

SLUK14-001



The former St Luke's Hospital, Woodside Avenue, Muswell Hill

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Prepared for The Environmental Dimension Partnership, on behalf of Hill Partnership

SLUK14
OASIS NUMBER: headland4-201166

**Archaeological Evaluation on land at the former St Luke's Hospital,
Woodside Avenue, Muswell Hill**

Evaluation Report

**Client: The Environmental Dimension Partnership, on behalf of Hanover Housing
Association**

V1. 22.01.2015

Client: EDP, on behalf of Hill Partnership
Grid Reference: TQ 28369 89224
Address: The former St Luke's Hospital, Woodside Avenue, Muswell Hill, Haringey, N10 3HU
Parish: Muswell Hill
Council: Haringey
Project Manager: Michael Tierney
Text: Emma Jeffery
Illustrations: Julia Bastek
Fieldwork: Simon Mayes, Emma Jeffery

Schedule
Fieldwork: 12th – 19th January 2015
Report: January 2015

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd
Building 68c
Wrest Park
Silsoe
Bedfordshire
MK45 4HS

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Land at the former St Luke's Hospital, Woodside Avenue, Muswell Hill

Archaeological Evaluation

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd conducted a trial-trench archaeological evaluation on land at the former St Luke's Hospital, Woodside Avenue, Muswell Hill, as a condition of planning consent for the residential development of the site. Trial trenching revealed evidence for the post-medieval and modern development of the site. This consisted of ditches which may have been associated with the earlier post-medieval agricultural activity; garden features of the late 19th century houses; and concrete foundations of 20th century hospital buildings. No earlier remains were uncovered.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Planning Background

- 1.1.1 A planning application for the residential development of land at the former St Luke's Hospital, Woodside Avenue, Muswell Hill, NGR TQ 28369 89224 (henceforth referred to as the Development Area, DA) has been submitted and approved (Planning Ref: HGY/2013/2379). A condition was placed on the planning consent that required the developer to undertake a programme of archaeological work, comprising a trial-trenching evaluation and historic building survey (the latter is covered by a separate report).
- 1.1.3 The Environmental Dimension Partnership (EDP), acting on behalf of the developer Hill Partnership, commissioned Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd to carry out the trial trenching evaluation and produce a report on the results. This evaluation has been carried out in order to assess the extent, nature and survival of archaeological features within those parts of the site where intrusive development will take place. The results will allow the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) to determine the significance of any archaeological remains within the DA, and the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource.
- 1.1.4 The remit of the archaeological trial trenching programme was outlined in a Written Scheme of Investigation compiled by Headland Archaeology before the fieldwork started, and was agreed with GLAAS (Headland Archaeology 2014). A systematic array of trenches was designed to effectively evaluate the DA (Illus 1). All evaluative works were carried out with the agreement of GLAAS.

1.2 Site Description

- 1.2.1 The DA is located in the Muswell Hill area of London, to the north of Highgate Woods. It is positioned to the north of Woodside Avenue, and is bounded by Woodside Avenue to the south, the rear of residential houses on Muswell Hill Road to the east, the rear of houses on Grand Avenue to the north, and Tetherdown Primary School to the west. It is centred at NGR TQ 28369 89224 and covers an area of c.2.5ha.
- 1.2.2 The DA currently consists of the buildings which make up the former St Luke's Hospital, set within landscaped grounds and with numerous roads and pathways. This includes listed buildings, which are discussed in the Heritage Impact Statement (Montague Evans, 2011) and the historic building survey currently being undertaken. The DA lies on generally flat land, at around 90mOD.
- 1.2.3 The geology of the area is identified as London Clay, a clay/silt/sand sedimentary bedrock formed in the Palaeogene Period. No superficial deposits are recorded overlying this (www.bgs.ac.uk).

1.3 Archaeological Background

- 1.3.1 Although technically of unknown date, the earthworks within Highgate Wood (200 m to the south) may be prehistoric in date, and include a double-bank and triple-ditch feature and a curvilinear single ditch feature. These have been subject to archaeological survey (HER: 084711/00/00). Furthermore, flint artefacts of prehistoric date have been found within Queens Woods (HER: 080336/00/00 and 080337/00/00).
- 1.3.2 Evidence for Roman activity has been uncovered in the area wider around the DA, including a sherd of Roman pottery uncovered on Woodside Avenue itself in 1970 (HER: 080278/00/00). Further evidence for Roman activity has been uncovered in Highgate Woods, most notably a 1st-2nd century pottery working area (HER: 080276/00/00).
- 1.3.3 An archaeological evaluation at Tetherdown Primary School, directly to the west of the DA, uncovered a ditch, 2m wide and 0.7m deep, thought to have formed the northern boundary of the Bishop of Horney's medieval hunting park (HER: MLO99531). A re-cut of this ditch was observed and its fill is thought to have accumulated over a long period (probably when the ditch was open), although no dating evidence was recovered. References to this hunting park date back to 1227, and it is thought to have stretched as far as Highgate village to the south, Hampstead Golf Course to the south-west, and East Finchley to the north-west. The DA is therefore possibly positioned in the north-eastern part of the park, and was thought to be potentially on the boundary itself.
- 1.3.4 The recent history of the DA can be understood with reference to historic maps covered in the Heritage Impact Assessment (Montagu Evans 2013). Early maps show the DA as agricultural land, with the 1864 OS Map depicting the DA as a single field. It is thought that this general area was in use for agriculture during the post-medieval period, as is reflected in the discovery of a post-medieval plough-soil during an evaluation at Athenaeum Place to the north-east of the DA (HER: MLO99532).
- 1.3.5 The opening of the Muswell Hill railway in 1873 prompted development in this area, with the setting-out of Woodside Avenue. Three substantial detached houses were constructed within the southern part of the DA at this time, and are shown on the 1894 OS Map. These continued in use as residential properties until 1926.
- 1.3.6 In 1926 the St Luke's Charity Trust purchased the land and drew up plans for the construction of the hospital. Work began on these buildings in 1928 and was completed in 1930, and included the retention of the three late-19th century detached houses. Part of the east ward block was damaged by bombing during WWII. A new block, the Noel Harris Wing, was constructed in 1964; in 1992 three new buildings were constructed; and in 2006 changes were made to one of the original late-19th century houses. Aside from this, the eastern half of the DA has retained its layout since the original 1928 construction of the hospital.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Objectives

- 2.1.1 The general aim of the trenching evaluation was to obtain useful information concerning the presence, character, date, status and level of preservation of surviving archaeological remains. It also allows the curatorial authority to determine the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource, and to discuss the necessity for the preservation by record and/or the possibilities which may exist to preserve certain areas of archaeological remains *in-situ* if appropriate and thus determine their significance.
- 2.1.2 The archaeological investigations were carried out in order to:

- Establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the proposed application site;
 - Determine the nature, extent, condition, date, character, quality, significance and state of preservation of any archaeological features and deposits affected by the proposed development;
 - Assess the ecofactual and palaeo-environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features within the site.
- 2.1.3 The local and regional research contexts are provided by *A Research Framework for London Archaeology* (Museum of London and English Heritage, 2002). Any evidence retrieved during the works will be analysed in light of the objectives contained in this frameworks, and may include the following.
- Evidence for the boundary of Hornsey Great Park, a medieval hunting park – this ties into questions concerning medieval landscapes (M2; MoL and EH 2002 p.59);
 - Evidence for the later post-medieval hospital development of the DA – this ties into questions concerning post-medieval society (L3; MoL and EH 2002 p.70).

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 Trial trenching was carried out between the 12th and 19th January 2015. A total of thirteen trenches were excavated across the DA, measuring between 6m and 32m in length by 1.8m in width (see Appendix I for lengths of each trench).
- 2.2.2 The methodology underlying the archaeological trial trenching programme was outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Headland Archaeology 2014), and agreed with GLAAS. The trench layout was designed to evaluate the DA using a systematic trenching array, with the trenches spread evenly across the DA. All trenches were excavated in accordance with the WSI (none had to be moved). Trench 8 was extended by 10m to the south-east, in accordance with a request by GLAAS.
- 2.2.3 A JCB equipped with a toothless bucket was used to remove topsoil under direct archaeological control. Excavation continued until clean geological sediments or archaeological deposits were encountered.
- 2.2.4 Further excavation required to satisfy the objectives of the evaluation was continued by hand. A representative sample, sufficient to meet the objectives of the evaluation, of identified features was investigated by hand and all features were recorded. The stratigraphy of each trench was recorded in full.

2.3 Recording

- 2.3.1 All recording was in accordance with the code of practice of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and in line with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Headland Archaeology 2014). All trenches and contexts were given unique numbers. All recording was undertaken on *pro forma* record cards that conform to accepted archaeological standards. All stratigraphic relationships were recorded.
- 2.3.2 An overall site plan at an appropriate scale and relative to the National Grid was recorded by digital survey using a differential GPS.
- 2.3.3 A full photographic record comprising colour slide and black and white print photographs was taken, supplemented with digital photography. A metric scale was clearly visible in record photographs.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 Full trench descriptions, including orientation, length, and depth, are presented in Appendix I. Technical details of individual contexts are presented in Appendix II. Contexts are numbered by trench number: i.e. Trench 1 (101), Trench 2 (201). Cut features are shown as [101] whilst their fills are expressed as (102), for example.
- 3.1.2 Undisturbed natural deposits comprised a mouldable buff yellow sandy-clay, the London Clay deposit. This was observed between 0.3 and 0.8m beneath the present ground-surface (generally around 0.3-0.4m), but at deeper levels in Trenches 1, 2, 5 and 12. It is thought that these deeper levels of natural deposit are accounted for by modern landscaping, with, for example, the car-park around Trenches 1 and 2 involving landscaping which reduced the level of the natural deposit.
- 3.1.3 A turf and topsoil deposit was found in all trenches, aside from Trenches 1 and 2 where there was the modern tarmac car-park surface and hard-core (approximately 0.3m in thickness). The turf and topsoil deposit was between 0.3 and 0.4m in thickness, and comprised a dark brown silty-loam with stones, brick fragments, pea grit fragments and rooting.
- 3.1.4 No subsoil deposits were observed across the DA – it is thought that any subsoil deposits had been removed by modern landscaping for the creation of the hospital. The majority of the trenches (Trenches 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 13) simply consisted of the turf and topsoil deposit over the natural London Clay deposit. Modern made-ground and levelling deposits were observed in Trenches 1 and 2, presumably in association with the construction of the car-park, and a construction layer (black silty deposit with frequent clinker and charcoal) was observed in Trench 5, which may have been associated with the construction of the hospital. A buried soil horizon, thought to be the garden of Norton Lees before the construction of the hospital, was observed in Trench 12.
- 3.1.5 The majority of the trenches contained no finds or features of archaeological interest, simply consisting of the modern surface (either turf and topsoil or tarmac car-park) over the natural deposit, and with modern made-ground deposits in places. The archaeological features which were uncovered were related to the post-medieval and modern development of the DA, with no earlier finds or features. The remains comprised two ditches which are thought to be associated with the post-medieval agricultural use of the DA (Trenches 5 and 7); features associated with the late 19th century houses on the site (a brick-lined garden path in Trench 11 and probable water feature in Trench 12); and remains associated with the 20th century development of the hospital (concrete foundations in Trench 1). Three tree-throws were also uncovered in Trenches 3, 9, and 11.

3.2 Post-medieval agricultural activity: ditches [0505] and [0703]

Two shallow truncated ditches were observed in Trenches 5 and 7. The ditch in Trench 5, [0505], was aligned northeast to southwest, had a U-shaped profile and irregular sides, and measured 1m in width by 0.4m in depth. In Trench 7, [0703], was aligned north-south, had irregular sides and an irregular base, and measured 0.5m in length by 0.08m in depth. Both had single fills with post-medieval / modern pottery, clay-pipe, and glass and they would have functioned as agricultural field boundaries or drainage ditches.

3.3 Late 19th century houses and associated gardens: garden path [1103] and possible water feature [1205]

Features which may have formed part of the gardens of the three late 19th century houses were uncovered in Trenches 11 and 12.

A brick-lined garden path [1103] was uncovered running east to west at the western end of Trench 11. This consisted of red bricks (measuring 0.7m by 0.22m by 0.11m in depth), laid flat within a deliberate cut, and with a levelling layer (red brick and yellow clay) beneath it. A 1.5m length stretch of the path was recorded (continuing beyond the limit of excavation to the west and into the northern section to the east), and it measured 0.8m in width by 0.3m in depth. Although this path cannot be directly identified on historic maps, it runs broadly on the same alignment as 'Roseneath' (the house to the north), and so is thought to have formed part of the gardens of this house.

A rectangular brick-built structure with a 1-inch lead water-pipe was observed towards the southern end of Trench 12. The bricks measured 0.22m by 0.11m by 0.7m, were bonded with a hard mortar, and formed a structure measuring approximately 0.8m by 0.6m by 0.7m in depth. It is notable that these bricks are similar in type to those observed within 'Norton Lees'. The 1-inch lead water-pipe was positioned within this rectangular brick structure and appeared to project upwards with some sort of opening / spout. This structure was cut through the buried soil horizon (1202), which is thought to have formed part of the garden soil of the late 19th century gardens. It is therefore thought that this may have formed a water feature, possibly a fountain or similar, positioned within the gardens of Norton Lees. Finds recovered from the fill of this feature included modern pottery, CBM, and iron pieces, which were broadly dated c.1800 to the present, fitting with the interpretation of them as part of the late 19th century houses.

3.4 20th century development of the hospital: concrete foundations [0104], [0105], [0106] and [0107]

Three sets of concrete foundations were observed in Trench 1. Two of these, [0104] and [0105], were aligned north-south towards the western end of the trench and were positioned approximately 6m apart. The third, [0106], was aligned broadly east-west, ran into the section to the west and terminated at a line of red brickwork [0107] to the east. These were all underlain by a gravel and pea-grit layer thought to be a levelling layer for the foundations, and were overlain by mixed modern made-ground deposits. It is clear that these are modern foundations, associated with the 20th century development of the DA.

Analysis of historic maps has highlighted the existence of a number of small buildings, aligned on an east-west axis, in the area of Trench 1 (to the north of the Noel Harris wing) on the 1966 OS Map (not shown on the 1950 Map). They are also shown on the 1977 OS Map, however appear to have been removed by the time of the 1989 OS Map. It seems likely, based on the position of the concrete foundations in Trench 1 and their alignment and spacing, that they formed part of these small buildings.

3.5 Tree-throws: [0303] and [1106]

Three tree-throws were uncovered across the DA and two of these [0303] and [1106] were excavated. [0303] was U-shaped and measured 1.2m by 0.5m by 0.4m in depth; and [1106] was circular and measured 0.5m by 0.5m by 0.15m in depth. They both had irregular sides and bases, and contained a single silty fill. Modern pottery (dated 1825 to the present) was recovered from the fill of both of these tree-throws.

These features have been interpreted as tree-throws. The presence of modern pottery in [1106] suggests that it may have been associated with a relatively modern tree, one which may have been part of the hospital grounds, as does the fact that they were cut from the topsoil. Alternatively, their positioning in areas which formed part of the gardens of the three late 19th century houses may indicate that they were

trees within these gardens. This seems more likely than that they were associated with any earlier activity in the DA, as the DA was utilised for agricultural activity and was essentially an open field in the earlier post-medieval period.

3.6 Finds Report, Julie Franklin

The finds assemblage numbered 33 sherds (1.0kg) of pottery, 18 sherds (0.4kg) of ceramic building material with a handful of glass, clay pipe and iron finds. Finds were recovered from five separate features in Trenches 3, 7, 10, 11 and 12. They were generally of 19th century and later date, though there were two earlier post-medieval sherds.

Feature	Pottery		Clay Pipe	Glass	Iron	CBM		Dating
	Sherds	Wgt	Sherds	Sherds	Finds	Sherds	Wgt	
Fill of pit [0303] (0304)	1	1g				8	41g	c1825-present
Fill of ditch [0703] (0704)	14	321g	1	3				c.1800-1920
Tr.10 soakaway	5	401g		2		2	82g	c1850-1950
Fill of tree throw [1106] (1105)	9	116g				6	168g	c1800-present with earlier residual
Brick structure [1205]	4	189g			4	2	147g	c1800-present
Total	33	1028g	1	5	4	18	438g	

Table 1 – Assemblage summary by feature (spot dates represent the range of dates during which all the finds were current, however, deposition could have been over a longer period of time).

Pottery

The pottery was predominantly made up of whiteware tablewares (22 sherds) and unglazed red earthenware flower pots (7 sherds). The latter includes a near complete small pot [1205]. The tablewares were either plain or transfer printed with one hand-painted fragment. They are all of 19th century or later date, though with little to aid more precise dating. Two stoneware bottle sherds (Trench 10 soakaway) include one marked for 'R White's', a company producing lemonade and other soft drinks from 1845 to the present day (Britvic Internet Archive Wayback Machine), though the bottle is unlikely to post-date the mid-20th century. The largest context assemblage of pottery was found in ditch [0704] (0703) though this is largely made up of sherds from the same plain whiteware bowl.

Two small body sherds found in tree throw [1106] (1105) were of 16th to 18th century date, though clearly residual in this context. One was of glazed red earthenware with an internal orange glaze, the other was of tin-glazed earthenware, with manganese powder decoration on the exterior. This was a popular form of decoration in the 17th century.

Finds

Other finds include a clay pipe stem, bottle and window glass sherds. These also appear to be of 19th century or later date. A large iron strap and three bolts found in brick structure [1205] are probably structural fittings relating to the construction, repair or use of this structure. There were also a number of fragments of various ceramic building materials scattered through several features. The size of these precludes fine dating.

3.7 Description of the significance of the heritage assets

The local and regional research contexts are provided by *A Research Framework for London Archaeology* (Museum of London and English Heritage, 2002). In Section 2.1 of this document we identified research aims relating to the possible medieval hunting park boundary and the modern development of the hospital. The results of the trial trenching evaluation did not provide any information about the medieval hunting park, however did produce some evidence for the modern hospital, alongside evidence for the earlier post-medieval history of the site. The following heritage assets were identified during the fieldwork:

Description of Heritage Asset	Trench Number	Feature Number/s	Significance of heritage asset (Low, Medium, High) and of local, regional, national, international interest
HA1: Post-medieval agricultural activity	5, 6	0505, 0703	Low significance of local interest
HA2: Garden features associated with late 19 th century houses	11, 12	1103, 1205	Low significance of local interest
HA3: Features associated with 20 th century hospital development	1	0103, 0105, 0106, 0107	Negligible significance
HA4: Tree-throws	3, 11	0303, 1106	Negligible significance

Table 2 – Heritage Assets recorded during intrusive evaluation

HA1 consists of the remains related to post-medieval agricultural activity on the DA, before the construction of the three late 19th century houses and the hospital. This comprises two shallow truncated ditches, thought to have functioned as drainage ditches or similar. This is considered to have low significance of local interest.

HA2 consists of the evidence for garden features associated with the late 19th century houses. This comprises a brick-laid garden path and possible water feature, as well as a buried soil which is thought to have been the late 19th century garden soil. It is also possible that some of the tree-throws (HA4) may have been associated with these gardens. This is considered to have low significance of local interest.

HA3 consists of evidence for the 20th century development of the hospital, and principally comprises the concrete foundations of buildings to the north of the Noel Harris Wing. Other modern made-ground deposits observed in places across the DA, and the evidence for the landscaping of the site, is also related to this. This is considered to have negligible archaeological significance.

HA4 comprises the remains of three tree-throws positioned around the DA. These may have formed part of the earlier hospital grounds or been positioned within the gardens of the late 19th century houses. They are considered to have negligible archaeological significance.

4 CONCLUSIONS

The trial-trenching evaluation uncovered remains associated with the post-medieval and modern development of the site. This consisted of ditches which may have been associated with the earlier post-medieval agricultural activity; garden features of the late 19th century houses; and concrete foundations of 20th century hospital buildings. No earlier remains were uncovered, with there being no indication of the medieval hunting park boundary which was thought to run across the DA – either this is positioned outside of the DA or has been removed through the 20th century development of the DA. The results of the evaluation are therefore considered to have low archaeological significance.

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Ordnance Survey Maps, various dates and scales.

Appendix I – Trench Register

Trench	Orientation	Depth	Description	Length
1	E-W	1m	Tarmac car-park surface (0101), over hard core for surface (0102), over modern layer for building foundations (0103), over three modern concrete foundations [0104], [0105], and [0106] and a line of red brickwork [0107], over levelling layer for these modern foundations (0108), over the natural London Clay (0109). One ceramic land-drain.	25m
2	N-S	1m	Tarmac car-park surface (0201), over hard core for surface (0202), over modern mixed made-ground deposits (0203), over the natural London Clay (0204). One ceramic land-drain.	6m
3	NE-SW	0.5m	Turf and topsoil (0301), over the natural London Clay (0302). One tree-throw [0303] and one white ceramic land-drain.	10m
4	NE-SW	0.5m	Turf and topsoil (0401), over the natural London Clay (0402). Some disturbance from rooting towards the centre of the trench, and a sand-filled service at the northern end.	7m
5	NNE-SSW	0.5m	Turf and topsoil (0501), over construction layer (0502), over natural London Clay (0503). One shallow modern ditch [0505].	20m
6	NW-SE	0.5m	Turf and topsoil (0601) over the natural London Clay (0602). Area of crushed brick rubble with clinker at NE end (0603).	15m
7	NE-SW	0.4m	Turf and topsoil (0701) over the natural London Clay (0702). One shallow ditch [0703].	10m
8	NW-SE	0.5m	Turf and topsoil (0801) over the natural London Clay (0802). Trench was extended by 10m to the SE.	32m
9	NNE-SSW	0.5m	Turf and topsoil (0901) over the natural London Clay (0902). One ceramic land-drain and one tree-throw.	10m
10	E-W	0.4m	Turf and topsoil (1001) over the natural London Clay (1002). Three ceramic land-drains and one service.	10m
11	E-W	0.5m	Turf and topsoil (1101) over the natural London Clay (1107). One brick-laid garden path [1103] and one tree-throw [1106].	15m
12	NE-SW	0.8m	Turf and topsoil (1201) over a buried soil horizon (1202) over the natural London Clay (1206). One old service-run [1204] and a brick-built structure with a water-pipe [1205].	20m
13	E-W	0.6m	Turf and topsoil (1301) over the natural London Clay (1302). One gas pipe, one red-brick filled service run, and two power cables.	20m

Appendix II – Context Register

Context No.	Trench	Description	Dimensions
0101	1	Solid grey tarmac. Modern car-park surface.	0-0.12m
0102	1	Solid red hard-core for tarmac surface.	0.12-0.32m
0103	1	Mixed modern made-ground deposits. Mix of compact grey irregular stones and black soil with brick rubble. Thought to be layers associated with modern structures [1004], [1005], and [1006], and found adjacent to and above the concrete foundations.	0.32-0.42m
0104	1	Solid grey concrete foundations. Aligned north-south towards western end of trench.	1.8m+ (N-S) X 0.2m (width)
0105	1	Solid grey concrete foundations. Aligned north-south towards centre of trench.	1.8m+ (N-S) X 0.5m (width)
0106	1	Solid grey concrete foundations. Aligned east-west to the east of [1005]. Runs into southern section to the west, and terminates at line of red brickwork [1007] to the east.	10m (E-W) X 0.2m (width)
0107	1	Line of red brickwork. Aligned north-south at eastern end of [1006]. Thought to be associated with modern concrete foundations.	1.8m+ (N-S) X 0.2m (width)
0108	1	Loose grey gravel and peat grit layer. Observed underneath concrete foundations. Thought to be a levelling layer for these foundations.	0.42-0.72m
0109	1	Mouldable buff sandy-clay. London Clay deposit.	0.72m+
0201	2	Solid grey tarmac. Modern car-park surface.	0-0.15m
0202	2	Solid red hard-core for tarmac surface.	0.15-0.3m
0203	2	Mixed modern made-ground deposits. Mix of grey stones and black silty-clay with brick rubble.	0.3-0.8m
0204	2	Mouldable buff sandy-clay. London Clay deposit.	0.8m+
0301	3	Loose dark brown silty-loam, with rounded pebbles and occasional pea grit. Turf and topsoil.	0-0.3m
0302	3	Mouldable buff sandy-clay. London Clay deposit.	0.3m+
0303	3	Cut of U-shaped pit with rounded corner and irregular sides. Single fill (3004). Cut from topsoil (3001). Thought to be a tree-throw.	1.2m X 0.5m X 0.4m
0304	3	Loose dark brown silty deposit, with brick fragments and pea grit. Single fill of tree-throw [3003].	1.2m X 0.5m X 0.4m
0401	4	Loose dark brown silty-loam, with rounded pebbles and occasional pea grit. Turf and topsoil.	0-0.3m

0402	4	Mouldable buff sandy-clay. London Clay deposit.	0.3m+
0501	5	Mouldable dark brown silty-loam, with brick fragments and stones. Turf and topsoil.	0-0.4m
0502	5	Loose black silty deposit, with frequent clinker and charcoal. Construction or burning layer, potentially associated with the construction of the hospital.	0.4-0.7m
0503	5	Mouldable buff sandy-clay. London Clay deposit.	0.7m+
0504	5	Fill of ditch [5005]. Mouldable brown silty-loam with small pieces of pea grit. Disturbed by root action from nearby tree. Contains modern white ceramic pottery.	2m+ (NE-SW) X 1m X 0.4m
0505	5	Cut of NE-SW aligned ditch. U-shaped profile with irregular sides. Thought to have been truncated. Southern end disappears under a tree.	2m+ (NE-SW) X 1m X 0.4m
0601	6	Dark brown silty-loam with stones. Turf and topsoil.	0-0.3m
0602	6	Mouldable buff sandy-clay. London Clay deposit.	0.3m+
0603	6	Crumbled red brick fragments with clinker. Observed in area (2.5m in length) at the NE end of the trench. Directly beneath the topsoil and truncating London Clay. May mask a service.	2.5m+ X 1.8m+ 0.2m+
0701	7	Dark brown silty-loam with stones, brick, and rooting. Turf and topsoil.	0-0.4m
0702	7	Mouldable buff sandy-clay. London Clay deposit.	0.4m+
0703	7	Cut of N-S aligned ditch. Rounded corners, irregular sides, and irregular base. Thought to have been truncated.	2m+ (N-S) X 0.5m X 0.08m
0704	7	Fill of ditch [7003]. Yellow-grey silty deposit with brick fragments. Contains modern white ceramic pottery.	2m+ (N-S) X 0.5m X 0.08m
0801	8	Dark brown silty-loam with stones, brick, and rooting. Turf and topsoil.	0-0.4m
0802	8	Mouldable buff sandy-clay. London Clay deposit.	0.4m+
0901	9	Dark brown silty-loam with stones, brick, and rooting. Turf and topsoil.	0-0.3m
0902	9	Mouldable buff sandy-clay. London Clay deposit.	0.3m+
1001	10	Dark brown silty-loam with stones, brick, and rooting. Turf and topsoil.	0-0.3m
1002	10	Mouldable buff sandy-clay. London Clay deposit.	0.3m+
1101	11	Dark brown silty-loam with stones, brick, and rooting. Turf and topsoil.	0-0.35m
1102	11	Cut for brick-laid path [11003]. East-west aligned linear cut.	1.5m+ X 0.8m X 0.3m
1103	11	Red brick-laid path. Bricks laid flat, and measure 0.7m X 0.22m X 0.11m. Runs in line with Roseneath.	1.5m+ X 0.8m X 0.3m

1104	11	Loose crushed red brick and yellow clay deposit. Levelling layer for garden path [11003].	1.5m+ X 0.8m X 0.3m
1105	11	Fill of tree-throw [1106]. Mouldable light brown silty-clay-loam with brick inclusions. Contained modern pottery.	0.5m X 0.5m X 0.15m
1106	11	Cut of circular tree-throw. Steep sides and irregular base. Single fill (11005). Cut from the base of the topsoil (11001).	0.5m X 0.5m X 0.15m
1201	12	Dark brown silty-clay with stones and brick. Turf and topsoil.	0-0.35m
1202	12	Light brown clay-loam with occasional pea grit and flint. Buried soil horizon thought to be the garden of Norton Lees before landscaping for the administration block.	0.35-0.65m
1203	12	Cut of north-south aligned service run. Single fill (12004).	4m+ X 0.5m X 0.2m
1204	12	Fill of service run [12003]. Orange sand with a layer of black clinker. An older method of making pipes. Potentially related to the administration building.	4m+ X 0.5m X 0.2m
1205	12	Rectangular brick-built structure, bonded with mortar, and with a 1inch water-pipe within it. Bricks measure 0.22m by 0.11m by 0.7m, and are similar to those in Norton Lees. Mortar is hard with black charcoal inclusions. Cut through buried soil horizon (1202); natural (1206) observed under it. Possible water feature associated with Norton Lees.	0.8m X 0.6m X 0.7m.
1206	12	Mouldable buff sandy-clay. London Clay deposit.	0.65m+
1301	13	Dark brown silty-clay with stones and brick. Turf and topsoil.	0-0.3m
1302	13	Mouldable buff sandy-clay. London Clay deposit.	0.3m+

Appendix III – Photographic Register

Photo number	Black and White	Colour Slide	Digital	Direction Facing	Description
001	37	37	001	-	ID shot
002	36	36	002	E	Trench 1
003	35	35	003	S	Trench 1 section
004	34	34	004	N	Trench 2
005	33	33	005	W	Trench 2 section
006	32	32	006	W	Trench 3
007	31	31	007	E	Tree-throw [3003] in plan
008	30	30	008	N	Tree-throw [3003] in section
009	29	29	009	N	Trench 4
010	28	28	010	W	Trench 4
011	27	27	011	W	Trench 5
012	26	26	012	W	Trench 5
013	25	25	013	W	Trench 5 past tree
014	24	24	014	W	Trench 5 section
015	23	23	015	E	Trench 6 section
016	22	22	016	W	Trench 6
017	21	21	017	S	Trench 6 section
018	20	20	018	S	Trench 6 brick dump
019	19	19	019	N	Trench 7
020	18	18	020	N	Truncated ditch [7003]
021	17	17	021	E	Trench 7 section
022	16	16	022	N	Trench 8
023	15	15	023	W	Trench 8 section
024	14	14	024	N	Trench 9
025	13	13	025	W	Trench 9 section
026	12	12	026	W	Trench 10
027	11	11	027	N	Trench 10 section
028	10	10	028	S	Shallow ditch [5005]
029	9	9	029	W	Trench 11
030	8	8	030	N	Trench 11 section
031	7	7	031	E	Section of tree-throw [1105]
032	-	-	032	W	Trench 12 southern section of service
033	6	6	033	W	Trench 12 southern section of service
034	5	5	034	W	Trench 12 northern section
035	4	4	035	W	Brick-built structure [1205]
036	3	3	036	N	Trench 12
037	2	2	037	E	Trench 13
038	1	1	038	N	Trench 13 section
039	-	-	039	N	Brick-filled service run in Trench 13
040	-	-	040	E	Brick-built structure [1205]
041	-	-	041	E	Brick-built structure [1205]

042	-	-	042	N	Brick-built structure [1205]
043	-	-	043	W	Brick-built structure [1205]
044	-	-	044	SW	Brick-built structure [1205]
045	-	-	045	S	Brick-built structure [1205]
046	-	-	046	S	Brick-built structure [1205]
047	-	-	047	S	Brick-built structure [1205]
048	-	-	048	W	Brick-built structure [1205]
049	-	-	049	W	Brick-built structure [1205]
050	-	-	050	NW	Brick-built structure [1205]
051	-	-	051	N	Brick-built structure [1205]
052	-	-	052	N	Brick-built structure [1205]
052	-	-	5624	SE	Extension of Trench 8
053	-	-	5625	NW	Extension of Trench 8
054	-	-	5626	NE	Section of extension of Trench 8
055-061	-	-	5627-5633	-	Backfilled trenches
062	-	-	5634	SE	Trench 12 northern end
063	-	-	5635	NE	Section of Trench 12 northern end
064	-	-	5636	SW	Section of Trench 12 northern end
065	-	-	5637	NW	Trench 12 southern end
066	-	-	5638	NE	Section showing brick structure [1205] with natural underneath
067	-	-	5639	SW	Section showing brick structure [1205] with natural underneath
068	-	-	5640	N	Access around Norton Lees

Appendix IV - Finds Register

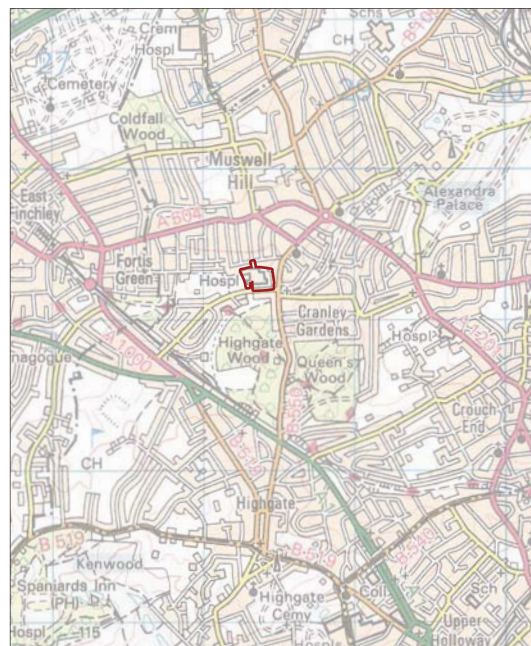
Trench	Context	Quantity	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description	Spot Date
3	0304	8	41	CBM	Brick	fragments	
3	0304	1	1	Pottery (Mod)	Whiteware	hand-painted, chrome colours, small rim sherd	1825-present
7	0704	1	2	Clay Pipe	Stem	narrow bore	19th-e.20th
7	0704	1	1	Glass	Bottle	green sherd	18th-present
7	0704	2	16	Glass	Window	thick colourless sherds	19th-present
7	0704	13	309	Pottery (Mod)	Whiteware	sherds from same bowl, undecorated	1800-present
7	0704	1	12	Pottery (Mod)	Red Earthenware	flower pot simple rim sherd	18th-present
10	soakaway	1	3	CBM	fragment		
10	soakaway	1	79	CBM	Drain Pipe	salt-glazed	19th-20th
10	soakaway	2	21	Glass	Bottle	green bottle base, blue moulded body sherd	19th-present

Trench	Context	Quantity	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description	Spot Date
10	soakaway	2	86	Pottery (Mod)	Whiteware	large plain sherds	1800-present
10	soakaway	1	21	Pottery (Mod)	Red Earthenware	flower pot body sherd	18th-present
10	soakaway	2	294	Pottery (Mod)	Stoneware	rim and base, possibly from same bottle, base stamped 'R. WHITE / LONDON'	m.19th-m.20th
11	1105	4	126	CBM	Brick	fragments	
11	1105	2	42	CBM	Tile	thin ?roof tile sherds	
11	1105	3	22	Pottery (Mod)	Whiteware	willow sherd and other blue transfer printed	1800-present
11	1105	4	87	Pottery (Mod)	Red Earthenware	flower pot sherds, including thickened rim	18th-present
11	1105	1	2	Pottery (PM)	GRE	pale red fabric, internal orange glaze, small body sherd	16th-18th
11	1105	1	5	Pottery (PM)	TGE	buff fabric, tin-glazed inside and out, exterior with manganese speckles, small body sherd	16th-18th
12	1205	1	41	CBM	Chimney Pot	small sherd, sooty interior	
12	1205	1	106	CBM	Drain Pipe	salt-glazed	19th-20th
12	1205	1	964	Iron	Fitting	large bar with two large bolts at either end	
12	1205	3	272	Iron	Bolts		
12	1205	3	34	Pottery (Mod)	Whiteware	blue trans printed and printed/hand coloured sherd	1800-present
12	1205	1	155	Pottery (Mod)	Red Earthenware	near complete small flower pot, simple rim	18th-present

ST LUKE'S HOSPITAL (SLUK)

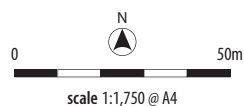
Woodside Avenue
Muswell Hill
London

0 200km



KEY

- development boundary
- pre-1964 structures proposed for EH Level 2 survey
- post-1964 structures proposed for EH Level 1 survey
- trial trench location



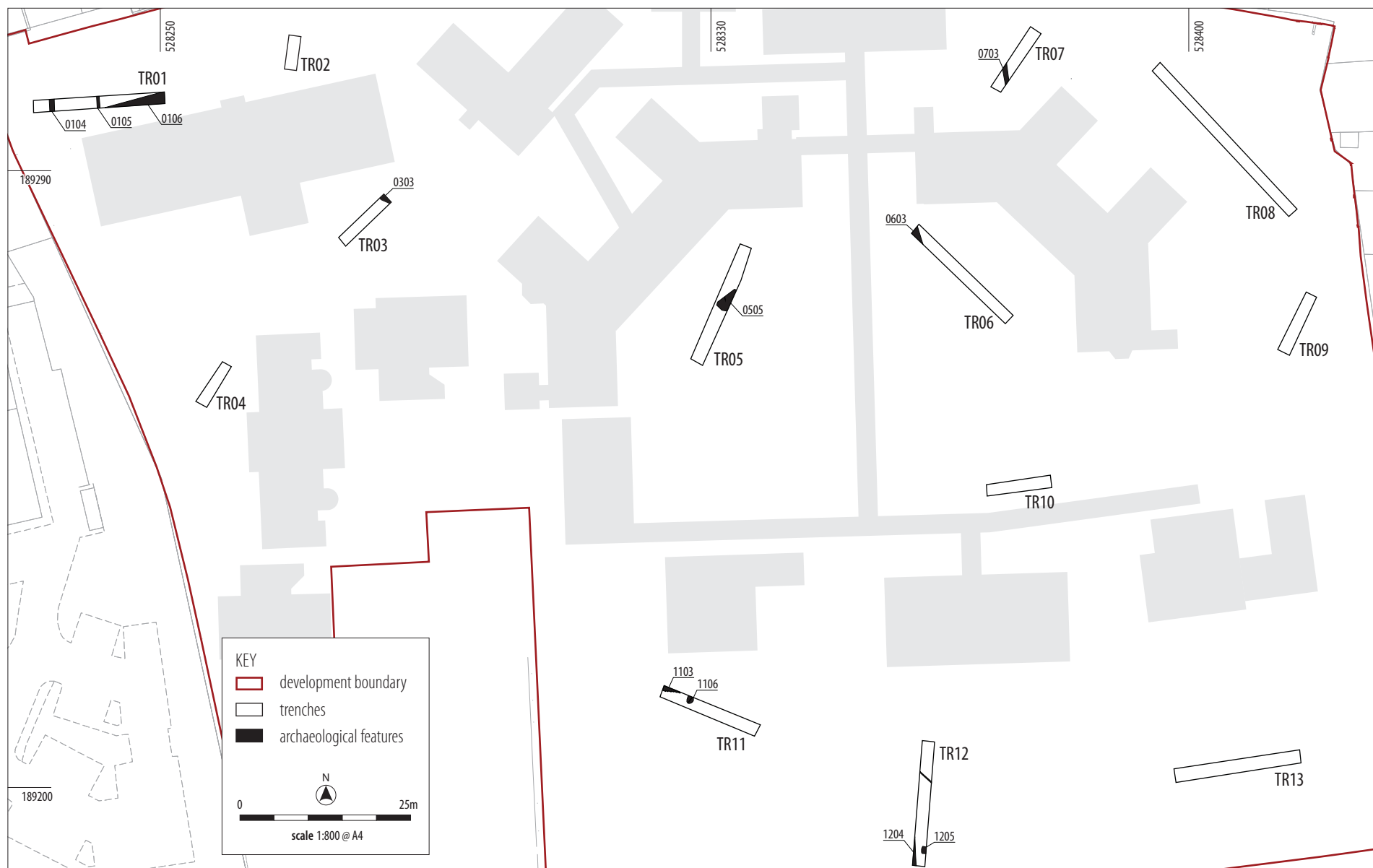
ILLUS 1
Site location

HEADLAND
ARCHAEOLOGY

SOUTH & EAST

Building 68C, Wrest Park
Silsoe
Bedfordshire MK45 4HS
01525 861 578
www.headlandarchaeology.com

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ILLUS 2
Trench plan



ILLUS 3

Photo of ditch [0703], looking N



ILLUS 4

Photo of brick-structure [1205], looking NW



ILLUS 5

Photo of Trench 6, looking W and showing the natural clay deposit

ILLUS 6

Photo of section in Trench 1, looking S and showing the modern made-ground and construction deposits

