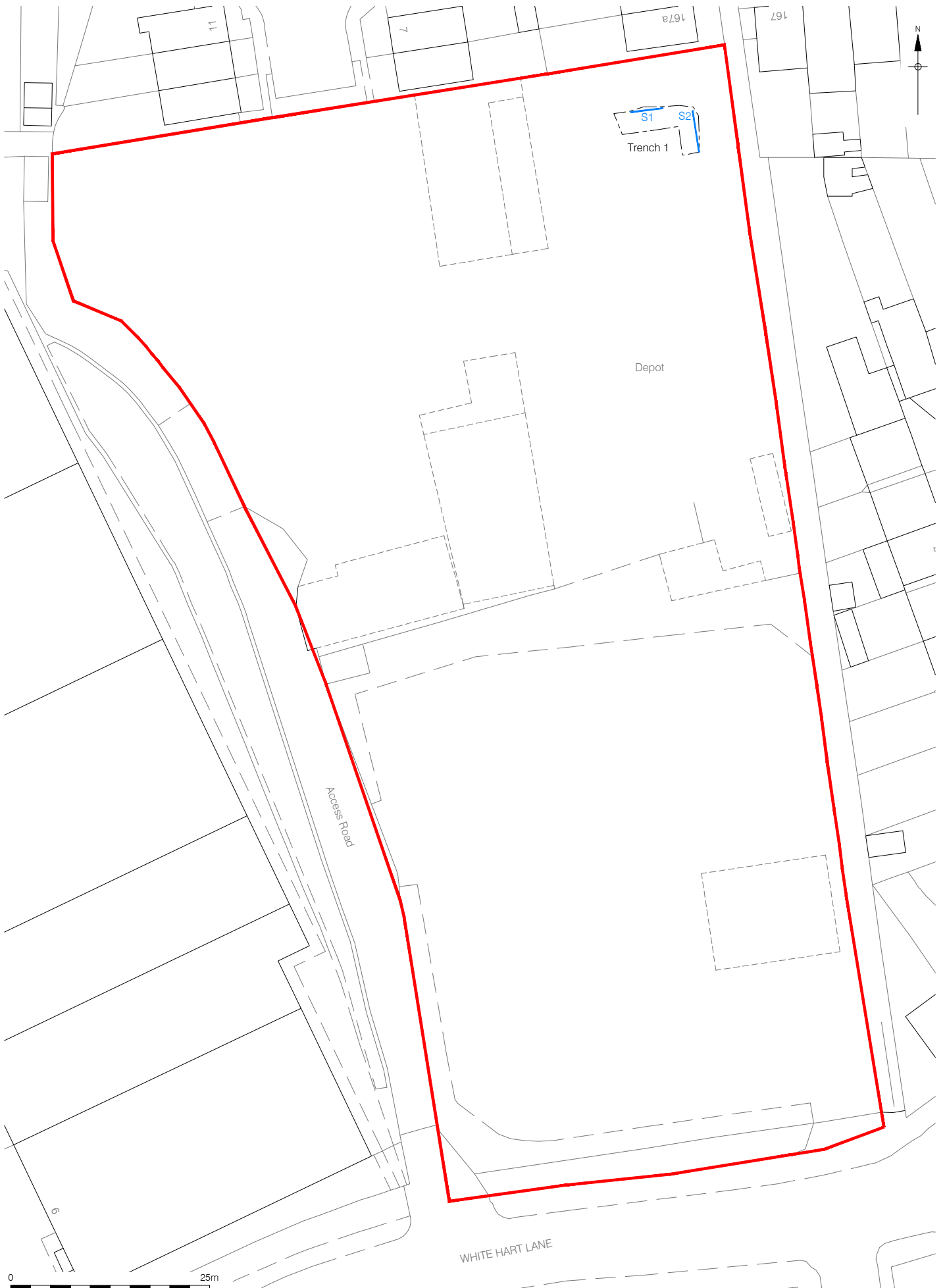
Issuer or publisher Pre-Construct Archaeology

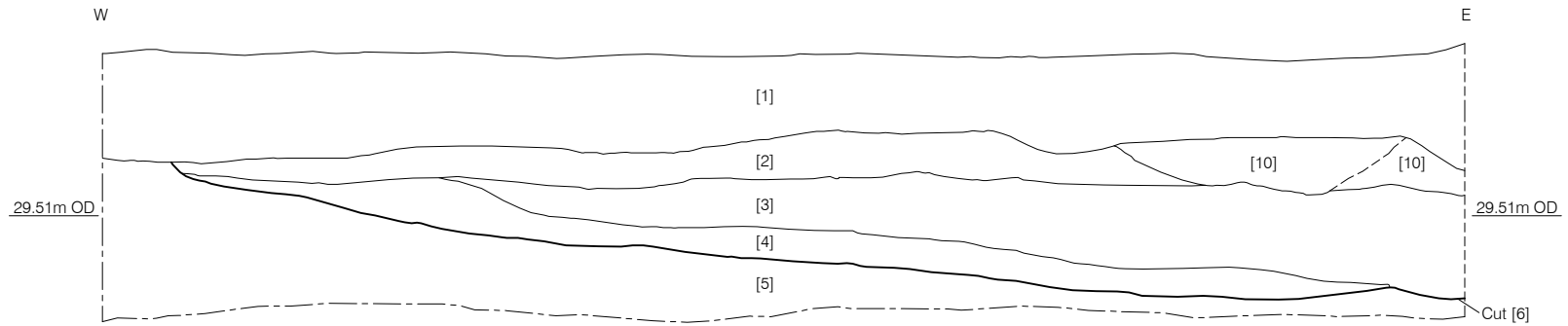
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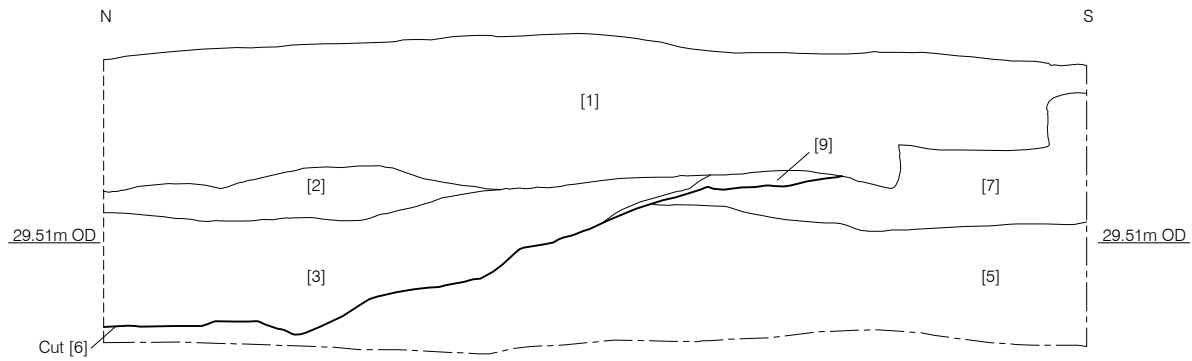
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Section 1
South facing



Section 2
West facing



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