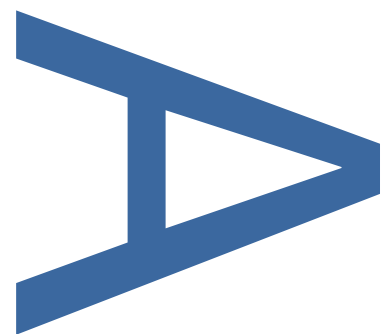
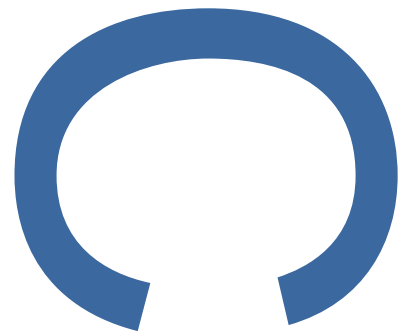


**PROSPECT RING, EAST FINCHLEY,  
LONDON N2 8BP:  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION**

**SITE CODE: ECT19**

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

**FEBRUARY 2019**



**PROSPECT RING, EAST FINCHLEY, LONDON N2 8BP:  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**Site Code: ECT19**

**Central NGR: TQ 2699 8954**

**Local Planning Authority: LONDON BOROUGH OF BARNET**

**Planning Application Number: 17/6827/FUL**

**Historic England (GLAAS) Ref: CLO25028**

**Commissioning Client: HILL PARTNERSHIPS LTD**

**Written/Researched by: MATT EDMONDS  
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**February 2019**

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**DOCUMENT VERIFICATION**

**Site Name**

**Prospect Ring, East Finchley N2 8BP**

**Type of project**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**Quality Control**

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code		K5775	
	Name	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	M Edmonds		26.2.19
Graphics Prepared by:	D Valk		28.2.19
Graphics Checked by:	M Roughley	M Roughley	28.2.19
Project Manager Sign-off:	H Hawkins	H Hawkins	28.2.19

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

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## **1 ABSTRACT**

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on behalf of Hill Partnerships Ltd at Prospect Ring, East Finchley, in the London Borough of Barnet N2 8BP.
- 1.2 The archaeological evaluation, carried out between 19<sup>th</sup>-21<sup>st</sup> February 2019, consisted of four trenches. Excavation and recording was conducted in accordance with the standards specified by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and following the guidelines issued by Historic England. The work was carried out in response to a planning condition and as specified in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2018).
- 1.3 Natural clay was encountered within all four trenches at maximum heights of 95.00m OD in Trench 2 and 94.54m OD in Trench 3. The heights of the Boulder Clay across the site indicated a gradual slope from the north-eastern part of the site top the south-western area.
- 1.4 One post-medieval pit was identified in Trench 3, which contained a pig skull and butchered cattle bone of post-medieval date. No other archaeological finds or features were identified.

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 An archaeological investigation was commissioned by Hill Partnerships Ltd was undertaken at Prospect Ring, East Finchley N2 8BP in the London Borough of Barnet, TQ 2699 8954, between 19<sup>th</sup>-21<sup>st</sup> February 2019. The boundaries of the entire site were defined by the London Underground Northern Line High Barnet branch to the south, the Holy Trinity Church of England School to the west and to the north and east by residential properties on Prospect Ring itself. The site encompassed an area of 0.08ha.
- 2.2 The archaeological evaluation consisted of four trenches: Trench 1-4. The work was carried out as the first stage of the implementation of an archaeological mitigation strategy required by an archaeological planning condition attached to the planning permission for the site. The work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2018) approved by the archaeological adviser to the London Borough of Barnet.
- 2.3 The Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation (*ibid.*) detailed the methodology by which the archaeological investigation was undertaken. The WSI followed Historic England guidelines (Historic England 2015) and those of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA 2014). The evaluation was supervised for PCA by Matt Edmonds. The site was project managed by Helen Hawkins and monitored by Laura O' Gorman, the Historic England Greater London Archaeology Advice Service (GLAAS) Archaeology Advisor to the London Borough of Barnet.
- 2.4 The site was given the site code ECT19. The complete archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be deposited with the Museum of London Archaeological Archive (MLAA).

### **3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

#### **Geology**

- 3.1 The British Geological Survey (BGS) of England and Wales defined the local geology of the Prospect Ring site as being of London Clay Formation (clay, silt and sand). This is overlain by superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation, formerly known as Boulder Clay.
- 3.2 The ground investigation (AGB Environmental 2017) found between 0.30m and 1.00m of made ground sealing the Lowestoft Formation which in turn sealed London Clay.

#### **Topography**

- 3.3 The site was located on ground that was generally level at a height of c.96m OD.
- 3.4 The closest natural watercourse is Mutton Brook, located c.630m to the south of the site.

## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **Introduction**

5.1 The background below is taken from the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2018).

### **Prehistoric**

5.2 There are no records of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic or Bronze Age date recorded on the site, or within the 1.5km study area.

5.3 During the Iron Age period, the pattern of settlement on areas of London Clay was probably characterised by scattered farmsteads and a pastoral economy. This pattern continued through the Roman period.

### **Roman**

5.4 Several pottery kilns, a bank, ditch and significant amounts of grey-ware pottery dating to the Late Iron Age and Roman period (early 1st to 2nd century AD) were excavated in Highgate Woods c.1.4km south-east of the site. A further grey-ware pot of Roman date was found close by to the woods in Woodside Avenue. A findspot of a coin of Constantine (3rd-4th century AD) is recorded c.1.2km north-east of the site.

5.5 The site itself was considered to be some distance from a settlement and could have been used as agricultural land during the Roman period.

### **Saxon and Medieval**

5.6 No finds of Saxon/Early Medieval date have been identified within a 1.5km radius of the site. The name Finchley was first recorded in c.1208 AD, although the name is thought to be Saxon in origin. During the medieval period the area is known to have been extensively wooded, utilised as source of fuel and feeding ground for pigs.

5.7 The Scheduled Monument of the moated Bibsworth Medieval manor house is located 1.5km west of the study site and is thought to date to 13th century AD, with part of the moat still surviving as an L-shape earthwork. The manor house remained in use up to till the early 18th century, after which it was demolished and the moat partially backfilled. Immediately to the north of the moated manor house are the remains of associated fish ponds.

5.8 The site is located on the edge of an Archaeological Priority Area for the medieval settlement at East End, Finchley. The settlement consisted of a dispersed hamlet, which originated in the 14th century AD. The hamlet core was situated around East End Road to the south-west, with a small area of settlement to the north-west near the park gate of Hornsey Park.

5.9 A medieval deer park and wood, probably Hornsey Park, located on the north side of Highgate is recorded c.550m southwest of the site. The Bishop of London acquired a moated hunting lodge within the park in the late 13th century (c.1.1km south of the site).



5.10 A late Medieval bank and ditch structure is recorded in Coldfall Wood c.800m north-east of the site.

5.11 It is likely that the site lay on the edge of the medieval hamlet at East End, on ground cleared from forest in the Saxon/Early Medieval period.

### **Post-Medieval**

5.12 John Rocque's map of 1754 shows the site located within fields adjacent to the settlement at East End, focussing on East End Road to the south, and the Market Place to the north. The 1807 Ordnance Survey drawing supports this interpretation.

5.13 During the mid-19th century, development resulted in the construction of villas, gardens, and the extensive St Pancras and Islington Cemetery and St Marylebone Cemetery to service the expanding population of London.

5.14 The 1840 Finchley Tithe Map depicts the area of the site in greater detail and shows that the site is situated on a road between East End Road and the Market Place. The site has been subdivided into four plots, with four semi-detached houses shown in the south-eastern part of the site. The accompanying award records the plots on site as a mixture of houses and gardens.

5.15 The 1864 Ordnance Survey shows a new rectangular building located within the northern-most plot on the site. There is some change shown in the layout of the houses in the south-western part of the site. The road, partly within the eastern boundary of the site, is shown as Prospect Place.

5.16 The High Barnet branch of the Great Northern Railway was constructed in 1867 and is shown forming the southern boundary of the site on the 1896 Ordnance Survey. The rectangular building in the northern part of the site has been demolished. Additional outbuildings are shown within the central and southern parts of the site.

5.17 The 1914 Ordnance Survey shows the site to be largely unchanged. The northern-most plot within the site has been subdivided, and some outbuildings in the central and southern parts of the site removed. There is no change shown on the 1939 Ordnance Survey.

5.18 By 1969, the site had been cleared and the buildings demolished on site, as part of the construction of a new housing estate. An L-shaped building comprising garages has been constructed along the western and southern site boundary. An electricity substation is shown adjacent to the southern boundary, with a group of four modern terraced houses shown in the north-east of the site.

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

6.1 The works consisted of the excavation of four trenches (Trench 1, Trench 2, Trench 3 and Trench 4) which were arranged in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2018).

6.2 Due to various site constraints some of the Trenches had to be moved from their original proposed locations. Trench 1 was moved to the north-western corner of the site to avoid an underground electric cable, the trench was then excavated in two halves to avoid damaging a tree in the neighbouring school grounds. Trench 2 and Trench 3 were located in their proposed locations. Trench 4 was excavated in its proposed location to avoid protected trees and underground services, but it was only partially excavated as unexpected underground services not marked on the service location plan were encountered.

6.3 The dimensions of each trench were detailed in the following table:

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Upper height at top (m OD)
1	N-S	10.50	2.00	0.90	95.24
2	NE-SW	10.25	2.00	0.75	95.58
3	N-S	9.60	2.60	0.75	95.15
4	E-W	10.00	2.50	0.50	95.12

6.4 A 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a flat bladed ditching bucket was used to dig the Evaluation Trenches. Machine excavation continued under archaeological supervision until natural geology or archaeologically significant horizons, were encountered, upon which excavation was continued by hand.

6.5 The Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2018) defined the aims of the archaeological evaluation as:

- To determine the natural topography of the site, and the height at which it survives.
- To establish the potential for the site to contain medieval deposits relating to the nearby hamlet.
- To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site.
- To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts of the archaeological resource.

- 6.6 All mechanical excavation was supervised by the author or an experienced archaeologist and preceded in 100mm spits. Modern concrete was broken out with a breaker attached to the 360° mechanical excavator.
- 6.7 Trenches were CAT scanned after each spit in order to check for buried services.
- 6.8 All deposits were recorded on pro forma context sheets. Trench plans were drawn at a scale of 1:50 and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10.
- 6.9 The locations of the trenches were determined using a GPS. The same device was also used to establish a Temporary Bench Mark (TBM) at a height of 95.44m OD to the south of the site near Trench 4, another TBM was also established at a height of 95.24m OD between Trench 3 and Trench 1 and a further TBM was established near to Trench 2 at a value of 95.37m OD. Levels on archaeologically relevant structures and strata were taken from this TBM using a dumpy level.
- 6.10 The evaluation followed CIFA guidelines, and the methodologies set out in Historic England (GLAAS) Guidance Papers for standards and practices in archaeological fieldwork watching briefs and assessments and evaluation.
- 6.11 The complete archive produced during the evaluation, comprising written, drawn and photographic records, will be deposited with the Museum of London Archaeological Archive (MLAA).

## **7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE**

### **7.1 Archaeological Phase 1: Natural**

7.1.1 The earliest deposit recorded in all four trenches was firm, mid-light orangey brown naturally deposited clay, described by the British Geological Survey (BGS) as part of the Lowestoft Formation.

7.1.2 These natural deposits are tabulated below:

<b>Trench</b>	<b>Context no.</b>	<b>Maximum height (m OD)</b>
1	8	94.65
2	13	95.00
3	5	94.54
4	2	94.77

7.1.3 The maximum heights of the natural clay indicated a gradual rise in ground from the south-west to north-east across the Prospect Ring site.

### **7.2 Archaeological Phase 2: Late Post-Medieval**

7.2.1 Along the western side of the site in Trench 1 and Trench 3 the natural clay was sealed by a layer of exposed or redeposited clay. This deposit was described as firm dark blueish grey with dark black patches caused by root activity and unknown staining.

7.2.2 Truncating the clay in Trench 3 was a small pit [10] with a dark black clay fill [9] containing a pig's skull and butchered cattle bone, of probable post-medieval date (Appendix 5). The fill also contained pottery dating to the late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### **7.3 Archaeological Phase 3: Modern**

7.3.1 Layers of modern made-ground were encountered in all of the trenches excavated and have been tabulated below:

<b>Trench</b>	<b>Context no.</b>	<b>Maximum Height (m OD)</b>
1	6	95.09
2	12	95.35
3	3	95.11
4	1	95.00

**7.3.2** With the exception of modern topsoil [11] in Trench 2, all layers of made-ground were capped by concrete or concrete slabs that comprised garages and outdoor surface areas of the recently demolished housing estate.

## **8 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS**

- 8.1 Natural ground was identified in all of the evaluation trenches at levels of between 94.54m OD and 95.00m OD.
- 8.2 The evaluation identified a post-medieval pit in Trench 3 which contained the remains of a pig and a cow, which had been butchered.
- 8.3 No other archaeological features or deposits relating to any period were encountered in any of the four evaluation trenches.
- 8.4 It was concluded that the stratigraphy of the site reflected land at the backs of properties established in the 19th century and landscaping works in the 20th century preparatory to the construction of the housing estate in this corner of Prospect Ring in the 1960s, resulting in the truncation of any potential archaeological activity that pre-dated the late post-medieval and modern period. There was no evidence for activity associated with the medieval settlement of East Finchley.

## 9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Hill Partnerships Limited for commissioning the archaeological work.
- 9.2 We also thank Laura O' Gorman, the Historic England Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS), Archaeology Advisor for the London Borough of Barnet for monitoring the site.
- 9.3 Thanks also to Chris Lowe of Hill and the team from Advanced Demolition for all of their help on site, and to Madison Wallender of PCA for her hard work on site.
- 9.4 The author would like to thank Helen Hawkins for project managing the site and Helen Hawkins for editing this report, Ray Murphy for CAD illustrations, and John Joyce for logistics.

## 10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

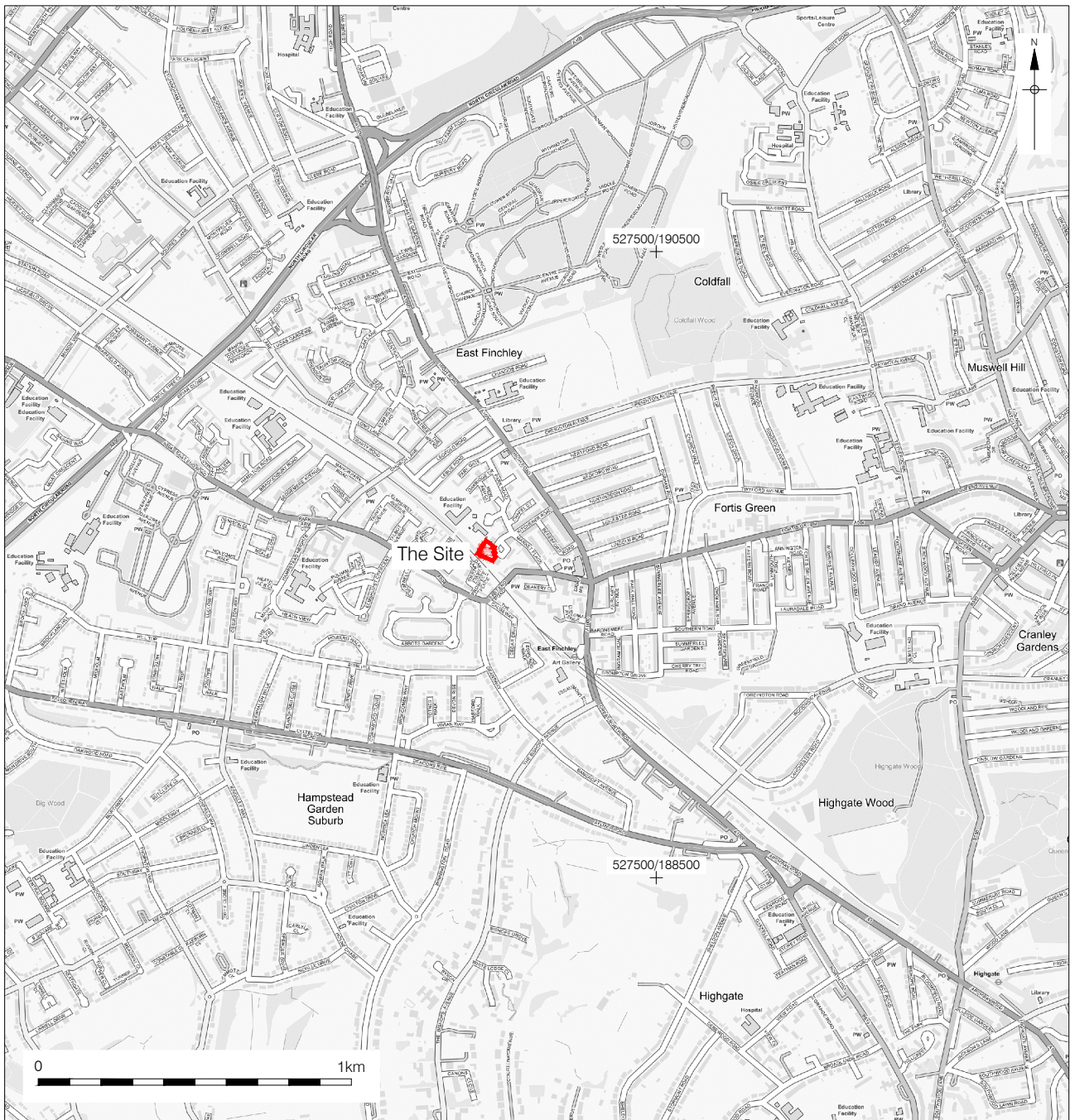
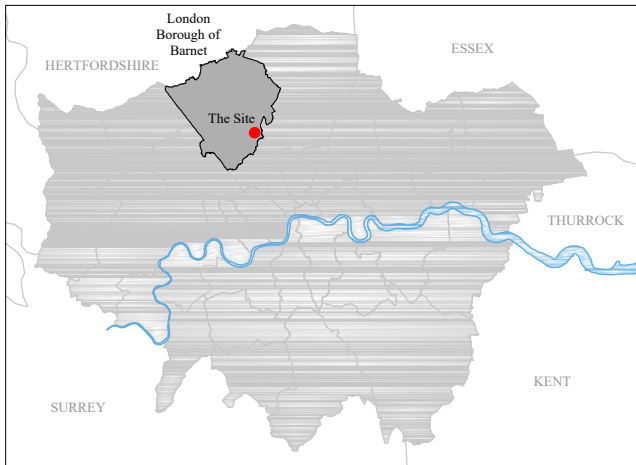
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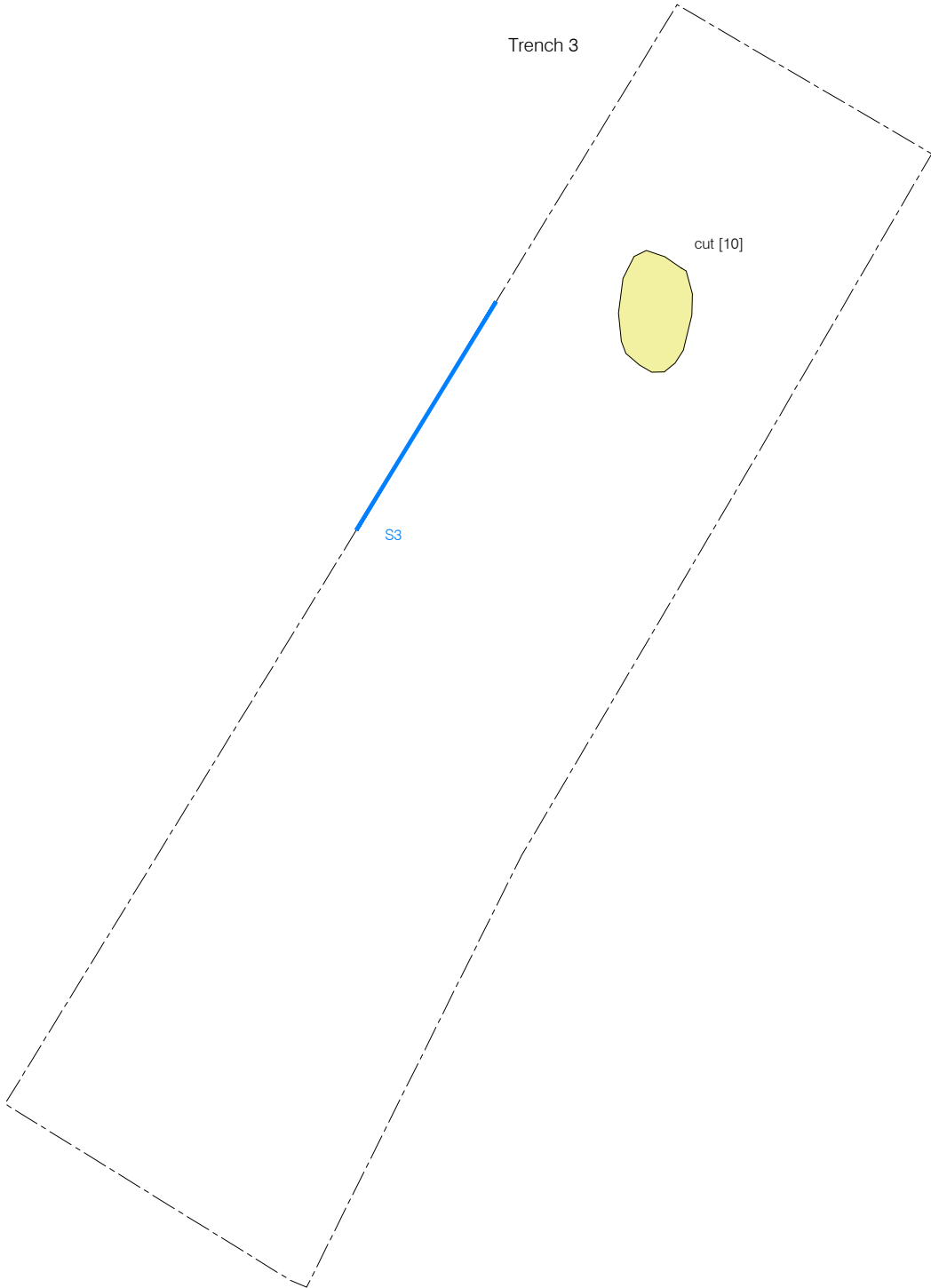
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
Website: British Geological Survey [www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk)



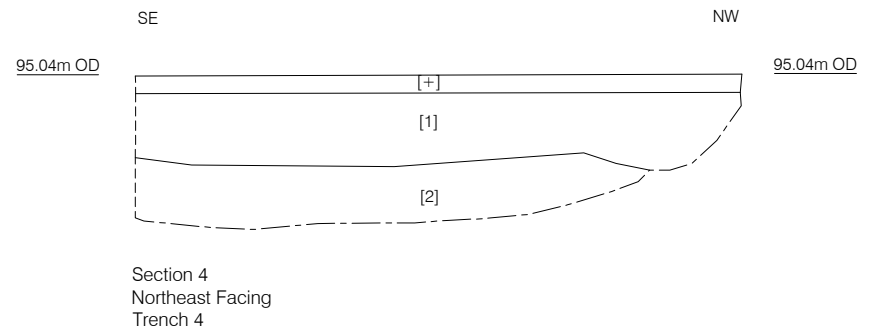
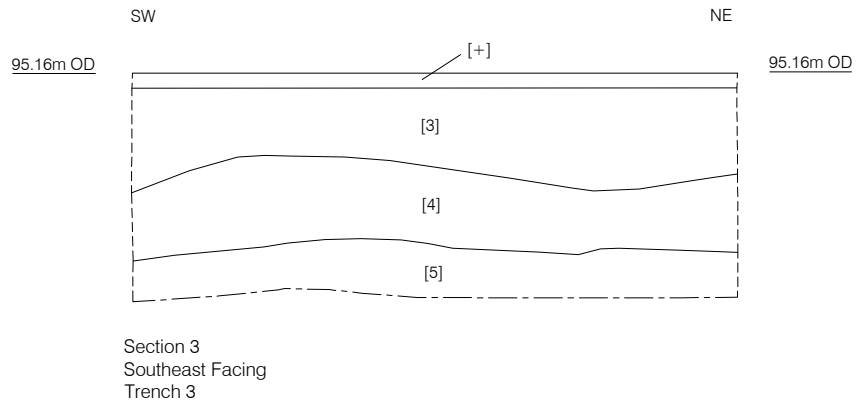
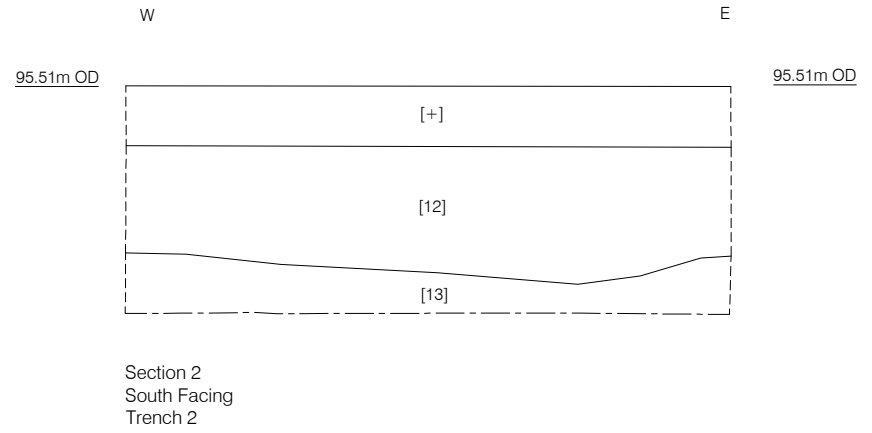
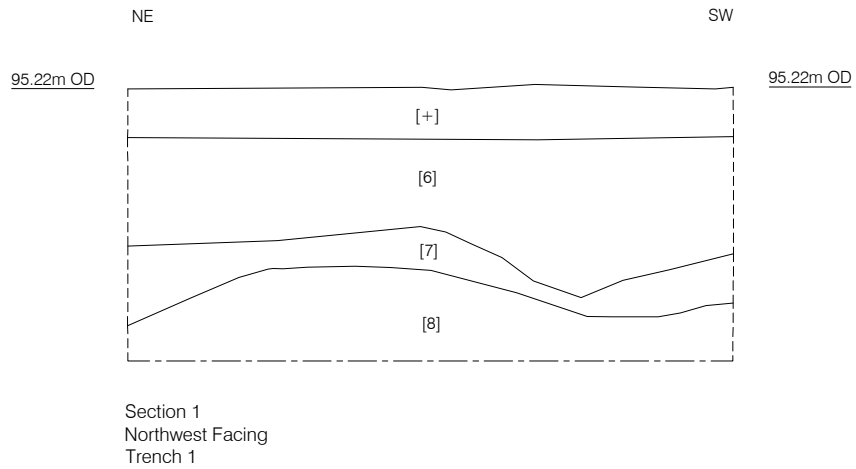






 Archaeological Feature





## Appendix 1: Plates

Plate 1: North facing view of Trench 1 showing northern half of trench (1m scale).



Plate 2: North facing view of Trench 1 showing southern half of trench (1m scale).

Plate 3: South-West facing view of Trench 2 (1m scale).



Plate 4: South facing view of Trench 3 (1m scale).

Plate 5: East view of Trench 4 showing buried services (1m scale).

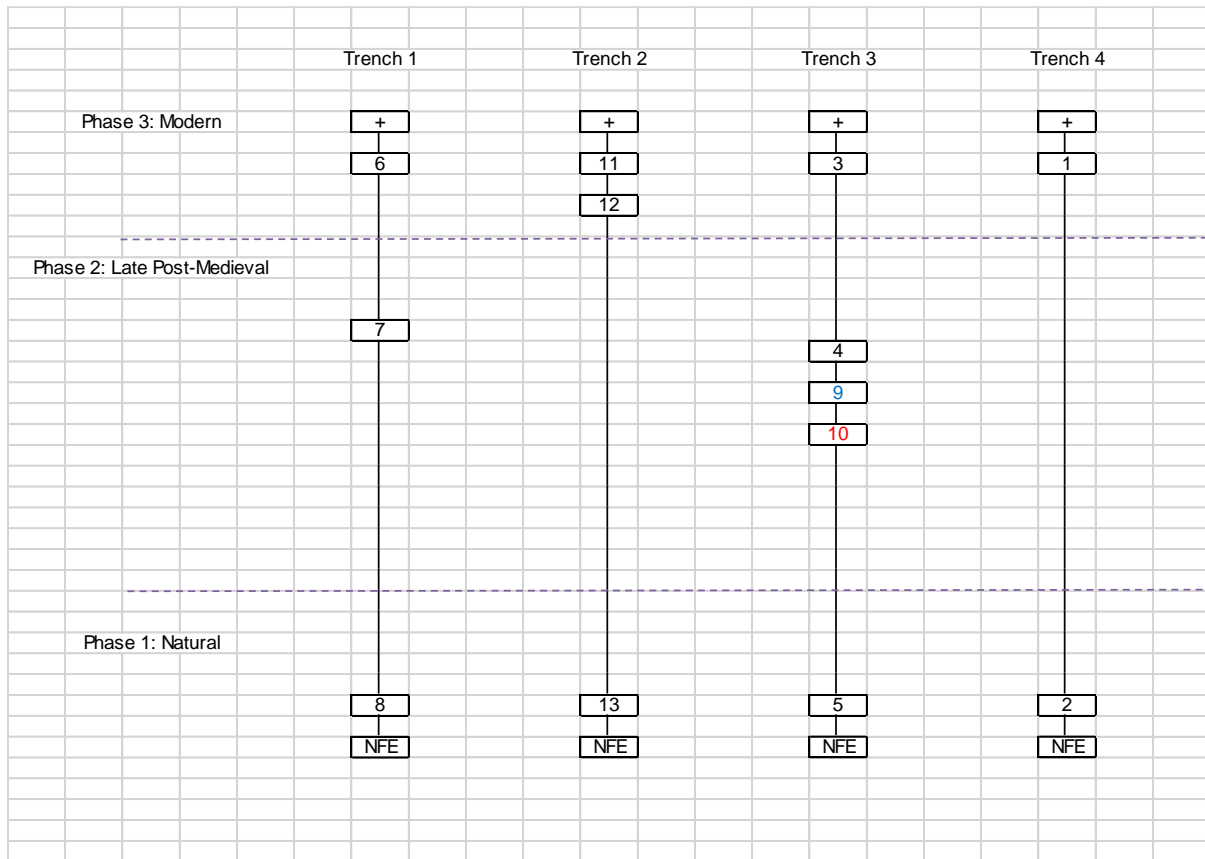


Plate 6: West view of Trench 4 shows eastern half of trench unexcavated due to unexpected buried live services seen in Plate 5.

## Appendix 2: Context Index

Context	Type	Trench	Interpretation	Highest Level (m OD)	Lowest Level (m OD)	Phase
1	Layer	4	Made-Ground	95.00	-	3
2	Layer	4	Natural Clay	94.77	94.70	1
3	Layer	3	Made-Ground	95.11	-	3
4	Layer	3	Alluvium	94.87	94.76	2
5	Layer	3	Natural Clay	94.61	94.54	1
6	Layer	1	Made-Ground	95.09	-	3
7	Layer	1	Dump Layer	94.78	94.69	2
8	Layer	1	Natural Clay	94.65	94.34	1
9	Fill	3	Fill of [10]	94.61	-	2
10	Cut	3	Cut of Pit	94.61	94.25	2
11	Layer	2	Topsoil	95.55	-	3
12	Layer	2	Made-Ground	95.35	-	3
13	Layer	2	Natural Clay	95.00	94.80	1

### Appendix 3: Site Matrix





## Appendix 4: Pot Report

Chris Jarrett

A total of two fragments of pottery were collected by hand from the archaeological work and this was found in a single context. The pottery is in a good condition and one item is intact. The material dates to the late 19th - 20th century and was most likely to have been deposited soon after it was discarded and under secondary conditions. The pottery was recovered from context [7] and consists of the rim of a refined white earthenware (REFW) medium sized shouldered jar, probably used as a container to sell a food product and a complete English Stoneware ginger beer bottle with a blob type rim. The bottle is stamped on the shoulder 'BATEY and above the base '(REG<sup>D</sup>)/BATEY/LONDON'. This refers to William Batey, who established his ginger beer factory on the east side of Kingsland Road, south of the Regents Canal around 1853. Batey became bankrupt in 1881, and the company was registered on 17 December 1886, in order for the business to be bought by Richard James Alabaster, who established Bateys as a limited company in 1887. Alabaster died in 1937 and Batey & Co continued as an independent company until sold to Charrington & Co Ltd in 1952 (TNA; D/B/BAT; [https://www.gracesguide.co.uk/Batey\\_and\\_Co](https://www.gracesguide.co.uk/Batey_and_Co)). The ginger beer bottle therefore dates to after 1886 and to before c. 1900, when bottles of this type increasingly had rims with internal screw threads or other closure type finishes.

The pottery has little significance as it occurs in such a small quantity and as common place pottery types and forms with little meaning. The finds do have the potential to date the context it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage, which can be discarded at the archive stage.

### References

Grace's Guide to British Industry. [https://www.gracesguide.co.uk/Main\\_Page](https://www.gracesguide.co.uk/Main_Page). Updated 2019. Accessed 25th February 2015.

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## Appendix 5: Animal Bone Report

### Introduction

A small quantity of animal bone was recovered by hand from context [009] fill of pit [10] Trench 3 during the course of evaluation. This material was assessed using standard zooarchaeological methods (see references).

### Preservation

Fragmentation was at a low level with bone either complete or at the shaft stage. No evidence of canid gnawing was noted.

### The taxa present

The assemblage consisted largely of a pig skull with associated mandible along with an axis, two cervical vertebra and a thoracic vertebra. A complete humerus was possibly from the same animal. Mandibular tooth eruption and wear suggested the animal to be under sixteen months at death. The size and shape of the mandible canine teeth indicated that the animal was female.

The remainder of the assemblage was a large cattle femur shaft. This had been sawn removing proximal and distal epiphyses. The use of sawing as a butchery technique suggests the assemblage to be late post Medieval.

### Potential and recommendations.

The potential of the current assemblage is limited by its small size; therefore, no further work is recommended. However, should any future work take place, bone could be collected and analysed and may enhance the understanding of the site and add to the corpus of existing work for the area.

### Bibliography and references

Grant, A. 1982 The use of tooth wear as a guide to a guide to the age of domestic ungulates in Wilson, Grigson and Payne

Schmid, E 1972 Atlas of animal bones London: Elsevier press

Silver, I.1969 The ageing of domestic animals in D. Brothwell and E. Higgs (Eds)

## Appendix 6: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: preconst1-343826

---

### Project details

Project name	Prospect Ring, East Finchley
Short description of the project	This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on behalf of Hill Partnerships Ltd at Prospect Ring, East Finchley, in the London Borough of Barnet N2 8BP. The archaeological evaluation, carried out between 19th-21st February 2019, consisted of four trenches. A sequence of 20th century made-ground deposits, post-medieval deposits and a pit containing butchery waste overlaid or truncated natural clay. No archaeological evidence pre-dating the 19th century was found in any of the four trenches indicating that any potential archaeological deposits had been truncated by landscaping works during the 20th century and the construction of the housing estate in this part of the site. Natural clay was encountered within all four trenches at maximum and minimum heights of 95.00m OD in Trench 2 and 94.61m OD in Trench 3. The heights of the natural clay across the site indicated a gradual slope from the north-eastern part of the site top the south-western area.
Project dates	Start: 19-02-2019 End: 21-02-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ECT19 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	NATURAL CLAY None
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	LAYER Post Medieval
Monument type	MADE GROUND Modern
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

---

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON BARNET FINCHLEY Prospect Ring, East Finchley
Postcode	N2 8PB
Study area	0.08 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 2699 8954 51.58989497202 -0.166652078688 51 35 23 N 000 09 59 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 94.25m Max: 95.58m

---

#### **Project creators**

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	GLAAS
Project design originator	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project director/manager	Helen Hawkins
Project supervisor	Matt Edmonds
Type of sponsor/funding body	House builder
Name of sponsor/funding body	Hill Partnerships Ltd.

---

#### **Project archives**

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	MLAA
Digital Archive ID	ECT19
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	MLAA
Paper Archive ID	ECT19
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"

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#### **Project bibliography 1**

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